# PAGES MISSING



the Sheet Metal Age.

Cheaper than wooden shingles because they cannot warp, crack, burn or blow off. Made of best galvanized steel. Will not rust. Last at least a lifetime. GALT ART METAL CO. Ltd.

# This is the Sheet Metal Age

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.

We use nothing but the best grade of material in all our output. It pays in the long run.

Wind proof

Water proof

Lightning proof

Fire proof

We are splendidly equipped to supply any size, shape or quantity of CORRUGATED Galt Classik Ceilings SHEETS, together with all accessories for this very popular form of barn-roofing.

Send ridge and rafter lengths for an estimate. The cheapness will surprise you.

This is the Sheet Metal Age.

You have no idea how easily and cheaply you may have Galt Classik Ceilings in home or office. Louis XIV design. Beautiful, economical and fire-proof.

'Worth knowing more about. GALT ART METAL CO.,Ltd. GALT, ONT **Economical** 

Permanent

Sanitary

**Handsome** 

Galt Steel



Our large sheet metal siding (28" x 60'') is made in perfect im-

itation of brick and stone and is easily and rapidly applied. It is cheaper and warmer than wood—fire and wind proof.

Worth knowing more about.
Write for Catalogue and Classik Kids Booklet.
This is the Sheet Metal Age. GALT ART METAL CO. Ltd

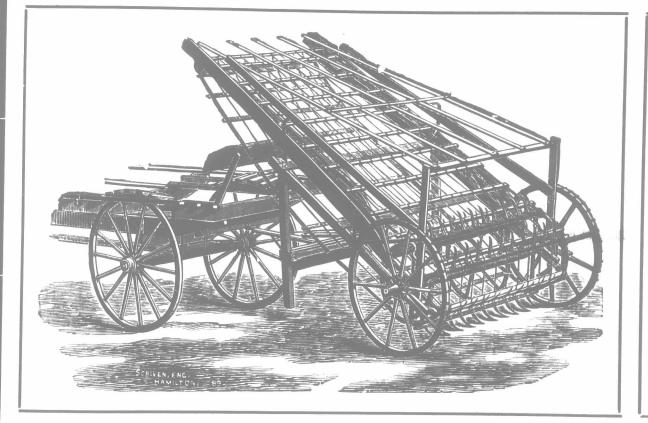
than its lightning-conducting qualities. Electric storms are becoming a more serious matter each year. A galvanized roof is the best protection you can have.

investment for any man, if for no other reason

GALVANIZED ROOFING is a paying

We can interest you in our goods if you are 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 requirement. It will cost you nothing to prove this. Let us hear from you. Our catalogues and estimates are free.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., LTD., Galt, Ont.



Maxwell Loader.

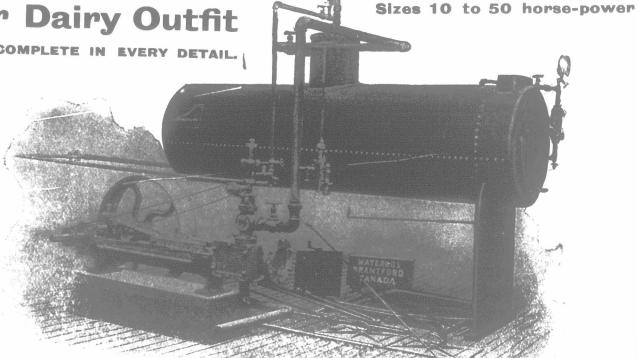


MAXWELL LOADERS have been in use longer than those of any other manufacturer in Canada. Our longer experience in the manufacture of this line is the cause of their superiority. When you purchase a MAXWELL LOADER you are buying an implement that will cause you no more trouble than a wheelbarrow. They are past the experimental stage. If you are interested, send for our catalogue describing Haying Tools, Mowers, Side-delivery Rakes, and Steel Tedders.

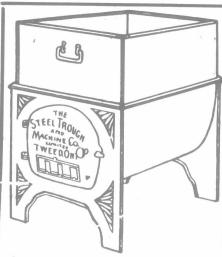
David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.

DE



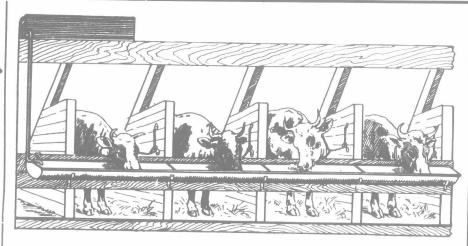


# WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS COMPANY, Brantford, Canada.



No farm is complete in these days of up-to-date farming without one of our STEEL FEED COOKERS. Can be used as a food cooker or a sap boiler. Stock sizes with lids

40 gal. 50 gal. 60, 75 and 100 gallons made to order.



Stockmen wanting a trough to water their stock in the stable at a small cost will find this idea O. K. It is in many places selling better than the bowls—always ready—nothing to get out of order. Any farmer can put it up. The price is within the reach of the poorest.

Get our free catalogue of Steel Tanks, Hog Troughs, Water Troughs, Cheese Vats, etc., it will interest you.

THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., LTD., Tweed, Ontario.



# SPRAYER

New 1907 Model

Patent Auxiliary Air Pump. Pressure easily maintained. Specially adapted for old apple-tree work.

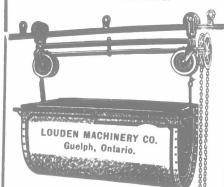
> SIMPLE, DURABLE, COMPLETE.

Suitable for all kinds of spraying orchards, vineyards, small truits, potatoes, etc. For prices and information write to

LITTLE GIANT SPRAYER MFG. CO. 41 Colborne St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Viso manufacture of Hand Spi.

It looks like the one that attracted she'n a crowd at the Toronto, Ottawa and London Exhibitions.



So it is! See the name!

That always has, and always will stand for the BEST in all kinds of Hay Tools and Barn Fixtures. But this time Louden's have surpassed themselves. Their new Feed and Litter Carrier is a wonder. So strong, so simple, so easy to work! Nothing to get out of order. Better put one in your stable. Write for circulars and prices.

LOUDEN MACHINERY COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF BARN AND STABLE FIXTURES,

GUELPH, - - ONTARIO.

The Colorado of Canada.

THE ALBERTA RAILWAY HAS 500,900 ACRES CHOICE FALL AND WINTER WHEAT LANDS FOR SALE.

These lands are situated in Alberta's warm belt, a short distance north of the Montana boundary, and at the east base of the Rocky Mountains.

PRICE: \$7.50 to \$8.00 per acre near railway: \$6.50 to \$7.50 per acre back from railway. In blocks of 5,000 acres and over, a special price of \$5.50 to \$6.50 per acre is given.

TERMS: Retail, \$2.00 per acre cash; wholesale (5,000 acre blocks), \$1.25 per acre cash. Balance in five equal annual installments; interest at 6 per cent.

ATTRACTIONS: Rich soil, mild

ATTRACTIONS: Rich soil, mild elimate, good markets, good railway facilities, cheap fuel, etc. For map, printed matter and other information, address:

C.A.Magrath, Land Commissioner Lethbridge, Alberta,

Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg, Man.

More-In 1905 the first car of winter wheat was shipped from Lethbridge on August 18th.

# Farmers!



Township Agents. also General County

AGENTS WANTED

**PLYMOUTH** TWINE

 $D_0$ 

H

PLYMOUTH AGENTS,

53 Colborne St., Toronto.

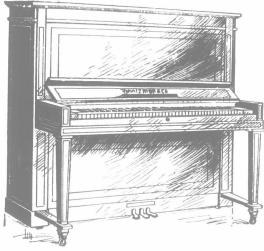
GOOD HOMES IN VIRGINIA

Virginia offers fine opportunities to the farmer and investor Climate is mild and healthful, soil is fertile, and grows all arops and fruits. Near the great markets Land is selling below its value, not increasing in price ever year. Many clarifications are living in Virginia. The Shake Department of Agriculture gives to the control of the control of

Richmond, Virginia.

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

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



ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL CHIPPENDALE PIANOS OF HEINTZMAN & CO.

# HEINTZMAN & CO. **Pianos**

Made by Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co.

A new creation in piano-building, with a 50-year record behind it It is a greater piano to-day than has been.

" Excels any piano I have ever used."—Albani.



ONE OF THE ART LIBRARY STYLE PIANOS OF HEINTZMAN & CO.

PIANO SALON, 115-117 King St., W., TORONTO, CAN.

Factory: Toronto Junction.

Branches: London and Hamilton.

The London 1859 Mutual

#### Fire Insurance

of Canada.

NEARLY HALF A CENTURY BEFORE THE PUBLIC.



\$828,528.27.

Reinsurance Reserve \$344,069.56.

Business in Force \$82,557,806.00.

Losses Paid: \$4,338,408.00.

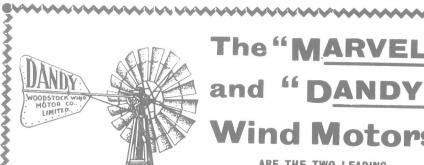
Doing business from the Atlantic to Pacific, and has the largest farm insurance business in Canada.

CONSERVATIVE, RELIABLE AND PROGRESSIVE.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN, President.

D. WEISMILLER, Secretary, Mgr. Director.

HEAD OFFICE: 82-84 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO.



# **Wind Motors**

ARE THE TWO LEADING WIND MOTORS ON THE MARKET TO-DAY

The "Marvel" is indeed a marvel. It responds to the faintest suggestion of a breeze. Works when others remain still. Because of an automatic governor, which never allows the wheel to turn over a certain number of

revolutions per minute, it comes through the greatest storms undamaged. But you'll find complete information s about it and the "Dandy" in our free catalogue. Write to-day.

The "Dandy" Grinder runs almost noiselessly, is provided with "Joliette" plates -the most successful grinding plates—and has relief springs, which prevent breakage if nails or other hard substances should get into the

Further information about Grinders. Tanks, Water Boxes and Foundry Supplies in our free catalogue. Estimates cheerfully given.



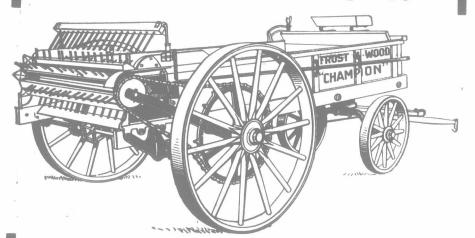
THE DANDY GRINDER.

Woodstock Wind Motor Co.

WOODSTOCK,

ONTARIO.

## For the Land's Sake



## "Champion

A Manure Spreader should be just as much an essential to your farm equipment as a Binder; in fact, it should be more so, because if you use a Manure Spreader properly, you will very soon find that your increased crop returns will more than warrant you in purchasing the best and most up-to-date harvesting 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

The "Champion" is the direct result of 29 years' experience in this particular field. We know by experience—not by hearsay—what the catalogue describes our line.

conditions on Canadian farms demand, and we have the facilities to meet those requirements

The "Champion" is simple and strong. The Beater is driven directly from a large sprocket wheel on the rear axle—and just here note that the "Champion" rear axle is 2½ inches in diameter. That's the part that has to carry the load and transmit 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 detail. If you are an up-to-date farmer you want to know all about up-to-date machinery. We can supply your wants.

Drop us a Card and ask for Catalogue "F."

# The FROST & WOOD

Head Office and Works, Smith's Falls, Ont.

#### The Razor Steel, Secret Temper, Cross-cut Saw.

Estake pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set that saws now made restrictions. and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and 1 se 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws. Manuf'd only by SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.



## **Intending Planters**

Of nursery stock should write direct to us for quotations, or see our nearest agent before ordering elsewhere. complete and of the finest quality, and all orders, large or small, are given careful attention. We guarantee satisfaction. Our business has been established in Canada for over 40 years, and our facilities for growing, packing and shipping are of the very best. We aim to lead in quality and price. Agents wanted. Get terms.

THE THOMAS W. BOWMAN & SON COMPANY, LIMITED Toronto, Ontario.

## Good Music Drives Away the Blues

The long evenings sometimes grow monotonous, unless one has unlimited energy, or an endless number of friends-even then-

-But why not make yourself a present of a

## Victor-Berliner Gram-ophone

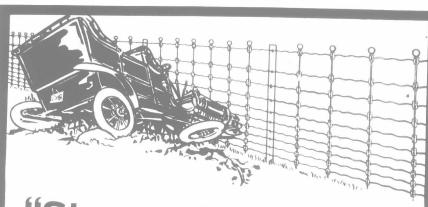


—which brings the best in music and vaudeville right to your home?

A child can reproduce, from a Victor-Berliner, the best music in the world, both vocal and instrumental. Just turn a key, and Caruso will sing (you'd pay \$5 to hear him in New York) Sousa's Band will play-or a two-step will be run off, to which the youngsters can dance. There's everything, from sacred music to clever monologue. And you can adjust the instrument to give very soft music or to pour out thunders of sweet sound.

The Victor-Berliner charms everyone with its clear, smooth, velvety tone, and its freedom from grating and jerking. Prices, \$12.50 to \$110. Ask for booklet, illustrating the 3000 different records-and don't be afraid to ask to hear the Victor-Berliner Gram-o-phone.

If there isn't a store in your town where you can hear the Victor-Berliner Gram-o-phone, write for full information to the Berliner Gram-o-phone Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.



# "Strongest and Best"

Is what we claim for

### SAMSON FENCE

Send for our booklet and give us an opportunity to prove our claims. AGENTS WANTED.

LOCKED WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED London, Ontario.



Hamilton Mica Rooff

ADVER ISE

# Mica

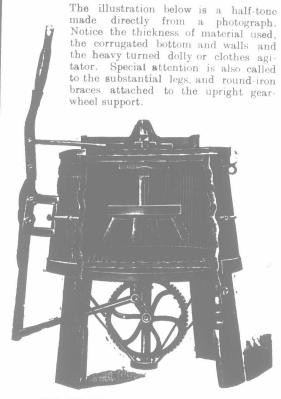
proof, fireproof, easily laid, sheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample and mention

101 Rebecca St. HAMILTON, CANADA

OVOCATE.

# "ONE MINUTE" WASHER

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



"ONE MINUTE" WASHER (Sectional View)

the fly-wheel under the bottom of the tub? That's a feature of the "One Minute" Washer exclusively its own. This fly-wheel is driven by the gear-wheel with crank attached, and revolves on little steel balls just like the wheels on a bicycle. You'd be surprised how hard it is to stop the machine when once this wheel gets up speed. Two strokes of the handle is usually sufficient to get under headway—then the fly-wheel does half the work.

#### **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.

#### WHAT OTHERS SAY:

30 Columbus St., Toronto, Nov. 12, '06.

in recommending it for its labor-saving, both in time and perfectness of cleaning the clothes. You can load it as you like, it makes no difference, as you will find the dolly inside rises as you desire, which you will not find in some other machines, and when once started will go with 1-pound pressure, as I have tested it with a spring balance. This is on account of the large fly-wheel. I have tried two other makes, but take this in preference for the above reasons. Anyone wishing to see the machine is use will be welcome any Monday at above address, when you can see its merits. ANDREW DUFF

Toronto, Nov. 14th, 1906. Messrs. White, Ehrhardt & Co., City: Gentlemen,-Enclosed find check in pay ment for your "One-minute Washing Machine." After having given it thirty days' trial, I am free to recommend it as the best machine we have ever had. It washes the clothes clean, and runs very easily. Yours respectfully, MRS. GOADY, 37 Gilversleeve Ave

Humber Bay, Nov. 8th, 1906. or two months. I have every confidence it is giving good satisfaction. I have done the time. I also use the water hotter than I ever did before, and no boiling of clothes, and working the machine is not

Yours truly, MRS. J. ELLEN.

340 College St., Toronto, Nov. 5, '06 White, Ehrhardt & Company :

Dear Sirs,-Having tried your "Oneminute Washer," we have found it very satisfactory in every respect. It does all you claimed it would do, and it gives me pleasure to give you this testimonial. Yours respectfully,

MRS. THOS. R. SANDS.

St. Albans Ave., Wychwood Pl.,

Nov. 20th, 1906. Dear Sir,-I have used your "Oneminute Washing Machine" for two it, and consider it superior to any I have seen before. Yours truly, MRS. M. FOWLER.

Humber Bay, Nov. 19th 1906. White, Ehrhardt & Company, City: Dear Sir,—In reply to your kind en- Dear Sirs,—In reference to washing ma-Dear Sirs,-Having used your machine quiry about the washing machine, I can say chine, I am pleased with the work it you claim, and runs four large washings, and like it better all easy that a child can do the work easily I remain.

> MRS. WILLIAM HARRIS, Humber Bay P. O., Ont.

#### ONE MACHINE SELLS 3.

"I have tried a great number of washing machines, but yours is the best I ever had. It washes the clothes clean, and is not hard on them."

MRS. BEVINGTON. 743 Palmerston Ave., Toronto.

"I am well pleased with my machine. It is all that you claim for it. It washes the clothes clean, and runs very MRS. McGEE,

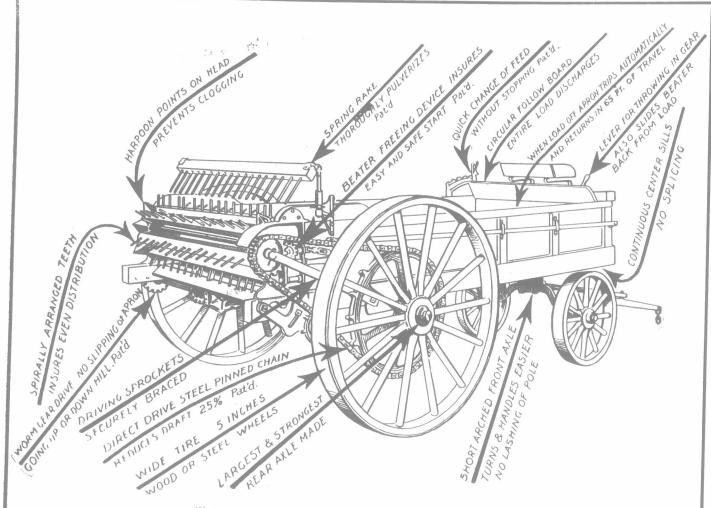
741 Palmerston Ave., Toronto.

"I cannot recommend my machine too highly. I will recommend it to all who months, and am perfectly satisfied with enquire. If I keep the fly-wheel well oiled, it runs very easy."

> MRS. KNOTT, 760 Palmerston Ave., Toronto.

Manufactured by WHITE, & COMPANY, Toronto, **EHRHARDT** 

Sold by One Hardware Dealer or General Merchant in Each Town.



# "SUCCESS" Manure Spreader

Has Many Exclusive Features.

No complicated, troublesome, easily-broken gear, and just as securely locked forward when clutches, levers, gears, etc., are used to drive out of gear. beater of "Success" Manure Spreader.

entirely-not good enough for "Success."

Power is supplied by direct heavy-chain drive than used on any other manure spreader.

The driving mechanism is held securely in place by a HEAVY BRACED STUD, which is entirely absent from common manure spreaders.

15,060 machines.

This direct drive gives the "Success" lighter draft, too-fully 25 per cent. lighter than any with your machine. Parts will become disar-

A lever close by the seat throws the beater in- of anxiety and expense. to gear. Impossible for it to get out of gear If you want the simplest, strongest, easiestlease the lever. Securely locked back when in buy the "Success."

And our BEATER FREEING DEVICE is a Old-style methods have been side-tracked wonder. Simultaneously with the throwing of the spreader into gear, the beater is automatically moved back from contact with the manure. Has lots of time to get up speed before the manure -a simpler, stronger, easier-working mechanism strikes it. This prevents all possibility of a strain in starting.

> Remember, too, the "Success" has the LARGEST AND STRONGEST REAR AXLE.

This is of immense importance. Rear axle Not a link of the STEEL-PINNED CHAIN has has to convey power to pulverize and distribute ever been known to break—and we've sold over the load, besides bearing a great share of its

Steer clear of a weak axle. It will play havoc ranged and broken. It will be a constant source

until the load is completely distributed or you re- working manure spreader on the market, you will

Write for our Free Illustrated Catalogue. It tells all about the "Success" in detail.

## PLOW CO., LIMITED

Western Office: Winnipeg, Man.

PARIS, ONTARIO.

#### a Busy Age! This is

Economize time by reading only the best journals published.

The Farmer's Advocate is Rare Value at \$1.50 a Year.



In 8 sizes, churning from 1 to 30 gallons.

Improved Steel

Patent Foot and Lever Drive

Patent Steel Roller

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in work-manship and finish. No other Just as good. Accept no substi-tute. If not sold by your dealer write lirect to us.

# Wheat Lands

I have 200,000 acres of wild and improved land for sale in this district. Write for information.

Homesteads Located.

Hanley,

#### The Ontario **Business College**

BELLEVILLE, ONT.,

Is the most prosperous and successful business college in Canada, and the most widely attended in America. Send for catalogue.

Principal J. W. Johnson, F. C. A.

### ALBERTA FALL WHEAT LANDS

The wheat lands of Southern Alberta are recognised as the best in Western Canada, and the High River District is unexcelled. We hold some of the wary best lands in this vicinity. If you are interested, write us.

THE HIGH RIVER REALTY COMPANY P.O. Box 250. High River, Atta.

#### TALKING PARROTS

From \$5 up. Shipped safely to any point by express. Write for price list. We make specially low prices to get these birds in all Marve of Canada to advertise

GOTTAM BIRD SEED Anteurst St., London, Ontario.

366

gallons.

ot and rive

out in

work-Just

bstlwrite

DNS,

8

int

ke

all

D

## NORDHEIMER PIANO THE BEST **CHRISTMAS GIFT**

There is no gift which can compare with a Nordheimer Plano. It's the best-and a permanent gift, too.

It is a present which will never allow the recipient to forget the giver, for every time the recipient plays upon it pleasant thoughts of the donor are awakened.

And such a tone as the peerless Nordheimer possesses! Sympathetic enough to move you to tears; powerful and stirring enough to bring you to your feet when martial strains are played.

Every note rings out clear and sure to the touch of your fingers, and the wonderful quality of tone is there to stay for years and years and years. Permanency of tone is one of the strongest features of the unrivalled Nordheimer Piano.

The one-price system assures a fair and square deal to all.

#### THREE GOOD BUYING CHANCES:

First-class square piano, slightly used,  $7\frac{1}{3}$  octaves, carved case; very handsome.....\$100

Upright piano, slightly used, good as new; walnut case; regular price, \$350. A snap at....

Six-octave, piano-case organ, in splendid condition; regular price, \$110. A big buying inducement at....

### NORDHEIMER

Limited, 188 Dundas Street, LONDON, ONTARIO.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS AT HOME This magnificent building and grounds is the reward of our 30 years' of honest and earnest efforts. 44 C - 1 

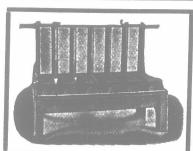
The new home of the Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont. Canada's Greatest School of Business

of the Canada Dusiness Cullege, Challall, Unt. School of Business Its 3 | years' of high-class work, backed by this splendid equipment of building and grounds, costing nearly (\$30,000) thirty thousand dollars, coupled with cheap board and the paying of your railway fare; all of these combined with its great success in placing graduates in good positions, places its advantages so far above its contemporaries that it does not pay the student to go elsewhere, and is drawing students from ewfoundland on the East to British Columbia on the West. The English-speaking world is our field.

400 students placed in good positions last year. December is one of the best months in which to start NE -YEAR OPENING, WEDNESD AY, JAN. 2. 1907.

If you cannot come to Chatham, and want to learn Bookkeeping, Shorthand or Penmanship, we can train you at your home in these branches through our courses by mail Our magnificent catalogues will tell you all about these courses. General Catalogue tells about the training at Chatham. Mail-course Catalogue tells about the home courses. Write for the one you want, mentioning this paper.

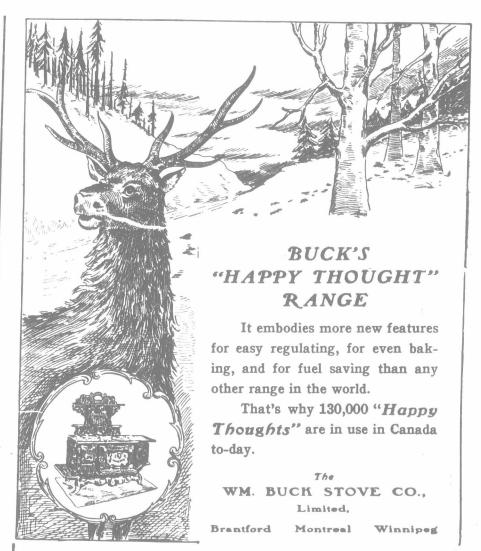
D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ont.



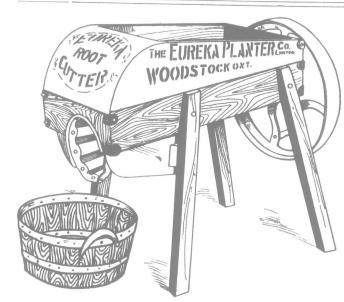
#### LONDON Cement Tile Machine.

Farmers make their own tile. Send for descriptive catalogue of Cement Brick Machinery, Block Machines, etc.

THE LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO'Y, 28 Redan Street, London, Ontario.



For Sale by Leading Dealers Throughout Canada.



#### THE **EUREKA** ROOT CUTTER

Fitted with either alicing or shredding cylinders. The slicer will cut much faster than any other machine of its kind. The shredder is the ideal of root cutting. It does not mash, but cuts in thin strips. It will also cut much faster and runs more easily than the ordinary pulper. Just what the farmers are looking for. If your local dealer does not handle them, write

Planter Co., Limited, Manufacturers, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Ask for catalogue, which explains all. You need our Combination Wagon Box and Rack. Agents wanted in every locality. Write for particulars.



## Still on Top of the Pile

#### CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

Never was it more popular. This year's sales say so. Larger than ever. Thousands of farmers through ut Canada use the Canadian Airmotor and find it the most economical power.

### THE STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINE

Has proved all we claim for it. If you want a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

GET ONE

Pumps, Grinders, Tanks, Water Basins, Stanchions, Hydraulic Rams, etc., etc.

Ask for Catalogue.

ONT. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LTD. Toronto, Ontario.



Canada's High - class Piano



Canada's Largest Makers

Popular in Educational Institutions and With Musicians Generally. It is the only Plano, with the Illimitable Quick Repeating Action, securing to the pianist a responsiveness in touch and facilities for execution unequalled by the ordinary action.



will interest every one, whether musician or not. It is a high-grade Bell Piano, fitted with an interior player mechanism, which, with the aid of a perforated music sheet and operation of foot pumpers and time-regulating levers, produces with accuracy the most difficult musical composition. Can also be played as an ordinary piano



The Bell Organ

Is Known Everywhere as the Best.

Manufactured by

Send for FREE CATALOGUE No. 40C.

LONDON (ENGLAND).

OVER 10,000 FARMERS HAVE SOLD, EXCHANGED



OR THROWN ASIDE OTHER SEPARATORS "MELOTTE."

Because they find the "MELOTTE" skims cleanest, turns easiest, lasts longest, and is therefore the best, the cheapest, most economical and efficient hand separator made.

"Melotte" Cream Separator The

will pay for itself in the first year by increased yield of butter and cream alone. It gives one pound of butter extra per week from each cow. Then why lose this increased profit? We will send you the "MELOTTE" on one week's free trial. Why not become convinced that the "MELOTTE" will make more money than any other separator in the world? We will gladly send you all the information you need, but the final and only test is to try it for one week at our expense. Write to-day and become acquainted with the separator that pays for itself in one year; that costs 75% less for repairs, renewals and oils; that takes one-third less power to turn than any other, and which won't wear out.

Winnipeg, Vancouver. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED

Head Office: Toronto, Can. This and

dise bull

956

062

\$6.8

fron uce

fact

mine

and

\$84 but

grow

was

828.

only carry amo \$531

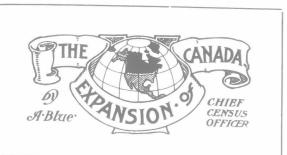
### Che Farmer's Mdvocate and Home Magazine "Persevere and Established Succeed."

Vol. XLI.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875. LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 13, 1906.

No. 742

1866.



Canada, under its old name, was a land of undefined extent. Eastward it was limited by the Maritime Provinces, but westward it went to the meridian of Fort William, on Lake Superior, or the waters of the Pacific, and northward to the height of land or the Pole-according to the point of view of contending interests. In recent years the Dominion's sole expansion has been confined to the assertion of authority over the waters of Hudson's Bay and the islands of the Arctic Sea; and this has in a measure been offset by the award of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal, which gave to the United States an area Canada had claimed as her own by virtue of long-established treaty rights.

We have been expanding in other and better ways: in revenue, in commerce, in agriculture, in manufactures, in banking, and in a score of other directions which mean nation-building.

In thirty-eight years, ending with June last, our revenue on consolidated fund account rose from \$13,687,928 to \$80,139,360, and our expenditure on the same account from \$13,486,093 to \$67,240,641. So buoyant has the revenue been, that, in face of the growing requirements of public service in a new country, aggregating \$1,315,000,000 in thirty-nine years, the last fiscal year shows a surplus of \$12,898,719. The yearly revenue has increased by 485 per cent., and the yearly expenditure by 400 per cent. In other words, the income of the Dominion is now about five times more than in the first year of Confederation, and the cost of all public services is four times more, which are fair indices of the

Another evidence of growth is presented in the commerce of the country. Thirty-nine years ago the value of our foreign trade was \$129, 553,194, and last year it was \$546,947,437 which is four times more for 1906 than for 1868. This is for exports of home and foreign produce, and imports entered for consumption. Merchandise the produce of Canada, exclusive of coin and bullion, was exported in 1868 to the value of \$48,504,899, and in 1906 it grew to \$235,483,-956, being in amount greater by nearly five times. From 1868 to 1906 our exports of agricultural produce grew from \$12,871,055 to \$54,-062,337; of animals and their produce, from \$6,893,167 to \$66,455,960; of fisheries produce from \$3,357,510 to \$16,025,840; of forest produce from \$18,742,625 to \$38,824,170; of manufactures from \$2,100,411 to \$24,561,112; of mineral produce from \$1,276,129 to \$35,469,631; and of miscellaneous produce from \$302,280 to \$84,906-showing great increase in every class but the last.

growth of the Dominion in wealth and business affairs. In 1868 the paid-up capital of banks was \$30,507,447, and in 1905 it was \$82,655,-828. But this increase in capital constituted there was 2,278 miles of steam railways in operaonly a small share of the capacity of banks to tion, and in 1905 there was 20,487 miles, besides amounts on deposit grew from \$33,653,594 to railways. The gross earnings of steam railways

from \$79,860,976 to \$767,490,183. The rest or in 1905, and the total expenses from \$50,368,called for) it was only \$18,149,193. These are \$5,918,194. 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 settled by cheque. In 1961 the clearings of chartered banks in the Dominion showed a volume of \$1,871,061,725, and in 1905 \$3,335,530,600, being an increase of 78 per cent. The records of the clearing house are a safe gauge in measuring the strength and volume of the current of business.

Loan companies and building societies show a business which has increased from assets of \$3,233,985 in 1867 to \$176,885,012 in 1904. Life-insurance companies show a net insurance in force of \$85,009,264 in 1875, and \$630,324,240 in 1905. Canadian companies show in the thirty years, 1875-1905, an increase of life insurance from \$21,957,296 to \$397,936,902; British companies an increase from \$19,455,607 to \$43,809,-211; and American companies an increase from \$43,59€,361 to \$188,578,127. The premium income of all life companies grew in the same period from \$2,882,387 to \$22,080,717, and of this total increase of \$19,198,330 the share of Canadian companies is \$13,240,571. And in the business of fire insurance, the amount at risk in Canada in 1869 was \$188,359,809, which in 1905 was swelled to \$1,340,057,161, or more than 600 per cent. of increase in thirty-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) 55,572,368 bush-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 For the present harvest year, the wheat crop of 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 from \$1,601,738 in 1871 to \$29,462,402 in 1901.

Comparison of growth in manufacturing industries 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 employed, while in 1901 the records were confined to works employing five persons and over. In 1871 statistics were obtained for 41,259 establishments, and in 1901 for only 14,650. But the value of products in the former year was only \$221,617,773, while for the latter it was \$481,-053,375. In food products, the value in 1871 was \$56,680,227, and in 1901, \$125,202,620; in slaughtering and meat-packing, it was \$3,799,-552 in 1871, and \$22,217,984 in 1901; and in textile products it was \$24,768,976 in 1871, and \$67,724,839 in 1901. Wages for labor in the 41,259 establishments of 1871 cost \$40,851,009, and in the 14,650 establishments of 1901 the cost was \$89,573,264. But though these figures show The statements of chartered banks show more substantial growth in thirty years, it will not be emphatically perhaps than anything else the surprising if figures now being compiled will show a growth fully as great in the last five years.

A few words remain to be said on the railways of Canada. In the first years of Confederation \$531,243,476, and the assets of banks also grew grew from \$72,898,749 in 1901 to \$106,467,199 Advocate and Home Magazine."

reserve fund of the banks, which in 1896 was 726 to \$79,977,574, while the gross earnings of \$26,526,632, was in 1905 \$56,474,124; and in electric railways grew from \$5,768,283 to \$9,-1884 (the first year in which this return was 357,126, and the expenses from \$3,435,162 to

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 total of 8,297 miles operated by one management. The Canadian Northern, another transcontinental line, own 788 miles of main line and 738 miles of branches, and operates in addition 354 miles. During the present year its main line has reached Edmonton, and is pushing forward to the mountains and the coast. A third transcontinental line, the Grand Trunk Pacific, is also under way. It will traverse the hinterland of Quebec and Ontario, through a tract of rich clay land many millions of acres in extent, capable of sustaining 2,600,000 people, and possessing great resources of timber and water-power, and probably of minerals also. To these Provinces it promises to give a depth of five hundred miles back from the American frontier, and to the Dominion a solidity of settlement from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Being a railway, too, with a maximum grade eastward of only four-tenths and westward of only six-tenths of one per cent. throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains, no other line on the continent can cut under it in the matter of traffic rates.

Population is increasing well in nearly all the Provinces of the Dominion, but the only ones for which actual figures are available are Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. There, a census taken this year shows a population in round numbers of 808,000, being an increase of 388,600, or 92 per cent., in five years.

#### The Coming Christmas,

Heap on more wood ! the wind is chill, But let it whistle as it will,

We'll keep our Christmas merry still. -Scott. Were the spirit of Christmas universal, this would be a much more beneficent, generous and mutually helpful world than sometimes appears in human relations. But, no matter how far away the ultimate realization may seem to be. let us hold fast to the idea that it is the possible spirit of human society. In its essence, the Christmas spirit is that manifestation of selfsacrifice and service which dates back to the pivotal day of all the ages, nineteen centuries ago, when the sublime revelation of peace on earth, good will toward men, was made to human consciousness. It has permeated customs, literature and art. It is impossible to estimate what the world owes to those great artists whose lofty conceptions have been embodied in beautiful windows, bas reliefs, frescoes and paintings. Nations, communities, and individuals, have their redletter days, but this day, which dawned out of a manger, transcends all others in the good will which it promotes, the recollections which it revives, the sundered lives which it reunites, and the dormant sympathies which it awakens. You cannot cut Christmas out of the calendar, nor out of the world's heart. It fits in well with our northern Canadian clime, and could not be better placed. No land in all the world has a better right than Canada to be joyous at this season, for bounties of every kind have been poured into her lap with a lavish hand; and, of all classes, none enjoy a greater share of its general beneficence than the farmer and his family, to carry on operations, for in the same period the 3,632 miles of sidings and 793 miles of electric whom we tender, as a slight token of our humble esteem, this Christmas Number of "The Farmer's

### THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

> PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

> > JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE: W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W. C., England.

ITHE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. (52 issues per year.)

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.60 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 128.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 20 cents per line agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.

THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be

6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible. 7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.

B. ANONYMOUS communications and questions will receive no attention. In every case the FULL NAME and POST OFFICE ADDRESS MUST BE GIVEN.

when A reply by Mail is required to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Bo. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic.

We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to

ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address-THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),

LONDON, CANADA.

#### Publisher to Reader,

Persons unfamiliar with the inner workings of a publishing office, can form no adequate conception of the thought, labor and outlay involved in an issue like the present number of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." It was necessary to begin preparations early in the year for many of the articles and artistic features with which these pages are replete. In addition to regular editorial pens, the special services of several capable Canadian and British contributors were enlisted, so that our readers would have a varied menu, worthy the delectation of the very foremost farmers in the world. We have also aimed to make it repre sentative of more than Canadian agriculture in its best and most progressive aspects. A corps of the foremost artists of Canada have contributed of their best productions to its pages, Messrs. F. H. Brigden, of the Toronto Engraving Company (makers of the engravings); C. M. Manly, A. R. C. A.; G. A. Reid, Pres. R. C. A., and Paul Wickson devoting themselves assiduously to the subjects presented in the three-color process. To the London Printing & Lithographing Company belongs the credit of the typography and presswork, the magnitude of which may be inferred from the fact that it required upwards of a third of a million impressions before the printed sheets left the great presses, ready for the binding and mailing department.

To our subscribers this issue goes as the regular number of the paper for December 13th, without extra charge, but should they wish additional copies for mailing to friends, these may be chtained for 25 cents each, or by non-subscribers for 50 cents.

Our subscribers who are taking advantage of the special offer to have their own subscription extended free for one year, by sending us two new subscribers, enclosing \$3.00, or for six months by sending one new subscriber and \$1.50, will be pleased to know that they can promise each new subscriber a copy of this beautiful number. This offer is good only tili Dec. 31st, 1906.



Writers on evolution, more particularly the disciples of the Pyrrhonic School, invariably indulge their genius by painting Science and Philosophy standing helpless on the brink of a great chasm, which vacuum is supposed to represent the absent links between human and animal intelligence. There is more imagination than real fact in this representation, for if the reasoning capacity be taken as a criterion, the highly-trained shepherd's collie will be found, in many cases, to leave his master far behind. There is more scientific data in a shepherd's cot than in all the laboratories in the world.

About the origin of the collie there has been much speculation. A theory currently held was that he came to us through the ancestry of the That he belongs to the same family (Canidæ), is doubtless true, but there are many distinguishing features which seem to argue against the claims of direct kinship.

The legend is that an old shepherd, one beautiful summer evening, lay upon the mountain-side With the love of a father he looked on his flock, covering the plain and stretching far away out to the distant summits, and a tear stole into his eye as he thought that he must soon take farewell of those rugged scenes and their timid in-



The Border Collie.

Mr. R. Sandiland's (Midlothian, Scotland) Don. This year's International champion. Weight, 44 lbs height, 22 inches.

habitants. Already he had to admit the task was too severe, for though the spirit was willing. his limbs now commenced to ache before the day closed. Providence had granted him no child. Beneath a piece of shorn turi, bordered with daisies, in the sighing valley where his cot was situate, slept the object of his aderation, and so he felt himself an old man alone on the world. He fell asleep amid his native heath, and, the heart hungry for something to love, he dreamed that on returning from the woods he found a beautiful child seated upon the warth of his humble home. The little stramer looked up into his face, smiled, stretched on his little chubby arms—and there was a feast of sacred joy.

Moved by this mental phenomena, the old man threw out his arms, slowly opened his eyes, and lo, there lay in his bosom a young fox. look of entreaty, the ancient enemy of the flock crept close to its protector and guide; and, after a few moments of deep reflection, in which the shepherd recalled the vision of his dream, he tenderly raised young Reynard in his arms, carried him home, and soon found him a true helper and

We do not offer this as an authentic contribution towards the annals of canine history, although there are instances of the wings of a national faith having been thrown round records with a less semblance of truth and altogether wanting in the moral of our tale. It is quite legitimate, of course, to refuse credence to the story, even without questioning; nor can those be blamed who regard with suspicion and scorn any attempt to impair its beauty and charm, by having it subjected to the cold and stale standards of demonstrated fact

Falling back upon acknowledged authorities, we find such a writer as Sir John McNeill inclining to the opinion that the European collie has in his veins the blood of the wolf, which theory is now generally accepted. Human kindness has performed greater miracles than that of taming and training a wolf. Martin in his "History of the Dog," recognizing the same factor (domestication), goes on to show that not only was wild nature subdued and made useful and lovable, but the partial pride and care of the mountaineer in his new and valuable possession were the means of preserving through many generations the purity of the breed.

To-day we have a great variety of "kinds," the outward differences of which suggest interesting comparisons. Into this, however, we are not meantime to enter. So far as Scotland is concerned, the most popular representative (we write of working dogs) is what i der Collie." Then there is the "Beardie"—he known as the "Bor claims a monopoly of the Highlands and Pentlands. What people call the "Old Grey Scotch Collie"—a sort of piebald—is found, along with the more modern "Black and Tan," in all parts of the country. The yellow, long-nosed, narrow-browed "fancy" dog does not come under, our review, since he is not a competitor in the lists of intelligence.

Although the canine ally of the shepherd has not been neglected in literature, there are many traits of his character-for a character he undoubtedly has-yet unknown to the general public. He has not been overpraised. Living away in the remote places of the earth, his marvellous sagacity being witnessed only by his master, who, by usage, has ceased to wonder at his feats of wisdom, it is only on rare occasions that his dazzling merits come before the eye of an inter-

How the shepherd would control his flock without the assistance of the collie, is one of those questions which seem to state an impossibility. "It would require," says Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, "more hands to manage the sheep, gather them from the fields, force them into the houses and folds, and drive them to the markets, than the profits of the whole stock would be capable of maintaining. And all that the poor rollie sets for his great—nay, incomparable and at the pool of the pool of the parable and the sets of the world's noblest workers have been a first way as the pool of the pool

. incherds—the true sons of

curio stinc the s sure old since We h age panie A the a

> and As a

which

and

with

sleep

dogs

DEC

the

leag Scot

from greer

comi

shep

moth

him distin prelin Nigh to se from lav dog princ This shoul of co forth into lie, t privil est sl and more ing i

guard

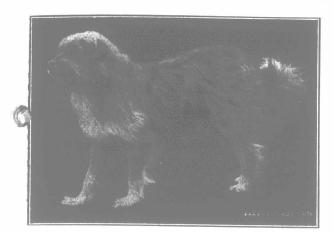
some

mot a

prope

of sh and c miles he ha Wi come sketcl and 1 invar on th intere career gaze. gains orbir has h appla from dog v gotter

endear strong was a sheepeye w the b guidar have a offerin now a ing ey comm breed. charge the calling—don't forget their old canine colleagues. Travelling in the sheep districts of Scotland, an old, corpulent collie, long retired from the stern duties of "the hill," lying on the green-sward in front of the shepherd's cot, is quite a common sight. If the day be warm, you may find the shepherd's child sleeping in his bosom. The mother has no hesitation in leaving the infant so watched and protected, for the old retainer,



The Long-haired Beardie.

having been the first object of the child's curiosity and love, gallantly responds with an instinctive 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 sincere is the lamentation of the whole family. We have seen a shepherd with the dauntless courage of a lion, kneel by the side of his dead companion 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 sleep on the hillside all night, in which cases his dogs, when relieved of their watch, share with him the comforts of the plaid. Nor is there any distinction at meals when on march. preliminary 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, seeks the refreshing lave" of a murmuring brook, and then, with a dog on each side of him, and on the socialistic principle of "bite aboot," proceeds to breakfast. This over, he throws the plaid carelessly over his shoulder, addresses in a kindly manner a word of command to his companions, and they dart forth in opposite directions to bring their charge into moving order.

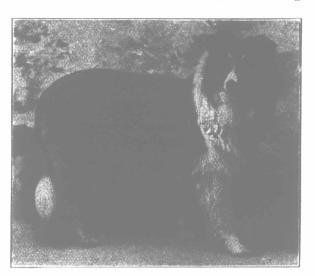
To the sagacity of the thoroughly-trained collie, there is, indeed, no limit. It has been our privilege to be closely associated with the greatest sheep-dog trainer Scotland has ever produced. and we have heard him repeatedly say of his favorite dogs that their intelligence was always more than equal to any emergency. " When riding in South America," says Darwin, "it is a common thing to meet a large flock of sheep 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 took charge every morning of a certain "cut" of sheep and had them directed through gates and over bridges to a lowland pasture some three He needed no bidding or exhorting; miles away. he had learned the art of dignifying service.

Within recent years Working Trials have become very popular. A programme or course is sketched, a time limit stated, and the shepherd and his dog, under the eye of two judges, and, invariably, a large crowd of spectators, enter upon their task. No performance could be more interesting. The shepherd, naturally shy, his career having little accustomed him to the public gaze, steps out with marked diffidence, but soon gains confidence, and loses himself in the aborbing nature of his work. When a good point has been made, and the crowd burst forth into 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 forgotten the locality and circumstances of their endeavor. Shedding and penning bring out the strong points of the dog. For many years there was a consensus of opinion among shepherds and sheep-farmers that a slow dog with a "roving" eye 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 focusing eye," and which moves swiftly and with a commanding purpose, is truly the genius of the breed. 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 lambs, fresh from their mothers, were liberated upon the open heath, and the possibility of reunion (with their mothers) was both apparent and tempting. Off they went at full bound, and when the last had left the fold, a shepherd, with two dogs bearing a high reputation, took them The shepherd never moved, but the dogs simply performed miracles. By instinct-or shall we say by acquired knowledge-each took a wing, then they met in the center, their method of co-operation being perfect, and the result was that in four minutes they were complete masters of the situation, and could have led the young

rebels anywhere But the collie is seen at his best when the rigors of a snowstorm seriously challenge both his and his master's powers. As in the case of men, so in dogs-when perils have to be faced, the best and worst features are revealed. We have seen the shepherd, on a wintry night, when the wind 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 of the gale, he quickly buckled on his armor and called his dogs, while the goodwife provided something "tasty to sustain them should their progress be thwart-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, is to save the lives of their flock, even though



Cragston Ornament.
Owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, New York.

the attempt should imperil their own. They go forth fearing not to die.

Through an experience similar to this we have been permitted to pass. And the whole scene lives with us still. The wind growled and shrieked, and the choking drift, thickened and intensified by the almost oppressive darkness, seemed charged with a cruel commission to obliterate all life. We could see nothing. We could hear nothing save the warwhoop of the storm. The shepherd, who was our guide—and we ought to say our saviour—pressed strongly forward; we leaned heavily on his arm.

At last we halted, and the shepherd, turning round, asked:

"Roy, where are ye?"
His old and favorite collie came up, and, looking into the face of his master, waited instructions. What instructions he received, we are not in a position to state, for, between the difficulty of getting breath and keeping our eyes clear of snow, there was little time and less de-

sire to learn the vocabulary of the sheepfold.
"Stand close behind me," said the shepherd in rather a humorous tone, "and I doot not you will be able to get up sufficient steam for the return journey. Roy will soon be back."

We had waited nearly twenty minutes, when, hearing a peculiar rustling, like the uncertain flow of a distant river, I asked what it meant.
"Oh," replied the shepherd, cheerfully, in

"Oh," replied the shepherd, cheerfully, in which I could detect a note of gratitude, "auld Roy has found them (referring to a particular lot of sheep of whose safety he had grave doubts), and if he is here, every sheep will be here."

and if he is here, every sheep will be here."

"Come away, man," said the shepherd, in a low, decided tone, and again there was a rustling; but ere further explanation was rendered necessary, up came Roy, a moving mass of snow, his eyes gleaming through the icicles that hung from his forehead.

Dogs may be animals and men human beings, consequently far apart, but that night the love, confidence and sagacity which we witnessed, taught us to regard the shepherd's collie as a wise and worthy brother.

#### A Cruickshank Portrait.

Shorthorn breeders in this country, as well as in other parts of the world, will be interested in a suggestion which the Farmer and Stockbreeder, of England, makes, in a recent issue, to the effect that the Shorthorn Society should head a subscription list to have the portrait of the late 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 singleminded man, Amos Cruickshank! His ambition 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 of the Shorthorn, but we doubt if they ever achieved what Amos Cruickshank, in his own humble way, succeeded in doing on behalf of the breed, although he used very freely of the best he could obtain, with a single eve to producing a type which was to revolutionize the cattle of two continents. No memorial in paint or stone signalizes the remarkable genius of this man, but perhaps the greatest memorial that could be erected to his memory is the popular approval of that which was his life's object. But surely the Shorthorn Society might, in view of what he has accomplished, give permanence to the abiding respect in which his memory is held by starting a subscription to keep that memory ever green through the genius of the artist. It is at this time, when trade is brisk, that the breeder is most likely to remember his great benefactor, and Amos Cruickshank is well worthy of such a memorial.

#### Red Fife Wheat in England.

In the course of the experiments in the improvement of wheat by the Home-grown Wheat Committee of the National Association of Millers, in England, it was found that Fife wheat gave variable 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 possible, under what conditions it was likely to succeed as a farmer's wheat. With that object, seed was distributed in many parts of England, and although the complete results have not yet been ascertained, the following particulars will be found of interest:

The heads of Fife are small, but give a yield of grain per acre altogether larger than their appearance in the field would lead anyone to expect.

Some growers have reported that Fife wheat was knocked down badly by the severe storms which visited many localities in June, and that its straw is brittle, liable to be broken in threshing. The Home-grown Wheat Committee has realized this tendency to weakness of straw for some time, and has been for some years engaged in remedying the defect by selection and hybridizing. The brittleness is much intensified if the wheat be allowed to get fully or dead ripe. Some, at least, of the largest growers of the sort have been able, by earlier cutting, to obtain straw which has been sold at maximum prices. The



The English Collie.

wheat is one to two weeks earlier than typical English wheats. The Committee has not received a complaint of Fife suffering unduly from winter climatic conditions. The evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of autumn sowing, in preference to spring sowing, although its value as a spring wheat, if such be required, is high.

The quality of the grain is almost invariably superb. Reports received from millers and bakers not actively associated with the Committee, 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 consecutive years in England, there is not the slightest evidence of any diminution in strength in the majority of cases.

# The Romance of Ontario's Unexampled Agricultural Progress,

Those who are inclined to become impatient with the tardiness of a large proportion of Canadian farmers in adopting advanced methods of agriculture and improved types of stock, are apt to overlook the fact that this is yet a young country, and that, considering its age, agriculturally, and that the bulk of its area was originally a forest, no other nation under the sun ever made as rapid progress in its infancy in changing its face from a wilderness to one of smiling fields and comfortable homesteads. It is practically only a century since agriculture, with a production beyond the needs of its own people, had a home in Ontario, the banner farming Prov-

hundred years since its present capital city, Toronto, with a present population of nearly 300,060, was surveyed as the village of York, the whole population of the Province in 1806 being less than 71,000.

#### THE BEGINNINGS.

When we reflect that in the opening years of the 19th century the acres cleared of the forest west of Montreal were few and far between, and that heavy timber covered the entire area from the eastern to the western boundary of the Province, all of which since cleared had to be fallen by the woodman's axe, the trees reduced to lengths convenient for piling and burning, and the stumps removed by manual labor, it must be acknowledged that remarkable progress has been made-progress which could only have been accomplished by a class of settlers of strong purpose, unceasing industry and indomitable perseverance. While perhaps the majority of early settlers of

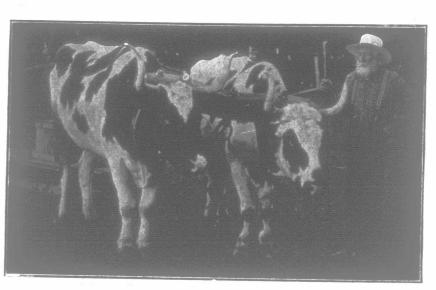
Ontario were emigrants from Great Britain who had more or less acquaintance with farm work, or were of that excellent class known as United Empire Loyalists, who, remaining faithful to the British cause, came over from the Eastern States after the war of 1812, a large proportion were Old Country people having had no farming experience, 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 manof-war man, who in the early thirties settled on the farm on which the writer was raised.

little clearing had been made before he came into possession, and the sailor, while attempting to plow with a team made up of a yoke of young oxen, with a brood mare in the lead, found that the steers, which had not been thoroughly broken, becoming cranky, had dexterously performed the trick of "turning the yoke," by which transformation, to the consternation of the driver. were suddenly found facing the plow their heads where their tails ought to be while the leader was tangled in her trace chains and the sailor was confounded. Failing to straighten out the team, he journeyed across the concession to implore help from his nearest neighbor, and, being asked what was the matter, the seaman replied, in his accustomed nautical phraseology, "the larboard

ox is on the starboard side, and the old gray mare is fast in the rigging." Those were the days of the log shanty, the open fireplace, with its big backlog, flagstone hearth, iron crane and suspended bake-kettle; the tallow candle, the spinning-wheel, the ox team and wood-shod sled, " corduroy roads over swampy places, and of trading farm produce for goods at the cross-roads store.

We hear and read much in the present day about co-operation in farming and the handling of farm products, and are apt to regard the system as something new in this country, forgetting that in the days of the early settlement the system was in common use, in the form of exchange of help by farmers in the building of houses and

barns, and of "logging bees" for the piling of general practice was to seed with timoth or a the large timber for burning, without which arrangement it would have been practically impossible, in most cases, with home help, to have done the work. And these logging bees were events of great interest, since the custom was to organize gangs of an equal number of men, each gang having a yoke of oxen, the land being measured in strips of equal widths across the clearing, and a contest waged for which company should complete its complement first, the spirit of emulation appearing to influence the cattle as well as the men as they rushed the work from start to finish, accomplishing an amazing amount ince of the Dominion, and little more than a of work in a day, by a judicious selection of



Pioneer Team of the Early Days.

sites for the log-piles and a dexterous use of those of business men as well. Eventually, skids and handspikes.

The pioneers of this country owed much of gratitude to the willing and worthy services of their faithful ox teams, without which the clearing of the land could not have been accomplished with the same celerity and satisfaction. The burning of the timber piles during the summer completed the preparation of the land for the sowing of seed for the first crop, the grain being simply covered by scratching the surface between the stumps with a strong triangular harrow, commonly called a "drag." It was generally a It was generally a literal case of fulfilment of the promise, "Tickle the new land with a harrow and it will laugh with a harvest," the result, owing to the wealth

hay crop and leave the land in pasture for a few years while the stumps decayed, which in the case of hardwood timber was but a short delay, while if of pine their riddance was practically a case of the adoption of heroic methods for their removal, as life is too short to wait for this by processes of decay.

#### DEVELOPMENT.

For many years wheat constituted the principal farm crop and source of revenue of the average Ontario farmer, and, under judicious management, including the growing of clover, the practice of summer-fallowing and the application c

barnyard manure, made principally from rotting the large supply of straw incident to grain-growing, profitable crops were produced, and as the export market expanded and fair prices were paid, farmers prospered, though seldom receiving more than "three and nine," or seventyfive cents, per bushel for wheat (for we figured in sterling money thenpounds, shillings and pence). When at intervals the price ran up to a dollar, there was a jubilant feeling, farmers becoming extravagant in their expenditures; and when, during the Crimean War, prices crept up to a dollar and a half and even to two dollars a bushel, agriculturists and others went wild with excitement, and as high as \$100 an acre was paid for farms that to-day would hardly bring half that price. The inevitable re sult of a boom-a slump and a crash -came, a harvest for the bailiff and sheiff followed, and a hard time for many a farmer and his creditors, and

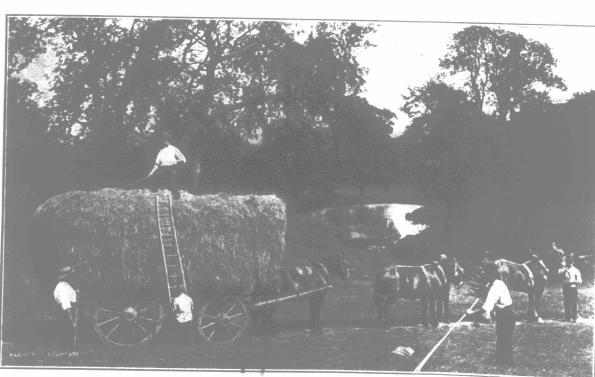
owing to the insect and fungous enemies and impoverishment of the soil by continuous grain-growing, its productiveness of that crop was greatly reduced, and farmers rejoiced when, under the reciprocity treaty with the United States, a profitable market for barley was made available. Wheat-raising was generally aban-

doned, and in many cases the greater part of the farms in some districts was devoted to barleygrowing by the general farmer, and a state of affairs bordering on a boom was experienced when the market price for barley ran up to a dollar a bushel, and even soared to a dollar and a half for a short period. But the natural result followed this craze; farms were depleted of fertility

by repeated cropping with this grain, which was sold off the farm. and left little in the form of straw to be turned into manure, while little stock was kept, weeds flourished, and the yield of grain diminished until average crop was little more than half what it formerly had been, and, to crown the misery of it, the "McKinley abrogated reciprocity treaty, and the price of barley followed the yield on its downward course, leaving the farmers on their beam-ends, with a poor larm and but little live stock, and little feed for the inferior stock they had. In such sections hard times came quickly and tarried long, the farmers who had leaned on the bruised reed of barley growing, being slow tomake a change for the better in their meth-

ods, and hoping against hope that the barley market would revive, they continued to depend upon grain-growing, while the wiser portion turned their attention to dairying, pork production, and the feeding of cattle, at once restoring the territity of their farms and receiving probable returns for their labor and outlay. The difference between the two classes was that the one and and made better times,

and wished, and were left. Fortuna to for grain-growing as the it did not involve all to hence the depression he has limited to certain of farmers, while



Farm Labor Plentiful at English Haying.

of black soil and of potash, being usually heavy crop and a happy husbandman. The harvesting of the grain, at first with sickle and scythe, and later with cradles, and binding the sheaves by hand, was a tedious and toilsome operation, compared with present-day methods, but, with practice and experience, was nearly and skillfully accomplished by most of the men undertaking the work. Apart from the necessary while the othe vegetables for family use, the principal cops grown on the new land were wheat, of spread and leading to see fall varieties, and oats, the former heart the section most in demand and the mainstay as a remoneymaking. In some cases the stubb. burned and successive crops so secured. . . the

366

SS,

or a case while case ir re-

rinciavernage-

prac-pall, y of wing,

and and

pros-more enty-(for nen-

o a ling, in ring to a

two and and for ring reand and lly, and ous rop

ien, ted ade

anthe ey-of hen

r a salf ol-ity ng

m, he е

e, as ed, in e le it d, of ey

<



Painted by Wm. Cruickshank, R. C. A.

"Breaking the Road."

# Snow-bound.

By John Greenlad Whittier.
The sun that brief December day
Rose cheerless over hills of gray,
And, darkly circled, gave at noon
A sadder light than waning moon.
Slow tracing down the thickening sky
Its mute and ominous prophecy,
A portent seeming less than threat,
It sank from sight before it set.
A chill no coat, however stout,

In tiny spherule traced with lines Of Nature's geometric signs, In starry flake and pellicle, All day the hoary meteor fell; And, when the second morning shone, We looked upon a world unknown, On nothing we could call our own. Of homespun stuff could quite shut out.
A hard, dull bitterness of cold,
That checked, mid-vein, the circling race
Of life-blood in the sharpened face,
The coming of the snow-storm told.
The wind blew east: we heard the roar
Of Ocean on his wintry shore,
And felt the strong pulse throbbing there
Beat with low rhythm our inland air.

So all night long the storm roared on The morning broke without a sun ;

All day the gusty north-wind bore
The loosening drift its breath before;
Low circling round its southern zone,
The sun through dazzling snow-mist shone.

By permission of the artist.

Shone at its full; the hill-range stood
Transfigured in the silver flood.
Its blown snows flashing cold and keen,
Dead white, save where some sharp
ravine
Took shadow, or the sombre green
Of hernlocks turned to pitchy black
Against the whiteness at their back.
For such a world and such a night
Most fitting that unwarming light,
Which only seemed where'er it fell
To make the coldness visible.

No church-bell lent its Christian tone
To the savage air, no social smoke
Curled over woods of snow-hung oak.
A solitude made more intense
By dreary-voiced elements,
The shrieking of the mindless wind,
The moaning tree-boughs swaying
blind,
And on the glass the unmeaning beat
Of ghostly finger-tips of sleet,

The moon above the eastern wood

# Great Britain's Ghanging Agriculture,

The Fiscal Committee's Report.

The fiscal debate has of late been so little cline in arable cultivation, and the quantity of lain and his policy had become figures of past history. A contrary reminder, however, is afforded by the appearance of a very portly volume, bearing the title, "Report of the Agricultural Committee of the Tariff Commission." It may be remembered that a couple of years ago this Committee was specially appointed in connection with the larger and more pretentious Commission, for the object of inquiring into the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain, in respect to their bearing upon the agricultural interest, and to report 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 interests of the manufacturing and the agricultural industries, where they conflict, can be harmonized. The Committee consisted of twenty-three members, thoroughly representative of the different branches of farming on both sides of the Channel. The Right Honorable Henry Chaplin (ex-President Board of Agriculture) was chairman. There were 33 meetings held and nearly 150 witnesses examined, while forms of inquiry sent out received replies from over 2,100 agriculturists, care being taken to have these as representative as possible. The Committee found it necessary not only to investigate present agricultural conditions in the United Kingdom, but also to undertake a wide survey of British agricultural policy and of international market conditions of modern times. Needless to say, the report, which was prepared for publication on Friday, Nov. 23rd, is a document of unusual importance and world-wide interest, and 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 conclusions arrived at by the members of the Committee are certainly of sufficient importance to warrant their reproduction. They are as fol-

1. The production of wheat in the United Kingdom, which in the period 1841-45 was sufficient for 24,000,000 people, or nearly 90 per cent. of the population, has since that time steadily declined, until home-grown wheat now feeds little more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions, or 10.6 per cent. of the population.

2. With the single exception of oats, in England, all other corn (grain) crops in the United Kingdom show considerable decline, though in no other case to the same extent as wheat. corn crops as a whole, the area cultivated has declined three million acres, or nealy 40 per cent., in the last thirty years.

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 green crops

heard of that one might fancy Joseph Chamber- meat produced from home-fed stock has only increased by less than 5 per cent.

5. Whereas home-fed meats represented 85 per cent. of the total consumption thirty years ago, they now represent 55 per cent. only

6. The importations of dairy produce have increased about 140 per cent. during the last thirty years, and dairy farmers in most parts of the United Kingdom have been led to devote themselves more and more to milk farming, in which foreign competition has not developed to any

7. The dependence of the United Kingdom upon imported food supplies of all kinds has increased from 124 to 205 millions sterling since 1875, and, allowing for the fall in prices, the volume of food imports is estimated to have increased during the same period by 130 per cent., or nearly four times as much as the increase in population.

8. The foreign producer, especially of wheat and meat, has not only supplied the increased British home demand due to increased population and increased consuming power of the population, but has also taken from the British farmer a large part of the market upon which, having no export trade, his existence depends.

9. Agriculture, in almost every branch, shows a great decline, despite a very large increase in the population and a consequent increase in the

demand for agricultural produce. 10. There has been a general fall of prices remarkable decline in agriculture is not alone a

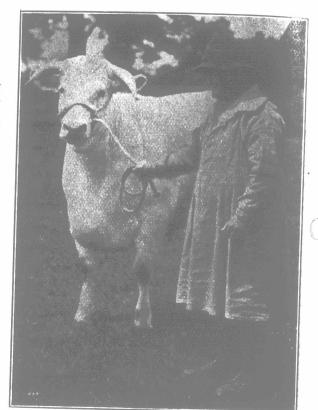
Diamond Jubilee.

4. The area under grass has increased by 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 character are to be an-

ticipated in the future. But the prime cause of the decline in agriculture is the greater fall, especially in the case of grain, in agricultural prices than in prices

generally. 11. In the case of agriculture, the effect of the fall in prices has been accentuated by other causes, such as (a) the greater relative increase in the burden of local and imperial taxation upon the land; (b) transport conditions; and (e) the inability of the Board of Agriculture to aid the British farmer as his foreign competitors are

aided. ly exceptional country shows decline in aga other country large an exten tations from food supply country has 11 tween ag:



Uriah Robbins.

The King's herdsman and a prize steer at Sandringham.

manufacturing industries been so completely disturbed, to the disadvantage of agriculture. This menace to national security,

but by restricting the home market, must have a most prejudicial effect upon the general industry of the country

The foregoing weighty sentences represent the main conclusions arrived at by the Committee, and, in view of them, it surprises no one to read, a little further down, the suggestions of the Commitee with regard to remedial measures, which may be thus summarized:

"We are of the opinion that, for removing the disabilities under which British agriculturists suffer, a change in the fiscal policy of the country is absolutely necessary, but if this change is to be permanently effective, it must be combined with measures dealing with transport, the enlargement of the powers of the Board of Agriculture, and local taxation. We are also of the opinion that the position of the industry generally would be

Der

live

bur

nes

St.

chil

itse

Sin

nec

mer

DOS

ligh

a s

SOV

led

hat:

whi

effo:

sire

anir

ure

hers

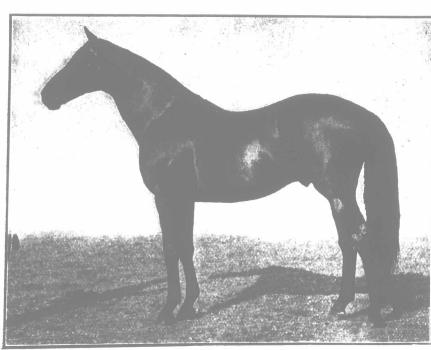
won

ing

out

improved if means could be found to create further facilities for land purchase in the United Kingdom. "EMERALD ISLE."

Last summer, a lad living on the road to Brown's Mills, near Greencastle, in the Cumberland Valley, was seated on the wayside beneath a cherry tree eating cherries, when he heard the thud of an approaching horse trotting. As this was no unusual incident, Johnnie Terry straightened himself to see who was coming. Shortly a horse appeared without a rider, though he carried saddle and bridle. The horse stopped right over Johnnie, and began to paw the ground and snort, which the boy regarded as an invitation to take a ride, and climbed on his back. The horse immediately galloped back in the direction from which he had come, and, some two miles away, stopped beside the prostrate figure of a man stretched on the ground with blood flowing from his head. Johnnie dismounted, got some water from an adjacent brook, and made the victim of the accident as comfortable as possible before go 12. The purition of the United Kingdom is absoluteother a local physician driving in his buggy, who, know arked a ing the barse and his master, carried the latter er: no to his lastic. The horse's name is "Goodfellow. half and a mild stroke of apoplexy the blood flowing from his not claimed that this horse master would fall on it, at a by the ladies as "As W. -[Horse World.



Persimmon.



with Photos by G. H. Parsons.

his

ity,

me

ost

the

h e

htv

ain

the

of

to

vn,

m-

re-

ay

sh

The keen interest which King Edward VII. displays in agriculture and the turf is well known to the majority of his subjects. It is, therefore, probable that a few notes concerning Sandringham, the Norfolk seat where His Majesty delights to spend periods of relaxation from his arduous duties, will be of interest to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate." Sandringham is situated in the county of Norfolk, on the east coast of Enggland. The scenery immediately surrounding it is very typical of this part of the country. Picturesque tracts of reclaimed marsh and common, dotted 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 eye, that shelter the fertile paddocks wherein dwell some of the famous Thoroughbreds and other animals more particularly dealt with in this article. The train draws up at the pretty little station of Wolferton, specially built for the King's use. It is only a matter of a few yards' walk and we enter a portion of the stud farm. Here a magnificent riding-school has been erected; there are also spacious and clean yards, surrounded with boxes, for the reception of mares visiting the royal stallions, and the other necessary appointments 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 a sire, there are many who hold him up as the most perfect example of a Thoroughbred living. is a truly magnificent horse. His grand, intelligent head, well-placed shoulders, good middle, and powerful quarters, are points which send into raptures any lover of horseflesh. bay, or brown, son of St. Simon and Perdita II. was bred by his Royal owner in 1893. He won his races as a two-year-old in the style of a smasher, and was then held in reserve for the Derby of 1896. This memorable event will ever live in the minds of sportsmen, and such an outburst of enthusiasm was seldom, if ever, witnessed on a race-course. Persimmon had to meet a foeman worthy of his steel in his half-brother. St. Frusquin, owned by Mr. Leopold de Roths child. The race, at a very early stage, resolved itself into a match between the two sons of St. As they entered the straight, racing neck and neck, and stride for stride, the excitement was intense, and as Persimmon passed the post with a slight advantage, the pent-up delight of the multitudes knew no bounds, bearing a striking testimony to the popularity of our sovereign, then Prince of Wales. As the Prince led in his gallant horse, the air was black with hats and the cheering deafening. It was a scene which no other country but England can produce. Persimmon won the St. Ledger in a canter, and the following year won the Ascot Gold Cup in an effortless fashion, as well as other valuable races. At the stud he has earned undying fame as the sire of Sceptre, Zinfardle, Cheers, and other good animals. Only this year we have had the pleasure of seeing another of his progeny distinguish herself; this is Lord Derby's Keystone II., who won the Oaks, amongst other good races.

The afternoon is drawing to a close, and, having secured some good photos of Persimmon without much trouble-for he is a beautiful-tempered horse-we wend our way to the paddock where his

Written for "The Farmer's Advocate" and Illustrated own brother, Diamond Jubilee, holds court. To obtain a photograph of this horse, was a proceeding attended with some little risk, as his eccentricities of temper are well known. However, 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 his birth for the Argentine in a few days, the King having sold him for £31,600. Handsome as Persimmon is, we are half inclined to say that Diamond Jubilee overshadows his brother on the score of looks. He is a perfectly-moulded horse, of great power and fine quality, on strong, clean timbs, a beautiful bright bay in color, and in every respect the beau ideal of a racing sire. His

career on the turf is little short of a romance. In 1899 he first carried silk as a two-year-old. His efforts on the race-course, although he did gain a solitary victory, were more conspicuous as displays of temper than anything else. took a determined dislike of his jockey, Watts, and on one occasion unseated him and bolted. Towards the commencement of the racing season of the following year it was rumored that a lad in the stable where Diamond Jubilee was trained had overcome his wilfulness, and that the horse had quite taken to him. He ran with his new pilot, Herbert Jones, in the saddle for the Two Thousand at Newmarket, and astonished everyone by winning in the hollowest fashion. Then the Newmarket Stakes fell to his lot, and here a very fine display of jockeyship was seen. Sloan, then in the zenith of his power, rode a terrific finish with whip and spur on Cheverning, but Jones, on the Royal colt, sitting perfectly still, for fear of upsetting his mount, squeezed home by a head. The Derby was a repetition of Persimmon's year, for his brother carried the Royal colors up the Epsom Hill in gallant style, winning by half a length, amid vociferous cheering from Simondale. On Town Moor, Doncaster, the Yorkshire crowds assembled in their thousands to 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 won other races, and then retired to stud, where he made a capital start by siring Anniversary II., Sancy, and some other smart animals. tunes in his home across the seas will doubtless be followed by many, and there is every prospect of his making a further name for himself

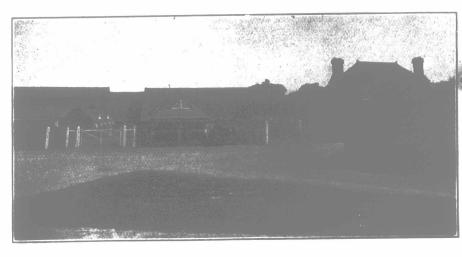
The stud buildings at Sandringham, where the brood mares are kept, and the special boxes for Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee stand, are of great interest to the visitor, being near to the Royal residence itself. Here is also the house where Mr. Edmund Walker, the able stud-manager, resides. The King's brood mares are a small but very select collection. There is Medora, a 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 famous Perdita II., from whom all the King's success on the turf traces. We pass on to Amphora, bought for 3,000 gs., and Vane, an own sister to Flying Fox, who was purchased at the late Duke of Westminster's sale for 4,300 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 compose a band of other choice matrons. vearlings were galloping round their paddocks, and these consist of eight fillies, four by Persimmon, and the remainder by St. Simon, Diamond Jubilee and Ladas; and four colts, all by Persimmon. The pick of the basket is undoubtedly Court Plaister, the colt by Persimmon, out of Courtly.

Not far from Wolferton Station is a farm where some of the Shorthorns are kept. Here we were met by Uriah Robbins, a grand old man, who has spent 28 years in the King's service. He was delighted to show us round, and some of his reminiscences concerning the "red, white and roans" were of more than passing interest. A sale having been held in the spring, there were not many animals at present under his care, but we noticed a sweet and very level white heifer. and a stylish, dark-red young bull, about to start for the Norfolk show. In the cosy, covered yards were some picturesque Highland cattle, in preparation for the Christmas shows, and we show a photo of the majestic head of one of these Some other cattle were also being fed for exhibition, including a nice white steer which won first at King's Lynn last year, with which Robbins stood for his portrait, and a very pleasing picture they make.

Sandringham is famous for its Shires and Southdowns, but we had not time to make a, detailed inspection of these. Nevertheless we had a glimpse

of the stud horse, Calwich, Blend, and some of his stock-big, weighty young animals, as well as the champion Southdown ram at the Royal, an honor which has fallen to the King's flock for three successive years.

Note.—Those interested in Thoroughbreds will find photos of St. Simon, sire of Persimmon, Diamond Jubilee and Najejada, in the Xmas. Number of "The Farmer's Advocate " for 1904 : Sceptre, daughter of Persimmon, and Florizel II., brother to Persimon, in "The Farmer's Advocate'' Xmas. Number, 1965. Advocate ''



Riding School at Sandringham Stud Farm.

# The Bay of Fundy Marsh Lands,

By W. S. Blair,

Historic interest surrounds the marsh lands of the hay crops. The Saxby tide, the highest on the Maritime Provinces. They are closely associated with some of the stirring events in early American history. The activity of some of the most picturesque figures in the early history of Canada center around the alluvial tidal lands at the head of the Bay of Fundy. The early settlement of Port Royal, the colonization of Minas, Chignecto and Piziquid was the work of men of patriotic and gallant qualities; but, alas, the spirit of jealous rivalry and intrigue existing amongst those pioneer Acadian founders is later reflected in the duplicity of the dealings of their descendants with a people to whom they professed neutrality, but would not swear allegiance.

From various surveys, it is calculated that there are over 75,000 acres of marsh at the head of the Bay of Fundy. Of this amount, there are about 41,000 acres around Cumberland Basin, of which 25,000 acres are in Westmoreland County, New Brunswick, and 16,000 acres in Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia. There is in this area about 8,000 acres of what is called bog land, but which is all underlaid with tidal mud. The marshes around Shepody and Cobequid Bay and Minas Basin are not so extensive and compact as the above. They total about 30,000 acres, of which 10,000 acres are in New Brunswick and the balance in Nova Nearly all of these marshes are now in hay, which, in some cases, is hauled off to the owner's upland homestead at haying time, but is more often stacked, or, in some localities, stowed in the small hay barns dotting the landscape in every direction. Nobody lives on the marsh.

In respect to their formation, the marshes are in a class practically by themselves. They are not built up of earth carried down from the uplands, but are formed entirely of rock particles brought in

by the tide which have been gradually broken from the bottom and sides of the channel between the Bay of Fundy and the marsh areas by the strong tidal current. The soft sandstone formation of these channels yields readily to the eroding action of the continued backward and forward rush of the tide waters, which carry the small particles suspended until the turn of the tide. when a partial state of rest permits them to drop, forming a thin layer or deposit of mud at every tide. Thus were these great areas of marsh built up. The depth of the deposits naturally varies according to the elevation of the basin filled up. In some cases, borings show them to be seventy feet deep, gradually merging into the uplands.

As these deposits of mud have increased, the land below has yielded to the heavy weight, and areas at one time known to be above the tide level are now far below it. subsiding of the marsh, which is still going on, is much more apparent in some places than others.

due, no doubt, to the more yielding nature drainage, sufficient to grow grains or grass. These her cost, of the foundation material. This fact is well illustrated in areas that a few years ago growing, and have not been found nearly so suitwere easily drained by shallow ditches, but which able for other crops. now require deeper channels to face water. This problem of getting the water off these sunken inshore marshes is one that a large number of Maritime marsh owners have soon to solve if their marshes are to continue profitable; and the only solution seems to be in cutting large canals, by machinery or otherwise. to get a better system of drainage. This work requires the co-operation of marsh owners, which is hard to get, owing to the fact that owners of marsh along the shore who do not need these large ditches do not feel like assisting those who have their marsh areas further inland, and as these canals, in some instances, would of necessity be two or three miles long, it presents quite a financial outlay.

The marshes are protected from overflow by dykes of marsh soil throw up, varying in height according to the height of tarsh and its exposure They are usually 8 to to the effect of the tide. 12 feet at the base, running to 2 to 4 feet at the top, and 5 to 6 feet high. If they are in a very exposed place, subjected to the wearing action of the water during high winds, the face of the dike is often protected by piling, brush or stone.

During the spring tides of each month the water rises sufficiently to flow over the marshes, if they are not protected by these dikes. usual tides, however, do not overflow the river During the fall and spring they are unusually high, and if accompanied by high winds, aiding the inrush of water, the dikes are taxed to their utmost, and sometimes overflow or are broken, the salt water causing much damage to

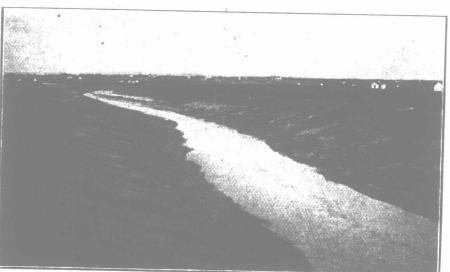
record, was a phenomenal one, overflowing the highest dikes and covering areas which tide-water was never known to reach.

The range of tides on the rivers that drain these marshes is great. The measurements for Cumberland Basin gives a range of 47 feet for spring and 38 feet for neap tides. At the head of Minas Basin they are generally higher.

After every tide, the water of some of the rivers that drain these marshes runs out to a very narrow stream, over which one could almost step, while, when full, they are several hundred feet wide, often having a depth of forty feet in the channel. The illustration, giving a view of La Planche River from the Amherst wharf, looking towards Fort Lawrence, illustrates this very well, for one would hardly think of this being a navigable river for good-sized vessels.

The tide-water in these rivers is always so muddy that one cannot see into it more than two or three inches. The deposit of mud from a single tide varies according to the volume of water carried to a point and the time it has remained there, giving the mud time to settle. On high points a very thin coating would be left, whereas at the bottom of a lake that had been drained to fill with mud for the purpose of reclaiming it, one or two inches would be left. Some samples, taken by the writer in the Nappan River at flood-tide, showed only on the average 1.75 per cent. of mud, while samples taken when the tide was nearly out contained 3.5 per cent.

Some large lakes have been reclaimed and made into good marsh in 15 years by cutting canals and allowing the mud-laden tide into them. Newly reclaimed marshes require three to five years has spared no pains in establishing one of the fin-



Yiew of the Marsh.

Looking up the La Planche River at Fort Lawrence, N. S.

The marsh lands are valued at from \$7.5 to \$200 per acre, according to location. The hay harvested from these lands is locally divided into three classes, viz., English, Mixed and Broadleaf. The former, which is largely timothy. with some couch, is grown exclusively on the best Broadleaf is the native grass of the low, wet marshes, and the mixed grasses grow on the intermediate marshes. The yield per acre naturally varies according to the season, ranging from two to four tons per acre.

We cannot, in the limited space, say anything on the important subject of marsh-improvement.nor give an account of some of the drainage and reclaiming work done on the large Tantramar and smaller Missequash and La Planche marshes. situated at the head of Cumberland Basin. closing, however, a word might be said regarding the wonderful and lasting fertility of these marshes, some of which have been cropped ever since the Acadian farmer first set foot upon them It is known that hay crops have been harv-sted from some areas continuously for 80 years with out cultivating or enriching in any way and, furthermore, it might be stated that these unlike the Western prairie lands, contamtically no organic material.

The area of British Columbia, include- lakes and rivers, as well as the land, is 395,000  $_{\odot \rm quare}$ miles, which is greater than that of at other Province of the Dominion. Quebec cone closest Walks with a total area of 351.873 square it as, and to a Ontario has but 260,862.

#### Cruickston Park Farm.

On the west side of the Grand River, the miles north of Galt, Ont., County of Waterbis Cruickston Park Farm, the property of M Katherine L. Wilks, whose estate comprises a thousand acres of fertile upland and river-flat The rural mansion where Miss Wilks resides is on the brow of a hill, and commands an extensive view of the winding river, with its beautiful valley, and the thriving town of Preston, just opposite. The house is reached from the public highway by a gently-graded circuitous driveway through thirty acres of natural hardwood park the trees being principally beech and maple. cosier steading it has never been our pleasure to

While Cruickston Park is chiefly noted for its trotting-bred horses, these constitute by no means all the pure-bred live stock on the place. Besides the hundred Standard-breds, are a couple of choice Hackney mares and the old Chicago-champion Clydesdale mare, Lady Superior, which has this summer raised a promising foal. represented to the number of 60 or 70, including 40 registered Shorthorns, of excellent strains, the individuals being quite up to the promise of their breeding. Then there is a profitable flock of 50 pure-bred Shropshire sheep, incidentally useful in subduing weeds in the horse pastures.

The farm is run much in the usual way, a rotation being practiced of corn, roots, etc., followed by grain seeded to meadow, left two or three years, and then plowed up again. In addition, a considerable quantity of oats is purchased for the horses. The stables and general equipment are of the very best, while a gardener adds beauty and luxury by the fruits of horticultural skill

Cattle were originally the principal live stock kept, but Miss Wilks finds horses more interesting, and since assuming control, six years ago, to wash the salt out of them by falling rains and est stude of Standard-breds in America. In doing

so, she has been capably assisted by her manager, James Wetherill, who looks to her interests as he would to his own. To begin with, the few representatives of the breed already on the place were supplemented by several purchases, though these soon made room for better. Gradually a number of good mares were got together, and, three years ago, a most fortunate purchase was made in the splendid stallion, Oro Wilkes, the subject of our engraving. equally fortunate move was the hiring of that noted colt trainer, Harry C. Stinson, who has since driven Cruickston Park entries into the limelight of celebrity in many a

But the stables as yet lacked an illustrious female. To secure one, Mr. Wetherill went to the "Old Glory "sale in the fall of 1904, and there hought for a bid of \$15,000 the four-year-old Sadie Mac. In the season of 1905 Sadie Mac was put into the Grand Circuit, and swept everything before her, winning purses aggregating \$31,700, or over twice

Her death, on the Hartford track,

put forth renewed effort to win, and is laudably endeavoring, not merely to own, but to breed

A few words about some of the individuals now in the stables will be read with interest. First of all is the redoubtable stallion, Oro Wilkes, strong-boned and hardy, of the type calculated to get good roaders and to improve the breed of trotters for utility purposes, as well as imparting a degree of intelligence and vigor that should make them womers and stayers on the track. Miss Wilks emphasizes intelligence in troffers: she has no use for a horse without brains. Oro Wilkes has to his credit a record of 2.11, and comes of speedy ancestors. His sire, Guy Wilkes, had a mark of 218, and his dam's sire had negotiated a infle in 2.22, which was pretty fast time in those days. His dam was a mare called Helen Meyhow - Now sixteen years old, he has acquitted himself by an unbroken record of champtonships in Campban showrings, and is proving very successful in the stud at Cruickston Park The stables number eight of his get in the yearing class, and twere swhere, showing to an unusual degree the change of their sire, and promusing something exceedings good in conformation. And examine among them is ten Lambert, first at the Camadaaa Nata on I had on last September.

the of Oro Wilkes they allion Mograzia, by la Antevolo 2.194. 102. Mograzia went wo year-old did a

From a painting by Paul Wickson.

Oro Wilkes 2.11. Noted Standard-bred Stallion at the Head of the Cruickston Park Stud. Owned by Miss K. L. Wilks, Gait, Ont.

1939

mile riva conf qual in h ago, show call of F in 2 hone Rich Bing down that yout good

than
Amh
2.08
Lam
Hoyd
and
Grizt
there
to th
pair
winn
show
Their
thous

Ne Maga every friend specia make Pr new s own s ing o vance

family



Painted by W. Brymner, R. C. A

mile in 2.18. Considerably taller than his senior rival, he yet possesses plenty of bone, with model conformation, good disposition, and the best of quality all round, as evidenced by his winning first in his class at Madison Square Garden a year ago, and first and championship at the same show last month. Kentucky Todd is what they call the spanking two-year-old colt by Todd, out of Paronella. He has already performed a mile in 2.14\frac{3}{4}, and acquitted himself with first-prize honors in Madison Square Garden this year. Richly bred is four-year-old Pilot Bingen, by Bingen, dam by Pilot Medium; and, getting down to the yearlings, we find quite a number that will sorely disappoint the promise of their youth if they do not grow into something very good.

There are twenty mares with records better than 2.20. Among them are Susie T. 2.09\(^3\), by Ambassador; Cressida 2.18\(^3\), by Palo Alto 2.08\(^3\); the gray mare Vanity 2.19\(^4\), dam of Oro Lambert; Congraziz, dam of Mograzia; Emma Hoyt 2.19\(^4\); Oro Fino, by Eross, by Electioneer; and Katherine L., by Liberty Chimes, out of Grizmondi, by Gregory the Great. Several others 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 year were between three thousand and four thousand dollars.

#### Little Esfort.

Next year "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" will be better than ever before in every department. We therefore ask all our old friends not only to renew promptly, but, as a special inducement to extend its circulation, we make this special offer, good only till Dec. 31st.

Present subscribers who send us two bona-fide new subscriptions (enclosing \$3) will have their own subscription advanced one year: or, for sending one new subscription and \$1.50, we will advance 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.

#### Christmas Song,

All joys, I thought, from Christmas fled When good St. Nicholas drove away Forever in his reindeer sleigh; When last, from my low trundle-bed, I watched the gray east growing red, With heart of feverish eagerness, And in the dim light strove to guess If it were wagon, boat or sled, The good saint gave my life to bless.

Rich with the fancy of a child,
So little things were such a prize;
A splendid treasure, in my eyes,
Seemed all those toys and sweetmeats piled;
And then, if Fortune frowned or smiled,
Quick came the laughter or the tears—
But this was in the yester-years,
When joy was easily beguiled,
Nor life had been of cares or fears.

I know now that they think amiss
Who hold that childish days are best,
That childhood is the better blest,
And quaffs a purer cup of bliss;
For love has come to teach me this:
That we can never set the sum
Of sweetness in a sugar-plum
Against the rapture of a Kiss—
I know this now, for love has come.

Thos. Lomax Hunter, in Saturday Evening Post.

## Government-aided Cold-storage Ware-house.

It is gratifying to learn that Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, has introduced to the consideration of Parliament a proposition to vote \$100,000 of money to be used in promoting the establishment of coldstorage warehouses for the handling of perishable farm, orchard and fishery products. It was proposed that the aid should consist of money payments or bonuses equalling 30 per cent. of the approved 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 later, according to terms to be decided upon. On

this basis, the \$100,000 in the estimates would provide for initial subsidizing of warehouses to a value of \$1,000,006, 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 Agriculture to enter into contracts with individuals or 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 Government would stipulate that it must control the rates to be charged patrons for the accommodation, and also that a proper temperature be maintained 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 enterprise 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 perishable products to provide cold storage. hoped the bonusing of interior cold-storage warehouses 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 influential periodical in London, England, who spent several months this year personally investigating Canadian conditions, predicts that next year will witness the greatest rush to Canada yet witnessed in the history of the American continent. He advises every English farmer who is not doing well to make for Canada, where there is room now, but may not be in a year or two.

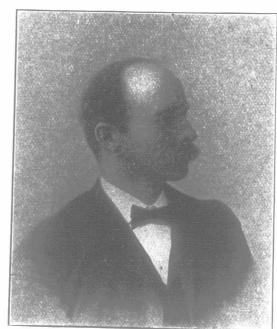
DEC

#### A Great Breeding Establishment,

Situated in Bruce County, in Western Ontario, some score of miles from the blue waters of Lake Huron, on the Hamilton to Southampton branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, and on the River Teeswater, is the thriving and prosperous Village 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 bank and an up-to-date hotel well supply the needed accommodation for trade and travellers, and three handsome churches cater to the spiritual necessities of the people of the neighborhood. The genesis of the hamlet was the erection of a sawmill by the founder, to work up the timber on a limit of some 8,000 acres of swamp land a few miles further up the river, purchased from the Government in 1872, a stroke of sagacity which, though considered by many a doubtful venture at that 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, its improvement and management was set about 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 beer type in the district for the improvement of the general stock, at the same time reasoning that, apart from the initial outlay for foundation stock, there should be more profit in raising pure-breds to sell for \$100 to \$150 each at one year old than grades that, finished for the market at two and a half 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 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 seen in Canada since her day. In 1895 the herd was strengthened 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 Seaforth, two of which were daughters of the noted Collynie-bred 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-bred bulls, Saladan, Rantin Robin and Royal Member, with good success. In 1898 the junior member of the firm, Mr. W. D.

standard Scotch families. In 1899 an importation of 20 choice Duthie- and Marr-bred heifers in calf was made, while in the following year no fewer than 76 head (63 females and 13 young bulls) were imported, over fifty of the females being in calf to high-class Cruickshank bulls, making the Cargill herd at once the largest herd of imported Shorthorns under one ownership in With this last-named consignment came the noted Duthie-bred bull, Golden Drop Victor, purchased at the annual sale of Collynie calves



Mr. W. D. Cargill.

at a cost of \$1,500, perhaps the best all-round individual Shorthorn bull ever imported to Canada, though he was never fitted for show purposes, but kept in breeding condition as the chief stock bull, with excellent success, his impressiveness as a sire following in his progeny, as witness the first-prize senior and junior yearling heifers, the junior champion female and the first-prize young herd at the recent Toronto Exhibition, sired by his son, Gold Drop; and the first-prize yearling champion bull at the Western Fair at London, sired by himself. His principal lieutenants in service in the herd in the last three or four years have been the Collynie-bred Missie bulls, Merchantman and Lord Mistletoe, both got by the great sire Lovat Champion, by Royal Star. Besides these have been used the Marr-bred Roan Lady bull, Diamond Rex, by Bapton Diamond, and Choice Koral (imp.), by Duthie's Choice, a son of Proud Victor.

To breed to the daughters of these noted sires, and to introduce fresh blood into the herd, the purchase of two grand young bulls of choice breeding has recently been effected, one being the Cargill, visited Scotland, and personally selected yearling Broadhooks bull, Blood Royal, bred by

an importation of twenty choice animals of Mr. Duthie, and secured, on his recommendation at the recent annual sale of Collynie calves son of Pride of Avon (by Primrose Pride, out of Rose Blossom, by Clan Alpine), sire of the firstprize yearling bull at the Highland Show this year, the dam of Blood Royal being Beaufort's Beauty 3rd, by the great sire Royal Star, a combination of blood lines which should produce desirable results. The other acquisition is Pramond's Crown, the rich roan yearling portrayed in the accompanying illustration, bred by Mr. D. R. Hanna, of Ohio, first and champion at the Illinois State Fair at Springfield this year, a son of Bapton Diamond 187,006, S. H. B., imported at a cost of \$6,000, whose dam was Mr. Deane-Willis' Bapton Pearl (imp.), a Royal winner of the first order, while the dam of Diamond's Crown is Imp. Village Belle, by Prince Victor. With two such superior bulls, individually and in breeding, coming into service in succession to the galaxy of notable sires previously used, the Cargill herd, in the valley of the Canadian Teeswater, with its wealth of richly-bred females, has every prospect of maintaining its high-class character, as a source from which herds of lesser note may secure fresh blood of the first order.

In addition to the Shorthorn herd, the nucleus of a Clydesdale stud is found on the Cargill farm, in four excellent imported mares, which are each nursing a promising foal by Imp. Royal Carruchan, by Prince of Carruchan, by Prince of Wales, one of the dams, Balmedie Spinster, a Royal Northern champion, being a daughter of Sir Everard, the sire of the noted Baron's Pride, while another, Balmedie Mabel, by Royalist (6242), is full sister to the noted prizewinning mare, Balmedie Queen Mab, with an almost unbeaten record at leading Scottish shows.

The value to the country of a breeding establishment of such high-class character can hardly be estimated, and, under the intelligent direction and control of Mr. W. D. Cargill, and the capable care of Manager Clancy, it is bound to exert an important influence in improving the quality of the beef-cattle and draft-horse stock of the Dominion.

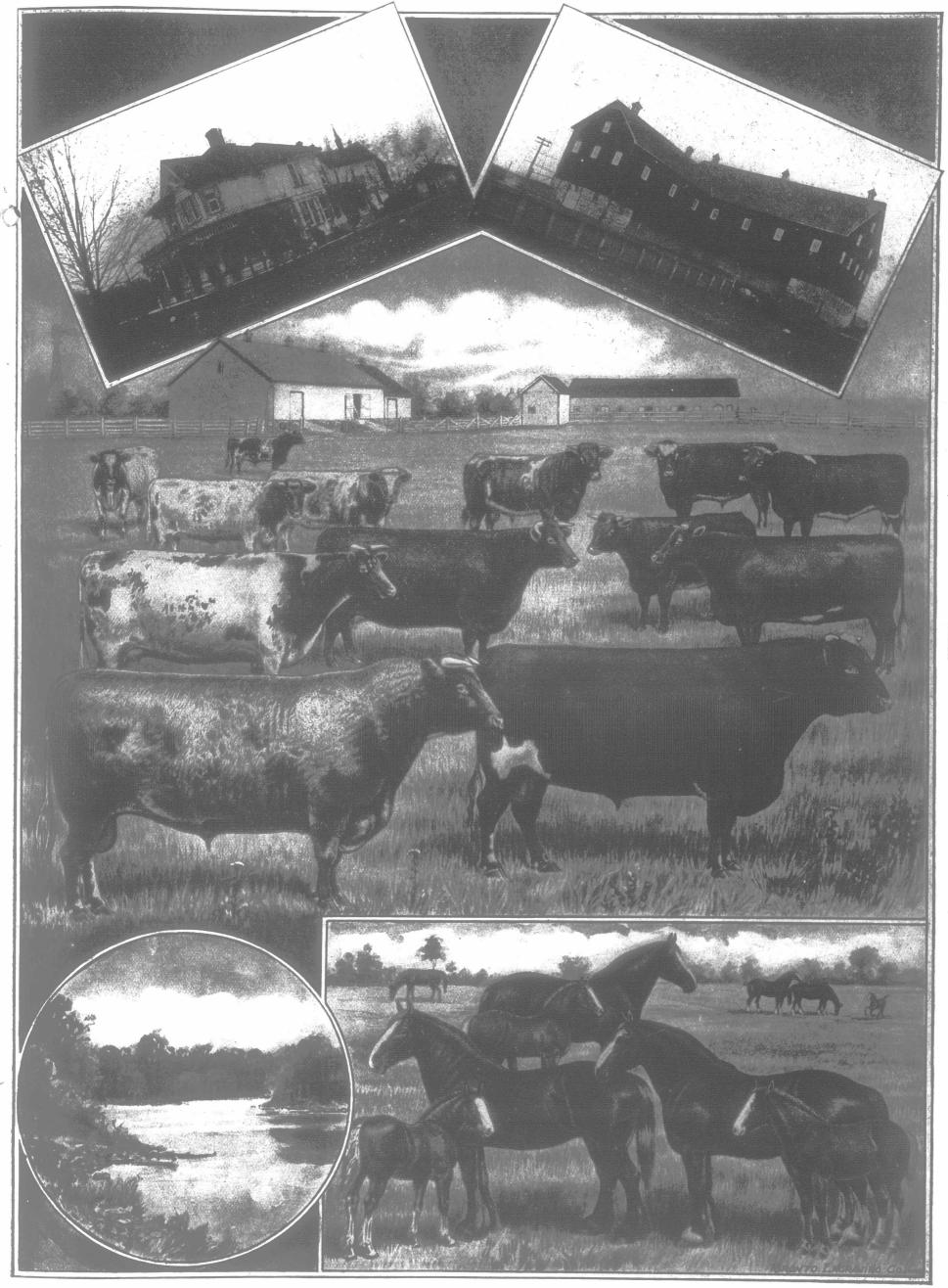
#### A Study in Sheep,

Mr. J. C. Ross, of Jarvis, Ont., the noted Cotswold importer and breeder, an engraving of whose sheep appears in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," quite truly remarks that each sheep has a characteristic individuality. Stockmen owning very large flocks have been known to be able to name or identify each animal, as they would the faces of their personal friends. This individual character has been admirably brought out by Mr. W. E. Cantelon, of Simcoe, Ont., the artist from whose painting our engraving was made. Mr. Cantelon's success in animal painting is due to his keen observation. coupled with experience in portrait-painting, the principles and practice of which he has, with nice attention to detail and expression, applied in this other branch of his art. Admirers of the Cotswold breed will readily appreciate the faithfulness with which each feature is brought out, from the locks of the fleece to the expression of each face.



From a painting by W. E. Cantelon.

Prizewinning Coty vold Sheep. Owned by J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont.



Some of the Cargill Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

#### 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 400-acre stock farms, Woodside and Burnside, 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 Ayrshire 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 capacity being sought by fair associations in nearly every Province in the Dominion. With long experience and a trained eye for type and quality, he knows just the stamp of horse that suits himself and the trade of this country, and hence there is a uniformity of excellence in his selections peculiar to his importations, finding ready purchasers at living prices, and almost invariably proving satisfactory to the buyer. Mr. Ness came to Woodside Farm from Glasgow, Scotland, 54 years ago, with little capital other than a stout heart and strong arms, commencing in a small way and improving his property by degrees, 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 doing 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 of 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 intelligent management and cultivation, the well-fenced fields being of uniform size and shape, twenty acres in each, on which a regular six-year rotation of 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 only grain crop raised, not a bushel is sold off 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 is safely stored in capacious silos, one of which in the Burnside barn, is a circular structure, 44 feet high above the stable 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. 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 attachment, which gives entire satisfaction.

#### HORSES AT WOODSIDE

The specialty at Woodside is Clydesdales, of which there are in stock at present a dozem imported stallions from one to five years old, and as many imported mares and fillies, besides a number of home-bred ones of equally good breeding and similar type—all of excellent 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 imported stallions is Baron Silloth, a bay threeyear-old son of the noted sire of champions. 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 a guarantee of 80 mares at £5 each. Soon after landing in Canada, though only in moderate condition, he won second award at the National Exhibition at Toronto, first at the Canada Central at Ottawa, and first and championship at the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax-a record that stamps 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 by 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 Gartly Edward, a bay two-year-old, was sired by the great son of Baron's Pride, Royal Edward, reckoned one 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 Halifax exhibition, where his stable mate, Vanderbilt, was second, a son of the noted Cassabianca, by Baron's Pride, and his dam by Fickle Fashion. big, handsome yearling is Castle Baron, by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Romeo, by Prince of Wales. He was first at Ottawa this fall, and is a colt of great promise. Fyvie Prince, a bay 2-year-old, by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Thomas, is 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 Buchlyvie, 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 bay two-year-old daughter of the great horse, 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; suffice it to say they are a uniformly good lot, being sired by such noted horses as Baron's Pride, Royal Edward, Pride of Blacon, Majestic, King's Crest, Historian, Royal Everard and Up-to-Time.

The two registered four-year-old imported French Coach stallions, Cerveau, first and champion at Toronto in the Coach or Carriage class;



Robert Ness



R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

and Certificate, first and champion at Halifax, the former a chestnut, the latter a bay, models of their class, showing much of the Thoroughbred type, but having grand trotting action and spirit, should prove successful sires of the most desirable class of carriage stock.

#### AYRSHIRES AT BURNSIDE.

Burnside Farm, formerly owned by Mr. R. Robertson, at present Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Nappan, Nova Scotia, but now the property of Mr. R. R. Ness, has long been the home of high-class Ayrshires, and is known as the Gold Medal farm, having won the sweepstakes medal in a Provincial competition, over the first prize and silver-medal farms, in a group of twenty-two counties, including all the south side of the River St. Lawrence and all the Eastern Townships, famed as the finest farming section of the Province. The main stock barn, 122 feet long by 60 feet wide, with 50-ft, horse stable annex, is one of the handsome and most complete of its key in Canada, inaving

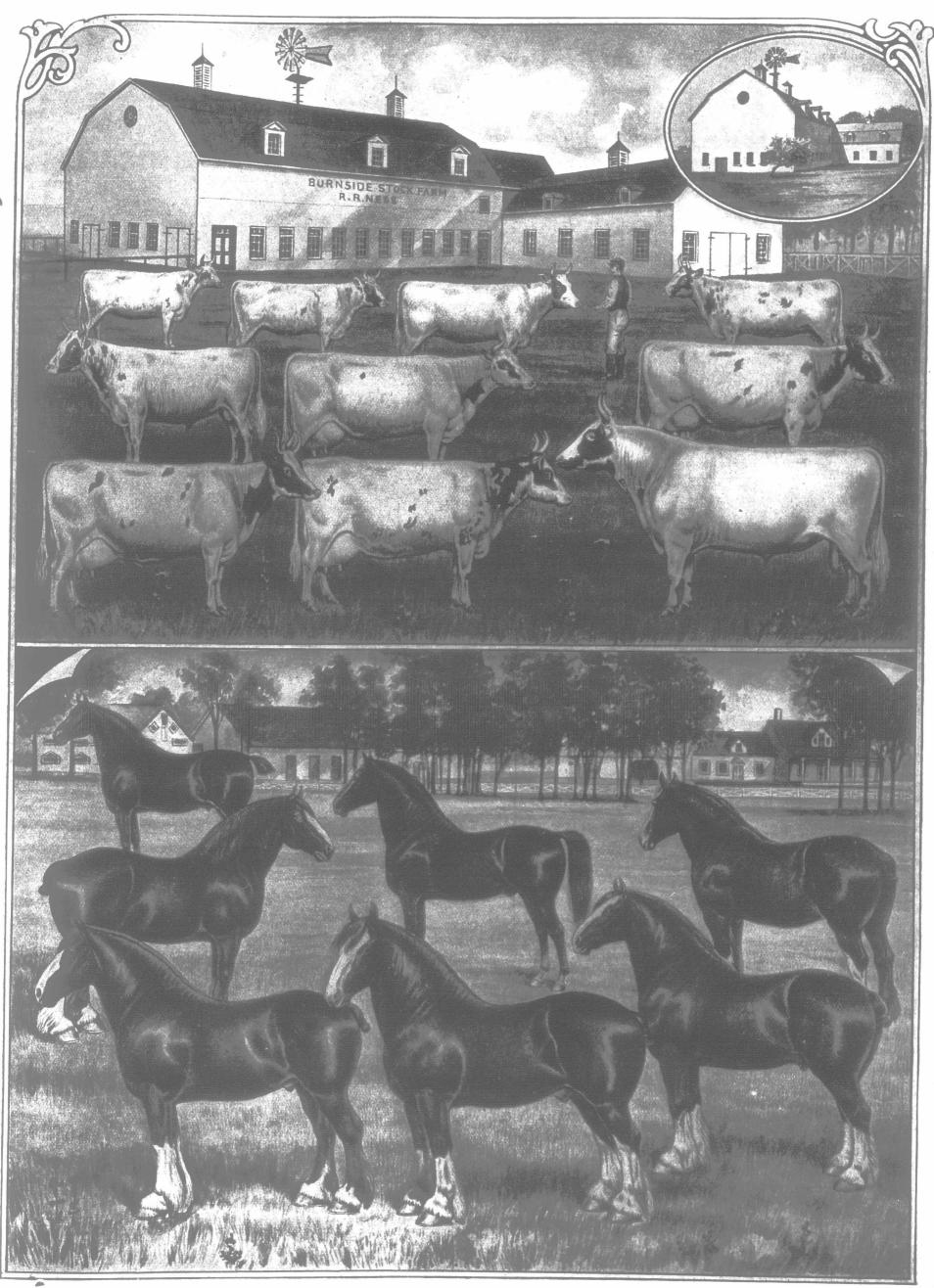
basement stabling the full size, with cement-concrete floors, water basins in every stall, first class ventilation, roomy passages, and being lighted by 48 large-sized windows. Here are stabled about 90 registered Ayrshires, after a sea son of unprecedented demand and numerous sales no fewer than 60 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 to briefly note its show-yard record for 1906, a record seldom if ever equalled at the leading Canadian exhibitions by representatives of one herd. At the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this herd won all the first prizes it competed for, or 14 out of a possible 16 first prizes in the list, including the championship for the best male in the class, first for graded herd (by ages), first for young herd bred by exhibitor, and first for four animals the progeny of one bull, the same record being repeated at Ottawa and Halifax, with the addition of the sweepstakes for best female and first for the produce of a cow. Space will permit mention of only a few of the winners 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-old section at Toronto, where he was first and champion, as also at Ottawa and Halifax in the aged class. He was bred by Andrew Mitchell, Hillhouse, and sired by Imperial Chief, and is a model 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 superior quality. His lieutenant in service is Monkland Speculation (imp.), a two-year-old bull of grand 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 is Imp. Heather Belle, second at Toronto, and first and sweepstakes at Ottawa, a cow of remarkable trueness to approved Ayrshire type, with strong constitution and the best of dairy conformation, a show cow in any country, beaten at the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax only by her stable companion, the home-bred, nine-year-old Nellie Burns of Burnside, who was first at Toronto in the dry-cow class, but was fresh and at her best at Halifax. Another very fine cow is Imp. Sillerfoot 2nd, stall mate to Heather Belle, and promising to crowd her closely in the coming time. Auchlochan 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 Society's show. Howie's Orange Lily (imp.), the first-prize three-year-old cow at Toronto, Ottawa and Halifax, and one of the firstprize 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 heifer, Moss Rose (imp.), first in Toronto in the 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 at its full worth, it must be seen in its entirety in its comfortable home, where over 50 milking matrons contribute their quota to the daily shipment of 800 cans of milk consigned from Howick Station to Montreal, in a special car provided for the Milk-shippers' Association of that neighborhood. Woodside and Burnside are up-to-date in advanced farm fittings, both houses being provided with furnace heating and long-distance telephone connection, enabling them to do business on twentieth-century methods.

#### Big Stock Interests in Argentina.

Mr. Colin M. Cameron, Balnakyle, Munlochy Scotland, who was appointed to judge Shorthorns at Palermo, Buenos Ayres, on his return home was naturally heartily welcomed. In an extended interview, he gave his impressions of the great country of the Argentine. The champion bull at Palermo was Sanquhar Conqueror, bred by Mr. Law, and sold there for £2,000. Senor Cobo, his owner, had an average of £850 for eleven bulls, which rather beats Collynie, even. This gentleman has a herd of 870 fully-pedigreed Shorthorns and 4,500 head of short-pedigreed Shorthorns. He has 9,000 fully-pedigreed Lincoln sheep. Argentina there are said to be 120 million sheep, 30 million cattle, 5 million horses, 3 million goats and 1 million pigs. South America is bound to cut a large figure in the live-stock husbandry and animal food production of the world. Visiting Senor Cobo's great establishment, Mr. Cameron found 73 imported bulls, bred at Collynie, Bapton Manor, Dunglass and Ballachraggan

#### A Christmas Gift,

If you want to do some friend a good turn, that will help and please him all the year round, present him with a year's subscription to "The Farmer's Advante and Home Magazine," including the page face of the stress Number. The price terms at the few rate of \$1.50 per



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

Chi

pre

gre

was

tha

att

the

tion Ski

larg

tha

acc

ing

late

dep

ed

plac

and

finge

mar

abs

tior

the

divi

the

elev

Thir

by

the

that

char

capt

even

Ang

entr:

seed

WIII

exce

evide

open

Agai

some

of fir

their

comn

Burfo

for t

did n

in ge

his ex

tion

(';

and

#### The Wild Horses of British Columbia,

Various and weird are the conceptions regarding the wild horses that make their homes among the untraversed peaks of this Alpine Province. Some imagine that these little 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.

To see these supple little creatures scale the side of an almost perpendicular mountain, to watch them leap from rock to rock with the dexterity of a mountain goat, to witness an exhibition of speed that would cause a sensation on one of our race-tracks, requires a good deal of faith to believe that these fiendlike creatures are brothers of our ponderous Percherons and colossal Clydesdales. Such, however, is the case, and it is only another striking example of what environment and conditions will do for an unrestrained animal. The human animal is not exempt from similar influences.

As near as can be ascertained, the origin of these wild horses is as follows: Away back in the early days explorers and prospectors would come on horseback from the older countries of the East and South. Many of these pioneers perished in their search for gold, while their horses would survive. Other horses would stray from their owners, and these would join the ranks of the bears, panthers and mountain goats which, at that time, made up a large part of British Columbia's population. These horses formed the nucleus of the wild bands of to-day. Then, in the late fifties and early sixties, when the gold fever raged in the Cariboo region, many horses were brought in from the south for pack and saddle purposes. In some cases a drove of 46 or 50 would be brought in at one time, and, with nothing but a path to follow, one of the easiest things imaginable is that some of these horses would get away from the band and join the ranks of those already enjoying the freedom of the It is easy to understand how these horses, away from all restraining and civilizing influences, would quickly forget-as men often do-their hometraining, and adopt the manners and customs of their companions of the wilderness. These interesting creatures resemble but little the stock from and biting snows, as well as pro-

longed periods of starvation, have all had their influence upon their growth and development. Instead of the fine specimens which have been developed by man's aid, and of which we are justly proud, we have a degenerated, long-haired, vicious creature, of no value to man. They are reared under conditions so adverse to growth that the average wild horse of the mountains will probably not weigh more than 700 pounds, and, unless they change their ways, they will no doubt become smaller, rather than larger. In color, they vary from black to white-some with large white spots, others cream color, and still others with a mixture of all these. Most of them possess that vicious, varied eye, which is sufficient warning for those with wisdom to keep away

Opinions regarding the number of these horses vary from 500 to 5,000, and, to secure definite information on the subject is difficult. There are, however, several bands of these wild horses located in different parts of the Province, so it is reasonable to conclude that the latter figure is nearer correct. One of these bands has made its home on the mountains skirting the Okanagan Lake. In an interesting conversation with one of the oldest settlers in that district, I found that the originators of this herd had escaped from a pack train in Cariboo gold days. One of these was a very fine animal, and numerous attempts were made to capture her. Fences which led to a corral were built across a valley, but from this she

escaped with ease. A posse of Indians was organized and stationed in a relay-race fashion, so that when one horse got tired a fresh horse and rider would take up the chase. This was kept up for two or three days, until she was finally captured; but their work was in vain, for she died that night of exhaustion, complicated by a broken heart. I was told of another, which, after a long chase, was finally driven into deep snow, and lassoed by cowboys on snowshoes When attempts were made to lead her, she would By F. M. Logan, B. S. A., Victoria, B. C. resemble the human animal with wayward tending

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 pursue 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 habits or haunts.

One might suppose that these animals, living such secluded lives, would be of no interest to



James B. Sclater.

Sec'y Board of Agriculture, St. Johns, Newfoundland

anyone. This, however is not the case. ranchman who has large herds of cattle and horses, often finds his pastures eaten bare by the frequent visits of these mountain pirates. is not their worst habit, from a civilized standpoint. Many an Indian has been suspected of stealing horses, while, if the truth were known, he was entirely innocent. Occasionally these

encies. If they only knew what numerous ex amples their superior brothers have, all through the ages, given them to follow, they would not be surprised at their inborn tendencies. How to rid the Province of these worthless

pirates, has for some time been considered. The case scarcely justifies the Government in offering a bonus for their destruction, but I think it will have to be done if the Province is ever to be rid of them. An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature authorizing any one to shoot these horses at certain times of the year, and after giving due notice to horse owners in that district, so that any tame horses which were among them might first be captured. In spite of this act, however, it will be a long day before this uncontrollable little animal will be exterminated from the wilds of British Columbia.

#### The Poultry Industry in America.

Edward Brown, F. L. S., Secretary of the National Poultry Organization Society, London, England, was sent over to America last year by the Association above mentioned to inquire into the condition of the poultry industry here. He was instructed to look especially into (1) the large establishments for the production of eggs in the United States; (2) the large developments in the production of table poultry now taking place in Canada and the United States; (3) the instruction, experimental and research work at leading agricultural colleges in both these countries; and (4) the system of marketing poultry products. His report is dated September, 1906. He spent eight weeks in the country, and in that time visited ten agricultural colleges and sixty large poultry establishments. He went over a good deal of country, being in eleven States and the two Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Everywhere he found the greatest readiness to afford information, and to make his journey pleasant and profitable. Like a good Englishman, he thinks that, on the whole, greater progress has been made in the Old Country, but in some branches American poultry-keepers have gone beyond them. It was found that practically all the large poultry and egg-producing plants which they sprang. Extreme cold, driving rain wild horses will journey down the mountain were in the Eastern States, poultry-keeping in

the Western States and Canada being carried on by farmers, many of whom, however, are well skilled in the business. Great surprise is expressed at the almost total absence of suburban and small poultry-keepers, of whom there are so many in Britain. Even in residential districts it is the exception to find a few fowls kept for the supply of household requirements. The typical American is quite ready to risk all he owns in a venture in poultrykeeping on a huge scale, but unless he can go into it as a business, he prefers to let it alone Notwithstanding much cheaper land and building material, the American poultryman who has to hire help has no advantage over his British brother, as bliged to pay a higher rate of wages. Even ordinary men, who in country districts in Britain would be saitisfied with \$4.00 or \$5.00 per week, ask three or four times that much, and get it or go elsewhere.

There is a large and rapidlyincreasing demand for first-class eggs in the Eastern States, and this has led to the starting of the great egg-producing establishments close to the great cities. Most of these concerns supply hotels and private families with strictly fresh eggs, at fancy prices. Owners of some of these big plants expressed doubts of the business being profitable, if the product was sold in the ordinary way to dealers. As an instance of prices, one man, who keeps 4,000 laying hens, and who pro-

duced last year 600,000 eggs, receives not less than 32 cents per dozen, and in winter as high as 60 cents. This man has made money, and intends to increase his stock of laying birds to 7,000, but his experience is exceptional. Many have gone into the business with dazzling prospects before them, and utterly failed. More have never paid their way, but some have succeeded. The English critic predicts that some concerns af present prosperous, will yet be wiped out by discuse unless methods are changed. His fractuated on page 1993.)



Royal Oak.

Nineteen years old. Winner of first prize of \$250 for best Hackney stallion with four of his get, at Madison Square Gardens, New York, November, 1906. Exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

sides in search of better pasture, and in that way get acquainted with the tame horses of the ranch. The laws of greed, so common among all animals, prompts the wild horses to add to their numbers. Ranchmen have often been surprised to see in the distance the wild stallions fighting with the mares his herd, driving them up the hillside and compelling them to join their forces in their cause for freedom and the heights. In this way many valuable horses have been led from the paths of rectitude and duty. After all, how closely they

has b tation severs Th Short this b of the award In Sh fairly is not that h Chicag individ bly re the fr

tional packin tinguis possess

# The Seventh International Live-stock Exhibition,

All the complimentary superlatives in the English language permissible in the description of a live-stock show would be required to do justice to the Seventh Annual International, held in Chicago during the first week of December. Each previous year has witnessed new growth in this greatest of American shows, but the 1906 event was even more remarkable for signs of maturity than of growth, so that for a time, at least, the attention of the management will not be divided between furnishing accommodation and developing the essential features. In surveying the culmination of his seven years' work, Manager W. E. Skinner could not but have pronounced it good, and must have felt some regret that he is leaving it for new scenes of endeavor.

The total attendance of a show of this kind is difficult to estimate. This year it was a little larger than before, and the interest much more The weather also was more propitious than Chicagoans are usually vouchsafed during

The fact that Packingtown has acquired so much notoriety during the past year, doubtless accounted for much of the interest the public took in the yards and abattoirs. Nearly every visitor went through" the Canning Plants, endeavoring to verify the reports that have been circulated, but so far as discovering any of the horrors depicted in the "Jungle," the search was in vain. Scrupulous cleanliness prevailed in all "inspectparts of the abattoirs.

Some visitors there were who saw sufficient to suggest a "second" joke to Packingtown. The incident is in one of the rooms where meats are placed in cans. There two chiropodists perform on the hands of two girls dressed as employees, There two chiropodists perform and the attendant tells the visitors that "the finger-nails of the girls employed in this room are manicured every half hour to insure absolute cleanliness

#### FAT ANIMALS.

Interest is always keen in connection with the fat classes. This year the Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus divided honors. The champion of the whole show was a Hereford calf eleven months old, going by the cumberous name of "Peerless Wilton Thirty-ninth's Defender," exhibited by F. A. Nave, Indiana. This is the second time in seven shows that a Hereford has won the grand championship, the Aberdeen-Angus capturing honors in every other event. The reserve for championevent. The reserve for champion-ship this year was an Aberdeen-Angus yearling, shown by the Minnesota Agricultural College

For car-lot championship, the entry of Funk Brothers, a firm of seedsmen in Illinois, was chosen. The win was deservedly popular, and the excellent quality of the cattle was evidenced when they brought on the open market \$17 per hundredweight. Again the question was asked, Why do not Shorthorn breeders make some effort to capture these honors at the International in the fat classes? But Shorthorn men seem satisfied with their of first place in public estimation for their breeding classes

Canadians began to figure in the commercial classes for swine, Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., having out pure-bred Yorkshires for the bacon-hog competition, and although he did not win first prize for his pen, he succeeded in getting the highest price from the packer for his exhibit. The successful exhibitor in this section was Mr. Thomas Canfield, of Minnesota, who has been building up a strong herd from importations from Mr. D. C. Flatt, of Ontario, during several recent years.

#### BREEDING SHORTHORNS.

The catalogue of the International gives the Shorthorns premier position, and the entries for this breed were larger than for any other. Most of the old-time exhibitors were out again, and awards were well distributed among several herds. In Shorthorns our American cousins have us fairly beaten, but from a breeder's standpoint it is not such a great advantage to win with cattle that have been so highly fitted as is necessary at Chicago. A Shorthorn has to sacrifice much of individual character, sex distinctions and probably reproductive possibilities in order to get into the front rank. To see a class at the International, one is reminded of a row of so many packing-boxes, and can scarcely observe the distinguishing characteristics that Shorthorns should possess. Only two representatives from Canada put in an appearance, and these received but scanty attention. In fact, it was the candid

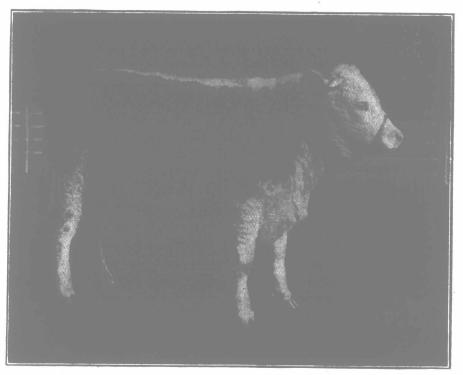
Laurels Won by Canadian Stock at Chicago,

opinion of many an observer that the Canadian exhibits were too superficially examined.

The first class brought out the champion of the breed in Harding's Whitehall Marshal, a bull that has always occupied a first place wherever shown. He is by Whitehall Sultan (imp.), which Mr. Harding got from Mr. Kelley, of Ohio, who imported him in dam from Britain. The get of Whitehall Sultan were prominent in every class shown, and in the section for groups his four had an easy win over everything present. The second prize in this section went to Scottish Prince, the champion bull at Toronto, and since that show bought from John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., by Robbins Bros., of Indiana. The remaining winners are Lord Matchless, Purdue Univer-Invincible Hampton, Adkins & Stevenson, Missie's Diamond, D. R. Hanna, Ohio; Bapton Favorite, C. E. Clarke, Minnesota.

Senator Edwards' Dryden-bred bull, Bertie's Hero, which was a first-prize winner here last year, was entered in the two-year-old class, but was too sick to be shown, or there might have been another prize for Canadian cattle. The class was a particularly strong one, and the Whitehall Sultan bull which won was much ad-The winners were: First, Royal Sultan, Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Wis.; second, Victor Linwood, I. M. Forbes, Ill.; third, Lucky Pride 2nd, Frank W. Cotton; fourth, Superbus, Ardmore Stock Co., Ia.; fifth, Highlander, Carpenter & Ross, O.

It was in the senior yearling class that Jimmie Smith (Edwards' manager) thought he was get-



Grand Champion Steer, Peerless Wilton 39th's Defender. Hereford steer; calved January 4th, 1906. Grand champion in fat-cattle classes.

Duchess of Gloster 37th, and placed Nonpareil Star, from North Dakota, up first. wards bull is an exceptionally well-developed, mellow-handling animal, and has plenty of breed character about him, while his successful rival is very much lacking in good quality. The winners were: First, Nonpareil Star, S. Fletcher, North Dakota; second, Royal Favorite, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; third, Bud White, R. B. Summers, Ia.; fourth, Matchless Robin, I. M. Forbes, Ill.; fifth, Diamond's Mariner, D. R. Hanna, O.; sixth, Mayflower Chief, W. H. Dunwoody, Minn.

As the younger animals were called, the classes began to increase in size, breeders realizing more and more that it is a decided detriment to their stock to maintain it in show condition over several seasons. The junior yearlings had an entry of eighteen, of which ten remained in the short The winners were: First, Signet, Abram Renick, Ky.; second, Lord Champion, Purdy Bros., Mo.; third, Avondale, Carpenter & Rass, O.; fourth, Merry Boy, E. W. Bowen, Ind.; fifth, Grand Lad, J. G. Robbins & Son, Ind.

Senior calves were also 18 in number, and one of the prettiest classes of the show. The competition was decidedly keen, the first animal winning out on a stronger back and more pronounced character. Winners: First, Linwood's Favorite, I. M. Forbes & Son, Ill.; second, Anoka Sultan, F. W. Harding, Wis.; Third, Bouncing Boy, E. W.

Bowen; fourth, Diamond's Crown, D. R. Hanna, 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. E. Clarke, Minn.; second, Clara's Choice, J. G. Robbins & Sons, Ind.; third, Monarch's Model 2nd, Purdy Bros., Mo.; fourth, Mister Lad, F. W. Cotton, Ind.; fifth, Sultan Commander, F. W. Harding, Wis.

Females.—The cow class was exceptionally large this year, there being about twenty from which to pick six winners, as the American Shorthorn Association gave substantial prizes in addition to the three awarded by the Exhibition Board. In the young classes the Association's money extended over the first ten entries, the smallest prize being \$5.00. The best female any age was the winner in the cow class, being Welcome of Meadow Lawn 9th. She was the biggest and best-handling cow in the class, and well deserved to win, as those below her began 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. Robbins & Sons, Ind.; third, Lady Marshall, N. W. Wagner, O.; fourth, Ballachraggan Favorite, D. R. Hanna, O.; fifth, Kirklevington Duchess of Maple Hill, U. Z. Green, Ill.

For heifer two years and under three, the showyard favorite, Queen Ideal, was entered by Sir Geo. Drummond, but the competition was so keen that even so good a heifer as his got only to fifth place. It must be admitted, however, that, while she has marked feminine character, plenty of scale and good smooth flesh all over, she is beginning to show the effects of high living, and is becoming more or less uneven in conformation, beting so "raw" a deal when the judges turned sides being the least bit too soft. In this class

the competition was so keen between the seond and third heifer that the referee had to be called in to break The winners were: Anoka Broadhooks, F. W. Harding, Wis.; second, Duchess of Lancaster 13th, C. E. Clarke, Minn.; third, Lottie, J. G. Robbins & Sons, Ind.; fourth, Dorothea 2nd, C. E. Clarke, Minn.; fifth, Queen Ideal, Sir George Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.; sixth, Zoe, Carpenter & Ross, O.; seventh, Pine Grove Clipper 7th, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.

Senior yearlings came very strong in numbers and quality, the junior female champion being found in the first-prize winner. The awards were: First, Viscountess of Fairview 6th, Purdy Bros., Mo.; second, Slippers, J. T. Robbins & Sons, Ind.; third, Glenbrook Butterfly, H. S. Bright, Ky.; fourth, Lucy, N. W. Wagner, O.; fifth, Amy 2nd, Adkins & Stevenson, Ill.; sixth, Fairview Orange Blossom 12th, Purdy Bros. Orange Blossom 12th, Purdy Bros.,

Junior yearling heifers were a smaller class, there being but six-The following are the winners: First, Missie of Brown-W. Harding, Wis second. Alice of Meadow Lawn, C. E. Clarke, Minn.; third, Woodhill May Blossom's 3rd, W. H. Dunwoody, Minn.;

fourth, Beaver Creek Arabella, N. A. down his Royal Favorite, by Royal Diamond, dam Lind, Ia.; fifth, Fairview Orange Blossom 13th, Purdy Bros., Mo.

The senior heifer calves made the largest class of the show, there being 36 in the ring at once. The awards were: First, Merry Maid, D. D. Searle, Minn.; second, Sinnissippi Lady 2nd, Frank O. Lowden, Ill.; third, Anoka Gloster 2nd, F. W. Harding, Wis.; fourth, Monarch's Ruby, Purdy Bros., Mo.; fifth, Viscountess of Fairview 7th, Purdy Bros., Mo.; sixth, Claret, F. W. Harding, Wis.

The championships were as follows: bull, Whitehall Marshal; junior bull, Signet; senior female, Welcome of Meadow Lawn 9th; junior female, Viscountess of Fairview 6th. Best herd: First, F. W. Harding; second, C. E. Clarke; third, J. G. Robbins & Sons; fourth, D. R. Hanna. Best young herd: First, Purdy Bros.; second, C. E. Clarke; third, J. G. Robbins & Sons. Best calf herd: First, Purdy Bros.; second, C. E. Clarke; third, J. G. Robbins & Sons; fourth, W. H. Dunwoody. Grand champion bull, Whitehall Marshal; grand champion female, Welcome of Meadow Lawn 9th.

The International this year made provision for the showing of milking Shorthorns, the American Shorthorn Association setting aside \$260 in prize money for this feature. The entry was quite large, and some excellent cows were out.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

The Aberdeen-Angus display was probably next

in size to that of the Shorthorn, and everyone noticed the increasing interest in this breed, created through the fact that they have so often won the fat-class prizes at this show. Prof. W J. Rutherford, of Manitoba, made the awards, and although it was a heavy task, got through he work with considerable dispatch, and gave general satisfaction. The prominent exhibitors were: A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa; P. J. Donohue, Holbrook, Iowa; H. J. Hess, Waterloo, Ia.; Geo. Kitchen, Jr., Dower, Mo.; W. A. McHenry, Dennison, Ia.; W. J. Miller, Newton, Ia., and D. Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, Ohio. A. C. Binnie won in the aged herd and calf herd sections, and second for the young herd.

HEREFORDS.

There probably was less interest taken in the Herefords by the public generally this year than we have sometimes seen, but there was no falling off in the general excellence of the display. For some reason or other the Hereford Association does not put up as valuable money prizes in addition to the awards of the Exhibition Board as does either the Shorthorn or Aberdeen-Angus Association, and this probably accounts for there being so small a show of this breed in a country where they are so exceptionally popular. principal exhibitors were: Cargill & McMillan, F. A. Nave, W. S. Van Natta & Son, S. L. Brock and G. H. Hoxie.

OTHER BREEDS Galloways were quite numerous, and their rugged character was much admired by the show visitors. The Red Polls were stronger this year than they have ever been seen before, and appear to be making considerable progress across the line. Polled Durhams are also coming into considerable popularity with the American stockmen, and the exhibit made this year showed that there is much more uniformity of type in the breed than many of us previously supposed.

HORSES. There was a revival of interest in the drafthorse classes this year at the International, as Nelson Morris had purchased three good Clydesdale geldings in Ontario, and the Union Stockyards 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 send 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 money. For single heavy-draft weighing over 1750, Armour's gray won out. In the light-weight drafters, a grade Clyde belonging to the Union Stock-yards won, with McLay Bros.' Clyde second, and Nelson Morris third. For pairs, lightweight, Union Stock-yards were first and third with grade Clydes, and S. & S. Co. second with In heavier pairs, Morris' grade Clydes got first, Armour's second, and Swift & Co.'s third. Three abreast went for heavy weight to Armour, Morris and Swift, in the order named. For four horses, light-weight, Armour was first. Morris second, Swift third; and for heavyweight, S. & S. Co. first, Swift second, Union Stock-yards Co. third. People waited at the show all week to see the competition between the six-horse teams on Friday evening, and the display well repaid them for their delay. The contest was clearly between Armour's grays and Morris' Clydes, the former finally winning out. Snap and action seemed to carry weight with Prof. Curtiss, who judged the drafters, and naturally the Clydesdale enthusiasts thought he put too much emphasis on style. However it w fair show, and there is no doubt the judgment was conscientiously given, though the bays could have won just as consistently, had there been a judge with leanings in that direction.

(Continued on page 1994.)

#### The Work of Our Fruit Inspectors.

In the report of the Dominion Minister of Ag culture, just to hand, some figures are given show ing the work of the staff of Fruit Inspectors dur ing the season of 1905-6. It shows them to have been pretty well on the move, and explains in large measure the wholesome results due to the passing and enforcement of our Fruit Marks Act INSPECTION UNDER THE FRUIT MARKS ACT. SEASON 1905-6

Number of lots inspected	2,813
Number of barrels in lots inspected.	230.651
Number of barrels inspected	11,423
Number of violations of Fruit Marks Act	33.54
Number of violations of Section 4	1 50
Number of violations of Section 6	1.17
Number of violations of Section 7	
CONVICTIONS UNDER THE FRUIT MARK SEASON 1905-6 (BY PROVINCES).	S 11 1,
Ontario	
Quebec	15
Nova Scotia	1.5
Manitoba	1
British Columbia	-1
	40

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

The agricultural college students' judging competition, at this year's Chicago International was a strenuous contest, with honors and percentage standing in all classes as follows: ()11tario, 4,651; Iowa, 4,575; Ohio, 4,485; Kansas. 4,254; Michigan, 4,216; Texas, 4,104. in the competition is awarded to the college whose team does the best work in the horse section, and another, the Spoor trophy, to the team taking the highest standing in judging cattle, sheep and swine. In the latter section Ontario was again successful, and Iowa succeeded in winning on horses. The percentage score in groups was for horses: Iowa, 1,334; Texas, 1,262; Ohio, 1,256 Ontario, 1,237; and for cattle, sheep and swine Ontario, 3,414; Iowa, 3,241; Ohio, 3,229; Kansas, 3,189; Michigan, 3,058; Texas, 2,842. Ontario was at a considerable disadvantage in the horse ring, on account of the class of stock brought in. Belgians and Percherons are not as familiar to Canadian as they are to American students.

The Ontario team consisted of H. Barton, R Hamer, W. J. Hartman, A. McKenny and C C. Nixon. For individual standing in the whole competition the honors for the first six places were: Hamer, Ont., 980; Olsen, Kan., Nixon, Ont., 972; Hartman, Ont., 964; McMillan, Ia., 960; Rail, Ia., 941. In the method of their work the Ontario boys acquitted themselves most creditably, their intelligent reasoning giving them a distinct advantage. The examining judge was Prof. Shepperd, of North Dakota, who did the best he could to give everyone justice, and yet get through in time. 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 basis. There is usually some suspicion of injustice in these contests, but, all things considered, everyone is satisfied with the result of this year's fray.

#### Horticultural Progress.

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

IMPROVEMENTS IN PLANT-BREEDING.

There is no other branch of Horticulture which is receiving so much attention by the Experiment tations at the present time as plant-breeding. Up to within a few years, plant-breeding has been carried on, for the most part, by private individuals, who, in most cases, were not able. through lack of funds, to carry on the work on a very large scale. These enthusiasts, however, gave to fruit-growers such valuable productions as the Concord, Rogers' Hybrids, Niagara, and other good commercial grapes; the Wealthy and Ontario apples; many varieties of bush fruits and strawberries, and some of the finest florist's flowers. Much good work is still being done by private enterprise, but with the establishment of Experiment Stations in Canada and the United States, systematic, scientific and continuous work has been made easier, and, as a result, most of the Stations are doing more or less plant-breeding. It is interesting to know that plant-breeding was begun at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, nineteen years ago, so that a Canadian Station is well in the van in this work. great has become the enthusiasm in plant animal breeding in America, that the American Breeders' Association was formed about three years ago, and the second report of this Association has recently been published. This is a record of the proceedings of the meeting held at Lincoln, Neb., January 17-19, 1906. In this report, no fewer than twelve papers deal with the breeding of horticultural plants from one standpoint or another, and give a large amount of most valu able information and many suggestions for in telligent work

In "Plant Adaptation," A. M. Ten Eyek, Man hattan, Kansas, brings out the fact established by De Candolle years ago, viz. that it takes many generations to bring about any appreciable increase in the hardiness of a plant This is in line with our own experience at Ollawa, where after 17 years, which it is true is not very long there is no apparent increase in the hardiness certain species of tender trees and shrubs, which shows that we need not expect much increase in hardiness in our time By crossing a hards variety with another perhaps and quite so hardy but with other good characteristics, new form are produced which, by selection may give some thing better. This is what Dr Wm Sainnlea had in view when beginning his work in breeding apples for the northwest Provinces, and he or the female parent a wild Siberian erab alvabaccata), which is quite bardy in the Nagring It is hoped that in the croud returnet crosses fruit of good in the lable size will tained which will be at the hardy, as early a thirst generation there at the everal as Line tained which will be a sized crab apples which meaning

has been observed by scientists that changes quality and productiveness take place much tore rapidly than increase in hardiness, and, by so oction, good results are obtained, especially when a plant is under cultivation, as greater variations are noticed in plants under cultivation than in the wild.

In a paper on "Crop Improvement by Utilizing Wild Species," Chas. E. Bessey, Lincoln, Neb., recommended selecting and breeding from the wild species for the production of good hardy varieties for the Northern States. N. E. Hansen, who is growing seedlings on a very large scale at Brookings, South Dakota, in two papers, one on "Methods of Breeding Hardy Fruits." and the other on "Breeding Hardy Raspberries for the Northwest," describes his methods, which accord with those suggested in the last paper. Out of many thousand raspberry seedlings, Prof. Hansen has obtained one called the Sunbeam. It is a purple berry, smaller than Shaffer, but of suckering habit. This raspberry approaches nearest his ideal, which he expresses thus: "The essential demand of a seedling raspberry, or any other of the quarter of a million fruit seedlings raised at this Station, is that it must endure the winter unprotected, without injury, with the ground bare, and be productive of fruit of fair size and qual-

An important paper is that by Herbert J Webber, on "Correlation of Characters in Plantbreeding." Up till quite recently, plant-breeders have been almost in the dark as to the probable result of the union of two parents, but a number of correlations in characters are being recorded by careful workers which are already of great assistance in breeding, and which save much time. It has been found, for instance, that certain colors in the foliage of some plants indicate certain colors in the fruit: that if there is great leaf production, there will be a proportionately small seed production: that in the case of corn, the size of the germ is an indication of the percentage of oil: that when crossing is done there will be a certain proportion of the resulting crosses resembling each parent and a certain proportion intermediate. By having a number of these correlations on which he can rely, the breeder can much easier discard those plants which have not the desired characteristics. Practical results of breeding fruits are given by Theodore Williams, Lincoln, Neb., whose work has been principally with plums: S. A. Beach, Ames, Iowa, who discusses the breeding of grapes; Cheney, Neb., grapes; and C. G. Patten, Charles City, Ia., apples. A paper summing up the work in breeding plants in America, was given by W. M. Hays, Washington, D. C. A useful fact brought out is the importance of studying Nature's methods, and of getting parents in plantbreeding which will impress their good qualities on the offsprings.

#### A Persistent Affliction,

Champ Clark relates the experience of a Western politician who was making a house-to-house canvass some years ago.

This politician had come to a prosperous-looking farmhouse at a cross-road, when he observed a comely young woman standing at the gate. Pulling up his horse, the candidate for the people's favor gracefully lifted his hat in salute to the young woman, and politely asked:

No doubt, madam, your estimable husband is at home?

responded the woman. Might I have the pleasure of seeing him?"

said the woman.

suavely inquired the politician. 'He's down in the pasture a buryin' the dog,'

came from the individual at the gate. 'I am very sorry, indeed, to learn of the

death of your dog." came in sympathizing tone from the candidate. "What killed him?" He wore himself out a-barkin' at candidates,"

#### Just Like Hand Milking,

I new milking machine has just been invented. and is said to be in successful operation at Day ton. Ohio. It is an electric motor, which fastens to the rump of the cow, the electricity being genrated by a small dynamo attached to her tail She switches her tail, the dynamo starts, and by means of a bevel gear and block and tackle, the milk is extracted, strained, and the pail and strainer hung up to dry. A small phonograph recompanies the outfit and yells "so" every time cow moves It she litts her foot to kick, a little dingus slides over a whatnot and the phono-If she continues to kick. hinged arm grade up the milk stool and "lams" her on the back neall it loosens a patch of skin the tree of a dust poin [Exchange.

Charles are supplied at the Central Experi there is town, point to the importance harough cultivation, sufficient the of crops, use of barnyard ent of clover as a fertilizer



eld, F. R C. A.

Painted by G. A. Reid D. D. A.

and self day mos yea tior lum pen cou farr farr man trie it s Pro orig gene who with prai cour the ent were aith been from squa In th Onta tract whit timb Labra for velop timb the n Thus rens fores ber 1 the s

1)1

miles and c remaind ting.
At sowed widely a great however great built spruce stretch British Dougla casion an average of the spruce of the spr

exhau has, prosp The p merel

than torest, varied crosser and la which reached Provin fact with perity work of sible to low cous that life sto Of a

Of a Canadi advant produce have a 000,000 ports of part of 866

## The Canadian Harvest of the Woods,

The time was when Canada's forests were of more importance than her farms and when the lumber-cut took precedence of all other crops. But the lumber industry, by clearing the country and thus making way for the farmer, deprived itself of first place and gave it to the farm. Today the harvest of the forest, once the largest and most valuable, counts second.

A crop worth a hundred million dollars every year is still, however, an important item in a nation's resources. In certain districts of Canada the lumber industry will always remain the chief dependence of the people, and in a large part of the country, as a whole, it is closely allied to the farming interests, either as an associated industry or as preparing the way for future farming. The farmer is sometimes for half the year a lumberman, and although this combining of the industries belonged more particularly to pioneer days, it still occurs, in some measure, in nearly all the

Provinces of the Dominion. Nature's original sowing for this great forest crop was done with a remarkably generous hand. Practically the whole habitable portion of Canada, with the exception of the Western prairies, is or has been native woods country, and thirty-five per cent of the total area is forest at the pres-ent time. The Maritime Provinces were heavily wooded when the first European explorers visited them, and although lumbering operations have been carried on almost continuously from then till now, an area of 8,000 square miles of forest still remains. In the great northland of Quebec and Ontario there is an extensive virgin tract, including some of the finest white-pine areas in the world. the farther north is a stretch of timberland 3 000 timberland 3,000 miles long, from Labrador to the Mackenzie River a forest region as yet not only undeveloped, but largely unexplored. In the far west, British Columbia has a timber belt that runs 800 miles to the north, with a width of 250 miles. Thus, practically all of Canada but the plains of the west and the barrens of the north were originally forest country, and although the timber limits in the older districts to the south have now been very nearly exhausted, Canada's forest output has, under proper management, good prospects for a long time to come. The pulp-wood resources have been merely touched. A million square miles of timber, in various stages and conditions, it is estimated, still remain, after two centuries of cut-

At the same time that Nature sowed the Canadian forests over so widely extended an area, she selected a great variety of kinds. There are known botanically to be one hundred and twenty-three species of trees in Canada, and among these are five or six species of the best commercial and industrial varieties in common however, and chiefly in these has the great Canadian lumber industry been muilt up. The largest and finest spruce forest in the world is that stretching across northern Canada. British Columbia's pride is the Douglas fir, which grows to an occasional height of 300 feet, and to an average height of 150 feet, and from three to ten feet in diameter.

Nature did still more, however, than to stretch out wide areas of torest land and stock them with varied kinds; she crossed and recrossed them with chains of rivers and lakes, and thus opened a way by which the forest harvest could be reached. Every one of the lumber Provinces is excellently watered—a fact which has had a great deal to the with the development and prosperity of the industry. This net work of waterways has made it possible to move out the timber at a low cost, and incidentally has given us that fascinating character of real-life stories, the river-driver.

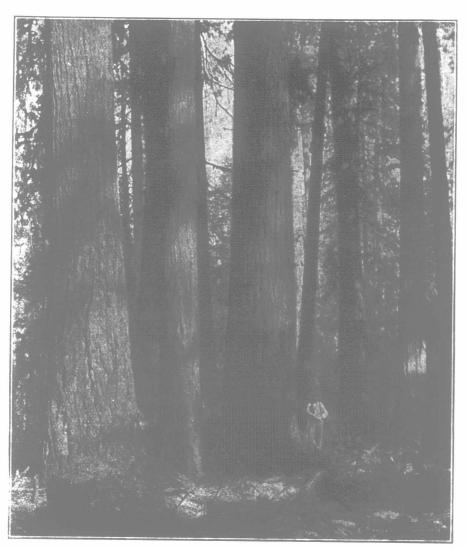
Of all these natural facilities the Canadian lumbermen have so taken advantage that the exports of forest produce in the past quarter century have amounted in value to \$627,000,006. Yet, even this, being exports only, represents but the smaller part of the total production of the

By Aubrey Fullerton.

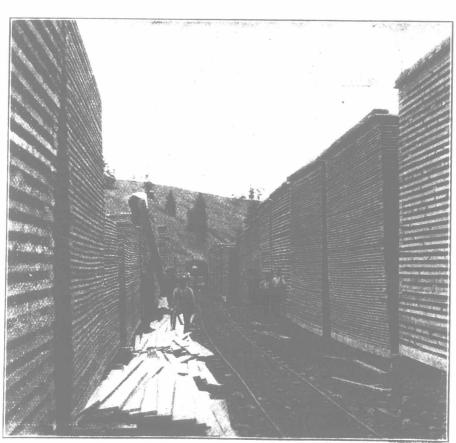
forests. The output per annum varies somewhat with the varying conditions of the market, but the present state of the industry is fairly indicated by the figures for 1905, when the total production for Canada was over 1,680,000,000 feet of sawn lumber. This aggregate output was made up, by Provinces, as follows:

11 13 2 10 mees, as follows.	
Ontario	feet.
Quebec 309,145,000	
Nova Scotia200,000,000	
New Brunswick 346,000,000	3.7
British Columbia 51,515,000	4.

A pay-roll of over \$30,000,000 a year is involved in the cutting and manufacturing of this harvest, and, aside from land values, the capital invested is more than \$125,000,000. One-quarter of the total capital invested in Canadian manufactures is invested in wood-working plants, or



British Columbia Forest of Douglas Fir.



Avenues of Canadian Lumber, Ready for Market.

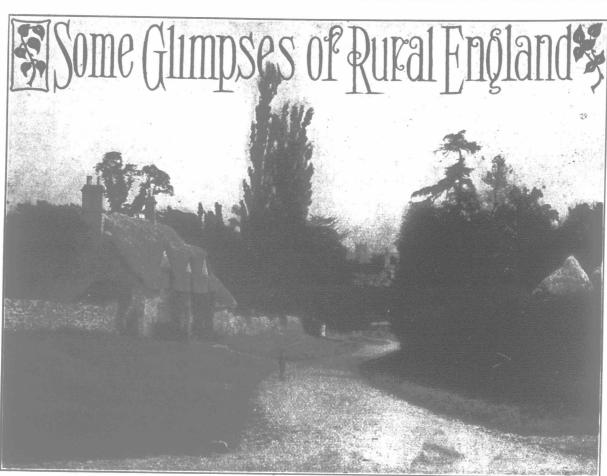
nearly twice as much as in the factories that handle the various farm and food products. Wood manufactures constitute a very large part of the industrial enterprise of the Dominion, but, as may be expected, the character of the equipment varies greatly, ranging from the little portable sawmill, of which there are many hundreds, to the model plants of the Ottawa River and Pacific Coast. The latter are impressive, in their way, and typify the modern importance of the industry; but the others, too, are typical, and show how admirably the industry adapts itself to conditions. Wherever there are growing trees, lumber-milling is possible, for the logs may be brought to the mill, or the mill may go to the logs. In the one case lumber-manufacturing becomes the life and being of a community, as at Hull and many Georgian Bay points, and in the other lumbering is carried into regions otherwise difficult to operate, as in Northern Alberta, where, in the Edmonton District alone, there are now some fifty port-

able sawmills at work.

The modern sawmill, with its improved equipment, is far more economical than the mill of forty or even twenty years ago. In most up-to-date establishments the band saw and the gang saw have displaced the circular saw, which made sawdust of a quarter-inch of the wood, and which was, moreover, somewhat slow. Ten and even twenty saws are now arranged together in a gang, producing a corresponding number of boards with each cut of the log, instead of only one at a time. In such mills, too, much that was formerly considered waste is now made into smaller woodstuffs. Economy of this kind is timely, for the annual cutting down of 30,000,000 trees is a serious matter, and more would be needed if the logs were not utilized

to the greatest possible advantage. Of recent years, a new phase of the lumber industry has come into prominence, that of wood-pulp manufacture, for which the great areas of spruce in the northland furnish material for an indefinite length of time. Canada's spruce is equal to any for pulp-making, and the increasing demand for paper means that a large proportion of our forest-growth will henceforth be converted into pulp and paper, rather than into boards. There are already some forty pulp mills in operation, and their annual output is about 280,000 tons of wood pulp. The larger amount of this goes to American papermakers, but an increasing amount is being used for made-in-Canada paper and pulp ware, and pulp is exported to England. supply is apparently equal to the demand. In the single district of the Lake St. John basin, in Quebec, there are estimated to be growing, on an area of about 30,000 square miles, at least 100,000,000 cords of best pulp wood—a supply for centuries

The market for Canada's lumber is almost world-wide. For many years Great Britain took the largest part of the export, and nearly 90,-000,000 cubic feet a year are still going to the English market. Canadian lumber also finds its way to the Continent, South Africa, the West Indies, South America, and Australia, and in all these countries there are important trade possibilities. The best market, however, is that at home, nearly two-thirds of the total production being used in Canada, while the best outside market is the United States. In the first seven months of the present year, 517,-000,000 feet of sawn lumber was sent to the American market, the Eastern States furnishing the chief demand. The bulk of the Ontario export goes to this market, some of the mills, indeed, being owned and operated by American capital. The Ontario statute that no soft woods may be exported in the log, but must be sawn or manufactured in the Province, has been the means of establishing a number of American mills in Canadian territory, thus giving increased employment to home labor. The United States lumber market is worth to Canada from (Continued on page 2611.)



By Westington Village.

Age does not wither nor custom stale the farms. With abundance of cheap labor, their tillloveliness of rural England. Twenty centuries in the making, it is worth all it cost to gaze upon. After crude, scrambling America and the tumultuous ocean, the vision of its mellow August days steals over the senses of the perturbed traveller like a peaceful benediction. A park-like land! is the very first impression irrevocably mirrored on the mind as one speeds swiftly over its clean, solidlyconstructed and well-managed railways. the car window, it is vista after vista of verdureclad valleys, skirted with perambulating hedgerows and gently-undulating hills clumped with trees, and here and there a more majestic background,

"Where the deep greenwood sings its ancient ditties, Over wide moors where the sky is wide and spacious.'

Over it all broods an atmosphere of serenity that loses but little of its charm at closer range, when the stranger drives along the smooth, narrow, winding roadways, such as our camera portrays above, built of crushed stone, and, for the most part, never permitted to get into bad re-He misses at the first glance the spacious, rectangular fields of Canada, the ugly wooden fences, the big bank 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 maturity of this English environment, till perchance the train or the motor rushes him upon the yawning, grimy hills of the coal-mining areas, reminding him that these lovely pictures have their dark background. We do not wonder that Amerilike to sojourn here, or make it their home when they have become rich enough at pork-pack ing; or that its fond recollections come back again and again to the sons and daughters of the old land, despite the material opportunities surrounding them in the new.

The contrast between town and country is most vivid. The waste of land and bush preserved for game or pleasure by the few, seems prodigal when one thinks of the cry of Darkest England and her submerged millions. The rural homes are so few and so far apart, comparatively, and we miss the long, straggling suburbs of Canadian towns, where every householder has his quarter or half acre. One moment we are amid the serene, verdant beauty of the hills, when suddenly we are plunged into the "blackness of darkness" of Birmingham, or amid the boroughs of mighty London-thousands upon thousands of houses, surmounted by a forest of chimney-pots, and packed close in terraces, each with a tiny, cramped yard for the housewife's clothesline and her flowers in the rear. The English folk love their gardens, and if there is no room on the flat, they hang them on the walls. The struggle for a bit of nature is pathetic.

If Englishmen 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 age is far more thorough than ours, natural and artificial manures are applied with a more generous hand, and the farms are kept freer from The poorest crops observed by the writer during the past season were on the meadows. A great deal of land has been laid down to grass, and, under years of continual cropping, it has gradually run out, especially on the uplands. a Canadian, a vision of English potato fields is a treatment for sore eyes. Luxuriance is no name for it, and the masses of white and purple blossoms resemble of flower garden.

But the C. nadian beats the English farmer, as a rule, in syst in, in the layout of his farm and buildings, and in the use of appliances. During the past season a delegation of Essex County farmers went up to Scotland to see what they might learn about farming and stock-raising. Their conclusions were that the Scotsmen owe their success to their up-to-date methods, which, in many ways, are superior to the intensely conservative methods of English agriculturists; to the energy and business ability characteristic of the best men north of the Tweed, and to their readiness to avail themselves of labor-saving machinery. Even on the Royal Farms, at Windsor, this season, might be seen the old-fashioned reaper at work, and the oat sheaves being bound by hand. Sagacious manager, Mr. Tait, would tell you, probably, that there are plenty of hands about the place, and it is better to keep them so employed when everything can be well harvested in good time. Many women are still to be seen in the English fields raking hay by hand, and it is not uncommon to observe five men and thre horses struggling with a cart load of hay. Th

reader would hardly credit it, but a few todes from that great seat of learning and general lightenment, Oxford, the writer noticed four stalwart farm laborers slashing down a seven acre field of wheat with sickles! Too many English farms are laid out on the plan of a crazy-quilt to admit of any economical system of work, and, were it not for the abundance of cheap help, success would be hopeless. For generations to come the hungry industrial masses of the cities and towns will look for food to Canada and elsewhere.

Time was when the English population was very largely in the country, or in the villages, and as late as 1770 the agricultural population 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 have been directed towards improving industrial and town-life conditions, rather than to land tenure or agricultural conditions, and depending upon the outside world for cheap food. Along with the efficient agricultural press, and her splendid system of agricultural and live-stock exhibitions, the schools and colleges of agriculture have been and still are an increasing force in the advancement of farming. Well known among 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 Kent-the land of Romney Marsh sheep and hop-Though in externals it does not impress like 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 brought its attendance from about a dozen to the maximum of nearly one hundred, the present capacity of the institu-A man of extended experience and scholastion. tic attainments, nothing could be more indicative of his active temperament than the weed spud with which the lower extremity of his walkingcane is armed, waging a perpetual war upon the pests of agriculture which fall in his way. affiliated with London University, but is conducted under the County Councils of Kent and Surrey, with a governing board. The course includes Agriculture, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Entomology, Veterinary Science, Geology, Mensuration, Surveying, Bookkeeping, Estate Management, Forestry, Engineering, Dairving, Poultry, Beekeeping, Horticulture, Iron Work, and Woodwork. The farms connected with the College cover some 500 acres, and good representatives of the leading breeds of live stock are kept for instruction and commercial purposes. There are short summer courses for teachers, attended last season by fifty men and five women, but the regular college terms vary, as a rule, 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 or Romney Marsh flock of sheep is deservedly one of the best known in this part of England. The courtesies of tea upon the lawn, in accordance with the hospitable traditions of good English country concluded the visitor's pleasant experiences at this model farm and home.

The crowning glory of rural England is her pure-bred live stock, of which our photogravures afford passing glimpses. The mysteries and achievements of The the ambition of the King upon the throne and

as

W()

COU Eur and

rea

(,1.1 and

Deti ding

sene

Ren

the

ful

Begi



Mares and Foals on an English Farm.

al-

re

ish

wilt

nd,

S11C-

ome

and lse-



An English Flock on the Way.

the humblest tenant-farmer. In this domain there is no aristocracy but the aristocracy of genius and final perseverance. There is no royal road to success in stock-breeding, and His Majesty King Edward VII. receives no favors in the show-ring not equally open to his subjects. He must follow the beaten path to fame, and win on merit or not at all. The foremost men in statesmanship and other walks of professional life have enthusiastically devoted their time, intellect and means to the business of live-stock breeding. About the plans and methods of the British breeder, there is nothing uncertain, erratic or ephemeral. With him it is not a passing fad or a mere moneymaking scheme, and the results accord with the intelligence, foresight and persistence with which certain, well-defined ideals have been pursued. His achievements in the creation or evolution of breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine have, therefore, been remarkable, not only for their luster, but for their permanency, which is the distinguishing characteristic of nearly everything British. Small wonder, then, that the breeders of the old land should lead the world in this, the foremost department of husbandry, or that right down to this year of grace, 1906, the man with the long purse finds his way hither in quest of the best blood for the improvement of the studs, herds and flocks of other lands. It has survived commercial depressions and the wane of agriculture in other respects. Without the aids of paternalism or Government interference, it stands a shining example of what individual enterprise can accomplish, and a wholesome incentive to men less resourceful and of less independent spirit. To what extent the taste for animal products antedated or followed the growth of animal husbandry, we shall not inquire, nor stay to consider the favoring influences of climate, soil and foods which have supplemented the intelligence of THE MAN WITH A PURPOSE. Another circumstance which has been quoted to further explain the extraordinary growth of stockbreeding in Britain is that the country was never devastated with wars ruinous to agriculture as were the nations of Europe from whence came a great deal of the original foundation material. True, there were conflicts in England, but at the worst they were much less destructive to the country than the frightful conflicts in adjacent European countries, which could not but retard and paralyze the progress of farming and stockrearing. Be that as it may, as time went on, Bakewell, the Collings, Bates, the Booths, Cruickshank, Watson, McCombie, Duckham and others with discernment of conditions and an eye to the future, seized upon the raw material and embraced the opportunity of building up an industry which has been ably perpetuated by Duthie, Marr. Campbell, Willis, Dudding. Tait, and a host of others on both sides of

#### Help Yourself.

Present subscribers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine " who send us two bonafide new subscriptions (enclosing \$3) will have their own subscription advanced one year; or, for sending one new subscription and \$1.50, we will advance the old subscription six months.

Changing the name from one member of the family to another is not securing a new subscriber. Remember, that the new subscribers will get all the copies for the balance of this year, the beautiful Christmas Number and all of 1907 for the \$1.50. This is a splendid offer. Push it hard. Begin to-day.

#### Fruit and Dairy Forming in the Annapolis Valley,

Every Province in Canada, we believe, has one or more "gardens," so-called, except Prince Edward Island, which, in its entirety, lays claim to the appellation, "Garden of the Gulf." Nova Scotia's chief garden is the eighty-mile stretch of orchard country extending from Annapolis Royal, at the Head of Annapolis Basin, and at the mouth of the Annapolis River, north-easterly to Windsor, at the south-eastern extremity of Minas This region, styled broadly the Annapolis Valley, contains several rivers, notably the Annapolis, flowing south-westwardly, and the Cornwallis and Gaspereaux, which take the opposite 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, and varies in width from 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 valuable ideas, which led us to select his farm as the subject for a Christmas-number feature.

Mr. Donaldson was born in 1861 on the homestead 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-At nineteen years of age he graduated as Bachelor of Arts from Acadia College, and, instead 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 Windsor

one son, who is at present attending Horton Academy, at Wolfville, and is booked for an agricultural-college course later on, in case he decides to 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 in his native Province. He is an enthusiast in farming, and takes great interest in the subject of agricultural education.

Most of the fruit-growers in this district keep some live stock, which serves the double purpose 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 1½-story cottage, remodeled some years ago, is about 140 years old, and has been the birthplace for three generations of the family residing there. The barn, containing 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 the stable, and separated from the apple cellar by 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 is semicircular, with plank rafters, and with no beams or posts whatever inside, the building being held together chiefly by the second floor. posts are only ten feet high. There are three stories in all, the basement, the second floor (on which are the stables and fruit-packing room), and a third story or hay loft. The building is 90 feet long and 52 feet wide. There are 599 panes of glass. most of them 9 x 12 inches.

Annandale Farm, in 1884, when the present proprietor took charge, consisted of 40 acres of upland, on which there were only 4 acres of fruit trees, 13½ acres of diked marsh (which is valuable hay and grain land, and worth nearly \$200 per acre), and about 30 acres of undiked marsh. There was no water supply near house or barn, the old well having gone dry, and barn and outbuildings were in a dilapidated condition. The farm at that time was valued at \$5,000. To-day it comprises 68 acres of upland, varying from sandy to clav loam, 15 acres of diked marsh, and the original 30 acres of undiked marsh. now 30 acres of the upland under orchard, containing 1,153 trees of apple, pear, plum and peach, and the whole property is modestly valued at The apple trees are all planted . two rods apart each way, the pear, plum and peach being one rod anart. In connection with the home property, there is rented an adjoining farm of 45 acres, with 23 acres of orchard, containing over 800 trees. Part of these have been only recently planted, and other sections are just comcapable as well as gracious helpmeet. They have ing into bearing, so that for the past five years



An Old Country Dairy Herd.

there has been shipped an average of only 895 barrels per season, but the output should now be yearly increasing.

But there are the whole 53 acres of orchard, 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 commence about April 23rd. The orchards are now nearly all plowed in the spring, and kept harrowed at intervals of ten days till the first of July, when buckwheat and clover are sown. The buckwheat in the older orchards is cut when in blossom and left on the ground. Spraying begins early in May. The best growers spray regularly 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 1st, but as most of the fruit is shipped to London and Liverpool, the packing and shipping continue at intervals until early in March, when the

last shipments are usually made. 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 all 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 valuation of \$1,000 per acre. These figures, however, while covering all expenses, would not make any allowance for profit on the investment or for risks, so that \$1,000 per acre is in excess of a normal selling price. There are, nevertheless, fine margins and great possibilities in the business. The cost of growing and shipping apples at Annandale ranges from 50 cents to \$1.00 per barrel, and the average net returns for the past five seasons from the English markets has been a

little over \$2.56 per barrel.

Besides the orchard, is a dairy herd of highgrade Jerseys, which have been found more profitable on high-priced land than beef cattle. The dairy has a capacity for only about 15 cows, but the weeding-out system is in full swing, and no cow is permitted to remain in the herd which does not produce 5,000 pounds of 4-per-cent. milk. The cream is skimmed with a hand separator, and sent to the co-operative creamery in Wolfville. Every cow's milking has been weighed for over ten years, and thus a high standard of excellence and of performance is maintained.

A notable feature in the management of this

farm is the keeping of farm accounts. Besides the diary and daybook, the cashbook and the ledger, farm accounts are kept with three departments, viz.: (1) With each crop, to ascertain the cost of production; (2) with the live stock, to learn whether they pay for their feed and care; and (3) with the department of labor. This system enables the bookkeeper to answer the following questions: How much profit am I making per barrel of apples or potatoes? Do the crops and stock pay for the labor put upon them? What does it cost to produce the manure per load? Do the horses, in their work upon the crops, pay for their feed throughout the year? These and

satisfaction of the owner.

The contrast between Annandale in 1884 and the same farm to-day presents an encouraging 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 more so. To quote Mr. Donaldson's words: "I 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 life than fruit-farming in the Annapolis Valley."

many other questions can be answered to the

John Donaldson, B. A.

## The Hume Stock Farm, A NOTABLE AYRSHIRE HERD

The Avrshire, it has been said, has set the standard of a popular and profitable-producing dairy cow in conformation, vigor of constitution and milk yield on the basis of cost of production. a standard which it has, in recent years, been the aim of breeders of other breeds of dairy cattle to copy, and the nearer they have attained to the type of the Ayrshire, the more have they gained in popular demand and selling price. At the same time, the Ayrshires have lost nothing of the esteem in which they have been held by those who have had experience with them, and are growing in favor with the farmers in dairy districts to such an extent that the leading breeders in Canada can scarcely supply the demand. To such an extent is this true, that never has the supply of young bulls on hand of this breed been so light at this season of the year, while the number of

Ayrshires imported in the last two or three years

has largely exceeded that of any other breed.

Prominent among the leading Ayrshire breeding establishments in the Dominion is that of Hume Farm, the property of Mr. Alex. Hume, of Menie, Ontario, situated partly in Hastings and partly in Northumberland County, three miles from Hoard's Station, on the Belleville to Peterboro branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. The farm, which is a clay-loam soil, contains 235 acres of undulating land, this being the general character of the district, the landscape being very similar to that of the home of the Ayrshires in the land of their origin, "bonny Scotland." The farm buildings, recently remodelled, are spacious, conveniently arranged and up-to-date in appointments, the main barn being 130 x 50 feet, with basement stabling of cement-concrete walls and floor the full size, capable of accommodating 75 to 100 head of cattle, old and young, with excellent ventilation well under control, water in every stall, capacious silos, and very convenient feeding arrangements. The principal crops grown are hay, corn, oats, barley, and some wheat, the 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 being the system followed, namely, corn after sod, followed by barley or oats, two crops of

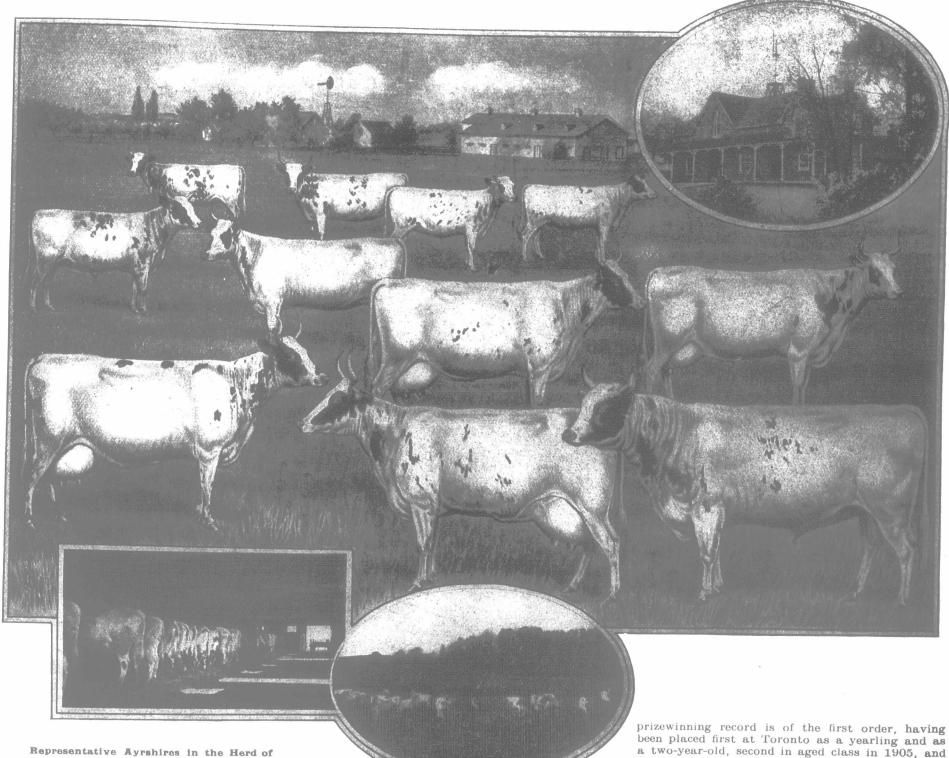
wh exe ner of and tio

preshe ves wa and

yea



Annandale-A Fruit and Dairs Farm in the Annapel's Yalley



hay, one year in pasture, then plow for wheat and corn.

Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont.

The father of the present owner, a native of the North of England, some forty years ago commenced to grade up a dairy herd by the use of pure-bred Ayrshire bulls, which proved so satisfactory that about fifteen years ago a pure-bred herd was established by the selection of a few good females, some of which were imported, and in years only first-class imported bulls or sons of high-class imported parents have been used, while occasional purchases of imported females have strengthened the herd, the produce of which, with four head imported this year, constitute the Hume herd, one of the very best in the country, its prizewinning record in strong competition being invariably very creditable. Owing to the keen demand and numerous sales during the present year, the herd has been reduced to about 50 head, including the show-yard contingent and a grand lot of promising heifers, from a few months to two years old. About twenty cows are milking heavily at present, the milk being sent to a convenient cheese factory in the summer, and taken by a 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 drawbacks, a number of cows entered for the Advanced Registry are making a creditable showing, while the prizewinning females have, with one exception, been animals bred in the herd, prominent 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 competition at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this year, over imported cows that were winners in Scotland, a record not for many years previously made by a Canadian-bred cow at this show-a cow of ideal dairy conformation and breed character, with a perfectly-balanced milk vessel and well-placed teats of good size. was also first and champion at London in 1905, and also first at Charlottetown, P. E. I., this year. She is a daughter of imported Caspian of Ste. Anne's, and of Eva of Barcheskie (imp.), her

Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont.

breeding being of the very best in all its lines, and her individuality in keeping. Following her sire as head of the herd, was the richly-bred and successful sire and show bull, Prince of Barcheskie, succeeded by the present chief stock bull, Lessnessock Royal Star (imp.), portrayed in the accompanying illustration, bred by Mr. Robert Montgomerie, and sired by Rare Style of Saturland. He is a bull of grand breed character, masculine, yet with not a suspicion of coarseness, vigorous, and of the most approved dairy conformation, while his

prizewinning record is of the first order, having been placed first at Toronto as a yearling and as a two-year-old, second in aged class in 1905, and first again in 1906, and he is only four years old now, while his progeny has proved all that could be desired, and has made a fine record in prizewinning. Another excellent young bull used in the herd is the two-year-old Prince Sunbeam of 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, 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 excellent 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 promising candidate for similar honors when fully matured, being much of the same type, and full of quality. The home-bred Highland Lass, halfsister 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 exhibition at Halifax this year. Among a half dozen charming yearling heifers, is Florine, a daughter of Eva of Menie, the champion cow, by Imp. Royal Star, a sweet heifer, of great promise. Another of fine character, appearing in the picture, is Bargower Snowdrop, imported this year, a daughter of Howie's Erin-go-Bragh. For uniformity of excellence in type, quality and capacity for dairy work, the Hume Farm herd ranks high among the best, and is highly creditable to the good judgment and skillful management of its owner, who stands well 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 of the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and has frequently been called to officiate as judge of the dairy breeds at leading Provincial exhibitions, few men in the business being better qualified 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-distance telephone connection and a daily mail.

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

The beautiful town of Truro, in the center of the Province, is the seat of the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture. Like the institution at Guelph, after which it is patterned, the Truro College is situated on a height of ground overlooking the town, about a mile away. It commands a magnificent view. To the south, and extending easterly, is the fertile valley of the Salmon River, dotted with comfortable farm-North, opens the valley of the North th its rich, level fields. Farther away, River, with its rich, level fields. the eye runs to the slopes of the Cobequid Mountains, still covered with spruce, maple and birch. West are the broad areas of diked marsh land, at the junction of the Salmon and North Rivershundreds 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 headwaters 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

The College of Agriculture was formally opened on February 5th, 1905, but a history precedes that date, of which we can give merely the outlines. As long ago as 1885 an effort was made to 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 graduate of Cornell, was appointed to the position. From then, until 1888, the classes were 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 experiments, led to the purchase, in that year, of the property which is now the College farm. In 1892 a further step was taken, in having erected upon the farm property

a building known as the School of Agriculture. Up to this year, the teaching of all subjects and the direction of the farm had remained entirely under the control of Prof. Smith, but, at this juncture, the management of the farm was placed in the hands of Mr. F. L. Fuller, now Agriculturist at the College. Thus the work continued until 1898, when the School was burnt down. For the next six years, until the College was established as an institution separate from the Normal School, Prof. Smith maintained his connection with the Normal School, and taught Agricultural Science to the students attending that institution. During the same period. Mr. Fuller managed the property with a view

it put into the hands of the College, when finally 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.

Concurrently with the latter part of this School's history, there was carried out at Wolfville, in King's County, under the direction of the Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association, a School of Horticulture, established in the year 1893. This institution was hampered by the lack of funds and accommodation, and, besides, could not provide an opportunity to study other branches of rural science than horticulture. However, in 1898, its promoters were fortunate in securing, as director, Prof. F. C. Sears, now Professor of

Horticulture at the Truro College. With the burning down of the School at Truro, an agitation arose for the establishment of one institution which would combine the forces and aims of both these schools. While everyone conceded the desirability of this move, yet a considerable delay occurred in carrying out the project, owing to a difference of opinion whether the new college should be situated in the fruit belt or at Truro. To Dr. James W. Robertson, now of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne, Que., is due the credit of harmonizing these opinions in favor of Truro, which possessed the advantages of a central location, of representing the average agricultural conditions of the Province-indeed, of all being already the seat of the Normal School, over which he presides.

whose students could thus come in contact with agricultural education, and, in a measure, infuse its spirit in the sections where they taught. Once this agreement was arrived at, the course of events moved quickly, and the College of Agriculture has now been in session for almost two years.

The Main Building is a handsome two-story structure of brick and stone, of the classic style of architecture. Over the main entrance is the simple inscription, "College of Agriculture," indicating no limitations as to Provincial bounds, 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 furnished, with large, splendidly lighted and ventilated class-rooms and laboratories. To the rear, and opening off the Horticultural class-room, are the green-.In the basement are carpenter and blacksmith shops, provided with all the necessary materials for giving instruction in the working of wood and iron.

The live-stock judging pavilion, built from the same plans as the one at Guelph, with the addition of an ell in which to stable stock brought in for demonstration purposes, the cattle barn, horse barn, piggery, poultry sheds, and the dairy building, with its home and factory dairy fittings, are all grouped within a short distance of the Main Building. In addition, the students have the use of the School of Science Building in the town, the laboratories of which compare favorably with any in Eastern Canada. All the work of the Chemical Department and some of the Biological work is carried on here.

The staff is composed as follows: M. Cumming, B. A., B. S. A., Principal, and Lecturer in Animal Husbandry; F. C. Sears, M. S., Professor of Horticulture, and Lecturer in Bacteriology;

Prof. Sears, the Horticulturist, was born in Massachusetts, but reared in Kansas. He graduated from the Kansas State College, taking both Bachelors and Masters degree of Agricultural Science. He was four years assistant at the State Experiment Station, then Professor of Horticulture at Utah, and came to take charge of the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture in 1898. With the organization of the Agricultural College, he was appointed to his present position. He is an expert pomologist, and his qualifications are very highly regarded by the horticulturists of the Annapolis Valley, among whom he is thoroughly

Prof. H. W. Smith is a brother of Prof. C. D. Smith, of Michigan. Born in New York State, he graduated from Cornell, and came to Nova Scotia in 1885, to fill the Chair of Agriculture in connection with the Normal School. His subsequent history has been outlined above.

Prof. Shaw was born on a fruit farm in King's Co., N. S. He studied at Acadia College, and graduated from Dalhousie. After several years of school-teaching, he was chosen by Dr. Jas. W Robertson to take up Nature-study work, and was given the advantage of the extensive course afforded these men at United States and Canadian colleges. For the past three years he has had very successful charge of Nature-study and Schoolgarden work at schools in the vicinity of Truro.

One of the chief pillars of the faculty is F. L. Fuller, the Agriculturist. Born on a King's Co. farm, of which he managed the outside work when but twelve years of age, he went to Nappan when the Dominion Government commenced the Experimental Farm there. Next year he came to Truro, and took the course at the School of Agriculture. He returned to Nappan, and was foreman for a

year, after which he accepted the management of the Provincial Farm at Truro. Since then he has taken the Dairy Course at Guelph, and also a short course in stock-judging. Few men have turned to hetter account their opportunities for acquiring information. He is not only a born stockman, but a practical farmer of the first order, and being also of a mechanical turn of mind, his services and direction are most valuable in the Mechanical Department.
J. P. Landry, an

Antigonishe farm boy, is the modest but competent poultry manager. After a course at St. Francois Xavier College, Antigonishe, he came to Truro eight years ago and attended the School of Agriculture. In 1900 he was chosen to take charge

Station, established at Truro. He took the Poultry Course at Guelph, and has from time to time visited the leading poultry stations and farms in the Eastern States He is a successful enthusiast in his work.

A Prince Edward Islander is W. J. Jakeman, the Veterinarian. After thirty years at the blacksmith's trade, he studied at McGill, taking the Veterinary Degree, and has since then had a most extensive practice in Nova Scotia. The College has been fortunate in securing his

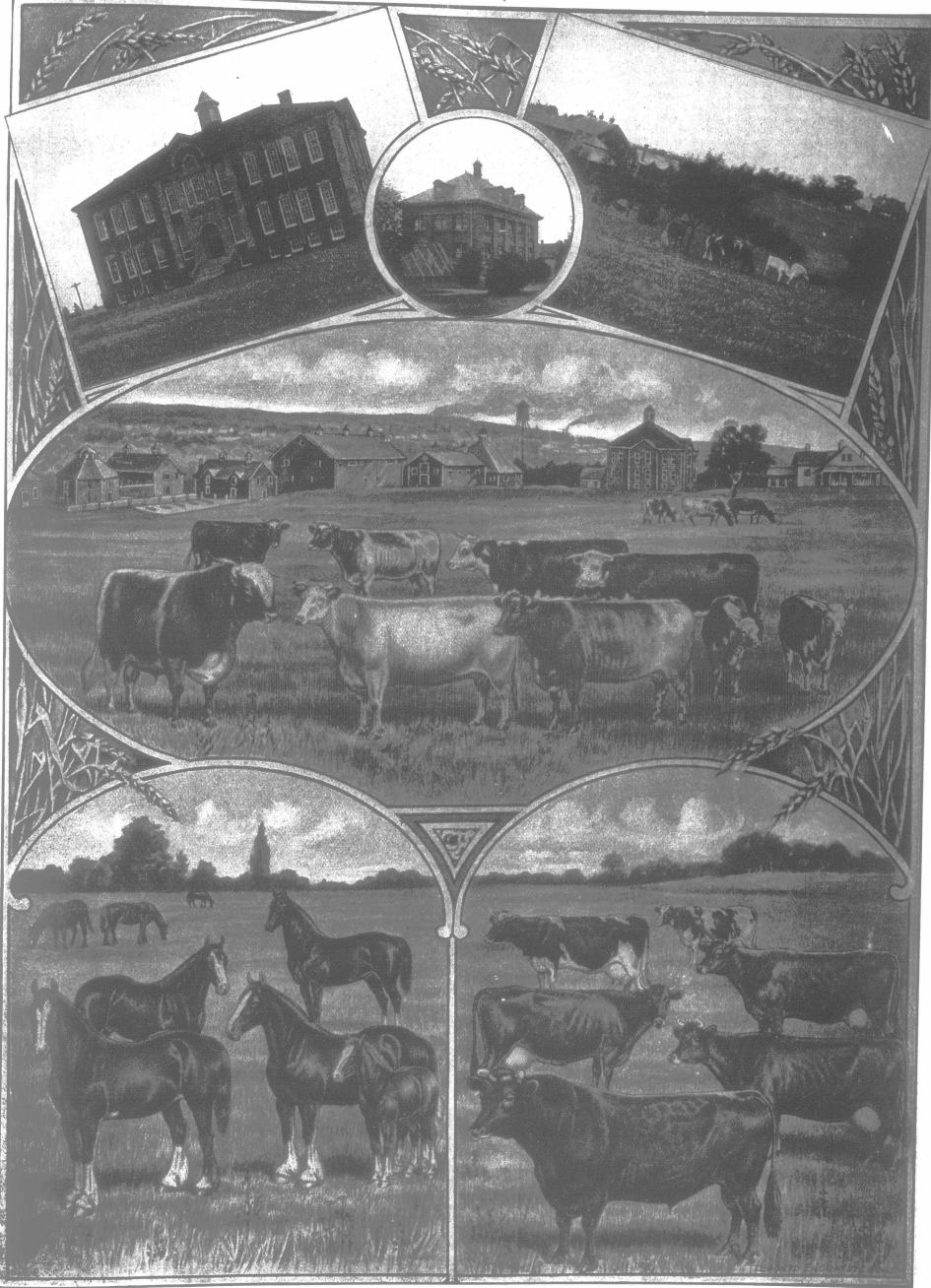
While, during the College session, the staff devote the major part of their time to classwork in the institution, yet they are also, at different seasons of the year, engaged outside of the institution in promoting the work of the Agricultural Department. The Principal, for example, has, on several occasions, gone across the Atlantic, Ontario and to the United States, to purchase stock for the Government, and he has also given his attention to the disseminating of this stock throughout the Province. Prof. Sears has the direction of twenty-eight model orchards, situated in various parts of the Province, which he visits regularly, and where he gives practical demonstrations in the various phases of orcharding. Mr. Fuller in many ways co operates with the Principal in promoting the work of stock improvement. Mr. Shaw, whose appointment to the College has hel taken effect, lectures in Nature Study to the Normal School students, and will, during the swammer, give his attention to the matter of addie school cardens, a line of work in weight we not seen a most successful during the



Rural Scenery in the Island Province. A typical Prince Edward Island landscape, Springfield, P. E. I.

to making it a high-class stock farm, an ideal H. W. Smith, B. Sc. A., Professor of Biology for which he deserves the greatest credit, as P. J. Shaw, B. A., Professor of Nature Study P. J. Shaw, B. A., Professor of Nature Study, and Lecturer in English and Mathematics: F. L. Fuller, Agriculturist, and Instructor in Mechanical Department; J. P. Landry, Manager of Poultry Department, and Lecturer in Poultry; W. J. Jakeman, D. V. S., Lecturer in Veterinary Science; L. C. Harlow, B. Sc., B. S. A., Lecturer in Chemistry.

Nova Scotia farmers will appreciate a few 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 fear of contradiction that he has proven the right man in the right place. Prof. Cumming is a graduate of Dalhousie University, Halifax, and of the Ontario and Iowa Agricultural Colleges. Although a son of the manse, he had spent all the spare time of school and college days on the homestead farm in Pictou County, and before going to Guelph had charge, for a year and a half, of the stock on the present College farm under Mr. Fuller, to whom he owes something of his interest in pure-bred stock. He later spent some time on the farms of noted Ontario and Iowa breeders, and before coming to Truro filled very acceptably for four years the position of Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry at Guelph, under Professor During this period he spent a summer visiting and studying the methods of breeders in the Old Country. At Truro he has brought to bear on his duty, in addition to other qualifications, a dignified enthusiasm which has already the Maritime Provinces, to some extent-and of commanded universal respect for the institution



Stock and Buildings on the Farm of the College of Agriculture, Truro, N. S.

past few years, under the direction of Dr. Robertson. Although this arrangement has its drawbacks, it possesses the great advantage of affording to the members of the College staff an opportunity of getting closely in touch with the country and its needs.

The College curriculum is arranged with a view to exalting the practical, but, at the same time, opportunity is afforded for the study of English, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping and other branches, so that, while getting a technical training in Agriculture, 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 twoyear course may enter the third-year at Guelph and become candidates for the B. S. A. Degree from that institution. In addition to this, especial attention is being paid to short courses, which will begin next session, on January 15th. In carrying on these short courses, which last about two weeks, the faculty are assisted by leading practical agriculturists from different parts of the Dominion, but especially from the Maritime 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 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, unless by years of costly experience.

In proportion to its size and age, few colleges are better equipped for giving its students practical work and demonstrations. Perhaps Prof. Sears, in carrying on the work of the Horticultural Department, is at present most hampered, but 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 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 conditions which is invaluable both in his classroom 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' experience as a blacksmith, shoe horses and do other

practical work. In the carpenter shop, last year, Mr. Fuller directed the students in making gates, hurdles, wheelbarrows, chicken-brooders, butterworkers, etc.—all useful articles, which were subsequently used on the farm or sold to the students themselves and farmers in the vicinity of Truro. So, also, in the Dairy Department, while in the Chemical and Biological Departments laboratory work is considered of foremost importance.

But it is the Farm Department, and more particularly the Animal Husbandry Branch, which just now is the glory of the institution. The farm consists of some 200 acres—100 of upland, 50 of interval, and 50 of diked marsh land. Only a small proportion of this is, as yet, set aside for experimental work, it being considered by the management unnecessary to duplicate work which is being conducted at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Nappan, some 70 miles away. However, 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 Experimental Union, consisting this first year of about 100 members.

The cattle stables contain some 60 head of Shorthorns, Herefords, Jerseys and Holsteins. For educational purposes, these are supplemented by the splendid Ayrshires and Shorthorns owned by Mr. C. A. Archibald, whose farm almost adjoins the College property. Mr. Fuller, in building up the herds, has been exceedingly careful in the selection of sires, and this, combined with the fact that the cows are given plenty of exercise, lots of air and light, and ample supplies of succulent food of all kinds, accounts for the large 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 position. 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 bull, Robert the Bruce, and their calves by Royal Hero give rare promise. A small herd of Hereford females, which, up to the present, are sent to W. W. Black's stock farm to be bred, contains some excellent individuals. Two of the cows have

just now spring calves at foot that are about as likely a pair as we have ever seen. Not many Jerseys are kept, but among them are some heavy milkers and butter producers. Last year one of them, five months after freshening, gave, on grass alone, 1,160 pounds of milk, producing 67 pounds of butter, in one month. Another, during the same period, gave 1,110 pounds, producing 58 pounds of butter. The Jersey herd is headed by 'ox's Grey Friar o' Dreamwold, a son of Flying Fox, and out of Lively's Grey Ruby, a cow that, in the Dreamwold stables, has given 62 pounds of 4.4 milk in one day. There are five Holstein cows, three of them in the Advanced Registry of Merit and the others eligible for the same distinc-One of them, Buffalo Girl's Posch, has an official two-year-old record of 12.18 pounds of butter in one week; another, Flora Wayne of Riverside, has an official three-year-old record of 17.28 pounds of butter in one week. As yet a Holstein bull has not been purchased, the cows being sent to the court of Logan Brothers' or S. Dickie's stock bulls.

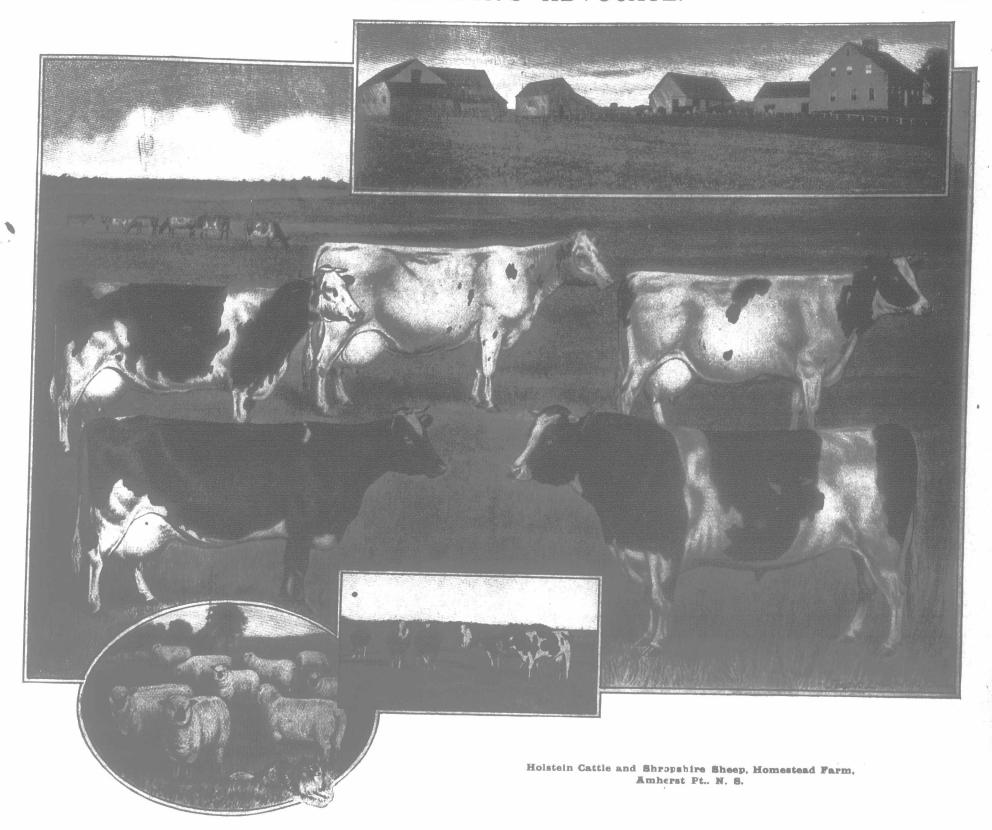
Twenty-two head of horses are stabled on the farm. Of these, sixteen are registered. Ten Clydesdales, four Hackneys and two Thoroughbreds make up the number. So far as Clydesdales are concerned, the College is fortunate in the fact that Mr. Glassey, of Halifax, stables his stallion, Flash Favorite, at the farm. This horse was included in the importation made by the Nova Scotia Government last year. He is a four-year-old son of Royal Favorite, and out of a Flashwood dam, and was good enough to win first prize in the aged stallion class at the Do-He is one of minion Exhibition at Halifax. those clean, flat-boned, active-going sorts that have done so much to popularize the Clydesdale during the past few years in this Province, where the trotting horse holds a much stronger sway than in Ontario.' Of registered Clydesdale. females, are three home-bred ones and three imported ones. Two of the latter are daughters of Baron's Pride, and the third is by Prince Shapely, and out of a Sir Everard dam, Prima Donna, one of the Baron's Pride mares, was an extensive prizewinner at the leading Scottish shows, including the Highland. However, she bids fair to take a rating behind the two others, which, except at one or two local shows, were (Continued on page 2610.)



Painted by Homer Watson, R. C. A.

"Landscape with Cattle."

58 by ing , in of



#### Successful Nova Scotia Stock Breeder,

the Maritime Provinces is that portion of the Isthmus of Chignecto surrounding the town of Amherst, and including, besides, the western end of Cumberland Co., N. S., a section of the adjoining County of Westmoreland, N. B. within a short radius, are choice herds of Holstein, Ayrshire, Shorthorn, Hereford, and perhaps we might include Jersey cattle, besides studs of Clydesdale and Hackney horses and flocks of Shropshire and Oxford Down sheep. One explanation of the flourishing condition of live-stock husbandry here is the great quantities of hay grown on the diked marshes that border Cumberland Basin and flank the streams which find their way into that offshoot of the Bay of Fundy.

Four miles south of Amherst, at a place called Amherst Point, is Homestead Farm, the property of Stanley Logan, and the home of as fine a herd of Holstein-Friesians as there is in Canada, like-The best wise a choice flock of Shropshires. of it is that, although herd and flock have been built up within seven years, they consist chiefly of home-bred animals.

The story of this farm is encouraging. proprietor started out in life equipped with a business-college education, and entered commercial employment. But Nature had instilled into him a love of soil and stock, and one spring when they were making garden at his boarding-place, the smell of the fresh earth aroused an irresistible hungering for the land, and he then and there decided farming was the life for him.

He married and went on a farm near Baie Verte, N. B., with capital amounting to about \$1,000. For three years he worked this farm, supplementing its returns by teaming, and selling it finally for \$1,350, with which and an additional \$500 saved, he went onto the paternal home-

Perhaps the leading pure-bred stock district in stead, where he now resides. It then consisted when opportunity offers. This, together with the The stables have been ladely reserviceable. modelled, and are now very convenient. house is an old one, and, though well built, will probably be succeeded ere long by a more modern residence.

The marsh grows hay of a quality much relished by stock, and, being very heavy to work, is only occasionally broken for the purpose of growing a crop of grain and reseeding. never manured, and those who, like Mr. Logan, have followed the practice of feeding marsh hay to stock, have been able to enrich their upland materially. The crop rotation on the latter is somewhat like this: Oats on inverted sod, then roots, followed by mixed grain seeded to clover and grass. The roots are principally turnips, which are a great crop in the Maritime Provinces, running 800 to 1,000 bushels per acre. This year there were seven acres of roots and potatoes on Homestead Farm, and the annual acreage is to be increased to about ten, which will mean more frequent breaking of sod. Seeding is done with a mixture of eight pounds red clover, four pounds alsike and four pounds timothy per acre. meadow is left for several years till the field is again wanted for grain and roots.

Marsh hay and turnips make a ration not overly rich in protein. It is balanced with considerable oil cake, costing about \$38 a ton; bran, generally secured in bulk, at \$19 or \$20 per ton; and more or less gluten meal, laid down for about \$29 or \$30.

Three stout teams, showing evidence of considerable Clydesdale blood, are kept on the place, and some ready dollars are turned by teaming,

I. C. R. dining-cars, but now more can be made out of butter, which is sold for a tempting price in town. The Holstein herd comprises 20 cows. 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 basis, hence the firm name, Logan Bros. junior partner's proprietorship has since been bought out, but he still takes as great an interest in the cattle as ever, and had not a little to do with the excellent showing at the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax last fall, when they won every first but two for which they competed.

The herd was founded by purchasing from J. E. Page & Son, of Amherst, three cows and a bull called Piet Van Voran. He was a Pictou County bull, descended from an importation shipwrecked en route from Holland to New York Piet was a low-set bull, of considerable scale and quality, and proved an excellent stockgetter. The cows were: Jacoba Emily (exhibited in strong fourteen-year-old form at the Dominion Exhibition last fall), a full sister named Netherland Jacoba, and Miss Jacoba, sold with her calf for \$70 the second year after because she was too small. The above cows were the foundation of the Jacoba strain. Another blend. called the Rooker family, was introduced in a purchase of three females from the Nappan Experimental Farm, and it is nip-and-tuck which has proven superior. Mina Rooker was an old cow, imported from Holland, that made a twoyear-old record of 62 pounds milk in a day, in New York State. Three of her calves were Ida Rooker, Minnie Rooker and Mary Rooker. The

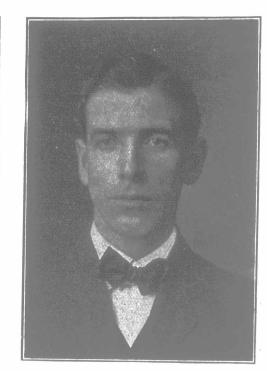
last-named has won more money than any other animal in the herd, being repeatedly Maritime sweepstakes winner. A subsequent purchase was nine-year-old Princess Lida 4th, bred by Ellis Three years ago a shrewd Bros., of Ontario. selection was made in Rettie Bros.' herd, when the promise of a great stock 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 a cracker, and deserves every word of enthusiastic praise bestowed on him from time to

time in Maritime show reports. Without a fault to mar, he possesses ample scale, model conformation, quality and character. His calves proved invincible at the Dominion Exhibition last fall, and he bids fair to make a name as one of the great sires of the breed. Excepting a yearling bull. Gay Lad, of Michigan breeding, the 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 exemplifying her breeder's ideal of size, constitution, capacious barrel, long, level rump, and large, well-set udder, together with a straight back and symmetrical contour that would almost make an Ayrshire jealous. Another most promising cow is the five-year-old Tanta Rooker, for whom third was one place too low at Halifax last fall. Then there is the low-set, deep-bodied white cow, Clothilde

Dorinda, sold once, but bought back again. Space forbids further detail. Suffice it to say that, in uniform excellence, breediness and utility, 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 believes in the strong type that wears well into old age, and regards rakishness as no necessary concomitant of dairy quality.

Hogs work in well with dairying, and quite a little business is done with pure-bred breeding stock and pork. Berkshires are the breed kept, and the herd has been strengthened by the purchase of three good ones from Ontario this year.

One notable thing about Logans' stock-and it invariable thrift. No matter when the farm is



Stanley A. Logan.

H. L. Logan.

visited, the animals are looking well. Of course, they will not always be found "fitted, washed and dressed," but they will show plain evidence of continual growth. They are "kept coming" right from birth to maturity. Every animal has a chance to develop into its potential excellence. None is ever stunted for want of care and feed.

The initial venture in Shropshires was made six or seven years ago by the purchase of four good ewe lambs from J. G. Hanmer, of Ontario, and four others from Hon. Senator Ferguson, of Prince Edward Island. To these were added one or two Dryden ewes and a Dryden ram, Primate, a son of Bonnie Royal. Primate was a strongbacked ram, of excellent character and remarkably good behind. He left a distinct impress on goes quite a way to explain their success-is the the flock, getting good even lambs, typical of the breed. Three years ago the flock was

strengthened by thirty-six ewes, secured at the Hogg sale in Quebec. They were culled over, and the best retained. Two years ago four ewes were secured from Senator W. C. Edwards, and a ram from Llqyd-Jones Bros. The flock now consists of some seventy head of as excellent and breedy individuals as one could wish to feast his eyes upon.

Such is a brief account of the work of a breeder who started with a love for stock, and learned as best he could by experience, observation, reading and conversation. With rare good judgment he evolved his ideals, and has wrought intelligently towards them. what is the financial result ?for skill in breeding is not always combined with common sense, judgment and business acumen. Though Mr. Logan declines to state his achievements in terms of dollars, we are reliably informed that in cash and available assets he is worth twelve thousand dollars more than when he started farming ten years ago. His success has been attained not by specu-

lating in stock, but in farming and breeding, and he has the satisfaction of having distributed throughout the Maritime Provinces stock that has made a good reputation for the breeds it represents.

How many young men have gone West and done as well?

Compared,

#### Western Canada Eastern

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 as 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 and twenty-five miles to the south an imaginary line separated the British from the Americans, and two hundred

Saskatchewan began. I was thus in the heart of the far lands of Western Canada.

When morning broke saw farm buildings dotting the rolling prairie at intervals of about a mile or more, a slight and on near-by stood a little country church, while not far off was the district school. There was no village here, because we were eight miles from a railway, and in the New West there can never be a village without 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 hamlet, then a village, then a town, by which time a railway company would have found it an advantage to penetrate the limits of the municipal corporation. On reflection, however, one could not but conclude that this was the most illogical method of locating cenbers of population, since the avenues of trade would necessarily be winding and indirect, instead of going

By Frank S. Jacobs. straight from place to place. I at once recognized the commercial advantages of ignoring na-

ture's suggestions for town sites and of building

up a country from modern scientific plans. While indulging in the above reflections from a place at the dining-room window, I was informed by a pretty English maid that my host had gone to get the "gang" started to thresh, but that miles to the north the timber belt of the North her mistress would breakfast with me. Thresh-

ing, I thought, usually throws the whole household into haste and confusion, but here was no evidence of increased labor, until, as we passed out the back way, I saw "Pat" busy washing up an immense pile of breakfast dishes, and later peeling potatoes enough to feed twenty hungry

There are a lot of young Britons like Pat on Western farms. The "Pats" are also in many cases Mongolians. On reaching the land of homes for millions, they are forced to choose between the heavy outdoor work on the one hand,

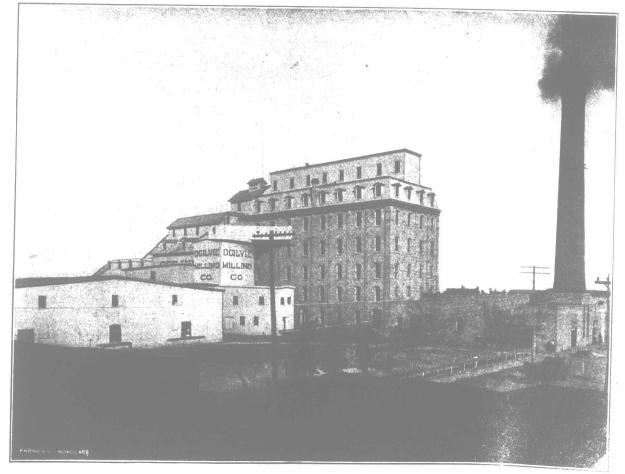
and the lighter, more familiar work of the kitchen on the other, as many a young immigrant is not strong enough, and, if from the Orient, has no taste for outdoor work is his field.

In the yard, between the house and the barns, sat a small house on wheels, and this answered the question in my mind why I had not heard so many men moving about in the morning. The gang slept in the caboose and ate in the large back kitchen, thus leaving the greater part of the house undisturbed.

ci oi ai oi cl m

th br m m lif pi

After a while my host and I drove out to where the threshing was going on. They drive everywhere across those great fields, and so miss the opportunity that the Eastern farmer enhas of communing with while walkthe down the lane. At to one standing on d mard in a dusty a corting every keep the der will; no one enla dust, workautomaton, lage 2001.)



The Ogilvie Co. Mill at Winnipeg, Man.



Quebec Mill 200 Years Old.

### 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.



Frank Yeigh.

Wheat is flour, and flour is bread, and bread is the main sustenance of human life. For nearly 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 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 to keep alive and to perpetuate the human race

The Anglo-Saxon is the world's greatest wheat-The development of grower and bread-eater. grain-raising and flour-milling has gone hand in

hand with the development of civilization itself. Frequently does it figure in the pages of history. It figures, too, in the world's markets and bourses, controlling mighty channels of commerce, affecting and creating means and routes of transportation, and even playing its part in the life of the peoples who are agricultural in their pursuits.

Each step in the upward progress is distinctly marked. The first miller plucked the grain from the stalk by hand, and ground his own grist between his own mill-But the original stone teeth. mill was a hand mill, so the original miller was a hand-miller. For forty centuries or more the saddlestone or mortar-and-pestle processes 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 the medium of the hand-stone or The upper stone was worked backward and forward and

not rolled. Such was the method used by the ancient Greeks and Romans, by the men senting the climax of the white-bread era of the present day.

tina, and this is bound to be increasingly the case as the yield increases by cultivation. Integrally aboriginal method was later succeeded by the mortar-and-pestle, in which the grain was pounded, instead of being crushed or rolled.

Then came the quern-an Italian invention of mechanical contrivance that originated the circular motion by the upper stone revolving up- with these are appliances never dreamed of by on the lower. Its use spread through Europe the miller of earlier ages. Were he to come back and to the British Isles, and practically throughout the civilized world. It was, however, a clumsy makeshift, in view of modern improvements, with ill-dressed stones and many another imperfection.

The history of milling in Canada is similar to that in the United Kingdom and Europe. As the pilgrim father and the Puritan brought with them from their motherland the implements and machinery for their agricultural life in the new world, so the pioneer settlers who made their way into Canada from the thirteen colonies brought with them the quern, the loom, and similar primitive devices. Along with the migration of the United Empire Loyalists into Upper Canada, the paternal Governments of the day erected Government mills for these hardy pathfinders. Prior to 1784 one such gristnill was constructed on the Rideau River at what is now Kingston Mills, and at about the same time, the arrival of large numbers of settlers into the Bay of Quinte district led the English Government to establish a flouring mill at Napanee, on what was then called the Appamee River, Bay of Quinte. The pioneer

had the privilege of having his small grists ground free of tolls at a time when such a boon was greatly needed, if not a stern necessity, for he had difficulties enough to clear the forest and grow his grain, and thereafter to thresh it by the flail, and then carry the precious sacks for long distances and over the roughest of trails to the

Such were the limited and primitive conditions under which our forefathers labored in Canada. But as population increased, and as the old methods became inadequate, science came to the rescue by aiding invention, impelled by the eco-

nomic demands of the changing times. the modern roller mill came into existence, repre-

Pioneer Mill on Appamee (or Napanee) River. From a sketch in the British Museum. Original made between 1792-96.

The manufacture of flour is practically a new industry in Canada, within the short period of thirty years. The discovery and application of the roller process in milling made possible the operation of huge mills, with enormous output the first complete grinding machine—in which the capacity. The millstones used for countless cenloose stones of the former method gave way to turies have disappeared—at least in the western world—before the chilled-iron rolls. and 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

and suction pans; he would wonder on being told of the bleaching of flour by air and electricity, and many other scientific processes, all aiming at purification.

The Hungarian process is the one in vogue in Canada, being the substitution for a single grinding between millstones of a succession of grindings between several sets of iron or porcelain rollers. The wheat is gradually reduced by running it through six or seven different sets of rollers, a thorough process of winnowing or sifting intervening between grindings.

The world's wheat crop has grown to enormous The yield for 1906 is estimated at proportions. three and a half billion bushels, representing an

increase of sixteen per cent. in the last four years. The United States comes first, Russia second, France third. Canada ranks While the about ninth or tenth. United States is the world's greatest grower of wheat, Great Britain is the world's greatest buyer. England is the leading wheat mart of to-day-the chief clearing house of the wheat-growing countries, in which the balances of production are adjusted and the consequent prices are, to a large certain degree, regulated. England makes the wheat price for the rest of the world, because, primarily, it is a land of wheat-bread eaters, and, land of wheat-bread eaters, and, because, as her population increases, her own yield of wheat is decreasing. The increase in price of the penny loaf of bread in British homes has caused riots, has swept governments off their treasury benches, and has affected legislation and life to a marked degree lation and life to a marked degree.

Canada is, in proportion to her population, an equally important wheat-growing land along with the

bound up with wheat-re sing, as the chief natural product staple of the Dominion, is flour-milling, which has become one of the most important and thriving of our national industries. Canada had in 1901 over four hundred flour mills in operation, some of them of enormous proportions. This total includes mills emplying not less than five The number would be much increased if all the smaller mills in the land were included. It is necessary, however, to follow the basis of computation used by the Census Commissioner. Ontario then led her sister Provinces in the number of mills, having 275 out of the 400, followed patent purifiers, dust collectors, scourers and by Manitoba with 37, Quebec 35, New Brunswick bolters, separators and sifters, differential reels 19, Saskatchewan and Alberta 17, Nova Scotia

10, British Columbia 5, Prince Edward Island 2.

The 400 mills represent a total capital of \$14,686,558. employ 4,251 hands, as against 2,607 according to the census of The wages paid in 1901 1891. amounted to \$1,985,991, as against \$1,221,462 in 1891. The 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 cheese totalling 29 millions, and meat-packing and slaughtering 22 millions.

The millers of the Dominion are, moreover, well organized. The Dominion Milling Association, with its two hundred members, 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



The Old Mill Flume, near Komoka, Ont.

specific mention of all the large Canadian mills combinations of mills, but reference may be made to a few to indicate the growth of the industry and the size of the operating mills. The Lake of the Woods Milling Company, for example, own three large mills-two at Keewatin and one at Portage la Prairie. One of the Keewatin mills boasts the proud distinction of being the largest flour mill in the British Empire, though the Ogilvie mill at Montreal must be approximately in the same class. The three mills above mentioned have a total combined capacity of 11,000 barrels daily, and an elevator capacity at its mills of 450,000 bushels. It also owns 80 interior elevators, making its total storage capacity nearly 5,000,000 bushels. The three mills

could produce during the three hundred working days of the year the enormous total of 3,300,000 barrels of The export flour. trade of the company reaches to every part of the civilized world, weekly shipments being made to the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, Europe, South Africa, Australia and Japan.

The Western Canadian Flour Mills Company is another typically 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, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Malta, Newfoundland, the

West Indies and South Africa. Sufficient has been written to show that the Canadian flour milling trade is an extensive and rapidly-expanding one. After helping to feed the Canadian people, what of the surplus export? Where are the best markets for this greatest of What of the potentially vast all food products? markets of the Far East? Will the rice-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

West be revolutionized.
What of Japan? The conqueror of mighty Russia is ambitious along many lines, and Japan is, therefore, ambitious to do her own flour-mill-

wheat-growing and flour-milling industry of the

ing, to overcome the competition of North America and to give her people the work of 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 yellow men the food of the white man?

In the meantime. sample shipments are being sent to Japan from Alberta, and the fact has already been ascertained that the people of the East, to the extent that they use our Canadian flour, prefer that milled from the winter wheat of Alberta to that ground from the spring wheat of the prairies. flour shipments thus far made there are experimental in their nature, and not until the Oriental merchants are assured of a steady and sure supply of definite grades or brands of flour asked for, will, it is said, the Eastern

trade in this food commodity assume large proportions. The total export of flour from Vancouver to the East during 1905 amounted in value to \$76,486. This was the total export via the Pacific. Much in the future depends upon the measure of the capacity of Alberta as a source of surplus supply. Our Commercial Agent in Yokohama reports a continued increasing consumption of flour instead of rice by the Japanese, and it would seem wise for the Alberta millers to study and cultivate this most promising market.

But, as has been said, the imitative Japanese now proposes to grind his own grain and make his own flour from imported wheat. Their present method of grinding is by the old mortarand-pestle plan previously referred to, with water-

wheel power, but since the war no less than twenty mills have been started or projected in Japan, equipped with Western machinery for flourmilling, and these twenty mills will be able to use nearly twenty thousand bushels of wheat a This may ultimately mean the importing of 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 imported, during the first seven months of  $190\varepsilon$ two and a half million dollars' worth of flour,

only fifty thousand dollars' worth of which came

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

Taking New South Wales, Queensfrom Canada. land and New Zealand, the importation of flour in 1905 amounted to 1,109 tons, valued at Of this, a little over half is credited \$50,000. to Canada, \$15,000 to the United States, and the balance to the United Kingdom. be added, however, that nearly all this originated in Canada. According to the commercial report, the prevailing high duty prevents much increase in this trade at the present time. From South Africa comes the news that the importation of hard-wheat flour is declining, because it has been quoted so much higher than Australian soft flour. Newfoundland and the British West Indies are still good markets for the Canadian millers, especially those of Eastern Canada.

How stand the imports and exports of Cana-

Indies, \$642,707; United States, only \$150,177 The export of flour has shown a steady increase in value during the last decade. Bulling the last ten years, it has reached the large total of thirty-eight millions.

It is interesting to note, further, that the exports of wheat flour and other products of grain, such as bran, corn and oatmeal, rye flour and malt, biscuits, cereal foods, etc., reached, in 1905. \$8,502,005; exports of grain, \$18,784,278, or a grand total of \$27,286,283.

In conclusion, it may be asked, what of the future of the milling industry in Canada? prospects are certainly of the brightest. every additional acre of the prairie wheat field cultivated and made productive, will come addi-

tional mill accommodation and additional wheat and flour and byproducts for export Apart from other advantages, the development of milling is of the utmost importance to Canadian agriculture because of the by-products, such as bran and shorts, available for stock-feeding, whereby the fertility of the soil is maintained. is the real conqueror of the Canadian West. It takes civilization and law and order and prosperity in its train. And, as every wheat-grower is a flour-bread-eater (it is estimated that five bushels of wheat is consumed per head), more elevators must be built in addition to the 1,200

clo

sp

for

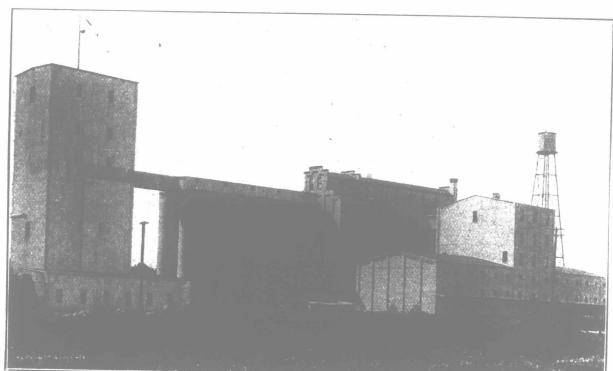
now erected, more grist mills than the 400 now running must be established, and the prosperity of the country as a whole will share in the increase and the resultant profits, both in regards to home consumption and the export trade

If only three per cent. of our 171-million-acre wheat farm of the West already produces nearly a hundred million bushels per year, what will be the yield when ten or twenty per cent. is under cultivation? The answer is a simple problem in common addition, but the answer implies such a growth in the milling industry in the near-by years to come as will still further establish Canada's claim as the granary of the Empire, if not of the world.

Canada should also become the milling center of the Empire. More and more will it be to the

interests of the Canadian farmer and miller that our grain should be converted into flour here, instead of being sent out of the country in wheat form. rapid increase in mills and in their capacity would seem to indicate that the Canadian millers and grain dealers are alive to this fact; so much so, indeed, that the millers of England have taken tlarm, and are ing anxious for the continued prosperity of their own mills. If Canada sends an increasing quantity of flour in lieu of wheat to the motherland, the millers beyond the seas may retaliate by increasing their purchase of the raw supplies from other wheat-growing countries. That may be the case, but so long as Canada keeps up the grade and quality of her Western grain, so long will the foreign or British miller require it

produce, other than flour, came to \$506,058, making a total of \$696,083, mostly from the United flour in the barrel, rather than wheat in the sack or but In ten years' i was the wheat crop of the Camadian West has men doubled, but the decade will, no done. he in much o on all of Canada With only million occupied under cultiv right in to of the future the Empire the East and more of and bette to feed the that is one



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

dian flour? Naturally the imports are very to produce the best bread results. It may be small, amounting in 1904-5 to only 43,128 bar- expected, therefore, that, as the years pass, the rels, valued at \$190,025. Other imports of grain flour mills of Canada will steatly increase in

More interesting, however, is the question of exports. How much flour does Canada export, rather of increase in the and who buys it? Canada exported during the year ending June 30, 1905, 1,323,039 barrels of Canada's wheat flour, valued at \$5,890,258. best customer in all lines of food and natural products is the British Empire, the sales of wheat flour for the year mentioned being as follows: Great Britain, \$2,427,188; Newfoundland, \$1, 346,302; British Africa, \$903,032; British West

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

By I. W. Steinhoff,

The magnitude of co-operative dairying in Canada at the present day is practically the result of forty years' growth and expansion. Previous to about 1865, cheesemaking in Canada 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 co-operative cheese factory in Western Ontario, in the year 1864, and, from the first introduction of the factory system, cheesemaking seemed to take firm hold. To-day there are over 1,200 factories in operation in the Province.

In Quebec, Mr. James Barnet is said to have organized the first factory. Probably the first lot exported to Great Britain was shipped about 1866 by Messrs. Brown & Gillespie, of Hamilton. 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, enthusiastic men engaged in its development—men who not only made a success of the particular factories which they were running, but inspired their fellow men in neighboring districts with confidence to follow their good example.

Thus, from a beginning in 1865, the industry developed by swift and giant strides, until, in 1883, the exports of cheese to Great Britain amounted to no less than 1,060,000 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.

However, during these years the industry had such enthusiastic advocates as Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, Professor Jas. W. Robertson, E. well and others in Western Ontario, and Messrs. D. 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 of overproduction. In this way, and through the instrumentality of the Dairymen's Associations, dairymen, for self-preservation, were brought closer together; instructors and milk inspectors were appointed; better facilities for marketing cheese were sought after, and high ideals as to improvement in quality, were ever kept before the eyes of the makers. Wise legislation, protecting Canadian dairy products from the danger of adulteration, was also largely 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, 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 probably over \$23.006.000. The introduction of dairy strains

and breeds of cattle, improved appliances, 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 development of the industry.

#### EARLY MARKETS.

The first organized market in Western Ontario for the sale of cheese was at Ingersoll in the early "seventies," and in those days samples of cheese were brought to the market, and the cheese were sold accordingly. It was but a short time till other markets were established, among the earliest being those at Brockville and Belleville; but the system of taking samples of cheese to the markets was soon discontinued, and cheese were sold subject to inspection by the purchaser.

The system of selling cheese upon the "Call system, as at present, was put in practice at different boards early in the "eighties, and the credit of introducing it in Western Ontario is probably due Mr. George Hately, of Brantford, who introduced the system at Listowel When the system of selling cheese about 1885. subject to subsequent inspection by the purchaser was first introduced, it was very seldom that cheese were ever rejected on account of quality, and when such a thing happened it was considered a great reflection on the factory and cheesemaker. Considerable emphasis, in those times, was laid upon the discredit of not carrying out deals honorably without the scratch of a pen.

#### THE SELLING SYSTEM.

From what one occasionally hears or reads in some sections of the press during late years, it might be supposed that this is vastly changed now, and that all depends upon what the market 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 -some of it very extravagant, and carried on by those not engaged in buying and selling cheese or butter, and knowing very little about the busi-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 rejection on account of quality. None of this 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 developed. It will be readily acknowledged by all directly interested in the trade that the present system of selling cheese is not perfect, but until a better one is clearly outlined, suitable to conditions as 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 in-What would suit the conditions of New Zealand, might be very ill-adapted for Canada.

THE ONTARIO CHEESE BOARDS.

There are in Ontario and Quebec some forty

regularly-organized cheese markets, holding weekly or semi-weekly meetings for the disposal 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. 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 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 17,361 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 happening that there will be as many buyers as salesmen attending a market, all anxious to obtain cheese.

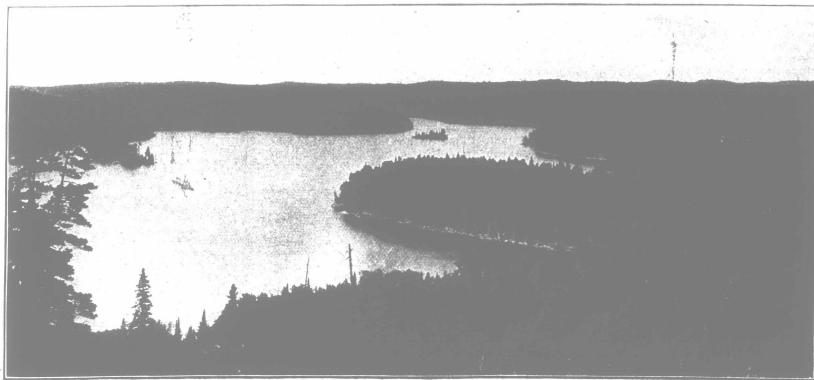
#### PROGRESS IN CHEESE-CURING.

During recent years there has been no point upon which evolution from former practices and ideas has taken place more rapidly than in curing cheese, and the age at which cheese are shipped. Some leading exporters state emphatically that the best cheese they handle are those going practically from the hoop direct into their warehouses and are cured at a temperature of 40 to 45 degrees. Of course, in such cases, the shrinkage, unless the cheese are paraffined, is considerable, but it is an undoubted fact that the increased number of cold-storage warenouses had in benefit, through improvement in quality by holding the cheese in good condition. properly-constructed warehouses, where cheese can be held at an even temperature, factorymen have been encouraged to sell their cheese regularly weekly or fortnightly, and thus avoid the damage from heat and varying temperature frequently experienced when cheese are held in poor curing-rooms.

#### TRANSPORTATION IMPROVES.

Transportation companies engaged in handling Canadian dairy goods have not been outclassed 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 state that the steamship companies have outstripped all others, is nearer the truth. Nearly all steamers now sailing from the Port of Montreal, soliciting dairy goods as cargo, have "coolair" and "fan-ventilated" rooms for cheese, and chemical refrigeration for butter, while the Thompson and Allan lines have cold-storage warehouses at wharf in London to receive cheese and butter.

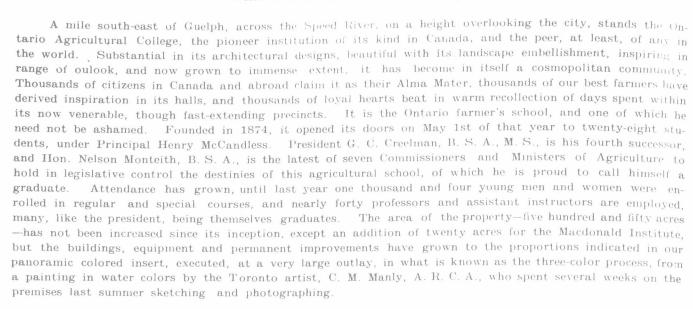
It is to be hoped that the great prosperity in cheese-production will not intoxicate the producers and cause them to become careless in milk-production during future years, but certainly no section of agriculturists in Canada should shout "Merry Christmas!" with greater heartiness than dairy farmers.



Cache Lake, Algonquin National Park of Ontario, Grand Trunk Railway System.

### The World's Foremost Agricultural College,

What Students Learn at Guelph.





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

of the buildings and grounds looking north from a point over the field behind the dairy and poultry departments. The College is situate along the Hamilton Road, which runs from Guelph south-easterly through the farm, past the Macdonald 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 large, open field, then the dairy and poultry departments. A trolley line follows this road out from the city to the west corner of the College campus, then turns left along the public road, between the Agricultural College and the Macdonald Institute. Turning again, it runs behind the stone Main Building or Residence, between the Chemistry and Mechanics 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 "Gym." and the Experimental Building. The red-brick Massey Hall and Library, and its companion, Physics-and-Biology Building, are shown towards the foreground of our picture. The Dairy and Poultry Buildings stand in a corner formed by the intersection of the farm lane with the road. Fronting the road is a row of houses. few rods back along the lane is the dairy stable, with silo conspicuous.

#### EDUCATION THE PRIME OBJECT.

And the purpose of it all? Ex-president Dr James Mills, under whose wise direction and 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 introduced and accurate knowledge obtained through the field experiments has compensated several times for the total expenditure on the institution though twenty-three acres elsewhere are under orchard and vegetable experiment, and though many thousands of dollars are expended annually in live-stock and other lines of investigation, the results of which are broadcasted through the June excursionists, bulletins and the press. Nor is it. a Model Farm, though all departments are managed according to the best-known methods. The primary and central object is to educate young farmers, to give them a schooling better adapted to their needs than the High School or University

#### THE ASSOCIATE COURSE.

To meet this object, the Two-year or Associate Course is especially prescribed. It embraces instruction in the following subjects: First year.—English, Mathematics, Manual Training, Bookkeeping, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Veterinary Science, Field Husbandry, Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping. Second year.—Further work in most of the above subjects, with the addition of Economics, Entomology, Bacteriology, Forestry and Engineering.

The Associate Course consists of two fall and two winter terms. The fall terms commence September 13th and end December 22nd; the winter terms last from January 3rd to April 13th. Students are permitted to be home at Christmas and during five of the busy summer months. All first- and second-year students are obliged to do some work about fields, stables and various departments, for which they are usually paid eight

Our engraving shows a bird's-eye perspective the buildings and grounds looking north from point over the field behind the dairy and pouldepartments. The College is situate along Hamilton Road, which runs from Guelph ith-easterly through the farm, past the Machald Institute, Macdonald Hall, and Macdonald insolidated Public School (a corner of which pears in our replica), the College campus, and garden and orchard—all on the left hand; ite on the right are, first, a large, open field, in the dairy and poultry departments. A trolline follows this road out from the city to

#### FOR THE B. S. A. DEGREE.

A more complete training is afforded by the Four-year Course, leading to the degree B. S. A. -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 Associate Course satisfactory to the College staff-sixty per cent. of the possible marks in English, and fifty per cent. in general proficiency. A candidate may elect to take in his fourth year any one of six options, to wit: Agriculture, Horticulture. Dairy, Chemistry and Physics, Bacteriology and 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 COURSES.

For those who cannot spare time for a two-year course, several special classes have been introduced, of which fuller particulars may be had upon application to the College. There is a winter factory-dairymen's course lasting twelve weeks, a four-weeks' poultry course commencing January 8th, and a stock- and grain-judging class commencing on the same date and lasting two weeks. In January, 1906, two hundred and three men took this latter, while sixteen entered the poultry class, and seventy-eight were enrolled in the dairy courses.

#### THE MACDONALD INSTITUTE

The Macdonald Institute, established for the Dominion of Canada through the beneficence of Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, and conditionally donated to the Ontario Government, adjoins the Agricultural College, and is under the same presidential control. It was conceived as a sort of Normal School, to prepare public-school teachers as specialists in Nature Study, School Gardening, Manual Training and Domestic Sciencebranches which it was hoped might be introduced into consolidated and other rural schools throughout the Dominion. It was further designed to provide courses in homemaking for farmers daughters, thus bringing to the vocation of homemaking the same kind of help that the Agricultural College brought to the business of farming

### THE COLLEGE RESIDENCE.

The O. A. C. is a residence College. The Macdonald Institute is served by Macdonald Hall, which, in its simple but becoming elegance, is itself an object lesson in homemaking. The Hall is reserved for ladies, and caution is exercised to cloister its occupants from those of the institution across the way. The residence of the College proper is in the Main Building, which, with tower and wings, affords dormitory accommodation in its upper stories for one hundred and eighty-five students, usually two in a room. As there are two hundred and thirteen taking the Associate and B. S. A. courses, a number have to board out. Time was when the resessence

privilege was little esteemed, but now expulsion from it is a discipline, for not only is the board here cheaper, but in other ways it is considered 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 College plant (which also heats and lights all the other buildings about the institution, including Macdonald Institute), with baths and first-class lavatories, with excellent order and a well-appointed table-notwithstanding an occasional kick on general principles-with gymnasium privileges in the evening, and the conviviality of congenial companions, it would be 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 early days hardly know the place. An innovation on our last visit was a barber's chair set up in 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 most arduous responsibility, although he is assisted by a resident master. But the residence is a means of maintaining regularity and discipline, and helps to make the course acceptable. problem now is, how it may be best enlarged.

#### THE COLLEGE AT WORK.

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 a.m. the errand boy calls a few drowsy lads, whose turn has come to arise early for chores. past six they scurry back to their "lockers" and change overalls, smock and heavy boots for classroom apparel. At seven they sit down to tables of ten or twelve, and serve themselves with porridge, cold meat, etc. Breakfast over, the boys go out, some to the reading-room (which is also the College post office), some to the library in the Massey Building, where over fifteen thousand volumes are accessible, some for exercise, and ome up to their rooms-as duty or impulse Thrifty ones may go down to the Experimental Building to hand-pick seed grain for an hour, and earn eight cents. At eight-thirty they assemble for roll call, announcements and prayers, after which the lectures

The forenoon is divided into four lecture periods of fifty minutes each. To accommodate the firstyear in class-rooms, it has to be broken into two divisions, A and B. On Wednesday of our visit, however, both divisions went across together to the Dairy department for a double period. Dropping in on the class, you might have heard an animated discussion, led by Prof. Dean, on type and performance in dairy cows. Division A spent the third period taking notes from the Apiarist, Mr. Rowsome, on the production and market requirements of comb honey. Then came an enjoyable period judging beef cows, under Mr. Arkell. Each man was required to place the two entries himself, and be prepared to give reasons when called upon. After taking a vote, and obtaining the opinions of about half the students, the instructor gave his placing, with reasons, and the boys had learned some points they would not soon forget.

The second-year had started in the morning judging bacon hogs for a double period, under Prof. G. E. Day, then adjourning to the Physics class-room to hear Prof. W. H. Day describe the method he follows in laying out underdrains for farmers who request help. The fourth period was spent in the Untomological class-room, under Mr. Jarvis, studying the characteristics of the

eml and feed cha also four go prin pra on four pete Chi

fess Dair

order of insects called Hemiptera and learning, incidentally, that the reason the bedbug is without wings while other species of his order possess that appendage, is that the "bedbug has no use for wings.

After dinner, one division of the first-year, together with half the second-year, report at the farm office in working clothes. Singly, or in groups, they are sent to the different departments in the stables, teaming, cleaning seed grain, gardening, helping the engineer, carpentering, 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 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.

division A will have something to do in the laboratories and the other divisions will work outdoors. Saturday afternoon is a half-holiday. Saturday forenoon is counted the same as an ordinary afternoon.

After tea, all study quietly in their rooms un-When the bell rings they throw down their books, some rush to the gymnasium, others 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 each Saturday evening is devoted to meetings of the College Literary Societies. Sunday they must Sunday they must all go to church. Other phases of College life, important in their way, are the Athletic nd prevents the Society, which has charge of the sports, and the Next afternoon O. A. C. Review, an exceedingly creditable paper

published by the students and circulated among them and some thousands of the Alumni as well. The Ontario Experimental Union is essentially a students' and ex-students' organization, under whose auspices co-operative experiments with field crops and fruit are conducted all over the Province. 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 attracted from every continent, but are chiefly composed of the pick of Ontario farmers' sons, than whom there is no better class of men. The surroundings, companionship and atmosphere quickly influence freshmen for their good, and the whole life of the College tends to brighten, broaden and develop their minds.

### The College Professors and What They Teach,

Back of the residence, and plainly depicted in rengraving, lie fifty acres of small plots for all of which have been selected and retained after our engraving, lie fifty acres of small plots for agronomic experiment. This department was originally planned

and has since been

conducted by an O.

A. C. graduate, C.

Professor of Field

Hushandry and Ex-

perimentalist. Be-

sides superintending

the immense amount

of detail work in-

volved, Prof. Zavitz

and his assistant, J.

Buchanan, B. S. A.,

give the first-year

students a course

of seventy lectures

on Field Husbandry,

touching such topics

as systems of farm-

Zavitz, B. S. A.

Prof. C. A. Zavitz.

ing, soils, crop rotation, drainage, manuring, tillage; examination, cleaning and selection of seed; study of cereals, roots, fodder crops, grasses and clovers; varieties, sowing, harvesting, preserving and marketing. The second-year get thirteen lectures on farm seeds and crops. The thirdyear do some observation on winter-killing, nurse crops, etc. Fourth-year men taking the Agriculture option, get an advanced course in field crops and plant-breeding. In all this work, the results of the field experiments are drawn upon, and nowhere is more clearly seen the advantage to an institution of combining research with instruction. He who is ever learning from personal experience is the best one to teach. During the past year Prof. Zavitz has been abroad studying and posting himself in the great field of plant-breeding.

Another graduate is G. E. Day, B. S. A., the popular Professor of Animal Husbandry and Farm Superintendent. The 345-acre farm is tilled



Prof. G. E. Day.

according to modern ideas, and a good stock is kept for instruction purposes, representing leading breeds of cattle, sheep and swine, with a few Clydesdales as well. In the Animal Husbandry department, the first-year men get thirty-nine lectures on beef and dairy types of cattle, also swine and sheep, discussed and with illustrated, practice in judging. The sophomores re

ceive ninety lectures, embracing practice in judging horses, cattle, sheep and swine, lectures on breeding and pedigrees, feeding and management, and the history and characteristics of the principal breeds. There are also six lectures on farm management. The fourth-year men taking the agricultural option, go quite fully into the characteristics of the principal breeds of stock, with lectures and much practice in judging, not only at the College, but on stock farms over the Province. From the fourth-year is usually drawn the team that competes at the students' judging contest at the Chicago International, and to be on it is a coveted honor. To win, as Guelph did last year, is the height of glory. Prof. Day's capable assistant is H. S. Arkell, B. S. A.

Still another graduate among the senior Professors is H. H. Dean, B. S. A., the Professor of Dairying. In his department there is creamery, cheese-factory and home-dairying equipment, as

a weeding process based on records of the daily milk scales and the Babcock test. During the past year a milking machine has been on trial.



Prof. H. H. Dean.

take up farm dairy work, production and handling of milk and cream, milktesting, running of hand separators, manufacture and packing of butter. In the afternoon they get practice using the Babcock and lactometer tests, setting milk, ripening cream and making butter. second-year are lectured on co-operative dairying, production of milk, factory cheese and

First-year students

buttermaking, dairy buildings, icehouses, etc. All this is supplemented by actual work with factory appliances. The dairy-option men of the fourth year continue similar lines of work, with more elaboration and detail.

The College is fortunate in having an exceptionally good Professor of English in J. B. Reynolds, B. A. English is a branch in which many of the boys are



Prof. J. B. Reynolds.

rusty on entering, and no time is better spent than a few hours a week brushing up on this sub-The first-year get practice in composing, and a re taught the principles of correct writing. Some choice exaples of English Literature are studied. The freshmen get a total of ninety lectures in the sophomores vote sixty-five lecture periods to a

continuation of the work. The third-year write essays, and spend a little time on Rhetoric, Literature and History. They also study either French or German-whichever they individually elect. The same lines of language-study are further pursued in the graduating year.

The Department of Horticulture, again, is in charge of a graduate, H. L. Hutt, B. S. A., under whose control are seventy-one acres of the College



Prof. H. L. Hutt.

grounds, including orchard, small-fruit plantation and experimental plots of vegetables. Six acres are used for growing vegetables to supply the College residences; the balance, forty-two acres, is occupied by the campus. There are two greenhouses for experimental work in vegetable-forcing, and two for flowering and decorative plants. First-year students are informed about the leading

principles in the growth of trees, production of new varieties, grafting, budding, and the management of orchards and fruit plantations. Sixty-five lectures take the second-year into a detailed study of Canadian fruits, vegetable gardening, floriculture, and landscape gardening, home adornment. In the afternoons, second-year men practice grafting, budding, hybridizing, potting plants and making cuttings. In the fourth year, the Horticulture optionists take up fruitgrowing, plant-breeding and propagation, pomology, vegetable gardening, landscape gardening and floriculture.

The boys are not long about the institution till they become acquainted with the "Skeleton in the closet." It is, however, but a harmless



Dr. J. H. Reed.

skeleton of a horse, and is wheeled .out by the Veterinarian. Dr. J. Hugo Reed, V.S., to illustrate his course of lectures on veterinary anatomy. In the second term the men find themselves up against materia medica, required to become familiar with the actions, uses and doses of drugs employed in veterinary practice. The information is contained in a neat handbook, and while the student may find its

contents 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 the fall term, with the causes, symptoms and treatment of the ordinary diseases of farm stock. The winter term brings him to obstetrics-the care of breeding animals, and treatment of diseases and accidents incident to parturition. Dr. Reed is recognized as the horse authority of the College, 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 this department, and for itself a Poultry Manager and Lecturer. The plant now occupies three and a quarter acres,



Prof. W. R. Graham.

and it is proposed to add two and a half acres more. All kinds of houses are experimented with, as well as various systems of poultrykeeping. There is housing capacity for 600 or 700 laying hens, while 1,000 cr 1,500 chicks are reared annually for market, incubators and brooders being used. The feathered stock consists of twenty-five varieties, representing lifteen breeds. In thirtythree lectures, Mr.

Graham discusses with the first-year such topics as housing, care, feeding and management, and 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 department the boys become familiar with such practical operations as killing, plucking and shaping market birds. The fourth-year class in Agriculture receive thirteen poultry lectures, and are expected to be familiar with the work covered in previous years.

A recent addition to the staff is Rev. Dr. C. mology and Zoology.



Rev. Dr. C. J. S. Bethune.

brief study of animal life, from the shapeless, jellylike amœba to the higher forms of birds and quadrupeds, with laboratory practice in dissection. second-year receive fifty-two valuable lectures on the anatomy, classification and life-histories of beneficial and noxious insects, and means of controlling the latter. By cases of mounted specimens, the boys are familiarized with the more important in-

sects in their several stages, from the larva or 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 important than another, we would say it were Chem-



Prof. R. Harcourt.

istry, lying, as it does, at the bottom of so much else. This subject, at Guelph, is in the hands of Prof. R. Harcourt, B. S. A., and his right-hand man is W. P. Gamble, B. S. A., with the rank of lecturer. Much practical research work is carried on, and to accommodate growing demands casioned by this and Macdonald Institute students, the Chemical Building has been this year enlarged. Among other

facilities, it now has excellent provision for baking tests of flour. In this department the freshmen are grounded in the elements of chemistry. In the first term of their next year they take organic chemistry—alcohols, acids, carbohydrates, This leads, naturally, to the chemistry of and characteristics of farm crops. Then comes the animal chemistry, dealing with composition and digestibility of feeds. Here the student soils, manures, and the composition, requirements learns how to compound rations and estimate 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 first year and resumed in the third. now attached to the Agricultural staff as Pro-



Prof. S. B. McCready.

fessor of Botany and teaching the Naturestudy class across the way. An herbarium in connection with this department contains an almost complete collection of Ontario plants, as well as many foreign ones, besides an extensive collection of fungi-all useful for reference. The study of botany commences in the first term,

when wild plants are still flowering in the woods. The students are trained to use the botanical key in identifying plants which they meet. In the first summer vacation 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 above lines, and also take up nature study of soils, plants, insects, etc. The Agriculture and Horticulture men have more or less instruction in fungous diseases and other lines, while the Biology-option men find themselves in the mazes of such branches as structural, histological, physiological and cryptogamic botany.

S. F. Edwards, M. Sc., professes Bacteriology, J. S. Bethune, M. A., D. C. L., Professor of Ento- that important science which has to do with the The Zoology embraces a multifarious micro-organisms that make life happy or miserable, safe

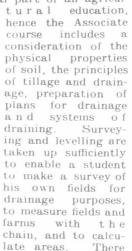


Prof. S. F. Edwards.

or precarious, according as we know how to deal with them, utilizing the good and coping with the bad. The sophomores are favored with twentyfive lectures and demonstrations on the nature and performance of these microscopic and their relation to agriculture. the fourth year practically all classes come in for this subject again. Agriculturists are

lectured on infectious diseases of animals-how the germs get in, how they may be kept out, and if they get in how they are to be got out. also learn of the work of bacteria in soil, milk, 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 legumes, and bacterial decay of vegetables in stor-The Bacteriology specialists get it strong. Armed with microscopes, they study the tiny creatures in the air, water, soils and food. Blackleg would be harmless and tuberculosis all but 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 of Physics is a very essential part of an agricul-





and lightning protectors, storage batteries. motors, dynamos, and the telephone and tele-Under the subhead of rural engineering, graph. instruction is prescribed in the mechanics of watersupply (hydraulic rams, siphons and various kinds of pumps), ventilation of farm buildings, and power for farm work. Grouped with physics is a short course of lectures in Geology, begun in the

fessor of Botany and Forestry used to be taught by the Professor Nature Study, of Horticulture, but is now virtually constituted though, during the as a separate department under E. J. Zavitz, fall he has still been B. A., M. S. F. The B. A., M. S. F. The



Prof. E. J. Zavitz.

instruction given is primarily intended to aid in the care and establishment of woodlands on the farm, besides giving the student a conception of national forestry problems. Three College woodlots present conditions typical of the Ontario wood-lot, and, in connection with the Provincial Government's plan of assisting re-afforestation in denuded sections, a tree nursery has

been established. Mr. Zavitz has been busy during the past year helping farmers to set out forestry plantations on rough lands. He has also been able to secure from Germany small seed ling evergreens, packed in hoxes, and derivered at the rate of ten for a cent. At this price, Presi dent Creelman believes that everybody should be able to afford at least two cents' worth about h home

The College now boasts of a fine now V. chanics' Building. Here are the workshops

the College carpenter, the blacksmith and paint The basement is utilized for storing farm There is a 60- by 70-foot hall plements.



Prof. John Evans.

demonstrations with machinery, a force room, a mach in shop, a drawing room and a compart ment for art-metal work, basketry, or Here, under John Evans, Professor of Manual Training, the students are to be trained in drawing, carpentering, blacksmithing, machineshop practice, soldering, forming and riveting sheet metal, and repairing imple plements. With such equipment, the mechanical training

should henceforth prove a strong feature of the

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 Engineer gives the sophomores a few useful talks on "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 examinations in the four branches of the work. Three ten-dollar prizes in books are offered for competitition as follows: One to the man highest in general proficiency throughout his Associate course; one to the sophomore who composes and reads the best essay on a subject assigned; one to the student who ranks highest in general proficience and obtains 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, with which the O. A. C. is affiliated.

#### The Macdonald Institute Courses,

The Macdonald Institute opened its doors in the fall of 1903. As we have said, it had a twofold object, first to qualify public-school teachers to take up with their pupils work in one or more of the following branches: Domestic Science, Manual Training and Nature Study; secondly, to train homemakers and professional housekeepers. The 1966 Calendar prescribes the following list of courses

Department of Home Economics.

- Normal course in Domestic Science (2 years). Housekeeper course (2 years).
- Homemaker course (1 year)
- d Short course in Domestic Science (3 mos.).

Department of Manual Training.

Teachers' Normal course (1 year).

- Department of Nature Study.
- a Teachers' Normal course (1 year). b Short course for Teachers (3 mos.

#### DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

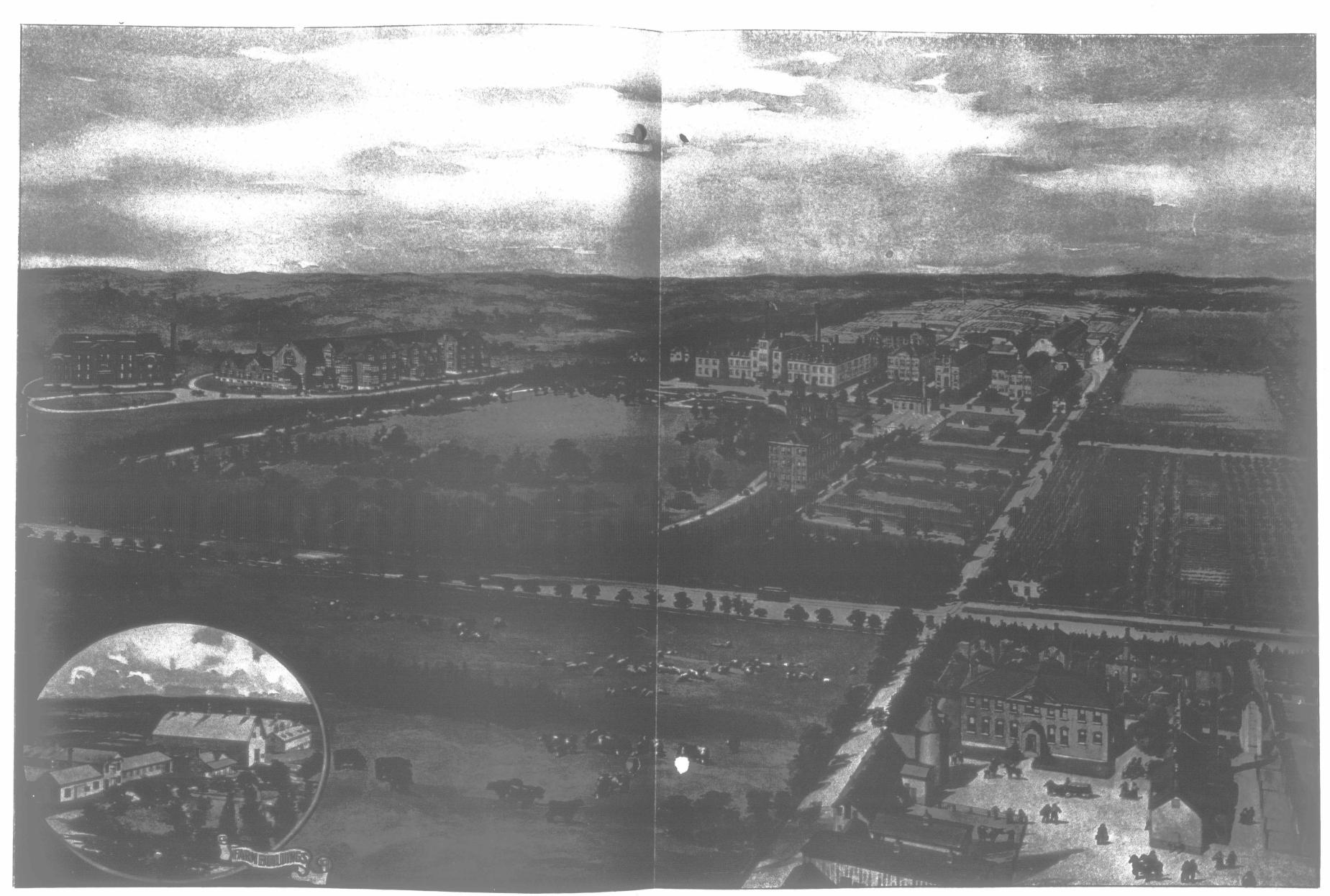
Miss Mary Urie Watson is the Director of Home Economics. In her department are the four courses enumerated above. course is the outgrowth and continuation of the work of the Ontario Normal School of Domestic Science and Art, in Hamilton, which was closed in 1903 and the staff transferred to Guelph. Its duration is two years, and its object is to train teachers who will intensify schoolgirls' interest in home life and home affairs.

The Housekeepers' course is offered to a limited number of older women who desire to fit themselves for positions as professional housekeepers,

as in College residences, etc. There are two Homemaker courses offered, one continuing three months and the other one year. The latter may be broadened and extended over two years. This is the country girl's special opportunity. It is planned for young ladies who expect to live in their own homes. By many lessons and much individual practice-work, it is sought to train the student in the ordinary branches of household work, such as cooking, sewing and laundry, and to awaken her interest in the questions of sound bodies, wholesome surroundings and real homes. It is not expected to make expert housekeepers in one year, but rather to lay a foundation that will enable the future hamemaker to become a better housekeeper, a ther mother and a better wife than she could Forlowing are the subjects in the

at . . . . . . . on page 2007.)

DECEMBER 13, 1906



Panoramic View of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

It may Canada ciently mated in the mixt and the make an tremely ascertain become in haps the of the cofrom var

that nea have bee some to

DECEM

national It is di or what Canadian credited tional so Europe tl painting, tinguisha facilities intercomn in a larg technical ed, while ners and more unif have mad country rand the v arts are character. subtle and in some c nationalit ever, the 16th centre extreme d these days Africa, or

1866



It may be truly said that art in Canada has not yet developed sufficiently to admit of its being estimated in the historical sense, while the mixture of old-world influences, and the odds and ends of effort, make any review of the question extremely complicated if one desires to ascertain to what extent our art has become national in character. Perhaps the fact that the early artists of the country emigrated to Canada from various parts of the world, and that nearly all our native artists have been educated abroad, has led some to declare that there are no 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 credited with having founded a national school. At one time in Europe there were distinct schools of painting, which are now easily distinguishable from each other; but facilities of travel and consequent intercommunication have wiped out, in a large measure, the distinctive technical differences that then existed, while similarity of costume, manners 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 subtle and fine in all these aspects, in some cases sufficient to make the nationality distinct, but not, however, the differences of the 15th or 16th 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. ences, as in the case of Champlain,



In the matter of racial affinities, the Canadian is but a transplanted European, and, considering his antecedents, what can be expected of him but slightly different work from that being produced by Europeans.? Thus, while it is early to expect any very defined quality in Canadian art, it is, however, reasonable to claim that there is development which is national in its characteristics.

article to do more than make a very general review of facts in connection with the development of Canadian art; and, for the most part, I shall feel satisfied if I am able to show that there is such a development and to point out the form that it is tak-As it is necessary to study ing. brevity, I have chosen to mention only the names of the most representative deceased painters, and of those who have been, and now are, the officers of the leading art bodies.

The beginnings of art in Canada are to be found in the record of travellers illustrating their experi-

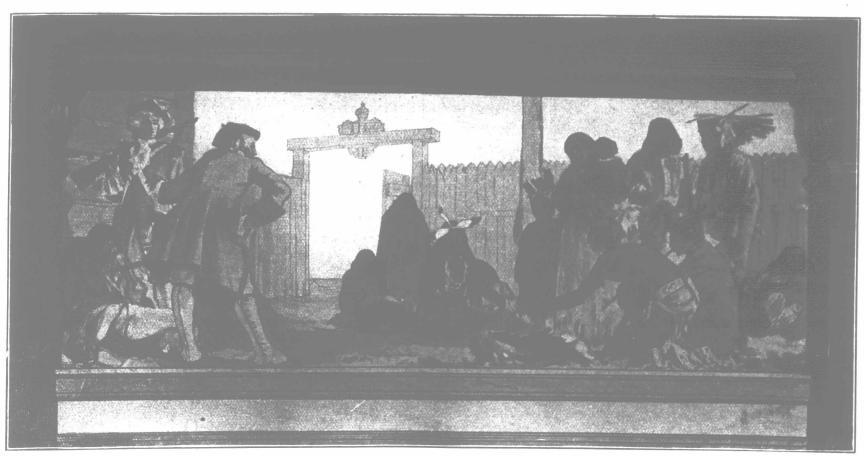
who made drawings for his books of travel in the new world, and also in connection with the efforts of the Jesuits to convert the Indians. It is said that the missionaries procured portable pictures from French artists, specifying with exactness what was required-souls in Paradise, devils, dragons, hell fire-all to be in the brightest colors, with no animals or flowers to distract atten-It is not my intention in this tion. The need of such pictures became 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 livelihood and adventure in the new country. It was natural that these had not been the most successful in their profession. Although painters, sculptors and architects continued to come from abroad, the time came when youths born in Canada began to show evidence of desire to become artists, and a Montreal youth named De Beaumont, born in 1793.

is said to have been the first to study in Paris.

Art-teaching at this time, was, without doubt, very meager and poor, and as, to the ambitious student, excellence of technique was to be procured at all cost, they were obliged to go abroad to study. There were schools with drawingmasters, and the artists settled in the country gave lessons, but there is no record of an art school found till 1847, when an academy was mentioned in connection with the first recorded society of artists, founded in Toronto in that year. Paul Kane, one of the earliest native painters of note, had his first beginnings directed by a drawing-master of a grammar school, probably about 1825, as he was born in York, now Toronto, in 1810.

As an evidence that there was a considerable interest in artists and their productions, and that artists were numerous, there are records of early art societies holding exhibitions and giving prizes. There was one organized in Montreal as early as 1826. There seems to have been a society in Toronto in 1834; at least an exhibtion was held at that time in the Parliament Buildings, under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. In 1847 there was a well-defined society organized, having members and of-ficers duly elected. This was called the Toronto Society of Arts, and held three exhibitions. William Thomas was president, J. G. Howard vice-president and treasurer, and E. C. Bull secretary. Among the cx-hibitors were Kreighoff, Berthon, Kane, Howard and Storm, the last



Painted by F. S. Challener, R. C. A.

"Indians Trading with the French at Fort Rouille, Toronto, 1747."

By permission of the artist.



DE

two
An
have
1847
Arti
the
He v
cate
beca
ture
Paul
India
Th
have
anot
in M
Cam
ratee
ship
out
inter
be t
whic
days
isted
prese

The found all so bers mote in a a fin school pictu.

The found are in the an ar tribut found which auspin origin the a ciety since Frase B. Sh thews At the who wis pr preside tary.

The found Lorne Prince type to It was work the let

signer one be ing of minion grant are he cities es are sion of Ottaw preside R. O'1 1890; was p Harris and th Harris

> preside archite Other Other mentio time a respect Art As ronto ciety o Toront Graphi cil Clu

Hutchi been v

Handic Archite Quebec

have been in existence in Montreal in 1847, called the Montreal Society of Artists. Kreighoff was also among the exhibitors in their exhibitions. He was born in Amsterdam and educated in Bavaria, but in Canada he became as much known by his pictures of French-Canadian life as Paul Kane was by his pictures of Indians and Indian life.

The foregoing art societies seem to have been short-lived, but in 1867 another organization was instituted in Montreal, called the Society of Canadian Artists. It was incorporated, with quite a large membership, in 1870, only to decline and die 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, and which existed before the organization of the present art bodies.

The Art Association of Montreal, founded in 1870, is not a professional society, but composed of members interested in art. It has promoted the love of art in that city in an especial way, and now owns a fine building, with galleries and school, and an excellent collection of pictures

The Ontario Society of Artists, founded in Toronto in 1872, had a lay membership at first, but was a professional society, and perhaps 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 due the credit of establishing the principle of Government support of art societies and schools. Nearly all the artists who have worked in Canada since 1872 have been members, or have exhibited at its exhibitions. The Society conducted an art union for the purpose of distributing works by its members, and founded the Ontario School of Art, which is still in existence under its auspices. The office of president was originally given to lay members, but the artists at the head of the Society during the thirty-four years since its foundation have been J.A. Fraser, L. R. O'Brien, R. Harris, E. B. Shuttleworth, W. Revell, M. Matthews, G. A. Reid, and C. M. Manly. At the present time, F. M. Bell-Smith, who was one of the charter members, is president, E. Wyly Grier vice-president, and R. F. Gagen secre-

The Royal Canadian Academy was founded in 1880 by the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, taking as its prototype the Royal Academy of England. It was intended to supplement the work of local societies and to unite the leading artists, sculptors, dearchitecte of Canada in signers and one body, and to promote the founding of a National Gallery. The Dominion Government gives an annual grant in aid of its work. Exhibitions are held annually in the principal cities of the Dominion, and life classes are conducted under the supervision of local academicians in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. The first president of the Association was L. R. O'Brien, who held the office till 1890; since that time, O. R. Jacobi was president for two years, Robert Harris, C. M. G., for fifteen years, Harris' retirement in 1906. A. C. and the writer was elected on Mr. Hutchison, architect, Montreal, has been vice-president since the retirement of N. Bourassa, the first vicepresident, in 1884; and Jas. Smith, architect, Toronto, is secretary.

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 Art Association of Canada, the Toronto Guild of Civic Art, the Society of Applied Art of Canada, the Toronto Art Museum, the Toronto Graphic Arts Club, the Pen-and-Pencil Club, Montreal, the Guild of Handicrafts, Montreal. The Ontario Architects' Association and the Quebec Architects' Association should

ted by E.

always been included in the membership of the various art societies.

There are numerous art schools scattered throughout the country, and a system of schools has been kept up by the Provincial Government of Ontario. Private schools have art departments; colleges and the public schools are perfecting systems of art-teaching; and technical education, of which the teaching of drawing, modelling and design forms an important section, is making strides towards recognition as an essential part of the public-school system.

Such, in general, is an outline of the growth and development of art in Canada, and it must be admitted that the magnitude of the evidences of activity must give us grounds for hope that Canadian art is destined to become, in a short time, an im-

also be mentioned, as architects have is developing, though perhaps slowly, along similar lines with that of the older countries, and toward a broader conception of art which is not merely the painting of pictures or carving of statues, but art which enters into all aspects of daily and common existence, making everything one works with more beautiful and more truly useful, satisfying the asthetic as well as the material needs.

The pictures by Canadian artists which 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 movements indicate a lively interest in all æsthetic matters. There is not only a marked improvement in the quality of our exhibitions of pictures, of the general excellence of our artists' work in all lines-in designs for industrial purposes, in illustration, in painting and sculpture -but our architects have been keeping 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 growth of sentiment in favor of a higher standard of public art, and for the beautifying of our cities by the erection of patriotic monuments and the painting of historical and symbolic wall pictures. In this, as well as in many other directions, Canadian art

### Use of Steel Cars Begun,

A steel passenger car, which has been completed in Pittsburg, is regarded as the beginning of the general use of steel instead of wood for all kinds of railway cars. The 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 interior decorations, and that wood 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 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 most fatal and horrifying features.

#### Some Health Rules,

The New York World inaugurated a contest relating to health rules, and the first prize for the ten best rules was awarded to Robert Spilman, Montreal. The rules are as follows:

- 1. Think healthy thoughts.
- 2. Breathe deep, and always through the nose.
- 3. Drink plenty of water between
- Eat moderately-masticate thoroughly.
- Work hard, and bathe often.
- 6. Relax both mind and body one hour every noon.
- Associate with healthy people.

8. 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 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 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 of the body where the circulation 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 disappear .- [Medical Talk.

#### A Land of "Fallen Stars,"

The heaviest meteorite yet found upon the earth was excavated by Professor H. A. Ward at a place called Ranchito, near Bacubirito, in the province of Sinaloa, Mexico. This mass of meteoric iron is more than thirteen feet long, six feet wide and five feet thick, and its weight is estimated to be about 50 tons. The great meteorite which Lieut. Peary took from Anighito, Greenland, to this country, a few years ago, is believed to 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, five tons. Mexico can lay claim to more large meteorites than any other country, and, taking but ten of them, their total weight is ninetyfive tons, or, on the average, more than nine tons per meteorite. Bacubirito mass was known to be a meteorite so far back as 1876, but 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 found imbedded in black vegetable soil, with one end slightly projecting above the surface. Upon digging away the soil, the great mass of celestial iron was found to rest on solid rock, without a trace of soil under it, thus suggesting that it fell from the heavens at a period when the rock was bare. These masses are, of course, not stars; but when they rush through our atmosphere, and are rendered white hot by the heat of friction against the air, their appearance as gigantic balls of fire is so alarming that precise observations of the phenomena attending the fall of a large meteorite are difficult Fortunately, large to obtain. meteorites are rare, and our atmosphere is able to protect us from the smaller fragments which bombard us and are consumed in the course of their flight, their destruction being announced by the streak of luminous vapor which we call a shooting-star or meteor.-[Selected.

### In the Habitant Country, — By E. Maud Graham,

"That man that hath no music in himself,

Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,

Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

One feels instinctively that a grain of truth underlies Shakespeare's words; yet, one deprived by nature 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, or racial pride, is incapable of appreciating the good qualities of his French compatriots, is deserving of pity. He cannot see that the French-Canadian, with his vivacity 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 to-day.

The most cursory study of our history reveals a long list of illustrious Frenchmen-men who suffered martyrdom to bring Christianity to the savages; men who explored the wild regions of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, and claimed them all for France, before the New Englanders ever thought of crossing the Alleghanies. Cartier, Champlain, Frontenac, De Brebeuf, Radisson, Marquette, Joliet and La Salle were founders of empire and in the front rank of world heroes. History shows, further, that only because of 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 New England colonies. 'The latter, knowing that the English in Canada were chafing under the Quebec Act, imagined that the Canadians could be easily induced to join in the revolu-But the French colonists, rendered happy by that same Act, refused, and even took up arms to defend their native land from the invaders 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,

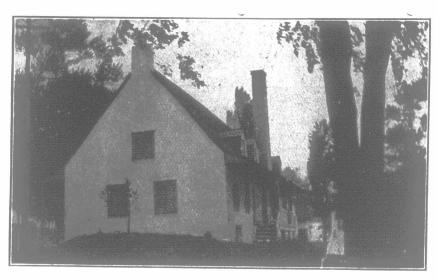
Author of "A Canadian Girl in South Africa."

while Brock gave his life in the victory of Queenston Heights, De Salaerty, while Louis Joseph Papineau is

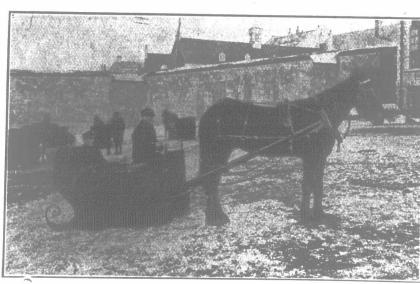
Moreover, while it is true that in 1837 the French rebelled, so also did the English, and with no more Yet to-day William Lyon MacKenzie is commonly lauded as a

berry saved Quebec by his brilliant still referred to as a rebel. The success at Chateauguay. passed away, and at the present time a score of brilliant French-Canadians are winning honor for Canada in literature, art and statesmanship.

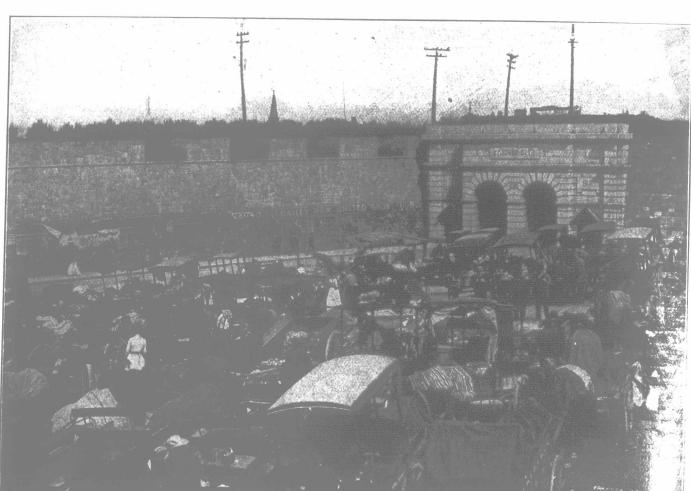
But one notices that the eminent



Typical House on the Beauport Road, Quebec.



French Cariole, Quebec.



Habitant Carts at Market in Quebec.

men of early French Canada belonged for the most part to the seignional or aristocratic families, who copied the culture and the customs of the French Court; and while to-day many of the leaders have come from the habitant class, yet, for some reason or other, an educated Frenchman never returns to the farm, preferring even starvation in a lawyer's gown. Westerners ask constantly why this is so; why, with so many illustrious examples before him, the average countryman is content to remain essentially the same credulous peasant of the days of Champlain and the Company of the Hundred Associates. The summer visitor to Quebec is more willing to hazard an answer than the old resident of the

To anyone familiar with the French, it seems futile to recommend compulsory education as a cure-all, as so many Westerners do. The French-Canadian regards it as an impertinent interference with the rights of the family and of the individual. Even of those who have been to school, it is well known that many have speedily forgotten their knowledge of reading and writing, have married very young, and have settled down into the rut worn by their ancestors. Why do they not wish to get out of this rut? What are the ideals of this people, bound to us by the ties of patriotism, and separated by language and customs?

In the first place, the Western idea that the rut is something quite objectionable, is largely the result of prejudice. Since the abolition of the seigniorial tenure in 1854 brought freedom from the irksome feudal duties, a considerable number of the farmers have paid off the amount entailed by the Government on the land, as a sort of mortgage; others have kept the interest paid up; aad all have used their increased freedom and prosperity to improve their buildings and buy machinery. The progress may not be revolutionary, but it is nevertheless real. And while one does not yet find any farmhouses to equal the best in Ontario, yet one does find even the poorest kept with thrift and neatness.

Of all the habitant country, the best known is the Beauport Shore, stretching from Quebec to St. Anne de Beaupre. There one finds the houses built close together, while the farms, of the width of a town lot, stretch back for miles towards the Laurentians. This odd arrangement results from the desire of the early settlers to live by the water, their only highway both summer and win-A lew of the houses date back to those early days, with thatched roof and stone walls two or three feet thick, often plastered or clapboarded outside for better protection against the frost. The newer houses are usually of the same pattern—one story, surmounted by a very high red roof, curved pagoda fashion to shed the snow, and broken by gable windows. The walls are usually whitewashed or painted pale yellow, and the wooden shutters green. This carmival of color is frequently given the finishing touch by the cotton window shades, which are usually sky-blue, spanorled with stars, or

ometimes show a gay landscape. The interest of the older houses is que than the exa large livingcavernous brick built in the opone side stands a the homespun a deep boxis all the furupied, for the there in racetomed chairs an almost oplicity. On in to be a argin with a e gay wool-

child happ shou proba finds more thrift rever and ' ask l maple a Q prove is so ding, an oc makir Count surpri

couple

quite

about

drives

with 1

ding

work

stiffly

with In t tant, a big Marke but th French cling bright broadunder their g tables ly ask consid course haggle ionable very f ginger vegetal or bul

orgal Orgal OPred the -day from reaman ring own. this vernain easand Quethe the end all, The

the inave hat neir

le,

lea of

al

he

ed



Painted by F. M. Bell-Smith, R. C. A

"London Bridge."

By permission of the artist.

stiffly-conscious bridal couple. The sip until their better halves are happy, in wooden sabots; and a four-wheeled wagon, and probably should it be Friday, the mother never will, because of the steep probably skinning eels for dinner. hills. In the newer houses, naturally one finds more luxurious and not always more tasteful furnishings.

In disposition, the habitant is thrifty, vivacious, fond of his home, ask him questions, just to see his favorite ditty, "La Rose aux Bois," eager attention. He is honest, too; maple syrup with the genuine tang. Generally he is temperate; in many clean the boys may tiptoe in, after an occasion of festivity. 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 about each other; and when a wedding takes place, the bridal party drives merrily about the country with horses and carriages decked out with ribbons and flowers.

In the workaday life of the habitant, the Saturday-morning market is a big institution. The Bonsecours Market, of Montreal, is the largest, but the Champlain, of Quebec, is the Frenchiest. There the women still cling to the homespun dress, with 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 usually ask more than they expect to get, considering it quite a matter of course that a customer should haggle over prices. The city ladies go regularly to market at the fashionable hour of 8 a.m., and it is very funny to see them stepping gingerly about amongst the piles of vegetables, carrying heavy baskets or bulky bags. Outside the square is a barricade of two-wheeled habi-

work, and a photograph or two of a tant carts in charge of men, who goschildren clatter about their play, ready to go home. One never sees

When winter sets in, there is less to do on the farms and more time for social pleasures. There are endless sleighing parties, and on moonlight nights the air is gay with the reverent, if inclined to superstition, jingle of bells and the quaint old and very polite. It is delightful to songs with numberless verses. One says that it is not a girl's business one needs to go to Quebec to get to kiss the boys, but to sweep the floor, but once the house is made a Quebec county prohibition has scraping their heels, and should then proved to be practicable. And he sit down and sing. There is also is social to a degree; every wed-plenty of skating, tobogganing and ding, baptism and birthday is made other amusements. At all these sports, and indeed throughout the winter generally, the men are clad most picturesquely. They wear thick coats of homespun, tied round the waist with the gayest of gay sashes, warm caps with ear-muffs, gray leggings with red tassels, and red mitts.

The winter's fun comes to an end on Mardi Gras, or "Fat Tuesday," the day before Lent. Above all others, that is the night for masquerading and serenading, and dignified folk are better indoors. Then, "Oh, what a difference a few hours make," says a popular song. fore dawn everyone is up and away to church, resolving one knows not what for the next forty days.

Thus, we are led back to the first impulse of French colonization—the wish to bring Christianity to the heathen. Whether it be the influence of those early martyrs working some other force, no man can tell through the ages, or whether it be Certain it is that here church and people form a unit unparalleled in the world to-day.

"Experiment is the secret of success." "Yes, a fellow never knows what he can't do till he tries."

#### The Proof of Love,

Not in the calm content of peaceful hours Is Love, the conqueror and master, proved.

Who knew, while evenly life's current moved, How strong might be the bond of clasping flowers?

Nor 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 be true and

But by this test Love's purity is shown; If in championship's clear light, which

Each hidden weakness, to the world unknown, Thou shalt forgive each, as thou dost

thine own, And feel the pity which a mother shares. Then hast thou known the Love which

lives-and dares !

idle bread.

#### Where Christ Dwells.

(Henry Van Dyke.)

Never in a costly palace did I rest on golden bed. Never in a hermit's cavern have I eaten

Born within a lowly stable, where the cattle round Me stood, Trained a carpenter in Nazareth, I have

toiled and found it good. They who tread the path of labor follow where My feet have trod;

They who work without complaining do the holy will of God. Where the many toil together, there am I

among My own; Where the tired workman sleepeth, there am I with him alone.

I, the peace that passeth knowledge, dwell amid the daily strife,

the bread of heaven, am broken in the sacrament of life.

Manners for Boys. Poor fellows! How they get hectored and scolded and snubbed, and how continual is the rubbing and polishing and drilling which every member of the family feels at liberty to administer. No wonder their opposition is aroused, and they begin to feel that every man's hand is against them, when, after all, if they only in a quiet way were informed what was expected of them, and their manliness appealed to, they would readily enough fall into line.

So thought Aunt Mary, as she wrote out the following rules for a little twelveyear-old nephew, who was the "light of her eyes," if not always the joy of heart, for though a good-natured, amiable boy in the main, he would offend against the "proprieties" frequently:

Keep step with any you walk with. Hat lifted in saying "Good-bye" or "How do you do?"

Hat lifted when offering a seat in a car, or in acknowledging a favor.

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,

standing aside for them. Let a lady pass first always, unless she asks 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 seated, and stand till she takes a seat.

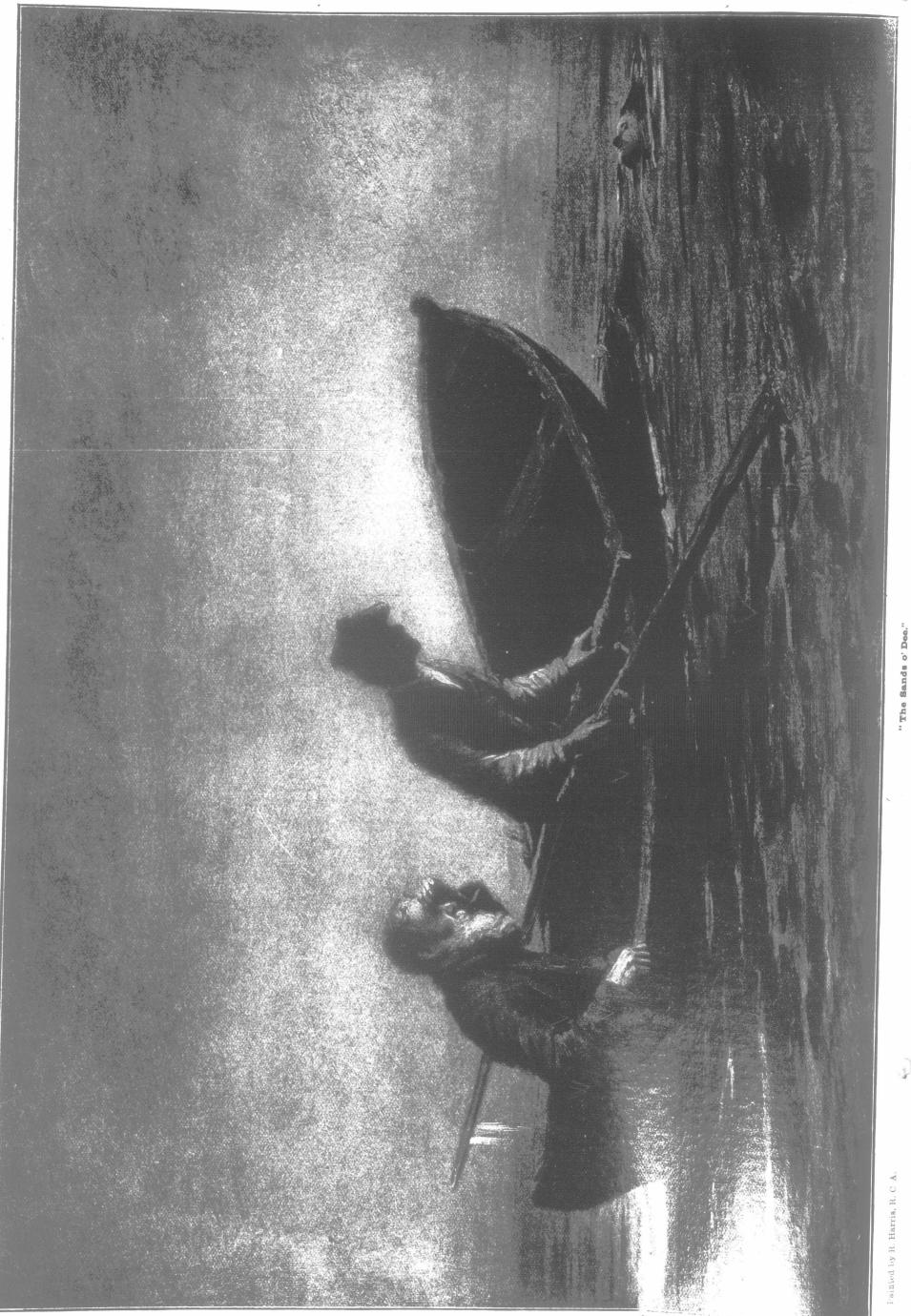
Hat off the moment you enter a street door, and when you step into a private hall or office. Never play with a knife, fork or spoon.

Use your handkerchief unobtrusively always.

In the dining-room take your seat after ladies and elders.

Rise when ladies leave the room, and stand till they are out.

Special rules for the mouth are that all noise in eating and smacking of the lips should be avoided.-Selected.



DE

But

But

And O, But But And And

By t

And Espi Of a For

Let Tell

Tin for s wond he was cause told along into was likely stole the market front the significant front slippe Toby when slippe broug Toby uncle lookin Toby's drive as far

And of Ho even a (R. V

Chris
the De
men of
feet of
has th
child s
ever fre
ration,
Heaver
beauty
ing c
cleanse
when w
robes.

Yeste little g you?"
God's "Yes, If Go

### The Children's Corner,

#### A Christmas Carol.

O, dark was the night, and cold was the wind,

But Joseph and Mary no shelter could find:

In all the fair city of Bethlehem, In cottage or inn was no room for them.

But in a poor stable their couch was made.

And low in a manger the Babe was laid. O, fair was the Child! the mother was fair.

But only the oxen stood waiting there.

But out on the hills was a wondrous sight,

And heavenly music entranced the night, And the heasts of the field were reused in their lair By the sound of voices and harps in the

And shepherds a-watching their flocks by night

Espied in the heavens a wondrous sight, Of angels and spirits a mighty throng, For joy and great gladness they sang

O come all ye faithful, ye men of good-

joy and thanksgiving every heart

Tell out the glad tidings that Jesus has

To open the way to the heavenly home.

#### Toby's Christmas.

Tinkle-tinkle, tinkle-tinkle! Sleigh bells, for sure! Toby had been lying awake, wondering about Santa Claus ever since he was sent to bed at half-past six, because his aunt was busy. A boy had told him only that morning that tonight this strange old man would come along with his reindeer, putting things into people's stockings. What fun if it was true! Toby thought it was quite likely, and then he heard the bells. He stole softly to the window, and there in the moonlight was a sleigh waiting in front of the house. His window was at the side, so he could not see about the reindeer, but there was an old man who jumped down, and disappeared.

Toby was trembling with excitement, when spank! the familiar feeling of a slipper through his little night-shirt brought him back to real life again. Toby lived with a cruel aunt, and an uncle who was kind when she was not looking, and that was very seldom. Toby's aunt would have been enough to drive Santa Claus away, even if he got as far as the door.

"Keep your mouth shut, you wicked little thing!" she whispered, as she hustled him into bed. "Your grandfather's just downstairs."

"Was that all it was, then?" thought poor Toby, crying quietly into his pillow. "Was there no Santa Claus, and nothing jolly or pleasant in the world?"

Presently, up came his aunt again, pulled Toby out of bed, helped him on with his clothes, and ran him down into the kitchen. There stood his jolly old grandfather, in his big coon coat.

"All ready for a lark?" cried he.

"Say good-bye to your uncle and aunt, and off we go!"

Off they went, Toby and his grandfather, and a crowd of cousins who were hiding under the rugs in the big farm sleigh, with the team flying along over the frosty road, and the bells tinkling,

and everybody singing. Out to the big farmhouse, where a lovely old grandmother was waiting for them with piles of sandwiches, and heaps of nuts and apples. And off to bed on shakedowns all over the house, because there were only enough beds to go round among the uncles and aunts, who had come to spend Christmas. It is not often that a little boy goes to bed in two different houses the same night. And Toby was afraid it was too good to be true.

'Santa Clause will be here soon," whispered the little boy cousin, who shared a shakedown with Toby, when the good grandmother had kissed them all good-night. "Aren't you a-cited?"

"Do you think he will come," said Toby, eagerly, "with his reindeers?" "In course he will! We'll stay awake and watch out for him."

But I'm sorry to say that the Sleepy Spirit got the better of both Toby and his cousin, and they never saw Santa after all, though there can be no doubt he came that night. Else, where did all the drums, and whistles, and trumpets come from, whose noise awoke all the aunts and uncles that Christmas morning? Or, where did Toby get that fine new sled with a pair of red mittens tied to the string, if it was not from that good old fellow?

Well, they all went to sing the carols in church, and came home again with the best of appetites for the turkey and plum pudding. And when everyone was eating nuts and raisins, and drinking raspberry vinegar, grandfather stood up and made a speech.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said he. "Will you drink the health of my little grandson, Toby? I got him for a Christmas present for grandmother, but I think I really must keep half of him myself. So grandmother says he shall belong to both of us, if he will promise never to run

Toby was too much surprised to speak, but all the uncles and aunts and cousins cheered, and sang, "For he's a jolly good fellow!" till he didn't know whether he was standing on his head or his heels. And grandmother held him in her lap till dinner was over, for Toby was only four years old. So he never went back to his cruel aunt, and he believed in dear old Santa Claus forever C. D.

#### Christmas with Two Mollies.

Mollie Brown Speaks.

What did I have for Christmas? Oh, some bonbonnieres and a doll, A watch, an upright piano, and a Point-lace parasol!

But I wanted a grand pianc-I Don't like the tone of this, And I wanted a diamond necklace-Wouldn't that have been bliss! The bonbons are every one creamy,

They know I don't like that kind. And the doll isn't anything extra-They said it was the best they could find.

Oh, Christmas is always horrid!-I never get what I expect, And then I must wait a year longer, And again have my hopes all wrecked!

Mollie Smith Speaks.

What did I have for Christmas? Oh, a jew's-harp !—isn't it sweet? And this beautiful new china dolly, With dress and apron complete! And I had two sticks of candy, lemon And peppermint,

And a splendid long lead-pencil, And a pretty new dress of print! Oh, Christmas is always lovely !-I never expect a thing, And then I get presents and presents, Till I feel as rich as a king!

-Youth's Companion.



From a painting

"An Unexpected Meeting."

by Paul Peel, R. C. A.

### The Quiet Hour

#### God's Treasures.

And they shall be Mine, saith the LORD of Hosts, in the day that I do make. even a peculiar treasure.-Mal. 3: 17

"Children need to be told that they are God's treasures."-From "The Garden of the Lord," by Bp. Brent.

Christmas is the children's special Day. the Day when all Christendom, like wise men of old, pours out its treasures at the feet of childhood. Over and over again has the prophecy come true: "A little child shall lead them." We need to keep ever fresh in our hearts our Lord's declaration, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," that so we may keep the bright beauty of innocence all through life, coming continually to our Father to be cleansed, comforted and started afresh when we have fallen and soiled our white

Yesterday I heard a clergyman ask a little girl in Sunday School, "What are you?" and when she answered, "I am God's child," he said, very tenderly, 'Yes, dear, I know you are.'

If God has trusted you with the holy, responsible privilege of bringing up some

know that they are very dear to their Heavenly Father - "God's treasures." Teach them to keep their bodies pure and sweet and healthy, because God loves the soft, warm flesh, even as a mother loves the dimpled arms and dainty curves of her baby's body. Teach them that in body and soul they are holy-being the temples of God on earth-and that no evil thought must be allowed to defile His dwelling-place.

"Nature cannot hold Thee, Heaven is all too strait For Thine endless glory, And Thy royal state. Out beyond the shining Of the farthest star, Thou art ever stretching Infinitely far. Yet the hearts of children Hold what worlds can not, And the God of wonders

Loves the lowly spot.'

Even as I write this early in November-countless fathers and mothers are beginning to plan for Christmas, and are preparing gifts to gladden the hearts of their children. So our Father planned His great Christmas Gift, preparing the world 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

of His children be sure you let them which Infinite and All-Mighty Wisdom could bestow—a Holy Child. If children who are full of faults are so winning and flower-like, what a beautiful thing it must have been to watch the unfolding of that lovely Life. How the loving heart of the mother must have rejoiced as she saw the shining whiteness of her Son's bright Boyhood develop into the mighty strength of untainted Manhood. The beauty of holiness draws our hearts after the Man in Whom we see it in all its glory, and we climb up the steep path after Him with ever-increasing intensity of desire; though the higher we climb the more clearly we see our own want of beauty in the bright light of God's nearer Presence, while the stains which disfigure our white robes look blacker than before as we press nearer and nearer to our Leader's shining gar-

Yes, God could not possibly have given the world a greater Christmas gift than the sinless child, but let us not forget that He is continually renewing to us that Divine Gift. He does not allow the world to grow old and weary, for vigorous young life is being poured into it everywhere, and Christmas always brings us the same wonderful message-the old saying, which is always new-" Unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given: and the government shall be upon His shoulder: and His Name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God,

The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

Perhaps, you may answer that you have not been called to such a high honor as the Virgin mother. But, have you not? Listen to the gracious words of the Son of God: "Whosoever shall do the will of My Father, which is in heaven, the same is My brother and sister, and mother." He really meant what He said, -and shall we venture to say that He did not mean it?-then we, too, are called to share in the honor and privilege of that holy family in Nazareth. Are we as ready as the virgin mother to accept shame, contempt and pain in order to bring Christ nearer to men? Are we joyously placing our whole being at His disposal, that He may pour His life through us into the world? God is still giving the world that Great Christmas Gift of His Son. And one way in which God is still manifest in the flesh is in each little child who is-

"God's own Image fresh from Paradise."

We are so familiar with Bible language that too often it is almost meaningless to us, but think of the tremendous statement made by the Divine Man: "Whoso shall receive one such little child in My Name receiveth Me." In the face of those awful words how dare we neglect little children, or speak rudely or unkindly to them? In the splendor of that saying,

how glorious is the privilege of ministering to Him in them. And those of us who have no little child which we may call our own, have no right to say that God has not given us this wonderful gift of a little innocent child. We also can say: "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given," not only the Child Whose Birth has made every birthday a holy-day as well as a holiday, but plenty of other children who can climb into our arms and make weary hearts glad and young again with their sweet ways and loving words.

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 wisely 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 ones to stumble, and surely He will not pass over as a light offence the careless, easy indifference of men and women about their eternal good. Though we may not be actively trying to lead God's children into evil, are we earnestly trying to keep them from stumbling? Don't let us try to excuse ourselves from active

service by saying that it is not our busi-Fathers and mothers will not dare to tell the Judge at the Last Day that they were justified in leaving the training and teaching of their children in stranger hands, sending them to Sunday and day schools, and then fancying that no responsibility can rest on them. They will not dare, I say, to offer such an excuse for careless neglect. No school-training can ever take the place of the home teaching, which God demands. Neither can those to whom God has not committed His treasures venture to shelter themselves behind the excuse offered-and offered in vain-by the first murderer. We are our brothers' keepers. The two men who passed a wounded traveller on the road were not excused because they considered that his needs were no affair of theirs. The rich man who lived in reckless extravagance was terribly punished because he thought a poor beggar had no claim on him. And our Lord's gracious saying about those who receive little children and love them for His sake is a two-edged sword, cutting both ways. If to minister to such children is to minister to the Great King, then to neglect them, and by that neglect to cause them to miss the heights of

glorious manhood and holy womanhood, ly and tenderly bringing out in the souls which he intends them to attain, cannot be a light offence in His eyes. He has solemnly declared, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me." And He has sadly pronounced the result of this neglect : These shall go away into everlasting punishment.'

But let us be very careful of God's treasures, lest they be injured in our hands. To foolishly indulge and spoil children is to be really unkind and unloving. Just because God loves us He doesn't make life too easy for us. Because He wants us to grow strong and brave He doesn't solve all perplexing problems, or do all our work for us when we ask for help.

We are all God's children-God's treasures-is not that a wonderful thought? Because we are precious in His sight we can rejoice in all the painful cutting and weary polishing by which He prepares us for our glorious heritage. It is written that His people shall be "as the stones of a and "thou shalt also be a crown of glory in the hand of the LORD, and a royal diadem in the hand of thy

We are God's jewels, and He is patient-

that trustfully place themselves in His hands the shining beauty of homess. Day after day, by joy and by sorr w, by gifts and by wise and loving denim. He is steadily perfecting in us the image of the one flawless human Life that began its course on this earth that first wonderful Christmas Day. Let us be careful not to place any obstacles in His way, but rather do our part in the glorious perfecting of our bodies, souls and spirits-the part of loyal, trusting obedience to His will. With tools of Thy choosing, Master,

We pray Thee, then,

Strike just as Thou wilt; as often, And where, and when

The vehement stroke is needed. We will not mind, If only Thy chipping chisel

Shall leave behind Such marks of Thy wondrous working

And loving skill, Clear carven on aspect, stature,

And face, as will. When discipline's ends are over,

Have all sufficed

To mould us into the likeness And form of Christ."

HOPE.

the

the

of

One

he

Col

kin

w.h

W.97

the

the

Ont

mor

beir

who

ing

TEN.

mig

turi

had

was

rolli

Mrs.

the I

rade

hoste

the e TOLL

sign

for a

Punc]

that

ably

hospi

### About the House

#### Christmas Confections.

Chocolate Kisses.-Mix well 2 ounces

chocolate and 1 pound sugar. Beat whites of 2 eggs, and add, mixing well. Then drop on buttered paper, and bake in a slow oven.

Date Creams. - Cut the dates open, and fill with cream, made by taking equal parts of whites of eggs and water, and adding confectioners' sugar, until the paste can be kneaded.

Walnut Dates. - Cut the dates open, and press half of a walnut meat into each.

New Confection.-Boil together 2 cups granulated sugar, & cup sweet cream, and 1 teaspoon butter, till the mixture will harden when stirred on a cold dish. Have ready 2 cups of chopped nuts and raisins mixed. Stir into the hot mixture, and stir until Line a almost stiff. baking-powder can, and press the mixture into it. Let stand over night in a cold place, then turn out and cut into thin

Fig - and - date Balls. -Chop together figs and dates in equal quantities; shape into balls, roll in sugar, and press a walnut meat into the side of each.

Coffee Caramels. — Boil 2 cups granulated sugar and 1 cup strong coffee for five minutes. Add 1 cup cream, and continue boiling until it strings when dropped from the spoon. Pour the mixture on a buttered platter, and when cool, cut in squares.

Popcorn Balls .- Put 1 pint molasses in a saucepan and let cook five minutes. Add 3 cups of freshly-popped corn, and cook 2 minutes, stirring all the time. Pour into a greased dish, and, when cool enough, make into balls.

Toasted Marshmallows .-Buy marshmallow candies and toast on long forks, or in a toaster, before a bright fire. Brown both sides, and eat while hot.

FOR THE AFTER-CHRISTMAS "CLEAN-UP.

For cleaning silverware in a hurry, try washing it in strong soapsuds, with a dash of ammonia. Knives and spoons may require a little rubbing with whiting afterwards, but not nearly so much as if the ammonia-wash had not been used.

If a fish-course has been included in the Christmas dinner, it may be well to know that lemon skin will completely remove the smell of the fish from the pans in which they have been cooked. Wash

with hot soapy water; then rub with lemon skin. Let stand a while, then wash in cold water, and rinse in hot.

For removing stains of fruit and vegetables from the hands, there is nothing like lemon juice. Lemons can be used to the benefit of the skin at all times.

When sweeping dusty carpets, first apply a sprinkling of salt and Indian meal. This will take up the dust, and make the carpet clean and bright.

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS FOR WINTER.

If troubled with chapped lips or hands, try mutton suet. Melt the suet on the stove; pour off, and let harden. Cut into cakes, and apply at night, first warming the suet over a lamp or stove. Rub in well.

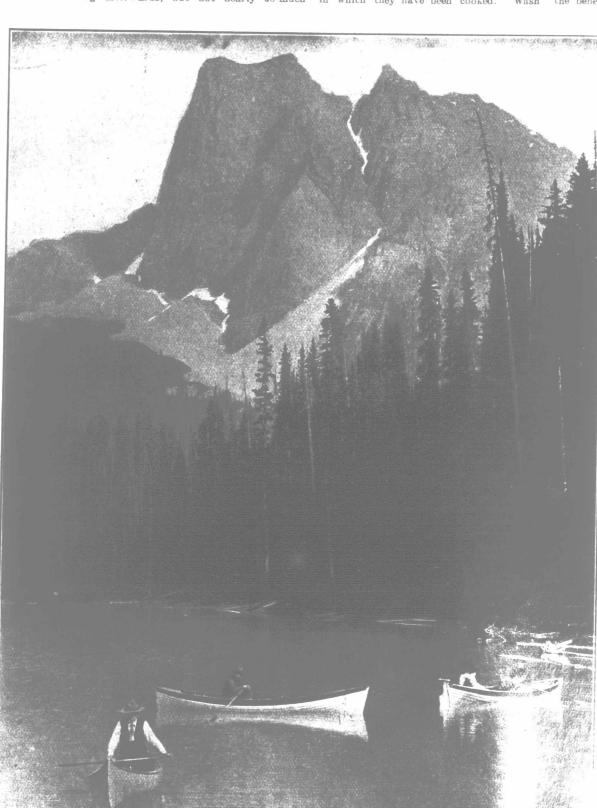
Het Sandbags.-A sandbag is said to be greatly superior to a hot-water Get some clean, fine sand, dry it thoroughly in the oven, put in a woollen bag, sew tightly, then place in another bag of cotton or linen. The bag may be heated on a board in the oven, and the sand holds the heat for a long time.

To break up a hard cold at the start, take a hotmustard bath and go to bed, being careful not to take more cold afterwards. Flaxseed with plenty of lemon juice and sugar in it, will be found very beneficial to a hard cough. Equal parts of honey, olive oil and homemade wine is also a useful remedy.

A handful of salt in the

last rinsing water is said to greatly simplify the hanging out of clothes in freezing weather. As salt prevents water from freezng at the usual temperature, the clothes thus treated can be hung on the line before they freeze. William woollen mittens, h hay be made from woollen underwear, weld always be worn putting out clothes winter. The mithould be made with mate compartment

ie,'' said his when that boy mes at you, why come and call t'all you!" to e, in tones of Why you a barn door



Canadian Views.

Mcult Burgess, Emerald Lake, near Field, B. C. On the Canadian Pacific Res

66

ouls

His

esa.

, by

He

re of

rgan

WON-

care-

His

n the

souls

isting

1

rking

E.

hing

d to

usty

will

and

and

R.

ped

ton

on

and

ght,

uet

ve.

.nd-

tly

ter

gh

ly,

the

ot-

to

to

er-

id

he

lt

### Our English Letter,

CONCERNING SOME LINKS. Hoylake, Cheshire.—My fast letter had so much to tell of the great event of the week, the Irish Industries Exhibition, which brought so Since despatching it to land "The Farmer's Advocate," I have done a little exploring, and come across several connecting links with Canada. At the parish church, on Sunday, it was given out that there would be a meeting of the Mothers Union at the Fishermen's Mission Room the following afternoon, whereupon I introduced myself to the rector as a member of the Canadian branch of the Union, asking permission to attend, a permission readily granted, with the request added that at the conclusion of the address which was to be given by a lady who had worked much in India with this very widespread and far-reaching organization, I should tell something of its early beginnings in, here and there, a corner of the Dominion. I need not say that I was glad to do this, and finding that first of all it was necessary to make it clear that, although Canada certainly was a part, and a very considerable part, too, of "America," and that we were as loyal subjects of the King as themselves, I mentioned the fact that I hailed from London, Ontario, and that, in a pleasant little chat with the Rev. Mr. Phillips, the clergyman of one of their churches, I found that once upon a time, as a young man, he had spent two years in London as a Professor in Hellmuth Boys' College, and that he held in very kindly regard many of the families who had then shown him much hospitality and kindness. The next link was a very unexpected one, and it came from the lady who had given a most beautiful and touching address upon the aims and objects of the Mothers' Union, as they affected the happiness of the homes in any You mentioned London, Ontario," she said. "Why, I was born in it, although I was only six months old when I left it, my father being an officer of the 47th Regiment who had been stationed there." met with my third link when exploring West Kirby. I had asked my way to the "old village," as it was called, to differentiate it, as well it might, from all the new and handsome residences which had grown around it of later years. · Which turning do I take for the Ring-o-Bells?" I asked. I knew it from a photograph, and the village street, perched cornerwise and with an almost arrogant asso tion of its right to occupy any or all of the new-langled pavement which had been laid down. And then came the link to Canada, inasmuch as it was at the "Ring o-Belis" that J. L. Hatton composed that well-known rollicking old song. "Simon the Ceilarer," and J. L. Hatton was, as as well known in Canada, the father of Mrs. Moore, of London. Ontario. whose name, for so many years, was culture of that Province Amongst the photographs I hope to send with this letter will be that on the Ring o-Bells, as well as another of a curious old inn at Hoylake, which althat both places seem most respect-ably conducted, with an air of simple

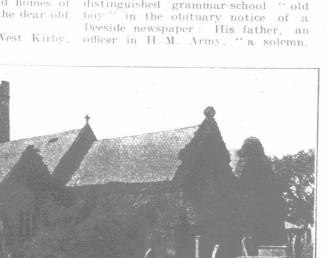
And now comes in another

#### THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

wanting bed and board for a short holiday. Indeed, in my ten days of residence in this little seaside nook. between the Mersey and the Dee, I have seen no instance of intoxication, nor of women or little children slipping in or out of the side door to many celebrities to Liverpool, that it bar-room or tavern, a custom which made but bare allusion to Hoylake we in Canada are told has worked itself, or to its near neighbor. West the struggling classes of the dear old

The parish church of West Kirby,

wayfarer on a walking tour, or one West Kirby grammar school that the early education began of a man, honored by all Canadians, and who, after long years of devotion to his life-work, has but lately passed to his rest, at the truly ripe old age of 91, namely, Archbishop Bond, Primate of the Church of England in Canada. There is a very touching allusion to these early days of their distinguished grammar-school "old



Parish Church, West Kirby.

(Attended by the late Primate Bond of Canada during his boyhood)



"Ring-o'-Bells."

(Where J. L. Hatton composed the song, "Simon the Cellarer")



A Quaint Old Inn at Hoylake.

so projects into the readway with as it now stands, dates only from austereman"; his mother, "Nancy

hospitality, inviting to the quiet with Canada. It was in the old chain of links.

the same aggressiveness is its com-tage a few miles away. With this traces of a much earlier editice upon himself: "The little lad who every hostelry there is even less of contession to the advanced thought of the same site. The hand of the restorm throughout, but its shine, used to trudge from Hoylake the day, an almost darning in the lych gate, its ivy-clad walls, its to the Caldy grammar school." It very face of the temperance workers handsome porch, its fine traceried was recorded that "he was a true of the present century that it has windows, its old gargoyles, its peace-nothing to do with them, for its in God's acre, its surrounding build-boys, of a chivalrous spirit, and exsign bears, as it probably has borne ings of parish schools, etc.; its for ages, the style and title at The Punch Bowl." It is only fair to add distance, leave enough traces of the day, and was popular alike with teachers and pupils." A noble tribute to a noble man. And here And now comes in another link must end, for the present, my little

#### The Spirit of Christmas.

Glory to God in the highest!" sang the angels o'er Judean hills;

And to-day the same chorus is ringing: old earth 'neath its melody thrills. It falls on the hearts that are tender, young voices take up the refrain,

While hearts that are happy and joyous re-echo the glorious strain.

It falls on the hearts that are songless, on hearts that with earth-care are ripe, And chords that long have been silent, awake and vibrate with life.

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

Bow before Him in sweet adoration, while your voices in melody raise; Open wide to the spirit of Christmas the free, joyous spirit of Praise.

"Peace on Earth!" Oh, methinks that I hear it, floating down through the morning's soft haze,

While the shepherds stood gazing above them, in wondering and raptured

"Peace on Earth!" like a pure bonediction, fell that song on this world of unrest,

While our "Prince of Peace" slumbered unconscious, a Babe on His young 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, bloodbought and free.

Oh, ye hearts that ever are restless, with yourself or your fellows at

strife, And ye who are seeking-but vainly-for peace in the things of this life, Listen now to the will of "Our Father," let striving and wandering cease: Open wide the spirit of Christmas; the beautiful spirit of Peace.

"Goodwill unto men!" sang the angels, low-bending that first Christmas morn. While the long-promised star shone re-

splendent, o'er the place where the Christ-child was born. Still down through the ages 'tis ring-

ing, as tender and love-fraught as when The best that all heaven could offer, God gave in His "goodwill to men!"

Oh, then if the year that is passing has given you blessings in store,

In His dear name give gladly and freely dispense to the needy and poor; Give kind words, give smiles, give brightness, give the best that your heart can afford.

And whether to stranger or loved one, give all in the name of the Lord. give to the messenger-angels, good tidings to carry above;

Open wide to the spirit of Christmas; the pure Christ-like spirit of Love. -M. Carrie Hayward.

#### Christmas Ballad,

Good Christmas bells, I pray you Ring him back to me; For I am in the village, And he is on the sea.

And out beyond the harbor The surf is playing white: Good Christmas bells, I pray you, Ring him home to-night.

The reef beyond the harbor Is girt with hungry foam; Good Christmas bells, I pray you, Ring my sailor home!

The lighthouse in the harbor Burns clear, and keen, and still; But a sound is in the village, A voice is on the hill:

The voice of distant surges, And he is on the sea-Good Christmas bells, I pray you, Ring him back to me!

-A. B. do Mille, in "Treasury of Canaddan Verse."

DE

Rae

thei

that

com

afte

to 1

low

that

legs

got

next

. . I

strin

then

Th

The

Nov

An

Pai

Wit

I'll

()r

A

То

Cc

If

Bu Spea

Such

Yo

" If

An

Wilb

The ea But

TV

W

#### A Christmas Dinner on the Wing.

By Mary A. Dickerson.

It was not at all a typical Christmas Day, for perfect torrents of rain beat and dashed against the windows of Bachelor's Glory, as if trying their best to drown the sounds of woe which came from within.

"I call it a shame," exclaimed Tommy, as he swung his slippered feet frantically over the arm of the chair on which he sat, "to promise us a bang-up Christmas dinner, and then send it to us in such a state of perfect nature!"

"He might at least have killed it, but I suppose he didn't think," said Mac-Rae apologetically, while Dexter mutter-Ye gods, think of the feathers!" and the whole trio groaned in unison as they gazed dolefully at a wet and muddy box near by, from whose slatted top stuck the rakish and defiant head of a big turkey gobbler.

MacRae, who was kneeling beside another box, a smaller one, slowly pried off the cover, and began to unpack it.

"Celery," he announced in his deepest tones, "and cranberries-also in the raw. Think you can make 'em jell, Tommy? Mince meat, done up in a can instead of

a crust. Turnips, carrots, cabbage, onions! Jove. what a country box, and never a thing in it we know how to cook! I say, boys, let's go out to a 'table doty' and buy our dinner."

"Go on, do," moaned Tommy, from the depths of his chair. "You're rich, you are. Do you know that I've got just fifty cents to carry me over to the first of the month, and that Dexter's been out of cash for days?

Well," said MacRae, rather hotly, "I've given as many presents as you have, and you know very well that all my articles have been turned down lately. I've only got two dollars."

"There's the rent," said Dexter, waving his stubby pipe towards a dingy tobacco jar on the mantel, which served as a household bank; but the others shook their heads decisively, and even the unwelcome turkey gave a protesting gobble.

As that sound reached his ears, Tommy pulled himself up from the depths of his chair and gazed at the bird long and steadily. Then he flew up and across the room to clap his two chums vigorously on the back, while he cried joyously. "I've got it,

heedless of the insult:

'You know those girls downstairs?'' "No; wish we did," muttered Dexter, and they all smiled as they thought of the four bright bachelor maids they passed so often on the stairs.

"Well," said Tommy, "you know who I mean. I heard them talking to-dayno, Mac, I didn't listen at the door; it was through the air shaft—and it seems only one of 'em has gone away for Christmas, and the others meant to go out somewhere, and now it's pouring so they don't want to, for fear they'll spoil 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 their heads in despair of understanding the details of feminine apparel, he went on. "At least they seemed awful blue about it-didn't have much Christmas stuff in the house, and kind of downhearted, any way-you know"; and the others nodded sympathetically. "Well, my idea if this: We've got the dinner, and no cook. They the cook, and no dinner. I propose to make a grand combina-tion of labor and capital "; and Tommy

swelled with pride, though the others

looked doubtful. "But as I remarked before, we don't know them," protested Dexter. " We can't march boldly down and say, 'Maiden, cook my dinner!'"

"And then," drawled MacRae, you really must remember the feathers. Even if we had been bosom friends for years, it's not likely they'd let us kill a turkey in their front parlor."

Tommy looked hurt, but not discouraged. "I should think," he remarked, aged. plaintively, "that you fellows might have known me long enough to trust me. Don't I always get what I want?'

"I must admit that you generally do," assented Dexter, "but-

"There are no 'buts' in this case," said Tommy. "Do what I tell you and you'll be happy. Mac, you sneak down to their door, and let me know when you hear them all in the parlor. Dex, you take out that fowl. Careful now!" And with many gobbles, squawks, and shrieks of laughter, the scheme began to

Meanwhile, in the flat below, gloom hung heavy.

"Isn't it just too mean?" wailed Nan, as she watched the blinding sheets of water dash themselves against the of much louder warning than was necespavement below.

been laughing like that nearly half an hour, and I wish they'd stop. It makes me feel bluer-why, what's that?" and she bounced to her feet as they all stared stupidly at each other, for a very loud and determined knock had sounded at their door.

"You go, Nan-you're tidiest," said Mary, in a stage whisper that was plainly audible outside; and with one little touch of her fluffy hair and a pull at her collar, Nan obeyed, just as the other girls scuttled into the next room. when she saw who was outside her blue eyes opened wide with astonishment.

"I beg your pardon," the other girls heard a deep voice say pleasantly, "but could I go through your rooms a minute? You see our Christmas dinner is on your fire-escape."

"W-w-what?" exclaimed Nan, while the portieres near her became strangely agitated.

'Yes," went on Tommy, serenely-for it was that wily villain himself-the other boys had refused to come. "It-it got away from us, you see, and flew right down by your windows. I'm awfully sorry to bother you, but if I could go through and get it-

"Why, certainly," said Nan, in a tone "Who ever heard of a sary, for the other girls were already

turkey gobbler, looking as forlorn and wet and bedraggled as a gobbler count 'There," cried Tommy, excitedly, as he

threw up the window with a great deal of unnecessary clatter, "I'm sure to get him now!" and it seemed to sharp yed Nan that she saw a suspicious-looking string jerked hastily into the air.

"Now, you beast-quiet there-let me catch your legs. Miss Lorrimer, would you mind holding that blind open? Steady now, steady-don't flap your wings so-ugh, how wet you are !-have you got something I could wring him out I'm afraid he'll drip all over the house. Thank you-funny, isn't it? A live turkey in a little flat. But that's not the worst of it. You see MacRae's uncle-MacRae's one of my chumspromised to send us a Christmas dinner, so we didn't make any other plans; and now it's come, just as he promised, but all in the raw-vegetables, and cranberries, and mince meat, and this fowl. We're worse off than ever, for we've not a thing in the house, and can't cook what was sent us. I'm very sorry to have bothered you-I'm going down now to have the janitor help me get him ready to cook-and oh, could you tell me what to do with him after he's emptied? I have to fill him up again, don't I? You see we can cook steaks and chops all

right, but we never tried to roast-we're

awfully helpless." Now, if anything will appeal to a woman's heart it is a hungry man who is trying to cook his own dinner, and can't. The girls had been exchanging meaning looks and nods during the latter part of Tom's artistic speech; and when he paused, Mary, as the eldest of the little household, stammered blushingly, We-we'd be only too glad to show you. If you'll bring him down when he's ready, we'll stuff him for you-that is, if you've got the bread"; with a little gasp of dismay as she remembered the muffins. " Bread? Oh, barrels

of it! But"—with well-feigned hesitancywe couldn't bother you, you know. You must have your own

things to get, and-"No," said Mary, flushing scarlet, "we were going out. It will be no trouble; and Nan can make your jelly. She makes very good jelly.'

Tommy beamed upon her like a small sun. "I tell you what," he said, "we'll let you help ook him, if you'll promise to stay and

Maybe you'd better hurry—will it fly any farther, do you think?" and then she minutes later, after the impatient Dexter and MacRae had been brought down, introduced, and informed of the "great and "No," said Tommy, "I am quite sure most unexpected kindness of their neighit will not"; and then, with his most bors," there was such a scurrying up and down stairs, such peals of laughter and exclamations of wonder and dismay from the girls over the strange and awful culinary feats of their guests, that even the grim old panitor smiled to himself as he sat among a fast-growing heap of turkey feathers, and the people in the other flats came into the halls to see what was the matter.

Though served very late, dinner was acknowledged by all mads to be an unrivaled success A trait was over, when on that made the girls gusp with a r and pray for their settled deavn t. hachelor folk a Christmas vening as ... the end or r. t. and parted, at Afres in and comrades flat were safe-Rae and Dex-

fommy, who



Painted by Paul Kane

" Medicine Pipe Stem Carrier."

By permission of E. B. Osler, M. P.

boys; I've got it!"

"Got what—a spell of insanity?"

thunderstorm on Christmas? Only, there irantically preparation isn't any thunder. Mary, if you don't mysterious guest.

"The pounding that piano, I'll eat you." Maybe you'd better

"Well, then, I'll go right on," said Mary, as she strummed out the "Dead March in Saul." "I don't know how else you will get anything to eat. Do you realize that there is nothing but four stale muffins, a pound of butter, and one cold sausage left from breakfast in this I suppose we can toast the house? muffins, and draw lets for the sausage, but-" and her hands dropped disconsolately down on the keyboard with a crash of discord that made Nan jump.

"Maybe we'd better go out after all," said a meek little voice from the sofa. "I'm awfully hungry, and we can't live on candy "; with a disdainful look at the dainty boxes piled on a table.

But Nan was down on her at once with, "Don't be silly, Dora. You know we'd ruin our clothes, and then you and Mary have such colds that it would be simply suicidal. It isn't so bad, for there's milk and coffee, and we can raid the janitor for bread. Wish we knew those boys upstairs. They had two big boxes come a while ago."

"Yes; and just hear what a good time they're having." muttered Dora, as a and then came little exclamations of sperfect roar of laughter swept down prise from the others, for there, again

thunderstorm on Christmas? Only, there frantically preparing to receive this tion is very pressing."

Mary if you don't mysterious guest. "Come right in. "Oh, no!" exclaimed Dora, despite of an animated Christmas dinner before.

winning smile-Tommy's smile was always irresistible: "You are Miss Lorrimer, aren't you?"

"Why, yes," said Nan, "and you---"Oh, I'm just Tommy," answered that individual blandly. "Everybody calls me that "; and he followed Nan to the little dining-room, where the other girls were discovered innocently engaged in

reading. "Miss Bradley, and Miss Dora Bradley," said Nan, solemnly. "Mr.—"and the men had "had the high" in a sweepshe stopped, fully expecting the stranger to fill up the blank, but he did not; no merely smiled, and explained:

"You see, I had to come down to get our dinner—it's out on your fire-escape, suppose—may I look?"

All three girls trooped after him to the kitchen.

"O-oh!" cried Dora, the foremost o through the thin partitions. "They've their window, was huddled a big, li

a table, and To a genius."

The he fe And it When It is c ni On t The fe And th

That

He is but he ployed .-Geniu taking We ta ity we It is than it The s is often We wo

soil, let

In the s

66

deal

get

oking

t me vould

pen?

your

have

out.

the

A

≀ae's **/** 

hat's

ms— nner,

and

but

ran-

owl.

not

cook

to

now

him

all

ever

e're

an's

gry

ner,

irls

ing

ods

art

ch:

ed,

old.

11

e'll

at

he

th

er

"I can't help feeling," murmured Mac-Rae, "that it was kind of mean to fool them so. What a time we had to lower that bird!"

Tommy grinned. "Um," he ejaculated, comfortably, "and the string was so miserably evident. I was sure they'd see it and spot the base deceivers. But after all, it's awful easy to fool a girl!"

With which wise remark he tumbled off to bed, just as a sleepy voice down below came out of the darkness: "Girls, that turkey's wings were clipped and his legs were tied. He couldn't ever have got there alone."

Two little giggles answered from the next room, as another voice announced, "I know-I saw them pull back the string.

There were three giggles this time, and then silence reigned through Bachelor's Glory.- [Munsey's.

#### The Burbankian Version of Swinburn's "A Match,"

The pink is what the rose is, The lily like the phlox I make them grow together, In bright or cloudy weather In fields or flowerful closes, In pot or window-box-The pink is what the rose is, The lily like the phlox.

The pear and the tomato. The pickle and the plum, Now fraternize as brothers, And I have planned some others-I've grown a sweet potato That gives us chewing-gum Paired with the pear-tomato, The pickle and the plum.

With sugar-cane and quinces And water-melon vine I'll grow you cans of jelly Or strands of vermicelli-Such the bohemian minces And calls both fair and fine-With sugar-cane and quinces And water-melon vine.

The pumpkin and the apple, The apricot and peach, Blend in a hybrid, handy To boil to luscious candy, Or can be turned to scrapple, Commingled each with each-The pumpkin and the apple, The apricot and peach,

If burdock leaves were lettuce? If onion tops were rye? But why be speculating? Speak up, and don't stand waiting. Such problems do not fret us-You need not idly sigh: "If burdock leaves were lettuce,

And onion tops were rye!" -Wilbur D. Nesbit, in Harper's Maga-

#### A Christmas Song,

The earth has grown old with its burden of care,

But at Christmas it always is young, The heart of the jewel burns lustrous and

fair. And its soul, full of music, breaks forth

on the air When the song of the angels in sung.

It is coming, old earth, it is coming tonight!

On the snowflakes which cover thy sod, The feet of the Christ-child fall gentle

and white,

And the voice of the Christ-child tells out with delight

That mankind are the children of God. -Phillips Brooks.

He is not only idle who does nothing, but he is idle who might be better em-

ployed.-Socrates. Genius is the transcendent capacity of

taking trouble first of all.—Carlyle. We take out of life much of the qual-

ity we put into it. It is a small soul that expects more

than it is willing to give.

The simple daily round of duty-doing is often the highest service.

We would not plant weed seeds in the soil, let us be careful not to plant them In the soul.

Dear Chatterers,-I have thought, and thought, wondering if there were any message I could give you which had not already become old in numberless Christmas issues of the past, but-well, they say it is hard to think originally in the twentieth century, and probably it is. Perhaps it would be more true to say

The Ingle Nook world that will, to it, ring original.

You may think a thought, and to you that thought may be quite original. Give it to the world, however, and twenty chances to one a score of voices could, if they would, cry out, "Why that has been said by so-and-so, and soand-so, and so-and-so.

But, to our subject. After all, nothing original or otherwise can be said which, at this time of the year, can begin to hold place with the old "Merry Christmas to you!"-The good cheer of it! that it is hard to give anything to the The unselfishness of it! Above all, the

universality of it !-proving that, for one day, at least, we are, every one of us, unselfish, thinking more for others than for ourselves. I don't think the monstrosity exists who, on Christmas Day, thinks more of his or her own 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 charms to know that over all the world 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. If you, whether rich or poor, have had a share in creating this brightening ray, be sure it will shine back into your own

And now let me wish each one of you 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 all, it is that we may each one of us be able to extend the spirit of Christmas, the spirit of unselfishness, on past the Christmas day, and throughout every day of the whole year.

DAME DURDEN.

#### Answer to Jack's Wife.

SUITABLE NAMES FOR FARM HOMES

A-Single-word names:

(1) Family names (these are perhaps the least appropriate of all names, as a change of owner makes necessary a change of name).

(2) The family name combined with other words, as "Wood-holm," "Dentonia Park'' (Denton-ia), etc.

(3) Names of places, as "Queenston Heights," "Chelsea," etc.

(4) Simply single words, as "The Retreat," "Waverley," "The Maples," "The Cedars," "Heart's-ease," "Roadend."

B-Combination names (to be used in connection with other words, as "Burn-

(1) Words that may be substituted for the word farm:

Croft-a very small farm. Grange-a farm or the dwelling of a

farmer. Park-extensive pasture and woodland

surrounding a mansion. Field-cleared open country.

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 large or grand building, especially one with many towers.

Cottage-a small residence. Home-one's dwelling place.

3) Suitable for hil

Crest-the top of a hill. Hill-a high piece of land.

Mount or mountain-very high land. Brae-a hillside.

Bank-high land. Cairn-high, stony ground (really a

pile of stones). Scaur or scar-a cliff or precipice.

Cliff-a high, steep bank.

Fell-a barren or stony hill. Gill or ghyll-a ravine in a hill.

Glen, dale, vale, dell, and valley, all mean-a depression between two hills.

(4) Suitable for shady or wooded

places: 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 riverside.

Plain-level land without trees

Prairie-large area of level or slightlyrolling land without trees.

Lea-a meadow, or grassy place. (6) Names for streams, or bodies of

water:

Lake—a large body of water. Pond—a small body of water.

Mere—a small lake or pond.

uned:

Beck, burn, brook, creek—all small streams.

Rapid or fall—a stream running over

steep places. (7) Adjectives and adverbs commonly



Painted by F.M.Knowles, R.C.A. By permission of the artist. "The Poppy-Summer (Decorative panel.)

#### The Rock-a-by Lady,

The Rock-a-By Lady from Hushaby Street Comes stealing, comes creeping; The poppies they hang from her head to her feet, And each has a dream that is tiny and fleet-She bringeth the poppies to you, my sweet, When she findeth you sleeping!

There is one little dream of a beautiful drum-

Rub-a-dub! it goeth; There is one little dream of a big sugar-plum,

And, lo! thick and fast the other dreams come, Of pop-guns that bang, and tin tops that hum, And a trumpet that bloweth!

And dollies peep out of those wee little dreams With laughter and singing; And boats go a-floating on silvery streams,

And the stars peek-a-boo with their own misty gleams, And up, and up, where the Mother Moon beams, The fairies go winging!

Would you dream all these dreams that are tiny and fleet? They'll come to you sleeping;

So shut the two eyes that are weary, my sweet, For the Rock-a-By Lady from Hushaby Street, With poppies that hang from her head to her feet, Comes stealing; comes creeping.

Ward (towards). View and ken mean the same. Side, rest.

Names of trees—oak, elm, rowan (mountain-ash).

Names of flowers—rose.

Names of plants—fern, rosemary.

Names of birds—robin, raven, rook.

Middlesex Co., Ont. ZUELIKA.

### A Sensible Letter Re Oui "Topics."

Dear Dame Durden,-If you still have room for a few thoughts on the "Love" subject of Oct. 4th issue, I would like to say a little about it. The writer (evidently a man) takes a very small minority to represent a whole class. There are women silly enough to think that that which they have or choose, whether it be husband, home, child, gown or dog, is better than any similar article belonging to another. These women usually have husbands as silly and conceited as themselves. But a sensible woman never sets her husband on a pedestal to admire him. She realizes his faults as keenly as she does her own, and as faithfully tries to overcome them. If he is noble, strong and brave, she comforts and cheers him in the dark moments that come to all, and her sympathy is the sweetest praise that ever comes. Look at the lives of Mrs. Gladstone and Mrs. Chamberlain, and hundreds of others. But if he is fearful and timid, then is she strong with words of encouragement and inspiration, to strengthen and uplift. No married life is without some discord, but "discord is harmony not understood." We need not lose our personality, even if "the man shall be the head of the woman," but a strong, pure mind will influence all who come in contact with it.

And, now, as to "Miss Darlington," surely she must have visited only the heathen Indians when in Canada, for I am fairly well acquainted in several widely-separated townships, and, out of the hundreds of women I know of in those townships, only five ever do outdoor work, beyond the helping with milking in busy seasons, doing a little gardening and attending to feeding of poultry. The great majority of farm women, nowadays, have a much easier time than their mothers had. Spinning and weaving are lost arts, knitting is almost forgotten, and sewing is, now, frequently done by dressmakers and makers of readymade clothing. I know dozens of men who always do the churning, and many who always run the washer, and a few who actually do all the washing. In this neighborhood, bakers' bread is used in almost every house; butchers' meat has taken the place of the home-cured, while dried fruits are unknown. In fact, as someone else has already said, "The farmers work much harder than their wives do." Although I have always lived among farmers, I have yet to find a really industrious woman with a lazy husband; but I do know some very hardworking men whose wives, if not lazy,

As for the raisers of large families where are they? And, when you find them, do you not usually find a kind loving husband and father who helps his wife to bear her burden of care? If our farmers' wives would be content to live as farmers' wives should, instead of copying the wealthy city women in every possible way, they would be happier and more contented, and, if the large families come, be thankful for them, for the three greatest blessings on earth are good health, a good husband, and many children. She who has all of these should ask nothing of the world but a chance to live and work for those she loves, and, though the work is hard while the babies are small, the time soon comes when they are a comfort and no longer a burden. In the majority of cases, where women have hard lives to live, they make them so by unnecessary scrubbing and cleaning, ironing every little rag, doing a great deal of fancy cooking, having lace curtains on every window, carpet on every floor, fril's and tucks on every possible garment, and so on, ad infinitum, ad nauseam. Such people deserve to be tired, for they keep everyone about them in that state.

By the way, did Miss Darlington come out on a "home-seekers' excursion," and go back to England still "miss"?

Just a word to Canadian,-Are you quite sure you compare people in similar circumstances? Can a farmer, who cannot get decent outdoor help, nor pay the wages if he could get it, afford to keep hired help in the house at the wages asked these days? If farmers' wives would live more simply, spend less time on fine clothes, fancywork and pink teas, and, instead, spend their time in reading useful books, or in outdoor work, and not be ashamed of any honest occupation, but, rather, feel that the most disgraceful thing in the world is trying to live up to appearances we cannot afford. then we would all be much more contented and much happier women.

Perhaps the day will come when we will have in every district co-operative creameries, bakeries, laundries, boarding-houses for help, and so on. Then our women will be able to sit down and fold their hands, and sigh for the good old days when there was something to keep one from dying of ennui, and the husband will work a little harder, and pay the bills, and think what a sweet little wife he has—always so clean and tidy.

FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER.
Middlesex Co.

CLAPP'S KIND OF AN AUDIENCE. Senator Moses E. Clapp. of Minnesota, made a speech at Erin Corners, in his

His audience was very unfriendly. They howled at the gigantic Clapp, laughed at him, threw things at him and made it

him, threw things at him and made it most uncomfortable.

Finally, Clapp stopped and looked at the chairman.

"Don't mind them, Mose," said the chairman. "Go right ahead. They're nothing but, loafers and rowdies. None of the decent people would come."

### Bob, Son of Battle,

By ALFRED OLLIVANT.

[Serial rights secured by "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."]

CHAPTER XVI.

The Black Killer.

That, as James Moore had predicted, was the first only of a long succession of such solitary crimes.

Those who have not lived in a desolate country like that about the Muir Pike, where sheep are paramount and every other man engaged in the profession pastoral, can barely imagine the sensation aroused. In marketplace, tavern, or cottage, the subject of conversation was always the latest sheep-murder and the yet-undetected criminal.

Sometimes there would be a lull, and the shepherds would begin to breathe more freely. Then there would come a stormy night, when the heavens were voiled in the cloak of crime, and the wind moaned fitfully over meres and marches, and another victim would be added to the lengthening list.

It was always such black nights, nights of wind and weather, when no man would be abroad, that the murderer chose for his bloody work; and that was how he became known from the Red Screes to the Muir Pike as the Black Killer. In the Daleland they still call a wild, wet night "A Black Killer's night"; for they say: "His ghaist'll be oot the night."

There was hardly a farm in the country-side but was marked with the seal of blood. Kenmuir escaped, and the Grange; Rob Saunderson at the Holt, and Tupper at Swinsthwaite; and they were about the only lucky ones.

As for Kenmuir, Tammas declared with a certain grim pride: "He knows better'n to coom wheer Th' Owd Un be." Whereat M'Adam was taken with a fit of internal spasms, rubbing his knees and cackling insanely for a half-hour afterward. And as for the luck of the Grange—well, there was a reason for that too, so the Dalesmen said.

Though the area of crime stretched from the Black Water to Grammochtown, twenty odd mfles, there was never a sign of the perpetrator. The Killer did his bloody work with a thoroughness and a devilish cunning that defied detection.

It was plain that each murder might be set down to the same agency. Each was stamped with the same unmistakable sign-manual: one sheep killed, its throat torn into red ribands, and the others untouched.

It was at the instigation of Parson Leggy that the squire imported a bloodhound to track the Killer to his doom. Set on at a fresh-killed carcase at the One Tree Knowe, he carried the Line a distance in the direction of the Muir Pike: then was thrown out by a little bustling beck, had never acknowledged the scent again. Afterward he became

unmanageable, and could be no further utilized. Then there was talk of inducing Tommy Dobson and his Fack to come over from Eskdale, but that came to nothing. The Master of the Border Hunt lent a couple of foxhounds, who effected nothing; and there were a hundred other attempts and as many failures. Jim Mason set a cunning trap or two, and caught his own bob-tailed tortoise-shell and a terrible wigging from his missus; Ned Hoppin sat up with a gun two nights over a new-slain victim; and Londesley of the Home Farm poisoned a carcase. But the Killer never returned to the kill, and went about in the midst of them all, carrying on his infamous traffic and laughing up his sleeve.

In the mean while the Dalesmen raged and swore vengeance; their impotence, their unsuccess, and their losses heating their wrath to madness. And the bitterest sting of it all lay in this: that though they could not detect him, they were nigh to positive as to the culprit.

Many a time was the Black Killer named in low-voiced conclave; many a time did Long Kirby, as he stood in the Border Ram and watched M'Adam and the Terror walking down the High, nudge Jim Mason and whisper:

"Theer's the Killer—oneasy be his grave!" To which practical Jim always made the same retort:

 $^{\prime\prime}$  Ay, theer's the Killer; but wheer's the proof ?  $^{\prime\prime}$ 

And therein lay the crux. There was scarcely a man in the country-side who doubted the guilt of the Tailless Tyke; but, as Jim said, where was the proof? They could but point to his well-won nickname; his evil notoriety; say that, magnificent sheep-dog as he was, he was known even in his work as a rough handler of stock; and lastly remark significantly that the Grange was one of the few farms that had so far escaped unscathed. For with the belief that the Black Killer was a sheep-dog they held it as an article of faith that he would in honor spare his master's flock.

There may, indeed, have been prejudice in their judgment. For each had his private grudge against the Terror; and high every man bore on his own person, or his clothes, or on the body of his dog, the mark of that huge savage.

Proof?
"Why, he near killed ma Lassie!"

cries Londesley.
"And he did kill the Wexer!"

"And Wan Tromp!"

"And see pore old Wenus!" says John Swan, and pulls out that fair Amazon, battered almost past recognition, but a warrioress still.

"That's Red Wull—bloody be his end!"
"And he laid ma Rasper by for nigh
three weeks!" continues Tupper, pointing to the yet-unhealed scars on the neck
of the big bobtail. "See thisey—his
work."

"And look here!" cries Saunderson, exposing a ragged wound on Shep's throat; "thot's the Terror—black be his fa'!"

"Ay," says Long Kirby with an oath;



A Day's Catch: Hollow Lake Lake of Bays-Ontario Highlands. On Grand Total Parts

MICKO SAFETY & N

"th

wate
Th
room
road
pat-I
proad
little
In
has :
at th
lips
rumb
An
a ree

grum
passi
The
grinn
scrut:
fore t

Mea
unsus
had (
time
in th

reaso

old s

and l

passe

to blo

sarcas

Old

Sylve

.. I

hae I

plied,

giggli not e. ever, " A Black  $^{\prime\prime}$  W earnes or gr howev of spe Davi father the ol change warfal enmity other more calmly For the al

lieved

iather

might

Moore

Kenmu

Yet

speakir

deceive

alone

ing u

windov

the m
dropped
control
work, ;
It wi
the fac
the hai
head;
slow, r
the sto
vengear
stood s
length
that the
Stealth
they re
and on

fore the wandered they dwell drew in Maggi Knowin, was in silence, should in And in man sur

when, c

movable watched An he 1866

irther

induc-

ack to

it came

Border

a hun-

my fail-

rap or

ed tor-

g from with a

victim:

Farm

r never

out in

n his

up hi

raged

otence,

neating

bitter-

that

they

lprit.

Killer

ny a

in the

and

nudge

be his

lways

heer's

who

Гуkе ;

roof?

l-won

that.

was

rough

sig-

of the un-the

held

ould

udice

his

and

i, or

dog,

1 11

gni-

1!"

nigh

int-

ieck

his

son

who

do."
"Yes," says Tammas. "Yo' jest

watch!" The old man slips out of the taproom; and in another moment from the road without comes a heavy, regular patpat-pat, as of some big creature approaching, and, blending with the sound, little shuffling footsteps.

In an instant every dog in the room has risen to his feet and stands staring at the door with sullen, glowing eyes lips wrinkling, bristles rising, throats

An unsteady hand fumbles at the door; a reedy voice calls, "Wullie, come here!" and the dogs move away, surly, to either side the fireplace, tails down, ears back, grumbling still; the picture of cowed passion

Then the door opens; Tammas enters, grinning; and each, after a moment's scrutiny, resumes his former position before the fire.

Meanwhile over M'Adam, seemingly all unsuspicious of these suspicions, a change had come. Whether it was that for the time he heard less of the best sheep-dog in the North, or for some more occult reason, certain it is that he became his old self. His tongue wagged as gayly and bitterly as ever; and hardly a night passed but he infuriated Tammas almost to blows with his innuendoes and insidious sarcasms.

Old Jonas Maddox, one evening at the Sylvester Arms, inquired of him what his notion was as to identity of the Killer.

" I hae ma suspicions, Mr. Maddox; I hae ma suspicions," the little man replied, cunningly wagging his head and giggling. But more than that they could not elicit from him. A week later, how-effect. ever, to the question:

Black Killer, Mr. M'Adam?"

"Why black?" the little man asked earnestly; "why black mair than whiteor gray, we'll say?" Luckily for him, however, the Dalesmen are slow of wit as of speech.

David, too, marked the difference in his father, who nagged at him now with all the old spirit. At first he rejoiced in the change, preferring this outward and open warfare to that aforetime stealthy But soon he almost wished the other back; for the older he grew the more difficult did he find it to endure

calmly these everlasting bickerings. For one reason he was truly glad of the altered condition of affairs; he believed that, for the nonce at least, his father had abandoned any ill designs he might have cherished against James Moore; those sneaking night-visits to Kenmuir were, he hoped, discontinued.

Yet Maggie Moore, had she been on speaking terms with him, could have undeceived him. For, one night, when alone in the kitchen, on suddenly looking up, she had seen to her horror a dim, moonlike face glued against the window-pane. In the first mad panic of the moment she almost screamed, and dropped her work; then-a true Moorecontrolled herself and sat feigning to work, yet watching all the while.

It was M'Adam, she recognized that: the face pale in its framework of black; the hair lying dank and dark on his forehead; and the white eyelids blinking, slow, regular, horrible. She thought of the stories she had heard of his sworn vengeance on her father, and her heart stood still, though she never moved. At length with a gasp of relief she discerned that the eyes were not directed on her. Stealthily following their gaze, she saw they rested on the Shepherds' Trophy; and on the Cup they remained fixed immovable, while she sat motionless and watched.

An hour, it seemed to her, elapsed before they shifted their direction, and wandered round the room. For a second they dwelt upon her; then the face withdrew into the night.

Maggie told no one what she had seen. Knowing well how terrible her father was in anger, she deemed it wiser to keep silence. While as for David M'Adam. she should never speak to him again !

And not for a moment did that young man surmise whence his father came when, on the night in question, M'Adam returned to the Grange, chuckling to him-David was growing of late accustomed to these fits of sile t, unprovoked merriment; and when his father began pass from the summer sky.

"the tykes love him nigh as much as we giggling and muttering to Red Wull, at first he paid no heed.

'He! he! Wullie. Aiblins we'll heat him yet. There's many a slip twixt Cup and lip-ch. Wullie, he! he!" And he made allusion to the flourishing of the wicked and their fall; ending always with the same refrain: "He! he! Wullie Aiblins we'll beat him yet.'

In this strain he continued until David, his patience exhausted, asked roughly:

"What is't yo' mumblin' aboot? Wha is it yo'll heat, you and yer Wullie?

The lad's tone was as contemptuous as his words. Long ago he had cast aside any semblance of respect for his father.

M'Adam only rubbed his knees and gig-

Hark to the dear lad, Wullie! Listen hoo pleasantly he addresses his auld dad!" Then turning on his son, and leering at him: "Wha is it, ye ask? Wha should it be but the Black Killer? Wha else is there I'd be wushin' to hurt?"

"The Black Killer!" echoed the boy, and looked at his father in amazement.

Now David was almost the only man in Wastrel-dale who denied Red identity with the Killer. "Nay," he said once; "he'd kill me, given half a chance, but a sheep-no." Yet, though himself of this opinion, he knew well what the talk was, and was astonished accordingly at his father's remark.

"The Black Killer, is it? What d'you know o' the Killer?" he injuired.

"Why black, I wad ken? Why black?" the little man asked, leaning forward in his chair.

Now David, though repudiating in the village Red Wull's complicity with the crimes, at home was never so happy as when casting cunning innuendoes to that

'What would you have him then?'' he 'And what are yo' thinkin' o' this asked. "Red, yaller, muck-dirt color?" -and he stared significantly at the Tailless Tyke, who was lying at his master's The little man ceased rubbing his knees and eyed the boy. David shifted uneasily beneath that  $\dim$ , persistent

> "Well?" he said at length, gruffly. The little man giggled, and his two

thin hands took up their task again. 'Aiblins his puir auld doited fool of a dad kens mair than the dear lad thinks for, ay, or wushes-eh, Wullie, he! he! " "Then what is it you do know, or think yo' know?' David asked irritably.

The little man nodded and chuckled. Naethin' ava, laddie, naethin' worth the mention. Only aiblins the Killer'll be caught afore sae lang.

David smiled incredulously, wagging his head in offensive scepticism.

'Yo'll catch him yo'self, I s'pose, you and yer Wullie? Tak' a chair on to the Marches, whistle a while, and when the Killer comes, why! pit a pinch o' salt

upon his tail-if he has one. At the last words, heavily punctuated by the speaker, the little man stopped

his rubbing as though shot. "What wad ye mean by that? asked softly.

"What wad I?" the boy replied. "I dinna ken for sure," the little man answered; "and it's aiblins just as well for you, dear lad "-in fawning accents-"that I dinna." He began rubbing and giggling afresh. "It's a gran' thing, Wullie, to ha' a dutiful son; a shairp lad wha has no silly sense o' shame aboot sharpenin' his wits at his auld dad's expense. And yet, despite oor faceticus lad there, aiblins we will ha' a hand in the Killer's catchin', you and I, Wulliehe! he!" And the great dog at his feet wagged his stump-tail in reply.

Davil rose from his chair and walked across the room to where his father sat. 'If yo' know sic a mighty heap," he shouted, "happen yo'll just tell me what yo' do know

M'Adam stopped stroking Red Wull's massive head, and looked up.

Tell ye? Ay, wha should I tell if not ma dear David? Tell? Ay, I'll tell ye this "-with a sudden snarl of hitterness-" that you'd be the vairy last person I wad tell."

(To be continued.)

Cheerfulness is contagious—"give it"

to as many as you can. Everyday trails should be as lightly regarded as the clouds that so quickly



It goes famously well with cold Turkey, Duck or Goose. It is just sweet beef, boneless and wasteless, with a fine meaty flavor. Tender and tasty. It needs no preparation. Just open the tin and serve. Clark's Corned Beef is just what you want to make the turkey or goose go farther and taste better.

WM. CLARK, Mfr., Montreal, Que.

### TASTY BREAKFAST DISH

Is made in a few moments from "FIVE ROSES" BREAKFAST FOOD, the leader of all cereal foods. It is made from the most nourishing portions of the Highest Grade Manitoba Wheat, is easy to prepare, is tasty and appetizing, and is liked by young and old. In addition, it is economical—a 6-lb. bag costing you not over 30 cents at your grocer's. The best food for growing children or grown men and women, irrespective of age.

Ask your grocer for a bag to-day.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED.

### A Postage Stamp Can Follow You

almost anywhere. We can reach you with our instruction wherever the postage stamp can go. We have students in Canada from Sydney to Victoria, students in the United States, and students in far-off South Africa and New Zealand. Why can't

Use this coupon to ask for information. Draw a line through the course wanted, clip out and send with your name and address plainly written. If you are interested in something not mentioned below, write and tell us.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Complete Commercial, Chartered Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Complete Commercial, Chartered Accountancy, Auditing, Advanced Bookkeeping, Advertising, Journalism, Agriculture, Stock Raising, Poultry Raising, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Drawing Civil Service, Public School Course, High School Course, High School Entrance Matriculation Teachers' Certificates (any province), Special English, Musical Composition and Arrangement, Canadian Literature. Note.—Instruction in any single subject of any course. Name what you want.

F. A., 13/12/06

The Home Correspondence School of Canada (Limited), 603 Temple Building, Toronto, Canada.

IN CONSOLIDATION WITH THE CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, LIMITED.

FOR SALE

115 acres, 3 miles from the City of Brantford, 4 miles from the town of Paris, in the Township of Brantford, Co of Brant. This is one of the best farm in the county. Clay loam, rolling enough to make it self-draining. First-class two-story brick house of 10 rooms; outbuildings all new; cattle barn, 40 x64; modern stables, with water in every stall; horse barn, 50 x 26; pigpen 28 x 50; implement shed, 54 x 28; a never-failing spring; a large orchard; farm is well fenced. For further particulars apply to T. A. COX, Box 71, Brantford, Ont.

T. A. COX, Box 71, Brantford, Ont.

FUJI WICKC

### A Proven Cure for the Kidneys

SPLENDID RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE COMBINED ACTION OF

### DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

When kidney disease does not arise from exposure to a draft or chilling of the body, it is usually developed gradually as a result of liver and bowel disorders.

It is because of the intimate and dependent relation of the liver, kidneys and bowels that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure diseases of the kidneys when mere kidney medicines fail.

By quickening the action of the liver and bowels, this treatment immediately lessens the work of the kidneys, and at the same time restores their natural vigor. In this way the most serious and complicated diseases of the kidneys are thoroughly cured.

Pains in the back, scanty, high-colored urine, pain and smarting when passing water, headache and dizziness, loss of flesh, dropsical swelling and shortness of breath, are some of the symptoms of deranged kidneys.

Bright's Disease is the natural outcome of neglect, and hence the wisdon of curing or preventing kidney derangements by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Thousands have testified to the satisfaction with which this treatment was used. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

# **Electrolysis**



Superfluous Hair

Moles, Warts, Birthmark, Ruptured

Yeins, Etc.,

IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT-it reliable, endorsed by physicians, and skilfully and scientifically applied has proved itself a positive method for permanently and harmlessly removing these troubles.

#### **WE INVITE LADIES**

afflicted to call or write us for particulars. Avoid incompetent quacks; they scar the face and fail to cure. We've had 14 years' experience in treating these and other defects of the face, hair, hands feet and figure. Send, call or 'phone N. 1666 for descriptive booklet "F."

Graham Dermatological Institute 502 Church St., TORONTO.

## Every Boy and Girl

REAL SILVER WATCH

Handsome Gold Ring FREE for Xmas.

We will send you 28 Picture Stories, comprising over 200 highly-colored comic pictures for 15 cents. They will give you and your friends hours of fun, and we will she wyon how you can get the above handsome presents for a Xmas gift. Write at once, or you will be Address

THE MAIL-FIT CLOTHING COMPANY Mount Royal Ave., Montreal, Can.

Knowing what it is to suffer the tortures of fe male weakness. I have decided to send free to every suffering lady 10 days treatment of a sim Knowing what it is to days' treatment of a sim nle home remedy that completely cured me of female diseases of the worst kind, Send your name and address to-day and be cured.

MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

#### \$12 WOMAN'S SUITS, \$5

Suits to \$15. Cloaks, raincoats, skirts and waists at mauu-acturers' prices. Send for samples and fashions. hoturers' prices. Send for samples and ramand.
Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 27 London, Cau.

### Her Christmas Gift,

Luellen Frayne slipped the cover from the new magazine with a vivid consciousness of how eagerly the husband whom she had buried the day before would have torn off that cover, how feverishly his thin fingers would have run down the table of contents. She had taken his death very quietly, much as she had loved him; his four years of consumption, with the frequent alarming hemorrhages, had made his going at last seem almost like a tale that had been told many times. Yet as she threw the cover into the ash-scuttle by the kitchen stove and sat down by the window, she was seeing the glow fade from his face as he dropped the magazine after finding miration had always gone out to what that his name was not there, she was hearing the catch of his breath, and she caught her own breath with a sigh that was nearly a sob. She gazed intently past the snow-covered bushes of her yard, toward the village street. It was strange that the magazine that had accepted his story four years ago, paying for it then, had never published it. Yes, that was strange, but how much stranger that she, she who had loved Henry Frayne from the time when they went to school together, should have found it impossible to crush down a sense of relief each month of those four years, even though the shadow of disappointment on his face had made her heart ache. His stories, a few of which had found publication in the newspapers and fifth-rate magazines, had been a great trial to her, so maudlinly sentimental, so untrue to life, did they seem. She had endured the stories in their humble setting, but when the great event in the life of Henry Frayne, postmaster of Beryville, came to him, the acceptance by a moderatelyattractive magazine of one of the many, many stories he sent out, his wife had been daunted. How could she bear to see well-printed, well-illustrated, made glaring, the nonsense that was not really

This question came to her even now. The terror had always been with her that he might write something about the death of a baby. Once, in The Farmer's Wife's Journal, he had had a story where a man and his wife talked about how they would feel if their child should die. It was after reading that story that Luellen Frayne said the only harsh words that she ever spoke to her husband. "I've been a goose," she had said, "not to have put up better with our having no children-we might have talked like those-fools." The words came back to her now, as she sat in the growing darkness. How could she have said them? The old, old cry of the bereaved broke from her-" If I had you back, if you were here once more!" And yet even now she shivered as she took up the magazine. Suppose that the story should be here. Suppose that the men and women in it should say the mawkish things that Henry, her Henry, was himself so far above saying or feelher formula: bering, however, as she did so, that Emily Evans, the one college girl of the village, had suggested that the story might not appear till proofs had been sent to Mr. Frayne. That was a comfort, for it probably would not be here now. Yet she would go down the page. Then she dropped the magazine as if stung. "Darius and His Daughter-A Story.-By Henry Frayne." The words were before her, and fear was swept away by tenderness. "Henry, Henry," she cried aloud, "Your story is here!" "Did you say 'come'? I wa'n't quite sure. My, how it blows!" The neighbor, Mrs. Hutt, struggled in at the side door. "This is a Christmas eve!" Mrs. Frayne rose to place a chair near the stove for her visitor, and the magazine fell from her lap. Mrs. Hutt

caught it as it fell. "That's what I have come about," she cried, a note of softness in the great and Henry had laid their criss for each voice that usually matched well her other. She laid the megazine on it. great, burly figure. "I couldn't wait to get it said to you, Miz' Frayne. No, I ain't goin' to sit down. I jest ran sudden yearning for the ray selzed begover to say it; I had to say it. Say. She picked the magazi to reason and more though you found the magazine back in the certainty that he we the cover, I pulled it out the night I that she could not was was down here making coffee and biscuit day for this gift, she as saed the has -pulled it out jest to pass the time zine at "Darius and His Daughter

while the biscuit was brownin', and I let the first batch burn up! This is what I got to say, Miz' Frayne-it was a light let in on me, a big light, about Henry Frayne, that's what it was! I was plenty sorry he was dead, but sorry because he was the husband of the best neighbor I ever had, and a little too be cause he was an obligin' enough post master. But, oh, Miz' Frayne, when 'I read that story I was sorry he was dead. sorry Henry Frayne was gone. There! you don't want comp'ny yet-I won't sit down. Good-by, and a happy -no, I don't mean that, I mean a bearable Christmas to you!"

When the visitor had swept out, Mrs. Frayne dropped back into her chair, trembling. She was herself a woman of some education, yet her strongest adshe called "sure enough good sense, and that was the sort of sense Mrs. Hutt possessed. "She liked it-it could not have been silly!" She picked up the magazine and held it close to her jumping heart. Then doubt assailed her No, she must not rest on Mrs. Hutt's dictum; she must read the story for herself. She lighted her lamp, but as she did so there came another knock at her door.

'Why, Emily!" she said to the new visitor, " in all this snow and wind!" The girl who entered threw back her shook the hood of it from her "Yes, it is I. I haven't seen you this Christmas vacation except-except yesterday."

She paused, out of breath from her rapid running through the wind. She looked with her great brown eyes full of unspoken words of comfort at the slim little figure by her in its black gown. Mrs. Frayne put up her hand to the girl's shoulder.

"How big you are, Emily!" she said. "Oh, I am terribly big," said the girl. She laid her large, firm hand on Mrs. Frayne's thin fingers, held them pressed to her shoulder. The firm pressure, the lovely and loving look in the brown eyes, made Mrs. Frayne, in her dread of breaking down, say hastily, "And your cheeks are just as round

and red as ever, Emily." "Yes, and nose just as tilted up as ever, Mrs. Frayne—it is the worst nose at Wellesley! But, Mrs. Frayne—oh will you let me speak of his story? read it on the train coming home."

"I have not read it yet," said Mrs Frayne. She looked into the girl's eyes tremulously

"Then keep it till to-morrow," cried the girl, "for a Christmas gift from him! Oh, such a Christmas gift! Mrs. Frayne, you know I have had such a lot of courses in English Literature, and Composition too, at Wellesley. Well, that story shamed me so, shamed me for the way I have got to caring for technic and all that. Why, that story had a soul! Oh, Mrs. Frayne, of course it is terrible he is gone—but he had such a hard time with the cough, and what a Christmas gift he has left you!

The great, sturdy young creature drew Mrs. Frayne's stiff, half-resisting figure "Henry was all right, all right." She impulsively into her arms for a second opened the magazine resolutely, remem- then caught up her cape from the floor. impulsively into her arms for a second, "I have not known how to put it," she said, "but-oh, I am so glad you have that story for to-morrow to comfort you. It makes me dare to say 'happy Christmas' to you. Good-bye.

Again Mrs. Frayne sat down, trem bling. She thought, vaguely and con fusedly, of her two visitors, a sort of comfort coming to her from the bigness the burliness, of them both. "Not the build of women to like foolishness," sithought. Then she prepared her test and with the refreshment from it came more definite ideas. Emily's widowed mother was deemed the most sensible woman in the village, and Lunly was like that mother in some ways. Her judgment, despite the remainer in her nature, was surely wert's something After the few dishes were worked, Mrs Frayne pulled near to the store the little table on which every Christmas eve she

"I'll read it to-morrow, as soon as the work is done up," she . . . . Then a She picked the magazi i

### The Ideal Life Company

furnishes absolutely perfect protection to its policyholders at the lowest possible cost.



measures fully up to this high ideal. (a) Because it holds a higher reserve than the Government standard

calls for, and (b) Because the blue books show that it has the lowest expense ratio to total income of any Canadian life company.

> Insurance in Force. \$47,000,000.

> > Assets over \$10,000,000. Surplus over \$1,200,000.

Head Office: Waterloo, Ont.



\$15 WINTER SUITS, \$6.95

We make ladies' tailored suits. Our leader is a Vicuna cloth (dull finish similar to broadcloth) in Black, Navy, Dark Green, Dark Grey, Seal Brown and Fawn. It is a \$15.00 tailored suit. We, the makers, offer it direct to you from our factory at \$6.95. We sell hundreds of these suits. The Jacket has a tight-fitting back with two straps down front and back. Lined throughout, wadded and padded. The skirt is 7 gors.

CLOAK shown comes 48 inches long. Two tailored straps in front and back. Velvet trimmed collar and cuffs. Lined yoke, loose back. Comes in light Grey, medium or dark Suiting Tweed at \$6, equal to a \$12 cloak. Same shade tweed in heavy Cloaking Tweeds, \$8.50, equal to \$15 cloak. Same style in black Cheviot, \$6.50.

WAIST is made with a box pleat in centre and a box pleat on each side with a group of





Sewing Machines trial. We send out all machines on 20 days' free trial before we ask trial. you to accept or pay for them. If not sat-isfactory, send them back at our expense. We sell a 5 drawer drop-head sewing ma-

drop-head sewing ma-chine, handsome oak oattern, guaranteed for 20 years, sells for \$21.50; nachines with ball bearings and extra fine wood-work cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sewing-machine satalogue, fully explaining our different styles, free. Write for it to day. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.



Wedding invitations, Wedding Anneuncements, Visiting Cards.

Latest styles Latest type. Prompt attention to mail orders.

the London Print to h Lithe. Co. 



the

pro

1866

RANC Co.

.95

D

she began the story, it seemed to her that Henry was standing, as he so often used to stand, by the stove, thinking. dreaming, while she read or sewed.

Half an hour later she dropped the magazine. All these years, all the years since she had sat across the aisle from Henry Frayne in the academy study-hall, she had kept one secret from him, the secret of her passionate devotion to the crotchety old father whom everyone, even. The cricket sing, Henry, laughed at; and all these years Henry had understood that father as even she had not understood him. soul in that story," Emily Evans had said. Yes, the soul of Abner Pettett! Darius and His Daughter?" Abner Pettett and Luellen, it ought to be-and Luellen sobbed her gratitude to her husband not only for knowing what lay behind the vagaries of her father, but for knowing what the daughter had so carefully hidden, her own great devotion to the soul of Abner Pettett. Emily Evans had dared to wish her a happy Christmas. "It would be, it would be," Mrs. Frayne sobbed, "if I could just say thank you' to him for my gift! Why, for once he hit it true, true-there ain't a word of mush in it—it's Pa, and it's me!-Oh, but I am tired!

With the wave of exhaustion came reaction from passionate gratitude. Henry was still near; she felt his presence .-[Harper's.

#### The Lengthening Period of Youth.

(Dr. A. E. Gibson, in the Medical Brief.)

It may seem strange to us, though the fact nevertheless remains, that the veterans of the grand army of Napoleon, weighed down by age and glory, were men of whom few had passed their thirty-fifth year! It was a time of rash and short living, with an early age and no overtures of real youth—a time when we find Thackeray ridiculing De Florac for holding claims on being still a young man at the age of thirty-five! The unmistakable tendency of our time to rejuvenate life, and to prolong or rather to vanquish age, is placing its stamp on every event of individual exist-The average man of to-day carries the spirit and power of youthinto an age which a century ago was regarded as bordering on the shady side of existence. The buoyancy and vigor characteristic of our present middle-aged man make it, in most cases, extremely difficult to approach any fair degree of accuracy in determining the age of a person passing along the ascension scale between forty and fifty-five. And what is said of man refers, of course, in equal, if not in still more accentuated degree. to woman. One of the causes of this remarkable arrest of old age lies undoubtedly in the increasing indulgence of our time in healthy outdoor sports, with business and routine interests to the polar regions. wall, and give up one's self without scruple or narrow-minded conventional bird and turned it loose restraint to the spirit of the sport, undoubtedly tends to liberate forces of blizzardly air, flew like an arrow over original pristine strength.

#### Recipes.

Vanilla Cookies.-()ne cup sugar, & cup been awaiting so anxiously. butter, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons milk, 2 soft as can be handled.

molasses, 1 cup buttermilk, 1 cup raisins, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon spices, 2 "Five Roses" flour. Bake in This cake will keep well, and is all the better for being a week old at least.

One day Dumas was entertained by a pompous parvenu, who took him over the country house. In the center of the park was a tiny pond, which the owner proudly called "the lake." "Last month a man called on me." the host remarked in an important voice, "and was drowned in that lake." "That man was a flatterer," replied Dumas.

### Ike Walton's Prayer,

I crave, dear Lord,

No boundless hoard Of gold and gear; Nor jewels fine,

Nor lands, nor kine, Nor treasure-heaps of anything. Let but a little but be mine,

Where at the hearthstone I may hear

And have the shine Of one glad woman's eyes to make "A For my poor sake

Our simple home a place divine-Just the wee cot-the cricket's chirr, Love, and the smiling face of her.

I pray not for Great riches, nor

For vast estates and castle halls-Give me to hear the bare footfalls Of children o'er

An oaken floor, New-rinsed with sunshine, or bespread With but a tiny coverlet And pillow for the baby's head; And, pray Thee, may

The door stand open and the day Send ever in a gentle breeze With fragrance from the locust trees, And drowsy moan of doves, and blur

Of robin-chirps, and drone of bees, With after-hushes of the stir Of intermingling sounds, and then The good wife and the smile of her, Filling the silence again.

The cricket's call And the wee cot, Dear Lord of all Deny me not.

I pray not that Men tremble at My power of place And lordly sway-

I only pray for simple grace To look my neighbor in the face Full honestly from day to day-Yield me his horny palm to hold, And I'll not pray

For gold-The tanned face, garlanded with mirth, It hath the kingliest smile on earth-The swart brow, diamonded with sweat, Hath never need for coronet, And so I reach,

Dear Lord, to Thee And do beseech

Thou givest me The wee cot, and the cricket's chirr, Love, and the glad, sweet face of her !

-James Whitcomb Riley.

#### Nansen's Carrier-pigeon.

One day a carrier-pigeon tapped at the window of Mrs. Nansen's home at Christiania. Instantly the window was opened, and the wife of the famous Arctic explorer in another moment covered a little messenger with kisses and caresses

The carrier-pigeon had been away from their care-free and worry-free abandon. the cottage thirty long months, but had The occasional freeing of the mind from not forgotten the way home. It brought for a longer or shorter time to force going well with the expedition in the

Nansen had fastened a message to the

The frail courier darted out into the perhaps a thousand miles of frozen waste, and then over another thousand miles of ocean and plains and forests to enter the window of its waiting mistress and deliver the message which she had

We boast of human pluck, sagacity, and teaspoons baking powder, 11 teaspoons endurance; but this loving carrier-pigeon, vanilla, "Five Roses" flour to make as after an absence of thirty months, accomplished a feat so wonderful that we Prince of Wales' Cake.—One cup brown can only give ourselves up to amazesugar, ½ cup butter, 4 tablespoons ment and admiration.—From Nansen's "Artic Explorations."

#### Respect for Old Age.

It is often said that American people are lacking in reverence for the aged. If this be true, it is indeed a flagrant fault. It is to the old we must look for wisdom, gained by the years. Fortunate is the young person who has close personal relation with those who have had long life and varied experiences. The advice of the latter is worth more than gold. Old people do not rush into extravagances. They think before they act. They counsel reflection. They give stability.-Ex.

### YOU CAN SAVE \$13.15



We will present every Reader of this paper who places an order for our colobrated \$11.85 Suit with the two most serviceable Fremiums over offered to the public of Canada.

### Our Great Free Premium Offers

One Pair of \$6.00 Trousers (made to measure) and a really elegant patent Suit-Case given entirely FREE with every order.

YOU ARE UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO BUY, and we will REFUND your meter M you find either the Special Suits or the FRESh GIFTS are NOT EXACTLY as severtised in this paper.

We will send you below or ANY CHARGO whelver, however, the state of th

CLOTHING CO. Pottern Dept. : 274 Moun. Royal Ave, Mentresi, Can.

Bon't fall to mention name of this nowspaper.

Do you know you can buy Red Rose Tea at the same price as other teas? Then, why not?

# ROSOROSO TGO "is good tea"

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

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



WHY?

This Catalogue is the means by which the contents of our store is brought to your home. It's the representative of a manufacturing jeweler and contains exceptional price advantages. Contents are exact illustrations, prices and descriptions of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, etc., and is free for the asking.

Ambrose Kent & Sons, Limited, 156 Yonge St., TORONTO 



BABY RAMBLER. Ever blooming Crimson Dwarf. Think of roses every day from June until frost out of doors; this is the Dwarf Crimson Rambler.

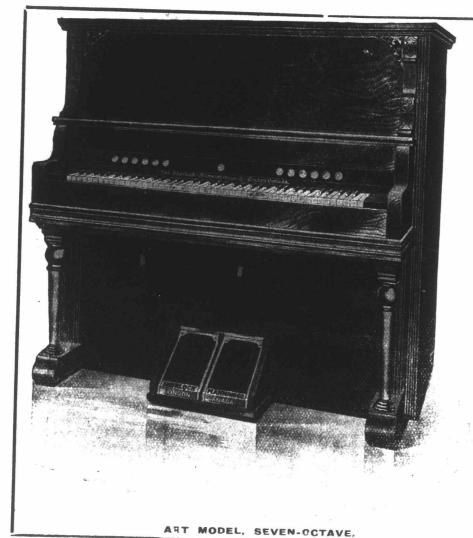
### Plant Only the Best

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, BERRY PLANTS, GRAPEVINES, ETC.

WE SHIP DIRECT TO YOU. NO AGETS.

Our prices and stock are O. K. WRITE US. NOW is the best time to ORDER for spring planting, while we are in full supply. May we BOOK YOUR ORDER SOON at the CENTRAL NURSERIES.

A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines, Ont. 97TH YEAR.



# **Bright Spots**

#### **CHRISTMAS COMES**

once a year and is gone.

THE

### SHERLOCK-MANNING ORGAN

comes once in the year, and

REMAINS

a bright spot in the home.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

The Sherlock-Manning Organ Company, LONDON, ONTARIO.

# "BRANTFORD-ROOFING"

BETTER ROOFING WATER-PROOF THAN SHINGLES. ACID & ALKALI-PROOF.

FOR WAREHOUSES, BARNS, FACTORIES, RINKS, **DWELLINGS, SHEDS & VARIOUS PURPOSES** BRANTFORD ROOFING CO, LIMITED. BRANTFORD. CANADA

#### Faery Song,

(Keats.)

Shed no tear! oh shed no tear! The flower will bloom another year Weep no more! oh weep no more! Young buds sleep in the root's white core.

Dry your eyes! oh dry your eyes! For I was taught in Paradise To ease my breast of melodies-Shed no tear.

Overhead! look overhead! 'Mong the blossoms white and red-Look up, look up. I flutter now On this flush pomegranate bough. See me! 'tis this silvery bill Ever cures the good man's ill. Shed no tear! Oh shed no tear! The flower will bloom another year. Adieu, adieu !- I fly, adieu ! I vanish in the heavens' blue-Adieu! Adieu!

#### RETICENT.

"Let me see," said she, "what is it you call these men who run automo-"Pardon me," replied the gallant man, "I'm too much of a gentleman to tell you what I call them.

### When Will Death Come?

No one knows.

That it will come no one disputes. The **certainty** of the **fact** and the **doubt** as to the **time** are the corner-stones of life insurance.

You can get one of the best policies obtainable from the

### London Life Insurance Company

Ask for pamphlet, "Press Comments," on the investigation of the Company by the Royal Insurance Commission. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, CANADA.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and rust be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given. Line.—If then a reply by mail is required to argunt veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be embosed.

Veterinary.

#### PARALYSIS OF TONGUE.

Bull has taken palsy in the head. He refuses water, cannot pick up sliced Foots, but eats greedily when they are placed into the mouth. He appears to have lost the use of his tongue.

A. Mck

Ans.--This is paralysis of the tongue. Give him 2 drams nux vomica, three times daily, in a pint of cold water as a drench. Feed him anything he will cat, and, if necessary, introduce the food into his mouth with the hand. If he becomes constipated, give 11 pints raw linseed oil. In some cases treatment is not successful.

#### SUSCEPTIBLE TO COLD RINGWORM.

1. Cow, apparently healthy when let out of the stable, humps up her back. 2. Give treatment for ringworm.

J. M Ans.-1. This cow is particularly susceptible to cold. It is a congenital condition, and not due to disease. It is not probable it will injure her if she is turned out daily. All that I can suggest in order to prevent it is to put a blanket on her before you turn her out.

2. Isolate the diseased, and whitewash the premises in order to prevent its spread, as it is due to a parasite that is easily conveyed from animal to animal by contact, attendents' clothing, etc. Moisten the scales with sweet oil, and, then apply tincture of iodine daily, as long as necessary.

#### GUMMY LEGS.

Heavy mare, five years old, had a hardened scab form in the feathering of one of her hind legs a year ago. It is usually dry and whitish, but occasionalsmall cracks appear, and a little lood escapes.

Ans-Fatty or beefy-legged horses are stedisposed to this condition, and it is very hard to control, if the animal is lughly fed. All that can be done is to tive regular exercise, and feed lightly. onless doing heavy work. Purge her with 10 drams alors, and 2 drams gunger. Follow up with 2 ounces Lowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week, cease for a week, and then repeat. Repeat again after a week, but do not continue the arsenic after the third treatment. Dress the raw places with carbolic lotion, 1 part to 20 of water. If they get very dry, as though going to crack, apply oxide of zinc ointment. If the less appear itchy, dress twice daily with a solution of corrosive dimate, 15 grains to a pint of water

#### ACUTE INDIGESTION.

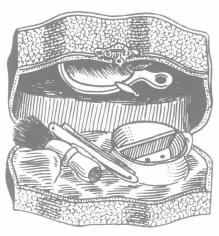
Six months old colt had slight attacks of colic off and on for a week, when it lacame seriously ill, and suffered for about seven hours, when it died. A postmortem revealed rupture of the stomach. Will bots kil a colt, and what is the remedy -

A. R. D. Ass. The coll suffered from attacks of infiguration colic, due to weakness of e slatteds of the stourage and small in-The appetite remained good, ate too much, acute indigestion exalted, gasses formed in the stomach an extent as to rupture it. wren, of course, death resulted. Bots do not cause trouble in horses of any age, evert very ruely in the spring, co of the stomach in large It a colt of this age, ason they are very probable that any have saved the colt. and have been prevented by :llow him to eat Physic of 4 ounces warm up with 10dishate of iron and emen of allowing by the attacks

# BUY YOUR XMAS GIFTS

At EATON'S

We have made extra effort to obtain for our Mail Order customers the largest selection of appropriate goods for Holiday Trade that has ever been gathered. Beauty, material, quality, price, or whatsoever is required to give satisfaction, is found here. Our Christmas Catalogue gives a much larger list. It also contains a Price List of Pure Groceries, at Low Prices. Write for it.



G3-6K6 at \$2.75.

G3 6K6A. Shaving Set, fancy shape, full celluloid, extension top with panel picture, set in embossed frame, contains ring-handle shaving mirror, mug. brush and razor. 2.75



S1-7859A. Gold Filled Rope Pattern Neck Chain, as cut, 16 inches long



DRUMS.

Eaton's Beauty Dollar Doll.

(Undressed.)



This beautiful Doll stands 18 inches high, 



B8-69-35c. B8-69A. Silk Stock with guipure m dallions and lace ruche. 35

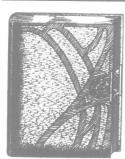


B3-65--75c

B3-65A. Chiffon Stock trimmed with colored moire ribbon and fine applique, all colors, each

Our CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE contains hundreds of suggestions FOR GIFTS - real appreciable articles. Also A COMPLETE **GROCERY LIST that will Save** you Money.

Write for it to-day.



D3-48469A — Photo album, real lea-ther, with floral design on cover: color brown or black; holding 26 cabinets and 12 midgets, size 104 x8¹ taking photo x81, taking photo size 61x51; with



C3-28. Companion Case, richly lined with velvet and satin to match cover, contains needle-holder, button hooks, thimble and seissors and sewing needles, excellent value



G3-9A9 at \$2.50.

G3-9A9A. Oblong Shape Toilet Case, scalloped design, full celluloid extension base, trimmed with mottled silk plush, handsome picture under transparent celluloid, full satin lining, contains decorated oval mirror, hair brush to 2.50 match, and comb, as cut. Each



D3 71071A. Ladies' note size, put up in a very neat holly box. Color of paper pure white, linen stock tied with red ribbon, beautiful paper to write on, as per cut. Box Gentlemen's size ... 35



82-7836A. A most dainty Boudoir Clock, warranted a reliable timekeeper, and to be plated with Mk-gold. The cut shows only one of several patterns, which are equally as pretty as that shown. 1.50





G3-4D4 at \$3.00.

G3-4D4A. Beautiful Gold Metal Set, bevelled plate hand mirror with burnished sold metal frame and handle, fine quality hairbrush to match, also comb (see 3.00





82-7818A. Pair Salt and Pepper Shakers, hexagon shape, French grey finish. raised floral pattern in front, as cut. 1.00

SEE OUR DRUG CATALOGUE FOR DRUGS SUNDRIES, TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMES.

T. EATON CO





# THE CANADIAN WEST IS THE BEST WEST!

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 continent. 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,

J. OBED SMITH,

Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada. Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Canada.





#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### ECZEMA

Two cows took sick at the same time One was affected like colic. The other took a kind of yawning; got stiff in all legs, and swelled in chest. I bled the tail, but only a few drops of blood came. She got over the trouble, but looked as if she had been dragged through a barbed-wire fence. She came out in blotches, which, when touched, exuded  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ kind of water. Now, where these plotches appeared, the skin peels off. I have since had another cow affected in the same way. I bled the tail, and she got all right in a few days. J. D.

Ans.—The primary symptoms, to say the least, were peculiar, as also was the effect that bleeding from the tail had on the last one, while it had none on the other. The cow has eczema, due to some local cause. Give her a purgative of 2 ths. Epsom salts and 2 ounces ginger. Follow up with 11 ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily, every alternate week, for six weeks. Dress the blotches, three times daily, with 1 part carbolic acid to 20 parts sweet oil.

#### LAME MARE, ETC.

1. Mare went lame last spring, and has been getting worse. It is the left fore Blacksmith cannot find anything wrong. Got her shod with bar shoe. results. The foot is smaller without than its fellow.

2. Yearling stallion got kicked inside the hock. It swelled badly, but the swelling has subsided considerably, but there is still an enlargement of considerable size, as hard as bone.

Ans.-1. This is navicular disease, and is very hard to treat. You will have to give her a long rest. Remove the shoe; clip hair off all around the hoof for 2 inches nigh. Get a blister made of 2 ounces each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces lard or vaseline. Tie her so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub blister well in. Next day, rub well again with the blister, and the next day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let her loose in a box stall now, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up and blister again, and, after that, blister every four weeks all winter. This treatment will probably cure, and, at all events, lessen the symptoms; but if you do not treat, she will probably become useless, and incurable.

2. This is a thickening of the covering of the bone, and probably of the bone itself, and is very hard to reduce. Repeated blistering, as described for question 1, is the best treatment.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Before calving, a thick, mattery substance formed on cow's udder, and, after calving, one side of udder was as hard as bone, but the teats gave milk. owing to poor pasture. fatten. She is in calf. (a) Is there any hope of udder being all right at next calving? (b) Is there any means of and eyes run water.

3. Give treatment for cows that fail to conceive. R. A.

Ans.-1. If the udder has become small and flaccid, like a dry cow's udder should be, it is quite probable it will be all right at next calving, but if the half that was diseased is still large and hard, it will not, and in all probability, will give a lot of trouble. There is no way of the nerve is set up, followed by loss of producing an abortion without en-

dangering the life of the cow. 2. This is infectious ophthalmia. Isolate the diseased. Keep in dark, comfortable box stalls. Give each 1 lb. Epsom salts and 1 oz. ginger. Bathe the eyes well, three times daily, and, after bathing, put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye: Sulphate of zinc, 15 grains; fluid extract of belladonna, 20 drops, distilled water, 2

3. During the period of estrum. oil the hand and arm; insert the hand doses, two or three times daily. Somethrough vulva, and press forward until the neck of the womb is reached by the The trouble generally yields to treatfingers, then, with a rotary motion, force a finger through the passage into the the region of the mouth. Cantharides, womb. Sometimes a blunt sound has to for instance, are very bitter, and would he used. Breed in an hour after opera- be most unpleasant if allowed to come in

#### THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



### First Wedding Present

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

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

> Makes Best Bread With Least Trouble



Sold [Everywhere in The Great Dominion

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS 00., Limited Mills at Winnipeg, Coderich and Brandon

### Miscellaneous.

#### POULTRY-HOUSE FLOOR.

What is the best kind of floor for a henhouse? Is a floor made of coal cinders a good one? Н. Т. Ans.-For reasons set forth on page 1861 of our issue, Nov. 29th, coal cinders are not recommended. For a fairly high and dry location, earth makes as good a floor as one needs. About six inches of fresh earth should be put in each year, and care exercised to keep the floor as clean as possible, and free from the fowls' excreta. If some other flooring than earth is necessary, we prefer one of matched boards, which should be kept littered. In this case, care should be taken to keep the house banked up outside so as not to permit a draft of cold air underneath.

#### PARALYSIS OF THE LIPS.

Mare rising three years old was running in the pasture, and I saw she had something the matter with her head; her ower lip hung down, and she did not oppear to have any use of it. She I let her go dry in order to fatten her, could take the feed in her mouth, but pick up grain out of a box, nor drink out of a pail, without putting her head deep in the water. I took her to the causing abortion with safety to the cow? veterinary. He treated her for four or 2. Cows have sore eyes; a scum forms, five weeks. She got a little better, but now seems to be as bad as ever, and is also stiff in front. What do you think is the matter with her, and what caused it? Please prescribe a treat-CONSTANT READER.

Ans. The trouble is paralysis of the lips, due to injury to the seventh pair of nerves, produced by ill-fitting bridle, or headstall, or other cause. Inflammation of function. Remove the cause. soft food. Foment the parts, and apply good sharp stimulant liniment to the muscles of the face and cheeks. A good stimulant liniment is 2 ounces alcohol, 2 ounces oil of turpentine, 2 ounces liquor ammonia fortier, and 1 pint of water. If this be insufficient, blister the parts. A standard recipe for a liquid blister is powdered cantharides, 2 drams; alcohol, 4 fluid ounces; water, 4 fluid ounces. Iodide of potash is sometimes given internally, in one- to two-dram times it is necessary to insert a seton. ment. Be careful in applying blisters in contact with the horse's palate.

### Great Christmas Present this-My Chatham Kitchen Cabinet -Sold on Time-

AYBE you are looking round for something to give your wife for Christmas.

If you are, and want to give her something that she will appreciate day after day—year after year—something that she won't lay aside after a day or two and for gotten—then the best thing you can possibly give her is a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet.

Eyery household should have one of my Cabinets. It is not only a time and labor saver, but a great saver of food supplies. There is a place for everything in my Cabinet-foods and cooking utensils. All food stuff is kept fresh—full strength—and every morsel can be used.

Calgary.



The only medium which conveys weekly to the farmers of Canada, the advertiser's place of business, 52 times a year, is THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. Subscription, \$1.50.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Advocate

# U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

For over 15 years the U.S. has been making a reputation for reliability that is today unequaled. You can depend on it to do the BEST work all the time and a long time, too.

SKIMS CLEANEST,
Holds the World's Record.
IS SIMPLEST,
Only two parts inside bowl.
WEARS LONGEST,
Construction and record proye it. RUNS EASY, Users say so.

Users say so.

QUICKLY CLEANED.
Parts few and simple.

LOW MILK CAN.
Easy to fill. Saves lifting.

PERFECTLY SAFE.
All running parts enclosed.

MOST PROFITABLE,
Saves most cream, time and labor.

You'll easily understand why from the 27 pictures and plain, complete explanations in our new catalogue that we want to send you by return mail if you'll just write "Send Construction Catalogue No. 110 ." Write us today.



VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY Bellows Falls, Vt.

### TELEPHONES!

We make a specialty of high-grade telephones

### For Rural **Telephone Lines**

and can supply you with everything needed to build telephone

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

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

> Corner Notre Dame and Guy Streets, MONTREAL.

# Stock Feed

We can supply

#### STEAM-DRIED BEET PULP

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

An Absolutely Pure Vegetable Product.

Write for sample and full particulars.

WALLACEBURG SUGAR CO.. Limited,

Wallaceburg, Ontario.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS.

Our turkeys, which we expected to have for Christmas market, are sick-some of them. They stand around as if asleep, and eat nothing. The droppings are a bright yellow, and not solid. We have been feeding them wheat, peas and oats, mixed, and they have always had range of farm. Our old turkey was sick first, but, after a week or so, got better, and seems all right now; but I don't think the others will get better. They roost at night in an old building that is just close enough to keep the foxes out. Can you tell us what is the matter, and what to do to save the rest? We have been subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" for six years now, and when the mail comes in, it is first looked for, and most thoroughly read of the five papers which we take J. M.

Ans.—The droppings, as described in the letter, would indicate that the turkeys have blackhead. I would suggest that your correspondent send one of these to the Bacteriological Laboratory here for examination. The trouble is probably that, in previous years, turkeys have been affected with this disease and have been feeding and roosting about the same building. The ground in the vicinity is affected with the disease, and when the birds come up to stay, they become affected. The only thing that can be done is to build up the constitution. If you can, it might pay you to feed some common condition powder, such as is generally advertised for poultry. I do not know much about these, whether one is better than another, but as far as I know this is all that can be I would not be surprised if you lose the birds. I realize that this answer is not satisfactory to the enquirer, yet, as we know of no cure for the disease, we cannot give much encouragement. W. R. GRAHAM. O. A. C., Guelph.

#### IMPROVING A DAMP POULTRY HOUSE.

I have a henhouse, 25 by 50 feet. It is frame, boarded up and down and battened, then bricked inside, and plastered on the brick. There is an air space between the brick and the outside boarding. There is a stone foundation under this building. Then there are joists and a good floor, made of two plies of inch boards, with the joints broken. The ceiling is made of matched lumber. The distance from the floor to the ceiling is about ten feet. I have this place divided into four pens, with a hall running along the north side, the enappear to do well in this building. It only a shallow furrow turned. appeared to be too cold. I built through the center of it, intending to put in a stove this winter, but having seen several articles condemning artificial heat, I am now some-My son suggested building another poul- and should serve as a warning. try house and abandoning the one I have described. Now, this building cost me answer profitably the purpose for which written guarantee? it was built. I thought of covering the outside with tar paper and metal siding less a guarantee of soundness (written many other readers of your valuable in deciding a case in court paper, who have similar buildings, to make more profitable use of them.

> 11 11 is too close, i. e., there is a lack of Can you tell me what is the matter, and The air becomes forl prescribe visit a good for it? probably the house is damp. To over- An end named he rheumatism, or may other board in the the ceiling. This s will, absorb the mother.

inclined to take out the two end  $\omega_{\rm inc}$ dows, and cover the same with cotton. There is, however, a danger that this may create a direct draft through the building. One could accomplish the same results by taking out half of the sash or glass on the south side, and putting in a frame covered with cotton. This frame should be placed on hinges so that they could be opened on bright. sunshiny days. I think these, in connection with the straw loft, would remove the dampness, and supply the fresh air. Should it not work satisfactorily, probably if you were to open two doors above the ceiling-one at each end of the building-and allow the air to circulate through, you would be positive of thorough ventilation. This might be too much air circulation. The house, of course, has been built too expensively. I cannot see where there would be any improvement in putting a stove in this building, with the exception that it might dry the place out. I would rather leave the stove out. A chimney will act as a ventilator, but be careful no fowl roost near it, as it may cause a direct draft, and sickness will result. It may be necessary to close the outlet. I cannot see why you need to cover the building with anything in addition to what it has. All the poultry house needs, so far as I know, is light, ventilation (without direct drafts), and dryness. With the changes suggested, I think you should accomplish this.

#### O. A. C., Guelph. W. R. GRAHAM. SIZE OF SILO-WINTERING BEES.

1. (a) What size of silo would be required to feed twenty-five cows for six months? (b) What would such a silo cost, and how many acres of corn would be required to fill it?

2. In preparing ground for roots, is it better to be plowed in the fall after being well manured, and again in the spring, just before planting?

3. Can bees be wintered in cellar along with roots, potatoes, etc.? How should the boxes be placed in the cellar? What causes blue mould to form on bottom board of boxes?

Ans.-1. Allowing each cow 35 lbs. per day, which is about as much silage as should be fed an ordinary cow, it would require 80 tons of silage to feed 25 cows for six months. A silo 14 feet in diameter and 28 feet high would hold this, with six tons to spare. An average yield of ensilage corn in Prescott Co., properly manured and cultivated, should run 15 tons per acre. At this rate, six acres would easily fill the silo.

2. Opinion and practice vary widely on this point. Where manure is available in the autumn, we believe the best plan tire length of the building. There is one is to apply it and fall plow. In the window in the east end, and one in the spring, the land may be worked up with west end, and one in the south side of disc and other pulverizing implements. each of the pens, thus making six win- but we would hardly consider the spring dows-about fifteen feet of glass in each plowing of this land an economical window. The building is located on a means of preparation for roots. If gravelly knoll, somewhat exposed to the spring plowing is done, it should be north and west winds. Our hens did not completed some time before planting, and

If the cellar is dry, and the perature does not fall below 40 degrees F., a few potatoes would not do much harm, but any bulk of roots heating or sweating would be objectionable. The what undecided as to setting up a store, mould is evidently caused by dampness,

#### A QUESTION OF GUARANTEE.

If a man sells a horse for \$105, does about \$400, and I do not care to that guarantee him, or has the purabandon it, provided it could be made to chaser to run all risks, unless he gets a J. W. F.

or, shingles, or giving it a roat of lath or verbal) is established by evidence and plaster. Now, Mr. Edster, if you, satisfactory to a judge or jury. A or any of your readers, can suggest a horse valued as low as the price named plan for improving this building, and might have some trifling unsoundness, making it what I intended it and yet be a very useful work horse, and to be, namely, an up-to-date poul- be good value for the price, and in the to be, namers, an are to date pour one good value for the price, and in the try house, you will be doing me a absence of a guarantee this condition great favor, at the same time helping would probably have considerable weight

#### LAME HOG.

Young hog went lame Ans.—My impression is that this house get up to eat without being helped? about two weeks ago, and now he can't

e set that every be due to a postry. We can hardly be and that a foot of stra, or, perhaps a product of fact. See that esh pen and dry quardiet to one more

tin

tor tin

to sila cent time 50.7 This (bei thre and bohy silag

half silag woul show cause basis

\$7.00

prot

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### PINWORMS.

What is best to do for a yearling colt that has pinworms, and does not seem to thrive well, also an in-foal mare, troubled the same way, and has a dry and starey coat?

Ans.—Treatment for pinworms is mainly local, by means of injections. First B's will to be divided? give an injection of warm soap suds to clean out the bowel, and follow it with one of salt and water (one ounce of salt to one-half gallon of water), or a decoction of quassia chips may be used. Quassia chips, ½ lb.; rain water, 1 gallon. Mix, and boil down to one-half gallon. Then strain off the chips, and inject with syringe, and keep in for half an hour by holding down the tail. Clean the rectum out, and give an injection once a week.

#### DYSENTERY IN COLLIE PUP.

We have a collie pup, about six months old, which is too loose in the bowels. The food does not seem to be digesting very well. I think I fed him cipality in which farm is situated levies, on rather laxative food for a while, but no matter what I give him it does not seem to make any difference. I feed tomary short form. him three times a day. He seems to be in good health otherwise, as he is very lively, and full of fun. He weighs about forty-three pounds.

Ans.—The particulars furnished in this case are not sufficient to form a correct idea as to the cause of the trouble. Possibly it is indigestion, the effect of too much food of an unsuitable nature, lease includes the following as one of the in which case a tablespoonful of castor oil and a diet of bread and milk for a time would be beneficial. Worms will produce a laxative condition of the bowels, but they can be seen in the voidings, and the pup's nose would be dry and eyes watery.

#### SILAGE FOR BEEF PRODUCTION.

1. What is supposed to be the value of ensilage, cut up and packed away in a silo, per ton?

2. What is considered a fair average yield per acre of ensilage?

3. What are the comparative values for feeding purposes to beefing steers of a ton of ensilage and a ton of good timothy hay?

Ans.-1. Two dollars per ton is the value Prof. Grisdale, of Ottawa, places upon silage and roots in his feeding experiments. Much depends upon the price of hay; but we should consider \$2 none too high. Perhaps \$2 to \$2.50 would structive influences of the elements, but be a fair range.

2. Fifteen tons per acre is a fair yield reap even more in favorable years.

practically. According to analyses, we nail-heads and seam, making a waterof digestible nutrients

	Carbo-		
Pro	otein.	hydrates.	Fat.
Corn silage	1.7	11.	.8
Timothy hay		45.	2.5

Reducing the carbohydrates and fats to terms of carbohydrates, we have corn silage 1.7 per cent protein, and 12.84 per cent. carbohydrates and fat; while the timothy shows 5.9 per cent. protein, and 50.75 per cent. carbohydrates and fat. This shows that a ton of timothy hay (being so much drier) contains about three and a third times as much protein and practically four times as much carbohydrates and fat as a ton of corn silage. In comparing the two feeds we must take into consideration both the protein and the carbohydrates, though the protein is rather the more important, because it is more liable to be deficient in the total ration. Compromising, therefore, we might say that the ton of timothy hay would be about three and a half times as valuable as a ton of corn silage. In practice, the silage, if made of good well-matured, well-eared corn, would probably make a rather better showing than the figures indicate, because of its succulence. On the above basis, corn silage, at \$2 per ton, would be as good value as timothy hay at

#### DIVISION OF ESTATE

A and D are brothers, and live in the same house, and have 100 acres each. They have two sisters living. A dies, and the proceeds of his farm are to be divided equally between B and the two sisters. Before B gets his share of A's money, he died, but made his own will beforehand, willing to a certain party all his bonds and securities. Who does B's share of A's money go to? Does it go back to the two sisters, or go on to

#### A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.-Judging, as we must, from the facts stated, alone, we think that the money in question does not pass to the legatee of the bonds and securities, and that, unless otherwise disposed of by B's will, it would go to the two sisters in equal shares, assuming them to be his only next of kin. But it is advisable that the wills and all facts be submitted to a solicitor personally, and his opinion taken thereon in the regular way.

#### TENANT PAYING TAXES.

A rents a farm to B, for which B agrees to pay a fixed sum for rent, and to pay taxes; no exemption or mention of taxes in any other way. The munievery year, a special rate to pay railway debentures of the said municipality; lease, drawn by solicitor, being the cus-

1. Kindly state who legally pays debenture tax, A or B.

2. In case special rate is levied to build, remodel or otherwise improve schoolhouse or premises, who should legally pay this special rate?

Ontario. Ans.-1. B.

2. B. The statutory short form of covenants on the part of the lessee "And to pay taxes, except for local improvements;" and the statute provides that those words shall be taken as expressing the following: "And also wild pay all taxes, rates. duties, and assessments whatsoever, whether municipal, parliamentary or otherwise, now charged or hereafter to be charged upon the said demised premises, or upon the said lessor on account thereof, except municipal taxes for local improvements or works assessed upon the property benefited thereby.'

#### TRADE NOTE

A ROOFING THAT STANDS THE STORM.-A roofing that has stood the test of time is Carey's magnesia flexible cement. Not only does it successfully endure fire, drouth, and all other deit is well-nigh impossible for wind to tear it off. In laying, the lower sheet exof ensilage corn in Western Ontario. A tends two inches under the upper one, good yield is twenty tons, and some few and both sheets are securely nailed to the roof boards, after which the Carey-3. This is a hard question to answer patent lap is cemented down and over timeproof sheet, and roofing to roof board. It is adapted to flat or steep services, and is easily laid over old shingle or metal roofs. Advices to hand from Alabama indicate that Carey's roofing very successfully weathered the Gulf storms last month. In one case, a building covered with Carey roofing had not even a corner of it blown off, although every building within two blocks was unroofed. In another case, where parts of the Carey roofing were blown off; it took with it every foot of the sheathing underneath. In many other instances, Carey roofing stood the storm, where other roofs were demolished. Write for free sample of this roofing, and their interesting booklet describing it. Address the Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Wayne Ave., Cincinnati,

#### THE GRAND OLD SOW.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate" When reading "The Farmer's Advo-

cate," I saw where Mr. Simon Porteus' sow has raised 39 pigs. I have a sow that farrowed 12 pigs on the second of November, 1905; 13 on April 14th, 1906, and 16 more on October 16th, or 41 in less than a year; all good, thriving pigs. Like to hear from anyone that has a sow that has done better than this.

LEWIS J. SWITZER. Addington Co., Ont.

### FREE COURSES

at the

### Ontario Agricultural College Guelph

Stock Judging, 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

the property of W. M. SMITH, SCOTLAND, ONT., will be held on

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 1ST, 1907** 

commencing with implements at 10 o'clock a.m. and live stock at 1 o'clock p.m., consisting of AYRSHIGES—12 cows, 11 heifers and heifer calves, 1 two year-old buil, and 5 bull calves. SOUTHDOWNS—2 rams and 17 ewes and ewe lambs. POLAND-CHINAS—3 boars and 8 sows and several small pigs. DUROG-JERSEYS—3 boars and 8 sows and several small pigs. Many of the animals to be offered have been prizewinners at exhibitions ranging from Halifax to Manitoba. No reserve, as the farm has been sold. Send for catalogue.

WELBY ALMAS,

Auctioneer.

W. M. SMITH, Prop., Scotland, Ont

Parties met at Scotland station; 5 trains each way every day



Has a strong, rigid frame with three drums. It is fitted with a heavy steel axle and roller bearings. The drums, made of heavy, steel plate, are riveted up to stand any strain. The frame is stiffened with double truss rods. It pulls and turns easy, and there is no neck weight.

T.E.BISSELL.ELORA.ONT.



### Ingleside Herefords.

First-prize herd at Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1906. For sale: Young bulls and females, all ages.

75 Head to Select From.

High quality; low prices: easy terms. H. D. SMITH, HAMILTON, ONT.

#### GOSSIP.

Mr. Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont., in ordering a change and enlargement of his advertisement of Shorthorns, writes: "Owing to the sale of the 'Monument Farm,' which I held under lease, my farm land is reduced by 200 acres, consequently, I can spare a few more Shorthorns than usual, and am offering some choice cattle at low prices for prompt sale."

### Grand Trunk Ry. System

#### CHRISTMAS AND **NEW YEAR** HOLIDAY RATES.

TERRITORY—Between all stations in Canada; also to Detroit and Port Huron (Mich.), Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge (N. V.).

AT SINGLE FARE—Good going December 24th and 25th; returning until December 26th. Also going December 31st and January 1st; returning until January 2nd, 1907.

AT FARE AND ONE - THIRD - Good going December 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, also December 28, 29, 30 and 31, and January 1, 1907; returning until January 3rd, 1907.

For tickets and full information call on

G. T. R. AGENTS OR

J. D. McDONALD, D. P. A., TORONTO.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT WINS GOLD MEDAL.

The exhibition of British and colonial fruit, which opened Dec. 4th in the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, London, Eng., attracted considerable attention. A huge display of apples from British Columbia, which was awarded the society's gold medal, obtains favorable notice in the press, as does the smaller Nova Scotia exhibit, which gets the Knightian silver-gilt medal. medals are also bestowed upon the individual growers.

### The Markets,

#### Toronto,

LIVE STOCK.

The markets at the City and Junction were characterized by moderate receipts all round. The quality of fat cattle, generally, was not good; not enough good to prime butchers' coming forward to supply Toronto's growing demands for choice-quality beef. Trade was better, the market being stronger, and prices for the best classes were higher.

Exporters.—Prices ranged from \$4.30 to \$4.70, the bulk selling at \$4.40 to \$4.50; export bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.25, and one extra-quality bull, 2,400 lbs. in weight, \$4.50.

Butchers'.-Prime lots of picked cattle, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at \$4.40 to \$4.80; one choice load of heifers, weighing 1,200 lbs. each, \$4.80, and were bought by the Levack Dressed Beef Co. Loads of fair to good sold at \$4 to \$4.25; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.80; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.75; canners, \$1 to \$2 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.-A limited number of feeders sold at about steady prices. Steers, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$3.25 to \$3.85 per cwt.; stockers sold from \$2.25 up to \$3 per

Milch Cows.-The market has remained fairly strong, but the quality of the bulk of cows offered has not been as good. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$65 each, the bulk selling at \$40 to \$50 each.

Veal Calves.—The supply of veal calves has not been large. The market ruled about steady at \$2.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. Too many horsey, coarse calves are be-

Sheep and Lambs.-Market stronger, with prices firmer. Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.85; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6 per cwt., the bulk selling at \$5.75 per cwt.

Hogs. — Deliveries moderate; market strong; selects selling at \$6.40; lights and fats at \$6.15; sows, \$4 to \$5, and stags, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt., fed and watered.

Horses.—The market for horses this past week was not nearly so strong, with the exception of expressers, for which there is still a good demand. Burns & Sheppard report prices all round \$20 per head lower than one year ago. Farmers are asking more money in the country than can be obtained by the dealers in the city. Heavy horses are not selling so readily, but expressers and delivery horses are selling fairly well.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Grain. - Wheat-No. 2 white winter, 71c.; No. 2 mixed, 70½c.; No. 2 red, 70c. Manitoba, No. 1 Hard, 83c.; No. 1 Northern, 80c.; No. 3, 77½c. Corn.-No. 3 yellow, 51½c., on cars, at

Oats. - No. 2 white, 364c. No.

mixed, 38c., at Toronto.

Barley.-No. 2, 50c. : No. 3X, 49c. Peas.-No. 2, 80c. bid.

Buckwheat.-53c.

Bran.-\$17 to \$17.50, at city mills. Shorts.-\$20 to \$21, at city mills.

Flour. - Manitoba patent, \$3.75, on track; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$2.70 bid, for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter. - Receipts moderate, market strong. Creamery prints, 28c. to 29c. creamery boxes, 25c. to 26c.; dairy lb. rolls, 25c. to 26c.; tubs, 23c. to 24c.; bakers' tub, 17c. to 18c.

Eggs.-Strictly new-laid, 30c. to 35c per dozen; cold-storage, 22c. to 23c. picked, 20c. to 21c.

Cheese. - Supplies moderate; market Large, 14c. to 114c.; twins, strong. 14c. to 14c. Honey.-Strained, 12c. per lb.; combs

\$1.50 to \$2.65 per dozen. Evaporated Apples. -8c. to 9c. per 1b.

Potatoes. - New Brunswick Delawares sell at 80c. to 82c. per bag, car lots, on track, at Toronto; Ontario car lots, 650 to 70c. per bag per car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Poultry.-Deliveries moderately large steady as follows: turkeys, 14c. to 16c. per lb.; geese, 9c. to 10c.; ducks, 10c. chickens, 9c. to 10c.; old fowl, 7c. to 8c. per lb. These quotations are for good to choice, dry-plucked fowl. Scalded, skinny lots sell at correspondingly lower prices, according to quality.

Hay.—Baled hay scarce; prices firm. No. 1 timothy, \$11 to \$12 per ton; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50.

Straw.-Market firm at \$6.50 to \$7 per ton per car, on track.

Beans - Market quiet. Hand-picked selling at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and primes,

#### SEEDS.

In the absence of export demand, the seed market is reported very quiet by the seed merchants. The following prices are being paid at country points: Fancy lots, per bushel, \$6.30 to \$6.60 No. 1 alsike, \$6 to \$6.20; No. 2, \$5.25 to \$5.40; No. 3, \$4.50 to \$4.80; red clover, No. 1, \$7.20 to \$7.50; No. 2, \$6.50 to \$6.90; timothy, No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.80; No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.40 per

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., have been paying as follows: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 11%c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 10%c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 11 c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 10%c.; country hides, cured, 10%c. calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c.; lamb skins, each, 90c. to \$1; horse hides, \$3.50 to \$3.75 horse hair, per lb., 30c.; tallow, 5½c. per

#### FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat.—Fall, white, 72c. to 73c.; red, 72c.; goose, 68c.

Barley.-54c. to 55c.

Oats.-39c. to 40c. Rye. - 76c.

Peas.-80c. to 81c.

Hay.—Timothy, \$13 to \$15 per ton mixed, \$10 to \$12.

Straw.—Sheaf, \$16 per ton; loose, \$7 to \$8 per ton.

Potatoes.-By the load, from farmers' wagons, 65c. to 75c. per bag.

Apples.—Fall apples, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bbl.; winter apples, \$2.50 to \$3.50, the latter price being for extra samples of Spies.

Dressed Hogs.-From farmers' wagons, \$8.50 to \$9 per cwt.

Butter.-Prices range from 28c. to 32c. per lb., from farmers' baskets.

Eggs.-Strictly new-laid eggs, within a week, sold at 45c. to 50c.

#### Montreal.

Live Stock.—The season of navigation has ended. Live-stock shipments total 128,160 head of cattle, 10,791 sheep, and 641 horses, against 118,296 cattle, 21,036 sheep, and 626 horses last year. Shipments of cattle have been exceeded but once, viz., in 1903, when 147,261 head were exported. Receipts of choice cattle on the local market have been light for some time past, and a firming influence has manifested itself in the market. Choicest,  $4\frac{1}{2}c$ . to  $4\frac{3}{4}c$ .; fine,  $4\frac{1}{4}c$ . to 4½c., and good around 4c.; medium, 3½c. to  $3\frac{3}{4}c$ .; common,  $2\frac{1}{4}c$ . to  $2\frac{3}{4}c$ ., and in ferior around 2c. Choice milch cows, \$40 \$45 and \$60 each. Sheep steady at  $3\frac{1}{2}c$ . to  $4\frac{1}{4}c$ .; lambs, 5c. to  $5\frac{3}{4}c$ . for finest; grass-fed calves,  $2\frac{1}{2}c$ . to  $3\frac{1}{2}c$ ., and 41c. to 5c. for choice. Hogs, 64c. to 6%c. for selects, and 6%c. to 6%c. for ordinary.

Horses.-There are few horses being offered, and there is no activity in the demand just now; but if a demand should spring up, it would be hard to supply the want. Prices continue fairly steady at recent quotations : These are Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$250 to \$300; lightdraft or carters, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250; expressers, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$200; common drivers, \$100 to \$150; old animals, \$50 to \$100; choice saddle and carriage

horses, \$350 to \$500 each. Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The market showed little change. Dressed hogs in good demand, and prices firmer. Country-dressed at \$8 to \$8.75 for heavy and light respectively, and fresh killed abattoir at \$9 to \$5.75.

Poultry.-The colder weather was decidedly in favor of the sale of poultry. Turkeys at 13c. to 14c.; geese, 8c. to Be.; chickens, 10c.; fowl, 7c. to 8c., and ducks, 11c. to 13c

Cheese.—The season of navigation is now at an end, and shipments of cheese are as follows: From Montreal, 2,227,838 mand, locally, for all qualities

### The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Chartered by Dominion Parliament.

#### ... A NEW CANADIAN RECORD...

31st Octo- ber	Capital Paid up	Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Sovereign Bank Notes in Circulation	Deposits.	Excess of Assets over Liabilities to the Public
1902 1903 1904 1905 1906	\$1,173,478 1,300,000 1,300,000 1,610,478 3,942,710	\$ 240,000 362,838 420,373 523,461	\$ 759,995 1,237,650 1,284,840 1,550,790 2,850,675	\$1,681,730 4,309,432 7,196,741 10,134,209 15,578,920	\$1,413,478 1,662,838 1,720,373 2,133,939 5,278,557
31st Octo- ber	Cash on hand and at Bankers	Bonds, Debentures, etc.	Loans at Call	Commercial Loans and Discounts	Total Assets.
1902 1903 1904 1905	\$ 383,097 622,774 1,214,822 1,491,398 3,916,842	\$ 439,363 713,397 672,034 791,153 1,612,831	\$1,630,199 1,747,342 1,179,540 1,566,144 4,614,067	\$1,358,469 4,074,048 7,014,123 9,578,850 14,640,510	\$3,855,203 7,209,920 10,201,954 13,818,938 25,343,401

Savings Cepartment at all Offices Deposits of \$1.00 and Upwards Received. 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

B. E. WALKER, General Manager

ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

#### BANKING BY MAIL

Business may be transacted by mail with any branch of the Bank. Accounts may be opened, and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention is paid to out-of-town accounts.

### **FARMERS**

should note the advantages offered in the Savings Department of the

#### BANKOF TORONTO

Interest is paid on all balances Money deposited may be withdrawn whenever required.

Safety for all money deposited is as sured by our large resources.

Capital \$ 4,000,000 Rest -4,400,000 36,000,000 Assets -

Incorporated 1855,

hoxes, against 2,129,793 the previous season, and 2,112,398 in 1904, via Portland, 2,012 boxes this seasen, against 27,562 in 1905, and from Quebec, 28,507 boxes, this being the first year cheere was shipped from Quebec. It is reported from England that stocks there large, and it is also known that tin here are small. The result is the the present time there is no defathe other side, but dealers here the opinion that shortly after a of the new year there will be a renew stocks, and that they have no difficulty in disposing of desire. Meantime they are but here at 11%c, to 11%c, for eceipts of Eastern cheese, and 12½c. for Ontarios. October would be held for  $\frac{1}{4}c$ , more  $\psi$ 

Butter.-The market centic firm in tone, and there is an

little butter continues to be shipped out of the city to points in various parts of the east and west, showing the shortage in the sections referred to. As the same condition of shortage prevails here, it is hard to say how high prices may have to go before the spring. Dealers claim that they are having difficulty in getting 25½c. for the choicest creamery, but some claim to have received 26c., in a jobbing way, and, as a matter of fact, the stock purchased in the country recently would have to bring that figure in order to show a profit. Dairy butter ranges from 20c. to 23c., according to quality and quantity.

firm tone, but prices were unchanged. There is practically no fresh-laid stock coming in, and it is hard to say at what price this would sell. Coldage stock, however, ranges from 20c. to 23c. per dozen, and dealers are making selects from these, which they sell at 24c. to 27c. per dozen, according to quality. Pickled eggs are 20c. to 21c. Demand is very fair.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes is rather higher. Ordinary stock is selling from 65c, to 73c, per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, and 75c. to 80c., bagged and delivered in store. Choice Green Mountains are 75c. to 78c., on track, and Sac. to suc., delivered into store.

Hay .- The market for hay shows an advance this week, it being now impossible to make purchases under the previous outside limit. Stock of hay s on the light side, but from this out there should be fair receipts here, as the roads are now tair, and a little more snow would make them excellent. Prices are \$13.70 per ten for No. 1 timothy, \$12.50 per No. 2, and \$11.50 to \$12 or clover and clover mixture.

and Michael.—Oats are in fair demand est tore at 423c, per bushel for No. 2, steer, 413c, to 42c, for No. 3, and lute, to the for No. 4. Manitoba bran is in . . . . . . . . and, and prices show ther ton, shorts bedecord, at \$22 per the cattle will be fed i' - esent season; the ortionally high. every evidence of to time.

Eggs.-The market for eggs showed a

yearl weth longall 1 mean show prize ling petiti other

tha

the pers

ing

port

war

thin

pub offer

age

and

farm

Mr

writ

sheep

Inter

weth

lamb

chan

and

weth

Archi Forfa age ( memb & So sheep, grand der Mi as ad tenant priced £200

ram w

Camero

best o

la

ved.

#### British Cattle Market,

London.-Canadian cattle in the British markets are quoted at 9c. to 11½c. Incr 1b.; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound.

#### Buffalo,

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.25. Veals.—\$4.50 to \$9.75.

Hogs.-Mixed and Yorkers, \$6.65. Sheep and Lambs.-Lambs, 10c. to 20c higher; lambs, \$5 to \$8; Canada lambs, \$7.60 to \$7.80.

#### Chicago,

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$4 to \$7.45; cows, \$3 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.50 to \$5.50; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.56; calves, \$4.75 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.50.

Hogs.—Choice, heavy, \$6.45 to \$6.55; light butchers', \$6.40 to \$6.50; choice dressed poultry from Canada to Britain. light, \$6.40 to \$6.50; light, mixed, \$6.35 to \$6.45; packing, \$6 to \$6.45; pigs, \$5.75 to \$6.30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$5 to \$5.80; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$6.50; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.85.

#### GOSSIP

HOGATE'S CLYDESDALE SALE.

The catalogue of the 24 imported Clydesdale mares, 3 Clydesdale stallions, 2 Shire stallions, 1 Shire mare, and 2 Percheron stallions, to be sold by auction for Mr. J. B. Hogate, at his stables, at Weston, Ont., on Dec. 20th, shows that the offering, as far as breeding is concerned, is well up to the standard of the best of the breeds. And having been personally selected with a view to suiting the needs of this country by the importer, whose experience and judgment warrants the belief that he knows a good thing in horseflesh when he sees it, the public may depend upon finding in this offering something better than the average of the best seen in sales of this class of stock. A number of these horses and mares were prizewinners, and most of the mares were bred to noted sires in the Old Country. Horsemen and farmers generally should note the place and date, and take in the sale.

Mr. John T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., writing from Chicago, where his Lincoln sheep were competing for honors at the International Show, last week, states: "I won second on Lincoln yearling wether, first, second and third on wether lambs, first for pen of five wether lambs, championship for best Lincoln wether. In grades and crosses, long-wools: first and second for yearling wethers, first for wether lamb, second for pen of five yearling wethers, first for pen of five wether lambs, championship for best long-wool wether, and finished by winning reserve for grand champion wether, all breeds competing, which, of course, means the second best wether in the show. In the breeding classes, only one prize in a section, I won first on yearling ram, ram lamb, yearling ewe, ewe lamb, the flock prize and champion ewe. These prizes were won in strong competition, one exhibitor showing 40, another 22, another 7; won 14 firsts out of a possible 19 firsts."

The recent death is announced of Mr. Archibald Cameron, of Westside, Brechin, Forfarshire, Scotland, at the patriarchal age of 95 years. He was the senior member of the noted firm of A. Cameron & Sons, breeders of Border - Leicester sheep, who advertise in "The Farmer's Advocate," and may well have been called the grand old man of the sheep-breeding industry, having served his apprenticeship as a shepherd boy in Leicester breeding under Mr. Geo. Richmond, who was sent from to this effect. Some go so far as to Yorkshire about the beginning of the recommend and use houses with low, nineteenth century by the Messrs. Culley, as adviser to Lord Lynedoch and his tenantry in turnip-growing and sheepbreeding. It may be remembered that at the recent Kelso ram sale, the highestpriced ram of the year in Scotland, the £200 Sandy Knowe Leicester shearling ram was bought for the flock of Messrs. Cameron, which ranks high among the best of the breed in Great Britain.

### The Poultry Industry in

America, (Continued from page 1946.)

severest criticism is directed against the lack of knowledge regarding the necessity of changing the ground for fowls where many are kept. In the Old Country, they make a practice of changing to new ground every year or two, and cultivat ing and cropping the old, so as to de compose and get rid of the manure While there are a great number of hig poultry plants-some of them payingstill the vast proportion of poultry products come from the farms. Much more attention has been given to this industry by farmers since the great drop in grain prices some years ago. With better methods, have come greatly-increased prices, as we all know. Most of us will remember the efforts that were put forth a few years ago to establish an export trade in eggs and That was after the Mckinley Bill shut us out of the United States markets. The trade increased rapidly for a time, but, in spite of continually increasing numbers of fowls kept, has since declined to almost nothing. Tastes have changed, and the home demand for eggs and dressed fowl has increased faster than The Department of Agriculthe supply. ture, at Ottawa, justifiably take some credit to themselves for this increasing demand and price. A few years ago, breeding and fattening stations were established by the Department to ascertain if chickens could be profitably fattened for the English market. For several years, these stations sent chickens to the Old Country with satisfactory results, but as fatted chickens were introduced into the local markets, prices went so high that few were exported. "Produce dealers say that a few years

ago they were obliged to take stunted

and ill-bred chickens, neither fed, fasted

not dressed properly. Now, they receive

small consignments from farms in all

parts of the country, and most of these

chickens are well bred, well fed, fasted

before being killed, properly bled and

plucked, and shipped in a clean and

creditable condition.

One of the most interesting and instructive periods of the tour was that spent in a district of Rhode Island, where a system of poultry farming has been in operation for sixty years, of which the writer thinks very favorably. Very little is known, even in America, of what is being done there, and yet neither in England nor France can there be seen so many poultry houses or fowls upon the same area. It is claimed that within a radius of six miles of Little Compton, R. I., half a million hens are kept. These are in the hands of farmers who grow crops and keep other stock, but with whom poultry is a leading line. One man keeps 1,800 laying hens; another, 1,500, and they are samples of many others. Colony houses alone are used. These are small structures, 8 feet by 12 ad 6 feet high fitted with ne and nests, and are distributed over a pasture field, where cattle are also kept. Each accommodates from 35 to 40 fowls, and one house to an acre is Sitting hens are used for hatching and rearing. The profit realized is \$1 per hen per annum. He strongly recommends British farmers to profit by the object lesson there presented. While the permanent house, with runs, is a necessity for the breeder of fancy fowls, and is still used largely where egg-production is the object, yet the colony system of housing is being " For laving used more and more. stock, kept in large numbers, there can be no doubt that the Colony system is to be preferred." The artificiallywarmed or very tight and close house is also out of favor everywhere, and ventilation is insisted on. Prof. Graham, of Guelph, and many leading authorities throughout the United States, are quoted open fronts covered only with wire

The use of incubators has increased very greatly in Britain in the last twenty years, yet Americans, who instinctively welcome a new idea, are away in advance. On one poultry farm, machines having a capacity all told of 15,000 eggs, are used, and many farmers

(Continued on next page.)

# Farmers Merchants

For a long time we have been quoting the opinions of farmers, and now, just for a change, and in order to show how one-sided the question is, we will give the opinions of some merchants. Here they are:

St. Mary's, Ont., Feb. 9th, 1906.

Messrs. The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont .: Dear Sirs,-We have been selling Herbageum for a number of years, and are pleased to be able to say that your straightforward method of doing business, and the quality of your goods, puts you in a different class from the numerous Stock Foods that are so heavily advertised. Their extensive and peculiar advertising has created a temporary demand for some of these Stock Foods, but our experience is that customers, after trying them, gladly came back to Her-Yours sincerely.

NEAR & MATHESON, Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed Merchants.

Hamilton, Ont., April 17th, 1906.

Messrs. The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont .: Dear Sirs,-Our sales of Herbageum are steadily increasing. We carry a stock of "Stock Foods" of different makes, which are advertised to do wonders. These wonderful advertisements have induced a number of our customers to try the Stock Foods, but they soon return to Herbageum, and the general verdict is that no Stock Food gives as good results in cases of sickness, or is as beneficial and economical for regular feeding as Herbageum.

Yours truly, HAYS & RYAN Flour, Feed, Grain and Seeds, Wholesale and Retail.

> Killaloe Station, Ont., March, 23rd, 1906.

Messrs. The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont.: Gentlemen,-We have sold many different Stock Foods, but, in our opinion, Herhageum excels all Stock Foods. We have sold it for many years. It has always given satisfaction. Its competitors are usually short-lived. We believe it gives better value than anything else in its line. Untruthful and exaggerated forms of advertising have from time to time forced other preparations to the front. The advertisements in reference to Herbageum have been always modest-in our opinion too much soyet after trials of other articles, cusomers come back to Herbag it advertised to the extent that some of the Stock Foods are, we do not think it would have a competitor. Send us two barrels (200 lbs. each), and plenty of advertising matter, subject to regular terms and conditions.

Yours truly, GEORGE & McGREGOR, General Merchants.

Dalhousie Mills, Ont., March 5th, 1906.

Messrs. The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont .: Dear Sirs,-We have already expressed our opinion as to the superiority of Herbageum over everything else in this line, but it occurs to us to say further that in our sixteen years' business relationship with you as the manufacturers of Herbageum, we have been impressed with your straightforward manner of doing business, and it is, to our mind, worthy of special comment that you have never resorted ito any of the exaggerations or fake methods of advertising which are nowadays so common in endeavors to place articles of this kind upon the market.

We wish you continued success, which Herbageum and your upright methods both deserve. Yours sincerely.

WILLIAM BATHURST & SON, General Merchants.

Avonmore, Ont., March 21st, 1906. The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont. :

Gentlemen,-I have been selling Stock Foods for a number of years, and while I have sold a number of kinds, I still pin my faith to Herbageum. I find that the different makes of Stock Foods sell for a short time when they are first introduced, and while they are being advertised by their makers. With Herbageum, it is different. I find a steady trade from customers who have been feeding it for years, and who claim they get the best results from its use. I would not want to be without Herbageum, as I consider it just as staple an article as I have for sale

Yours very truly, W. J. McCART, Flour, Feed and General Merchandise.

Portage la Prairie, Man., April 16th, '06. Messrs. The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont .: Dear Sirs,-In writing this letter, I wish to express my confidence in the merits of Herbageum.

I have been selling it ever since I started in business, some fifteen years ago, and the gradual increase has proved beyond doubt that it has secured a place on the market that none of the socalled Stock Foods can secure. The first year or two, all I could sell was in the neighborhood of 100 lbs., but my trade has been constantly increasing, until it has reached the high-water mark of 5,000 lbs. per year, and now that you are putting it up in pails, I feel satisfied that there will still be a greater increase than ever before.

Through elaborate advertising I was compelled to handle some of the Stock Foods, which some of my customers wanted to try, but now I find that they come back and ask for Herbageum again. It is by my own personal experience and the verdict of my many customers that I am fully convinced that there is no Stock Food on the market to compare with Herbageum. I can recommend it as an honest preparation to my cus-Yours truly. tomers.

G. C. HALL, Wholesale Dealer in Flour, Feed, Hay, Salt, Wood, Coal, etc., etc.

London, Ont., April 5th, 1906. Messrs. The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont.: Gentlemen,-We have been handling Herbageum continually since 1898. In all these years we have never had a complaint from a customer, and it is a common thing to have customers praise it highly, and speak favorably of it. We have never known the manufacturers of Herbageum to make an unreasonable statement in their advertising, or to do anything that was not exactly on the The word "Herbageum" and square. their plain-paper package has come to stand for honesty and straight dealing in a line of business that has been infested with fakes.

Yours sincerely, ADAMS & TANTON, Flour, Grain and Mill Feeds.

Ottawa, Ont., March 1st, 1906.

The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont. :

Gentlemen,-We have had a long experience in the handling of Stock Foods of various manufacture, and we say candidly that dollar for dollar spent in articles of this description we really believe that Herbageum yields the purchaser a more profitable return than will any other similar preparation.

Yours truly, KENNETH McDONALD. Farmers' Supplies, Wholesale and Retail.

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

BRONZE turkeys. Bred from prizewinners at Ottawa Poultry Show. White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks Geo. R. Bradley, Carsonby. Ont.

BARRED Rock cockerels. Large, vigorous birds, barred to the skin. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. W. Dods, Alton. Ont.

BARRED ROCK cockerels—large, strong and well barred Choice Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Pedigree collie pups—sure winners and workers. Prices reasonable. John E. Pearce. Wallacetown Ont

TOR SALE-Choice snow-white Wyandotte cockerels from prizewinners. Massey strain. Prices reasonable. Frank Forsyth, Glasgow, Ont. POR SALE—One pair of fine Brown Chinese geese \$3.50 Alfred Robson Norwood, Ont.

ORSALE—Mammoth pure-bred Pekin ducks Winners wherever exhibited Apply to Alvin Carson, Ailsa Crait. Ont

FOR SALE - Rose-Comb White Leghorn cockerels. All show birds. Three dollars each. Jas. Mackay. Medina Ont.

POR SALE—Bronze turkeys. Large foung toms with brilliant plumage. Chas. W. Bainard. Glanworth. Ont.

NGLENOOK Park Poultry Farm offers a few cockerels only. W. Leghorns, B. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. Only best laying strains are bred here. A rare opportunity to secure the best reasonable, no fancy prices asked. W. H. Smith, Head Office, 41 Spruce St., Toronto, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys. Extra fine large birds from best strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Braven, Dunnville. Ont

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, Silver-Gray Dorkings, Barred Rocks, from prizewin-ners. Pairs not akin. Alfred E. Shore, White Oak, or 560 English St., London.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, bred from imported stock. We have an extra heavy and well-colored lot. T. Hardy Shore & Sons, Glanworth. C. White Leghorn cockers, \$1; Selects, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2 per two. E. E. Flindall, Smithfield Ont

SECOND to none-Miller's Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, bred from a good laying strain, headed by first-prize imported eleven-lb. cockerel. Show birds a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Herbert J. Miller, Lorenz P.O

WHITE WYANDOTTES Good blocky young birds ready to ship. W. D. Moukman. Bond Head Ont

WHITE HOLLAND turkeys for sale. We Anderson, Sutton West Ont



Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Bred from imported prizewinning toms and hens. Part of stock from the first-prize Pan-American winners (Hislop's strain). My cockerels weigh 25 pounds each, and thave won prizes wherever shown. Pairs mated won prizes wherever shown. Pai not akin. R. G. ROSE, Glanworth, Ont



Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Dec. 14th.-Col. J. A. McGillivray, Bedford Park, Ont., Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Dorset sheep.

Dec. 20th.-J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont., imported Clydesdale fillies. Dec. 27th.-M. Richardson & Son, Cale-

donia, Ont., 65 Holstein-Friesians. Jan. Sth.-G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., imported Clydesdale fillies.

Jan. 9th.-W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, 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-

are having them installed. In the perincubator methods, as observed, are overcrowding, lack of ventilation, and the use of underground buildings.

Much interest was taken in hopper-feedplaces visited, and which is unknown in (17211) and Lady Wigg (16757) are an England. British poultrymen are recommended to test this system, of 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 been of great benefit to the poultry producer.

Farmers' Institutes, Poultry Institutes and Experiment Stations all receive passing and approving reference, and we give, in closing, an extract on agricultural colleges: "Enthusiasm in regard to education is a distinctive feature, both in Canada and the United States, manifested in every department-primary, secondary and collegiate. Everyone believes in education. When we compare the indifference, nay, the opposition to education manifested by many of the English people, for the same is not true of Scotland and Wales, with the spirit of desire for knowledge in America, we find an explanation of the marvellous progress made in that continent. In some cases, the buildings and equipment of State and Provincial Agricultural Colleges are on a magnificent scale. Cornell, N. Y., Chicago, Storrs, Conn., and Guelph, Ont., are examples, whilst the new Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, in the Province of Quebec, will, so far as I could judge, be the finest agricultural college in the world.'

#### GOSSIP.

#### WAVERLY HACKNEYS.

Without doubt the most fashionable and salable harness horse to-day is the Hackney. At all the leading horse shows, they almost invariably carry off the red ribbons in the carriage class, and rightly so, for certainly no other breed of horses are possessed of such self-conceit and pride as are the Hackneys. Bring them out before a crowd of people, it matters not whether they are on the rein or in harness, and their whole being seems to be centered in showing off their superb form and wonderful action to the best of their ability, and when cheered, it is plainly noticeable what an extra effort they make to go it just a little better. All this, coupled with their gentle, kindly disposition (for who ever heard of a kicking or balking Hackney), makes them the ideal harness horse. Mr. Robert Beith, of Bowmanville, Ont., the of Crofthead, Vol. 29, is a bay two-yearowner of the Waverly stables and stud, is freely acknowledged to be one of the t Hackney judges in America, and has had phenomenal success in prizewinning at the leading exhibitions of there to show visitors through. Lovers this continent, particularly at what is probably the greatest harness-horse show in the world, at Madison Square Gardens, New York. He has recently landed a electricity. fresh importation of 20 Hackneys and 4 Clydesdales, which have arrived home after an exceedingly rough passage. This makes his fifteenth importation of horses to Canada from the old sod. The Hackneys were purchased from Sir Gilbert Greenall, Derbyshire, Eng., and Mr. Alexandar Martin, of Gowanbank, Scotland. Those from the stud of Sir Gilbert Greenall were selected out of a bunch of 600, and those from Mr. Martin out of a bunch of 300, which indicates that they are the highest-class lot of Hackneys ever landed on American shores. While inspecting Mr. Martin's bunch, Mr. Beith was particularly struck with the style, action and uniform sameness of the progeny of the great sire, Ruby (1342), whose get created such a furore of excitement by practically winning everything at the London Hackney Show last year. Among them is the marvel Ruby Flash (17607), a chestnut four-year-old, own-sister to the 370guinea mare, Ruby Flame. Although 10 a. m.-R. Reid, S

never shown, this is a show mare of the centage of hatches, the Britisher, how-first order, with her superb all-around ever, leads. The mistakes in American action and beautiful contour of mold. She is simply a wonderful mare, beautiful at rest, marvellous in action, as Jamis said, when urging her on to action, "Gen alang there, you need na' be ing and dry-feeding, as practiced in many afraid to show yoursen." Clymene exceedingly well-matched pair of chestnuts, by the same sire, three and four years old, faultless all-around actors, 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 sensation when they appear in public. Waverly Kate (17937) and Waverly Winnie (17938) are a pair of two-year-old chestnuts; the former by Garton Grand Duke, the latter by Danebury; they are a beautifully-matched pair, with grand style and action. Another pair that will hook up mighty well are Cynthy (17939), a bay yearling, and Lady Navarre (17940), a chestnut yearling, both sired by the 800-guinea stallion, Lord Ossington. Space will not allow individual description of all of the 40-odd head. Suffice it to say that without doubt at the Waverly stables can be seen the choicest lot of high-class Hackney fillies 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 of faultless form and marvellous action, sired by Mathias. He is a halfbrother 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 England, dam Knowle Denise, by Garton Duke of Connaught. Next among the stallions is the great show horse, Cedar Gobang (imp.), winner of first at Canadian National, first at Toronto 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 (9185) is a brown twoyear-old, by Atwick Jr., dam Daisy Bell, a half-sister to the champion Robin Adair, by Atwick 1343. Here is an exceedingly 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-

> Derby 2nd. The Clydesdale fillies are Princess Alice, Vol. 28, S., by King's Crest, dam by Prince Attractive; she is a bay yearling, a big, quality filly. Princess Amelia, Vol. 28, is a brown two-year-old, by Argosy, a son of Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride, dam by Grouse. This is the making of a ton mare, with quality all over. Indiana, Vol. 28, is a brown yearling, by Durbar, dam by Darnley's Last. This is a grand good filly that will make a show mare. Kate old, by Prince Shapely, dam by Mac-Anslan. With the exception of On Guard, anything on the farm is for sale. The stables are in the town of Bowmanville. Courteous attendants are always of the beautiful and useful in horseflesh should not fail to pay the Waverly stables a visit, which are connected by long-distance 'phone, and lighted by

go, by Copper King, dam Dora, by Lord

A TEST OF SINCERITY.

"As a woman was walking, a man looked at her and followed her "'Why,' said she, 'do you follow

in love with you.' "'Why so? My sister, who is coming

after me, is much handsen r than I am. Go and make love to her. "The man turned lack, and saw a

" Why should you if me a false, second, (), m's hood?' hood?'
"The woman answer: Neither did
you tell me the truth; a. if you were
in love with me, why dr' you look back to t up, me a court Queen; best four arithmetics."

118-date, threst, Patroness, McLay Bros.
They obsurpate hips were as follows:
108-date, threst, Patroness, McLay Bros.
They obsurpate hips were as follows:
108-date, threst, Patroness, McLay Bros.
They obsurpate hips were as follows:
108-date, threst, Patroness, McLay Bros.
They obsurpate hips were as follows:
108-date, threst, Patroness, McLay Bros.
They obsurpate hips were as follows:
108-date, threst, Patroness, McLay Bros.
They obsurpate hips were as follows:
108-date, threst, Patroness, McLay Bros.
They obsurpate hips were as follows:
108-date, threst, Patroness, McLay Bros.
108-date, Patroness,

The annual meeting Cattle Club will '--Building, Toronto, or

#### The Seventh International Live-stock Exposition.

(Continued from page 1948.) CLYDESDALES. - The Canadian exhibitors, Graham Bros., Graham & Renfrew, and Hodgkinson & Tisdale, practically brushed all competitors off the walk, and captured nearly every honor they went after. In fact, they figured up that if they had won every possible prize, they could have only had \$20 more than they got. They started off by winning first with Right Forward, the Toronto champion, who was going with any amount of snap and style. This is a Prince Thomas horse, and was imported some years ago by the Graham Next to him stood another Bros. Prince Thomas horse, Urieside, owned in Illinois, and third went to Graham & Renfrew for the Baron's Pride horse, Caliph. This was one of those rare instances where several Baron's Pride horses had to take second place to those of another family.

There were nine three-year-olds shown, which, perhaps, were the strongest class in the breed. The first-prize horse was a good, clean-quality animal, but had hardly the scale and substance of the second, who was rather unfortunate in not having a very good show man on the line. The third-prize horse was by Stately City, and old Toronto champion, and had a very pretty set of legs to his credit. Winners: First, Evander, Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.; second, Baron Doune, Alex. Galbraith & Son; third, Celtic Pride, Graham Bros., Claremont; fourth, Ethelbert, A. G. Siderberg, Ill.; fifth, Baron Nisbet, McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis.

The two-year-old class was headed by two Baron's Pride colts, which did immense credit to the judgment of their owners. They had all the finish that show horses might need, and were well equipped with bone, feather and substance. The awards were: First, Flash Baron, Graham & Renfrew; second, Baron Hamlet, Graham & Renfrew; third, Prince Winsome, Ethelwald Farms, Wis.; fourth, Pride of Deep River, Niles & Hough, Ind.; fifth, Collingwood, McLay Bros., Wis.

There were six yearlings shown, but with the exception of the first, which was an outstanding colt in every respect, with perfectly-modeled legs and feet, and plenty of Clydesdale character, the class was rather ordinary. Awards: First, Blacon Swagger, Graham Bros.; second, Grand Triumph, Ethelwald Farm, Wis. third, Golden Prince, McLay Bros., Wis.

The female sections of the breed were not particularly strong; in fact, considerably weaker than last year, there being not more than six or eight in the largest classes. The Toronto champion, Lanark Queen, was shown in the mare class here, and also won championship. The awards for mares, four years and over, were: First, Lanark Queen, Graham & Renfrew; second, Princess Goodwin, McLay Bros.; third, Lady Elegant, Mc-Lay Bros.; fourth, Flossie, Alex. Galbraith & Son

There were only three three-year-olds, but the contest between first and second was very close. Galbraith & Son showed a very high-class filly in Strathendrick Jean, while McLay Bros. had a beautiful roan, by Prince Grandeur, which finally

Hodgkinson & Tisdale had a comparatively easy win in two-year-olds with their "c'assy" filly, Fifeshire Lass, while McLay Bros. took second with Mayoress. The yearlings were quite numerous, and made a good showing, but the decision was scarcely just. The judges, Professors Carlyle, Marshall and Humphreys, " Because, he replied, 'I have fallen apparently looked too much for big, drafty legs, without giving sufficient attention to style and quality. This was the first class they started on, and, after having made this award, gave quite general satisfaction throughout the rest woman with an ugly 1.70, 2nd, being of the show. The winners were: First, greatly displeased, returns and said: Peach Illussion Lowe State College: Peach Plasson, Iowa State College; Maid, Hodgkinson &

> . . . . . . . . . . . . . Renfrew, with - As usual, the large occasion to make the today of America's draft the showing of next page.)

e) f studs incor pract class Mr. ] honor ly pu at K that. every Dosses sight. fore 1

ably

from

and.

Were

play

taile

SI

them Premy i esper The

mal

ill ex-

& Ren-

Drac-

off the

honor

igured

ossible

more

off by

i, the

with

his is

s im-

raham

m &

horse,

Pride

lown,

class

was a

hard-

cond,

not

the

tate

and

his

aham

cond.

Son:

lare-

ider-

cLay

l by

im-

heir

that

well

sub-

lash

ond,

ird,

Vis.;

Lay

and

rst,

nd,

Vis.

ere

ler-

ing

the

on.

are

ip.

nd

am

Ac-

nd

nother A

ned in

Outflt,

Percherons was large, and the interest—the following order: First, Bank Jack at times fairly bursted the walls of the great arena. wholesale plan, these American horsemen, and when they start out to make a show, bulk is of just as much consequence to them as merit. What they like to see is a big show, with plenty of glamor, and, no doubt, this has its own commercial value by impressing the public with the importance of the breel, or a particular exhibitor. From the standpoint of encouraging the breed among average farmers, the showing of Percherons stops right here, for the disposition. average farmer is so impressed with the display made at the International that scarcely ever attempts to compete with the big dealers. It is quite remarkable in connection with the Percheron breed that, although the Americans have spent immense sums of money on imported horses, there does not appear vet to be sufficient good material in the country to give us a first-class showing of mares, and the home-bred stuff of both sexes is not what one would expect where so much money had been spent for breeding stock. This is probably but the natural result of over-exploiting any particular breed, and should prove a valuable example to others.

The aged stallion class had 28 entries; among which were the pick of the breed. Dunham & Fletcher had out their old champion, Pink, and he put up a capital show, but was reversed by Etradegant, McLaughlin's standard-bearer. The winners were: First, Etradegant, McLaughlin Bros.; second, Pink. Dunham & Fletcher; third, Sam, McLaughlin Bros.; fourth, Sansonnet, H. A. Briggs; fifth, Condee, J. Crouch & Son.

There were eighteen three-year-olds shown, the awards being: First, Cartilage, Dunham & Fletcher; second, Valseur, McLaughlin Bros.; Dunham & Fletcher; fourth, Salvator, Minet, J. Crouch & Son; fifth, Presbyterian.

The numbers in the younger class were much better maintained than usual, the two-year-old section having twenty - one entries, and the quality was of the very best order. The awards were: First, Dragon. McLaughlin Bros.; second, Eglantier, J. Crouch & Son; third, Capitaine, J. Crouch & Son; fourth, Marquis, Dunham & Fletcher; fifth, Argenteuil, Dunham & Fletcher.

In the yearling class, Lew W. Cochran had out MacDuff, a full brother to his champion horse, Medoc, with which all our readers are familiar, and was able with him to head a very strong class. The awards were: First, MacDuff, Lew W. Cochran; second, Roget, Robert Burgess & Son; third, Lochnivar, H. G. McMillin; fourth. Keota Pioneer, J. A. Gifford; fifth, Pink Paragon, Dunham & Fletcher.

females were not very numerous, but the prizes were large, and it was only to be expected that greater competition will be developed in the future, especially if the societies put up substantial prizes. As matters now stand in the Percheron circles, there is no end confusion at a show of this kind since the two distinct breed associations give prizes for special classes, presumably for their own especial patrons.

SHIRES.—The Shires got the advertising benefit which naturally accrued from the presence of the King's horses, and, throughout the whole show, people were constantly asking where these equine curiosities were to be found; apart from this feature the Shires excited but very little interest. The display in the ring was very much curtailed by the withdrawal from exhibition the Truman horses. There is no doubt that this is one of the best Shire studs in America, and a Shire show is incomplete without it. After the first three classes of stallions, there was practically nothing of note. In the first class, the two horses brought out by Mr. Beck, for the King, fought it out for honors. One of these had been previously purchased by Robert Burgess & Son, at Kansas City, and apparently fearing that they would not be able to carry everything with this purchase, acquired possession of Girton Charmer, so as to have a corner on everything good in sight. Mr. Galbraith considered long before he placed this class, but finally set them in the following order: First, Premvictor, Robert Burgess & Son : second, Girton Charmer; third, Bank Nil i esperandum, Robert Burgess & Son.

The two three-year-olds were placed in

Tar; second, Black Lad 2nd. They do things on the two-year-olds as follows: First, Lymm Jumbo 2nd. Robert Burgess & Son; second, Finch's Justice, Finch Bros.

The champions were: For males, Premvictor, and for females, Lady Wakefield, F. M. Mountjoy, Ill.

BELGIANS.—The importers made a stout show of stallions in this breed, but there were practically no mares forward. The Belgian appears to be getting more popular all the time in the States, doubtless because of his great size and good

HACKNEYS.—The Canadian exhibitors repeated the victories of the Clydesdale ring, when it came to Hackneys. The show was not a large one, but the quality of the stock was probably never excelled at an International. Graham Bros. were closely pushed in some classes, but the superior show-yard tactics and skill of "Tom" are equal to every occasion, and the finer show points eventually won out. In the first-class, they led off with Colorito, the first-prize horse at Toronto, closely followed by Truman's Prickwillow Connaught, with Robert Burgess' Edmonton in third place. There was also a class for aged stallions under 15.1, in which Graham Bros. again won with Dalton King, second-prize horse at Toronto and New York National. For three-year-olds, Baltimore again won for Graham Bros., with Ruby Radiant second for Galbraith. In twoyear-olds, Graham Bros. showed their New York first-prize and Toronto-champion colt, Crayke Mikado. After this, there was very little interest in the Hackneys, until the last day of the show, when an exhibition was given in harness, which very much delighted the public. Crayke Mikado was declared champion.

FRENCH COACH.—These horses seem to go as stable mates to the Percherons, and, consequently, the larger importers had out a good display. In the aged stallion class, McLaughlin Bros. won first and championship with Chanderinagor, second going to E. M. Barton, Ill., on Elegant, and third to Mc-Laughlin's Crasville. There were nine three-year-olds out, and the judge had his own troubles picking the winners, as there were representatives of two distinct types in the ring. Finally he decided upon Distingue, a trotting-type coacher with a mark of 2.26, belonging to McLaughlin Bros. Second prize went to the same exhibitors on Demi Deuil, and third to Dunham & Fletcher on Diabotin. A few two-year-olds and females were brought out, but did not receive much attention. GERMAN COACH.-There were hardly as many German Coach horses out as French Coaches or Hackneys, and the bulk of the exhibit was supplied by J. Crouch & Son, whose horses are not unknown on this side of the line.

## SHEEP.

As usual, the sheep show was pretty much of a Canadian event. In some breeds there were no American exhibits whatever, and where competitors from both sides of line met, the ad vantage was with the Canadians.

In Shropshires, the competition was most keen. In fact, about one-half the show consisted of Shropshires. In the first class, G. Howard Davison, New York, was first; John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., second, and J. G. Hanmer, Brantford, third. For yearlings, F. W Harding was first; G. H. Davison, second, and Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., third. Davison won first and third on lambs, and Wardell, of New York, second. For yearling ewe, John Campbell won first and third, and Lloyd-Jones Bros.,

second. Davison was first for flock; Lloyd-Jones Bros., second, and John Campbell, third. Davison also won both championships, but the well-known shepherd, Sam Bradburn, who looks after W. S. Carpenter's flock at Simcoe, won the prize for the best-fitted pen. The firstprize for four lambs, the get of one sire, was won by Mr. Carpenter.

OTHER BREEDS.—Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., made the strongest showing in Southdowns, and won the following prizes: First for yearling rams, first for ram lambs, first for ewe lamb, first for flock, and first for a group of four and championship for best ram.

The competition in the Oxford classes was between J. W. Lee & Son, of Simcoe, and Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Wis. Lee won first for ram lamb, second for (Continued on next page.)

"Plymouth Rock" Combination Outfit. We cannot too high-Plymouth Rock Combination Cobbler. The head of every household in the Do-minion can save many times its cost the first winter, repairing shoes alone, to say nothing of the saving in repairing harness. tinware, etc. By all means order one of these outfits AT ONCE. We guarantee that you will be more than pleased with it. We give herewith the opinions of a

tnese Home Repairing Outfits Consisting of 42 First-class Tools and Materials Shown in Cut. viz: 1 Men's Revolving Last 1 Boys' Revolving Last, I Wo-men's Revolving Last, 1 Child's Revolving Last, 1 Heel Last, 1 15-in. Stand. 1 Shoe Hamin Shand. 18hoe Hammer, 1 Steel Shoe Knile, 1 Leather Top Feg Haft, 1 Wrench for same, 2 Sewing Awl Hafts, 1 Peg Awl, 1 Sewing Awl, 1 Stabbing Awl, 1 Stabbing Awl, 1 Bottle Leather Cement, 1 Bottle Rubber Cement 1Bunch Bristles, 1 Ball Shoe Thread, 1 Ball Shoe Thread, 1 Ball Wax, 1 Paper Clinch Nails (4-8 in.), 1 Paper Clinch Nails (5-8), 1 Paper Heel Nails (5-8 in.), 4 pairs Heel Plates, 6 Harness Needles, 1

Made.

pairs Heel Plates, 6 Harness Needles, 1 "Plymouth Rock" Riveter, 1 Harness and Saw Clamp, 1 Box Tubular Rivets, 1 Steel Punch, 1 Extra Heavy Soldering Copper, 1

Punch, 1 Extra Heavy
Soldering Copper, 1
Bar Solder, 1 Box
Resin, 1 Bottle Solder
ing Fluid, Directions
for Using. Each Set Packed In a Neat Wood Box with Locked Corners and Hinged Cover. A
Complete Outfit of Tools for General Boot, Shoe, Rubber, Harness and Tinware Repairing.
We have spared no pains or expense to make this the most complete and desirable outfit
made. The Lasts and Stand are extra strong and heavy, and every article is strictly first-class,
Outfit is that it contains one of our latest improved "Plymouth Rock" Automatic Riveting
Machines, for setting tubular rivets. With it anyone can do all their own harness, strap and belt
repairing. The saving on these items alone will pay the user the cost of the Outfit in a year, to
say nothing of the saving on repairing one's own boots, shoes, rubbers and tinware, Price, \$1.75.

Every Farmer Should Have a Plymouth Every Farmer Should Have a Plymouth Rock Combination Outfit.

PLYMOUTH ROCK COMBINATION OUTFIT

FOR GENERAL BOOT, SHOE, HARNESS, AND

Rock Combination Outfit.

To the Windsor Supply Co.:

Dear Sirs.—I received the P. R. C. Outfit, and I am very much pleased with it. I am. Yours truly. Frank Surbbrook.

Perkins' Mills, Que., Feb. 24, 1906.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:

Dear Sirs.—I am very sorry I did not write sooner. but I though I would be able to get an order to send at the same time. I received the tools (P. R. C. Outfit) and have tried them. They are very good. I am very well satisfied with them, and I think every farmer should have them. Yours truly, James Scott.

Clarence, Ont., Jan. 31, 1906. THE LATEST & BEST AMUSEMENT AND REFERENCE BOOKS IN THE WORLD

Cloth, gold titles. Any of the above books,

postpaid, 50c. Frankford, Ont.. March 20, 1906.

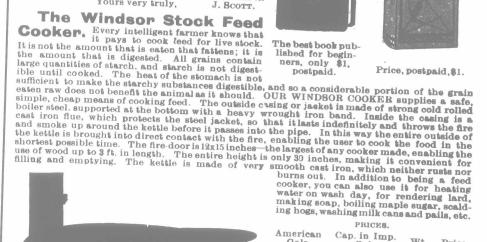
I thought I would write and tell you how I liked
my Young Engineer's Guide Book It was just
what I needed. Yours truly,

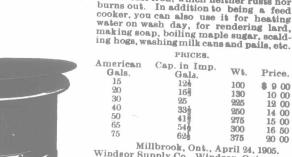
LELAND BRYANT, BOX 69.

Care of Henry Beaman. Napinka, Man., 10/2/06.
Dear Sir,—Will-you please forward me the Power
Catechism on Steam Engineering, for which I enclose \$2.00. I received Rough and Tumble Engineering quite safely, and derived much benefit from it.

Yours very truly, J. Scott.

The Windsor Stock Feed



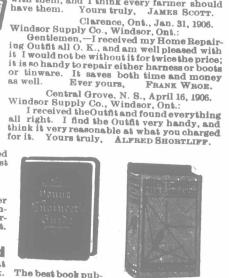


75 624 375 20 00
Millbrook, Ont., April 24, 1905.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Gentlemen,—Please find en closed stamps for Elgin Wrench. It is a little dandy. I am much pleased with Feed Cooker. It is the best one we have ever used, as it takes so little wood to fire it.
Sincerely yours, John L PATTERSON.
Wanning R C Fabruary 5, 1008

Waneta, B. C., February 5, 1906.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:
Dear Sirs.—I duly received yours of
January 17, and thank you for your
trouble re freight charges. In regard to
the merits of the Feed Cooker itself, it
does its work splendidly; altogether it is
all you claim for it. all you claim for it. Yourstruly. MATTHEW HILL.

Address: Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.







10 00 12 00

14 00

15 00





# **GOMBAULT'S** CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses

as a HUMAN REMEDY for Rhew-matism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., in is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustle Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-press, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testime-nials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY Toronto, Can

yearling ewe, second for ewe lamb, while McKerrow got both male and female championships.

Telfer Bros., Paris. Ont., again made a strong show in Hampshires, winning first on aged ram, first on yearling ram, first on yearling ewe, first on ewe lamb, first on flock, and first on group, together with both championships, the money in which was duplicated by the Hampshire Down Association. In this class, J. C. Ross, of Jarvis, Ont., made a showing, as also did Freehorn Bros., Denfield, Ont.

The Canadian exhibitor of Dorsets, R. H. Harding had out just as good stock as he ever showed before, but had a little stronger competition from some recent importations, so that he was able to win but one first, that of best young flock.

J. C. Ross, of Jarvis, had very strong competition in the Cotswolds. The prizes coming to the Canadian flock were second for yearling ram, second and third for ram lamb, first and second for yearling ewe, second and third for ewe group, also championship for best ewe. J. T. Gibson, of Denfield, Ont., and J. H. Patrick, of Ildeton, were the principal competitors for the Lincoln make the best lot of bulls we have ever prizes, the former winning first for yearling ram, first for ram lamb, first for yearling ewe, first for ewe lamb, and first for flock. Mr. Patrick got first for aged ram, and first for the group, also first for the special prizes donated by the National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association for the best home-bred flock; while Mr. Gibson was first for yearling ram and ram lamb, first for flock, and champion ewe, and won the bulk of first zes in the class for long-wool wethers There was only one exhibitor of

Leicesters, Hastings Bros., of Cross Hill, Ont., who, of course, won everything. The American breeders put up a good show of Rambouillets, which were second in number to the Shropshires.

The Canadian exhibitors were forward in all the classes for fat sheep in their respective breeds, and won the lion's share of the prizes. The grand champion winner of the show, a Southdown, was shown by Sir Geo. Drummond, and the reserve champion, a Lincoln, by J. T. Gibson, of Denfield, Ont. Altogether, the show, from a Canadian standpoint, was highly satisfactory, but the fact must be borne in mind that there is continual improvement manifest in all classes of stock

## GOSSIP.

THE RIVERSIDE HOLSTEIN SALE.

The very satisfactory prices prevailing for dairy products in the last few years, and the prospect of a continuation of the demand, and the profitable prices for tor (imp.), and out of Emmeline Sth milk and good-milking cows, should at (imp.). To James Thompson, of Mild-

cattle of the Riverside herd of Messrs. M. Richardson & Son, of Caledonia, Ont., advertised to take place at the farm, on Thursday, December 27th. Mr. Richardson having leased the farm for a term of years, the 65 head of registered cow, Bellona 3rd (imp.). Holsteins will be disposed of by auction

tract the attention of breeders and

on the day named. This will certainly be the best opportunity ever offered in Canada for securing dairy cattle having high-class records of milk and butter production, and bred from deep-milking strains, the foundation stock having been carefully selected and bred during the last 15 years, regardless of cost, and the sires used being sons of cows having official records of high-class producing capacity. Caledonia is on the Buffalo and Goderich and Hamilton and Port Dover branch of the G. T. R. For the secent and present stock bulls, it is claimed that Johanna Rue 4th's Lad's five nearest dams have official records that average 85.7 lbs. milk a day, and 22.86 lbs. butter in one week, and an average of 18,151 lbs. in a year. This bull is a son of the St. Louis World's Fair champion, Sarcastic Lad. Sir Pietertje Posch de Boer's dam and sire's dam have official records that average 25.67 lbs. butter in a week, and his sire is a son of Alta Posch, who holds the world's largest milk and butter record for a heifer under three years, while her dam holds the world's record for a two days' public test. In the list of females, as shown by the catalogue, is represented the blood of many of the best families of the breed as producers, such as the Wayne, De Kol, Mercedes, Mechthilde, Pietertje, Johanna, Aaggie, Sarcastic, Posch, etc. Dairymen desiring to improve the working capacity of their

herds should not fail to attend this sale to see the disposal of a herd with a reputation second to none in the Dominion. Too late to make the change in the sale advertisement, Mr. Richardson writes: "Please strike out reduced rates on all railways, as we learn the holiday rates do not cover Thursday, the 27th, the day of our sale.'

Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., write: "We wish to report progress with our Shorthorns. After a fall of very short pasture, cows went into the stables in fair shape, and are now making up for some lost time. The calves probably suffered most on account of the lamb, first for flock, and second for short supply of milk, consequent upon poor pasture, and while they are not yet in the most profitable condition to offer, they are doing well, and promise to had. They are all of the most desirable Scotch breeding, with plenty of hair, substance, and as much size as is consistent with quality. The following are some of our recent sales: To W. H. Bennett, M. P., Midland, Roan Beauty C. and Flora C 9th, both sired by the Marrbred Roan Lady bull, Diamond Rex (imp.), and out of two of our bestquality imported Scotch cows. This is an exceedingly promising pair of heifers of right type, breeding and quality, and should prove a profitable investment for their enterprising owner. To Jno. M. Fischer, of Formosa, the very promising roan bull, Mysieman, a son of Merchantman (imp.), and out of the sweet red cow, Beauty 20th, a Mysie, sired by the Marr-bred son of Spicy Robin (69639), Golden Gift (81168). To Robt. Wightman, of Clifford, Star Gem C., a splendid roan heifer, right in her lines, and grand quality. Her sire is a grandson of of Morning, and her dam, a grandam of William of Orange. To W. H. Wallace, of Mount Forest, the red bull, Robin Marr, which we had reserved to use on some heifers, a low-down, quality bull, right in his make-up all around, sire by Merchantman (imp.), and out of Robina (imp.), sired by the 360-guinea son of Royal Star (71502), Macbeth (77149). Robina's dam was by Capt. of the Guard (58596), and her grandam by Athabasca (47359). To James Bowes, Strathnairn, Elegant Victor, a thick, sappy roan bull of right quality and proper conformation, sired by our old stock bull, Golden Drop Vic-

may, a young roan bull calf of extremefarmers to the great sale of Holstein ly promising make-up, for use on his Shorthorn herd, which has produced many valuable animals sold at long prices. He had for sire, Lord Mistletoe (imp.), a Duthie-bred Missie bull, and is out of the practically pure Cruickshank

Attention is called to the preliminary advertisement in this issue of the coming dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herds of Mr. W. Doherty, of Clinton, and of Mr. A. H. Jacobs, of Blyth, Ont., to be held in Clinton, on the day following the annual meeting of the Dominior Shorthorn Breeders' Association, which is not yet fixed, but will probably be held the latter part of January or early in February. Mr. Doherty is enlarging and extending his piano and organ busi ness, which will engage his whole atten tion, and Mr. Jacobs is giving up farm ing and going to California, which ac counts for the disposal of the herds. Mr Doherty's herd is headed by the dark roan five-year-old imported bull, Pride of Scotland, by the Duthie-bred Prince of Fashion, by Scottish Archer, dam Roan Bessie, by Sittyton Sort, by Gondomar. Mr. Jacobs' herd is headed by the roan four-year-old, Broadhooks Golden Fame sired by the Duthie-bred Golden Fame, a Cruickshank Brawith Bud bull, dam Roan Rose, by Abbotsford 2nd, bred by Mr These are exceptionally good bulls, individually and in breeding, and as good imported bulls are scarce, they should be attractive features of the sale The females in both herds represent many of the best Scotch families, some being imported animals. Exact date of sale and fuller particulars may be looked for

HEREFORD IS 1906 GRAND CHAM-PION

The final contest of fat steers for the grand championship, at the International Show, at Chicago, last week, was between Tim, a white two-year-old Shorthorn, exhibited by the Kansas Agricultural College, which had been declared champion two-year-old; Andy, a yearling Aberdeen-Angus that had been rated champion yearling, exhibited by the Minnesota Agricultural College, and Peerless Wilton 39th's Defender, a Hereford calf just eleven months old, shown by F. A. Nave, Attica, Indiana, which had won the champion steer calf award. is said that by common consent the battle lay between the Doddie yearling and the Whiteface calf, and the English Judge, Mr. A. P. Turner, decided in favor of the Hereford calf for the coveted

Previous Grand Champions. The list of grand champions of the International Live-stock Exposition now

1960.—Advance, Angus, B. R. Pierce. 1901.—Wood's Principal, Hereford, G. P.

1902.—Shamrock, Grade Angus, Iowa Agricultural College. 1903.—Challenger, Nebraska Agricul-

tural College.

nesota Agricultural College

1905.-Black Rock, Grade Angus, Min nesota Agricultural College 1906.—Peerless Wilton 35th's Defender Hereford, F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind. An

exciting ring scene.

The Guelph Fat-stock Club claim Wednesday, 27th February, 1907, for a sale of pure-bred stock, held under the auspices of Dominion Live-stock Associadue time.-J. M. Duff, Secretary.

WEAK **TIRED** 

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the norn-WOMEN ing and feel tireder than when they went to bed.

They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden

# MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured.

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or the The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



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

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

Parm for sale—195 acres—2 miles from Hamilton. Excellent stock and grain farm. Prices right and terms easy. James Dunlop, 127 John St., south. Hamilton, Ont.

AVE you tried to grow mushrooms? If you have and failed, write Fungus Company, London, Ont., and find out how.

WANTED-A working herdsman for a small Where of Shorth rus. Single and a Scotchman preferred: sober and industrions. A man that understands care, handling, fitting and showing of cattle. A good place for the rightman. Send references and wages. Address to Box 55. Columbus, Ohio

WANTED-Be our agent in your locality. what have money in your spare time selling our perfumes, toilet articles, flavoring extracts, toilet soaps, and other household remedies; 100 per cent, profit in this for you. Write us. The J. B. Eager Company, Toronto.

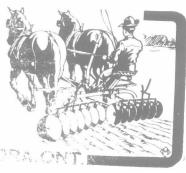
### Experimental Farm for New Ontario, Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Ag-

riculture for Ontario, has selected a square-mile section of land in the township of Newmarket district of Nipissing, for an experimental station for New Ontario. The land is described as a good clay loam, well drained, and intersected by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Newmarket Township is the great clay belt, north of the Height of Land, about two hundred miles north-west of the town of North Bay, and thirty-five miles west of Lake Abitibi. It is reported that a number of bushmen will be engaged to clear the land, and do other preparatory work, while at the next session of the Legislature an appropriation will be asked for the erection of buildings. No time will be lost in fitting the station for its important work in assisting and hastening the development of the surrounding countions. Full advertisement will follow in try. The new station will fill an unmis-

Has a tremendous capacity tough land. It cuts and turns the soil, hitches well back, and pulls easy. This machine gives thorough cultivation. The construction is simple, strong and compact, and w

None are genuine without "

Ask Dept. "W" for full face T.E.BISSELL ELORA



Write for in- ALBERTA Farm Lands, Parken & Wife formation re

Box 1629, ALGARY, ALTA. ore-··ep.

OTHthan bed. read uble and the

ous,

tore

and

ald.

was

ılpi-

and

Mil-

you ny,

ts, 100 he

W

# GENUINE BARGAINS!

# Every Premium Pleases.

## Gent's Watches,

No. 1.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. Three New Subscribers. Retail price, \$3.25.

No. 2.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham, 7-jewelled movement, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. Thirteen New Subscribers. 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 farmer and farmer's son should have one of these knives. For One New Subscriber. Worth a

### Bagster's New Comprehensive Teacher's Bible.

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and indexed Bible Atlas, with sixteen full-page illustrations, printed in gold and color. Two New Subscribers.

### Lady's Watches.

No. 8.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement; engraved plain or engine turned case and stem wind. Eight New Subscribers. Retail price, \$8.50.

No. 4.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 20 years, with genuine American jewelled movement; very finely timed and stem wind. Eleven New Subscribers. Retail price, \$11.00.

## Lady's Hand-bag.

Size, 4½x7½ inches. Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp. For Two' New Subscribers. Retail price, \$1.50. Supply limited, will 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 every

The Brass Band Harmonica. Finest instrument in the world, extra full tone. Equal to a silver cornet. Every boy and girl should have one.

# Mariner's Compass.

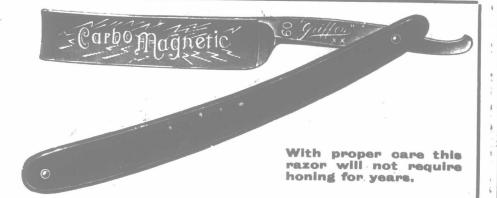
(Two inches in diameter), Nickel Plated; Ring Attachment for convenient carrying. A useful article, and when you want it, you want it badly.

Get your own paper free for next year—for each new subscriber you send us we will advance date on label of your paper six months.

# The Griffin Carbo 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 registered mail to anyone sending us Two New Subscribers and \$3.00, or will sell the razor for \$2.00.



# BEST BOOKS ON ALL AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS

Offered as premiums for sending in new subscriptions, or sold for amounts named after each book. Any book valued under \$1 for one new subscriber; any book valued from \$1.50 to \$2, three new subscribers; any book valued from \$2.50 to \$2, three new subscribers; any book valued from \$2.50 to \$3, five new subscribers. For books valued over \$3 it may be reckoned that one new subscriber will count as 75 cents cash.

## Live Stock.

VETERINARY ELEMENTS—A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M. A practical farm live-stock doctor book. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

THE STUDY OF BREEDS (cattle, sheep and swine)—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages, 60 engravings. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.

Horse Breeding-Sanders, 422 pages, \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.

Horse Breaking—Capt. Hayes. "Far and away the best on this subject."—(The Field.) \$5.00. Points of the Horse (3rd edition)—Capt. Hayes. \$10.00

LIGHT Horses—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 266 pages. \$1 00, postpaid \$1.05.

HEAVY HORSES-Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 219 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.

CATTLE—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 270 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.

 $\begin{array}{lll} {\tt SHEEP-Breeds} & {\tt and} & {\tt Management-(Vinton Series.)} & 232 \\ {\tt pages.} & \$1.00, \ {\tt postpaid} \ \$1.05. \end{array}$ 

Pigs—Breeds and Management. Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00. postpaid \$1.05.

FEEDS AND FEEDING-Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.

DISEASES OF SWINE—Craig. 50c., postpaid 55c.

LIVE-STOCK JUDGING—Craig. The only work on this subject. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.10.

# General Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE—C. C. James. 200 pages. 30c., postpaid 35c. CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM—Warington. 183 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05. postpaid \$1.05. FARMYARD MANURE—Aikman. 65 pages. 50c., postpaid, 55c. SUCCESSFUL FARMING—Rennie. 300 pages. \$1.50, postpaid

AGRICULTURAL BOTANY — Percival. A useful book for student farmers. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.
SOILING CHOPS AND THE SILO—Shaw. 366 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.

postpaid \$1.00. CLOVERS—Shaw. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10. PHYSICS OF AGRICULTURE—King. 604 pages. \$1.75, post-

## Dairying.

MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS-Wing. 230 pages. \$1.00, post-

MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS—WING, 200 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
TESTING MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS—Farrington & Woll, 255 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
CANADIAN DAIRYING—Dean. 260 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
CHEESEMAKING—Decker. 192 pages. \$1.75, postpaid \$1.80.
MODERN METHODS TESTING MILK—Van Slyke. 75c., post-

## Poultry.

Poultry Craft—Robinson. \$2.00; postpaid \$2.05. Farm Poultry—Watson. 341 pages 4 \$1.25, postpaid \$1.35. Amer. Stand. of Perfection—\$1.00; postpaid \$1.05.

Apiary. THE HONEYBEE-Langstroth. 521 pages. \$1.50, postpaid Public School Nature Study—A useful text-book. Post-paid, 45c.

# Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables.

VEGETABLE GARDENING—Green. 224 pages. \$1.00, post-paid \$1.10. FLOWERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM—Rexford. 175 pages. 50c., postpaid 55c

AMATEUR FRUIT-GROWING—Samuel B. Green. 5x7 inches, 134 pages, with numerous fly leaves for notes; bound in cloth and illustrated. 50c. postpaid 55c.

THE NURSERY BOOK—By Prof. L. H. Bailey. A complete guide to the multiplication of plants. 365 pages; illustrated. Very practical. \$1.00 postpaid.

Plant, Animal Life, Nature Study THE STORY OF THE PLANTS—Grant Allen. 213 pages. 40c., postpaid 45c.

postpaid 45c.
INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUITS—Saunders. 436 pages.
\$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.
How to Teach the Nature Study Course—By John Dearness, M.A., London Normal School Best work issued on this subject. Illustrated. 206 pages. Postpaid, 65c. Miscellaneous.

"Bright Ideas for Entertaining."—Best book on subject ever published. 235 p. 'For one new subscriber. Price, 60c., postpaid.

Landscape Gardening—S. T. Maynard. 338 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.

Birds that Hunt and Are Hunted—Neltje Blanchan. 360 pages. \$2.25, postpaid \$2.40.

Carperters' and Joiners' Handbook—75c., postpaid 80c. American Tanner—Briggs. 25c., postpaid 30c.

Taxidermy—Hasluck. 50c., postpaid 55c.

Bacterla, Yeasts and Molds in the Home—Prof. W. H. Conn. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.

Traction Engine—Postpaid, \$1.05.

Farm Buildings—\$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.

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.



many Scotlan Inter of the Winter defying MERIT will als

Are at Englan Dec. 15 some of specime horses, by intearrival

Opl

res, BA

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the heree so sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebene and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,

45 Church Street,

Terosto, Ontario

# The Repository

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Oor. Simoos and Nelson Sts., Toronte

Auction Sales of

Horses, Carriages, Buggles, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock. Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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



1

## You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN or THOROUGHPIN, but BSORBINE

will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Poes not blister or will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4-C free. Book 4-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind,
\$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or
Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain.
Genuine infd. only by

W.F.Young,P.D.F.,73 Monmouth St.,8pringfield,Mass. Canadian Agents Lyman. Sons & Co., Montreal.

# Imported Clydesdales.

NEW IMPORTATION OF .

# 28 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

An Extra Good lot, personally selected, many of them well-known breeding horses in Scotland, will arrive about December 10th.

Intending purchasers may avail themselves of the Reduced Railway Rates the week of the Winter Fair at Guelph. Prices will be found defying competition for QUALITY, SIZE and MERIT. A number of HACKNEY STALLIONS MERIT. A number of HACKNEY STALLIONS will also be for sale.

O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.

BAWDEN & McDONNEL, Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale Shire Stallions

\*Are at present on a purchasing tour through England and Scotland. They return about Dec. 15th, 1906, and will bring with them some carefully-selected and high-classed specimens. This firm import only first-class horses, and sell at right prices. Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Their arrival will be announced in the ADVOCATE.

# Wagg, Claremont, Ont.



1

I have on hand a few choice Clyde Stallions & Mares

Imp. and Canadian-bred. Size and quality, with true action-Write me before buying. Claremont P. O. and Stn. C. P. R

Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore res. BARRY CO., lowa City, lowa, have sure cure

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Wholesale stealing has been carried on recently throughout certain sections of Erie and Potter Counties, Pennsylvania. One creamery was robbed of 400 lbs. of butter, and a cheese factory finds itself short by about a ton of cheese.

R. F. HICKS' HOLSTEINS.

The Queen City Holstein herd, the property of Mr. R. F. Hicks, a little west of Newtonbrook, through which the street cars from Toronto pass every hour up Yonge St., at the time of our visit a few days ago were in fine condition. At present, the herd numbers 30 head, nearly all belonging to the noted Faforit strain, the strain that has produced the first-prize and championship cow at Toronto for the last two years, and to the credit of this herd, be it known that this is the herd that produced the champion cow of both years, and there are a number of others in the herd nearly if not quite as good individuals-daughters, granddaughters and sisters of those bred from cows with official records of from 21 to 26 lbs. of butter in seven days. Many of the younger ones, the get of Count Mercena Posch, whose dam, Mercena 3rd, has an official seven-day butter record of 27 lbs., and whose sire is a full brother to the champion Alta Posch, whose two-year-old official butter record is 27 lbs. in seven days, and his dam, Alta Posch, made the world's record of 7 lbs. of butter-fat in two days at Guelph, and whose seven-day butter record is 24 lbs. The present stock bull is Faforit's 5th Gamey, whose dam, Faforit 5th, has an official sevenday butter record of 26 lbs. A herd hred on such show and producing lines, must surely be a very desirable herd to get foundation stock or herd - headers from. In young bulls, there are only two left, one ten months old, the other seven months. In heifers, there are a number of two-year-olds, nine of which are in calf to Count Mercena Posch, to come in in January and February next, among which are coming Toronto winners sure. Two are daughters of Faforit 3rd, and consequently half-sisters to the Toronto champion, Faforit 7th. Besides these are several younger heifers, an exceedingly choice lot. Write Mr. Hicks, to Newtonbrook P. O., or call and see

# WOODSTOCK BERKSHIRES.

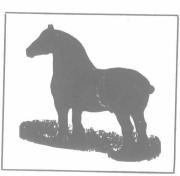
The Woodstock herd of Large English Berkshire, the property of Messrs. Thompson & Seymour, of Woodstock, Ont. were looking their very best at the time of our visit, a few days ago. The Woodstock herd, as is well known, is one of the best herds in Canada, containing, as it does, a number of Toronto and other winners. Half a dozen of the 12 or 15 brood sows now in the imported stock, and nearly all daughters of the great stock and show boar, Polgate Doctor (imp.), the whole making an aggregation of brood sows that, for excellence of type, size and quality, are seldom seen together in any one herd. Among them are such rare good ones as Imp. Crompton Queen, a full sister to Imp. Polgate Doctor, a sow of great scale and ideal type, with strong bone and quality throughout. Her daughter, Compton Flower (imp.), another big, good sow, by Polgate Doctor, has just weaned a litter of extra nice youngsters. Durham's Don (imp.) is another big, strong sow with great length and depth of side, and straight lines, and thus we might go on, did space permit. The main stock boar is Imp. Woodstock Ideal, and, as his name implies, he is an ideal with length, depth and a smoothness and evenness throughout seldom Second in service is Woodstock Laddie, a son of Imp. Polgate Doctor, a hog of great scale, very even and a superior sire. On hand for sale are a number of both sexes, and of various ages, and pairs can be supplied not akin. If in want of breeding stock, write at once, as they will go rapidly. Mr. Thompson is also offering for sale a number of extra choice Silver-grey Dorking cockerels, bred from prizewinning stock. Among them are winners sure. Write for prices to D. Thompson, Wood-

# IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

By Auction

45 Fillies from 1 to 5 years of age. 2 Stallions, 2 and 3 years.

At the farm, Lot 2, five miles west of G.T.R., and 2 miles Sta., C. N. R., and Ridges, on Yonge Conveyances will be at 11 a.m. on morn-Gormley and Stouffmorning trains.



Con. 5, Whitechurch, Stouffville Station, east of Gormley, 5 miles from Oak St., per electric cars. at Oak Ridges Hotel ing of sale, and at ville stations for

The property of MR. GEO. A. BRODIE, Bethesda P.O.

# TUESDAY, JAN. 8th, 1907

These fillies represent the richest blood in Scotland, they are large, in good condition, combine size, quality, smoothness and nice true action. A great many of them are in foal. There are several wellmatched pairs. The "Scottish Farmer" says they are the best lot that left Scotland this year. The stallions are exceptionally choice.

 ${\tt TERMS:} \quad {\tt Cash, \ unless \ arrangements \ are \ made}$ before sale. Catalogues.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.



# AUCTION

At My Barn, Weston, Ontario,

30 CLYDESDALE FILLIES, the best that can be had in Scotland, two and three years old. Three months time will be given on the fillies, without interest. Bankable paper. Six Clydesdale stallions, three and four years old, 1,700 to 2,000 pounds, the best blood of Scotland. Two Shire stallions, four years old, 1,600 and 1,800 pounds each, sired by Gunthorpe Advance. Two Percheron stallions, three and four years old, black, 1,800 pounds each; have both won prizes in France. Stallions will be sold on time—6 months for the first one-third of price, and 18 months for balance; 6 per cent. interest from date. Bankable paper. Stock will be at barn for inspection after December 5th. Write for catalogues. They will be ready December 1st. Sale rain or shine—under tent. Auctioneers: J. K. McEwen and H. Russell, Weston; James Myles, Thornbury, Ont.

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR, WESTON, ONTARIO.



# T. H. HASSARD

Millbrook, Ont.

Has on hand 40 head of Olydesdale, Percheron and Hackney France and England's richest prizewinning blood and most noted sires. An essentially high-class lot. Will be sold on noted sires. An essentisterms to suit purchaser.

MILLBROOK P.O. AND STATION Long-distance 'Phone.



SECOND CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED.

Dalgety Bros. have at their stables, London, Ont., choice selection of the above. If you want a good one, come and see them.

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.

We have a second consignment of choice big Clyde fillies to land about end of December.



Also Shires, Hackneys and Clydes and 12 Percheron Mares (3, 2 and 1 year old) Also Shires, Hackneys and Clydes and 12 Percheron Marcs (3, 2 and 1 year old) have just arrived with our new importation from Scotland, England and France, of high-class stallions and mares. Many of them prizewinners in their native lands. Bred by the best breeders. Percherons, blacks and grays, weighing 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Shires at two years old weighing 1,700 pounds. Clydes, bays and blacks. 4 and 5 years old, weighing 1 800 to 9,000 pounds, bred by the best in Scotland. Our Hackneys are bays and chestnuts, combining size, quality and breeding that cannot be beaten. These horses can be seen at Toronto and London fairs, and all for sale at reasonable prices.

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ont. 82 miles south-west of Toronto on the G. T. R.



# GRAHAM BROS.

"Gairnbrogie," GLAREMONT.

IMPORTERS OF

### MACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

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



### Graham Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses.

Younge Street cars pass the door every hour. 'Phone North 4483.

GRAHAM RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

DUNROBIN STOOK FARM BREEDERS OF



CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES In Clydesdales we can offer a splendid selection of fillies, including many rizewinners from famous sires. Our brood mares won more prizes than cose of any other exhibitor at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1906.

DONALD GUNN & SON, BEAVERTON P.O. & STN. Farm Three-quarters of a Mile from Station.

RICHARDSON. COLUMBUS, ONT.,



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

Long-distance 'Phone Myrtle Station, C. P. R. Brooklin or Oshawa, G. T. R.



# WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.

I have on hand for sale

# 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, quality and true action. Come and see them.

# W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

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

## Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

My new importation comprises 3 stallions, two 2 years old and one 1 year old, by Everlasting, Baron Buchylvie and Ascott, and 5 fillies, from 1 to 4 years old, by Baron's Pride, Elator, Favorite's Heir and Ascott. They are a high-class lot, as good as ever crossed the water. Come and see them. All are for sale at living prices.

AITOHISON, Guelph P.O. and Sta.



# Standard

For railroads, hay, live stock, dairy, coal and platform. For prices and particulars write or call on

GEO. M. FOX, York St., London, Ont.

Ask your nearest hardware man or dealer for them.

### GOSSIP

FARROWED 63 PIGS IN 16 MONTHS. Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

Having noticed some records given in "The Farmer's Advocate" of good brood sows, I may say we have one Yorkshire grade which farrowed 63 pigs in 16 months, out of which she raised on an average of 13 in each litter. The other 11 were all fullgrown, only she could not nurse them all.

JOHN HERMANN. Perth Co., Ont.

G. A. BRODIE'S CLYDESDALE SALE

The many Clydesdale filly sales that have been held in Ontario in the last few months have demonstrated that the farmers are awake to the fact that nothing will pay them better than a choice Clydesdale filly or two for breeding purposes, and while the prices paid have been barely sufficient to pay the importer for his time and risk, yet we feel safe in saying that the main object of these men is to increase and improve the stock of good breeding mares in the country, and to hasten Canada on to what she is destined to be, the greatest stock-producing country in the world. And we cannot help but think that it is the duty of our thousands of well-to-do farmers in Ontario to pay these men a resonable profit, a profit at least sofficient to encourage them to go on in this greatly-needed work. Mr. Geo. A. Brodie, of Bethesda P. O., Ont., has lately arrived home with his second importation this season. The apidity with which his first importation sold showed that he brought over the kind the people were looking for, and the Scottish Farmer, speaking of his importation, says they were one of the best if not the best, lot that left Scotland this year. Mr. Brodie has now on hand 45 fillies and two stallions. stallions are: Baron Hugo, a brown threeyear-old, by Sir Hugo, a son of Sir Everard, and his dam is a daughter of Prince Albert of Rosehaugh, grandam by Macgregor. This is a horse of extra superior quality, with flashy, true ac tion-an all-around cracker. The other is Royal Heir, a bay two-year-old, by Royal Blend, by Royal Favorite, dam by Clan Boy. This colt is comparatively thin, and now weighs 1,750 lbs., and wil make a 2,200-lb. horse, and this, com bined with the best kind of quality, a smooth, even body and faultless, true ac tion, positively one of the best two-yearolds ever landed in Canada. The fillies are a big, flashy, quality lot, many of them safe in foal; they are from one to years of age, in good condition. Among them are several well-matched They are the get of such noted pairs. sires as Baron's Pride and several of his sons, Sir Everard and several of his sons, Royal Cartley and several of his sons, Clan Chattan, Moncrieffe Marquis, etc., representing Scotland's richest Clydesdale blood—an essentially highclass lot. On the farm, lot 2, con. 5 Whitechurch, on Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1907. all these will be sold by auction to the highest bidder. The farm is five miles west of Stouffville Station, on the G. T. R., and two miles east of Gormley Station, on the C. N. R., and five miles east of Oak Ridges, on the Yonge St. Metropolitan Electric Car Line. veyances will be at Oak Ridges Hotel at 11 a. m. on day of sale, and at Stouffville and Gormley for morning trains, both north and south. Terms, cash, un-

## TRADE NOTE

the purchaser, if put to breeding.

less other arrangements are made before

sale commences. Don't forget the date,

Tuesday, Jan. 8th. Every one of these fillies are right, and will make money for

ONE MINUTE " WASHER.

One of the leading firms which has lo cated in Canada during the past year is White, Ehrbardt & Co., of Toronto manufacturers of the "One names" Washer. This marking, or is said, has lifted States, where friend of their

# Best for Butter

Windsor Salt will make money for you in two ways,

It makes better butter-richer tastier. As it disolves quickly, and works in easily and evenly.

It cuts down your salt bills, because it is absolutely pure, and requires LESS to properly season the butter.

The first trial will prove this. Your dealer has Windsor Salt or will get it for you.

# Windsor

# Clydesdales and Percherons

I have two Clyde stallions, by Prince Thomas and Baron's Pride, 3 and 5 years of age, a big flashy quality pair, and seven Percherons, 2 and 3 years of age. Nothing better ever imported in the country. Will be sold on a small profit. Come and see them.

T. D. ELLIOT, Bolton P.O. and Station, C.P.R



DR. McGAHEY'S HEAVE CURE for Broken-winded Horses. The only medicine in the world that will steep heaves in three days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one bottle used according to directions. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. The Dr. McGahey Medicine Gen-Kemptville, Ontario.

# BROXWOOD HEREFORDS.

A few choice bull calves from my

R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O., ONT. FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS Four bulls from 8 to 19 months old; prizewin-ners and from prizewinning stock. Several heif-ers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale.

JOHN A. GOVENLOCK,

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

F you want ANYTHING in Aberdeen-Angus, at a reasonable price, write: JAMES SHARP, "Tweedhill," Rock-side, Ont. Cheltenham Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.



## SHORT HORNS,

We have for sale a 12-months old May-flower bull by Derby Imp. He was first-prize winner at O S. this fall in a strong class. Also several choice heifers of the

Imp

12

10

25

JOH

of she

JOHN

Glen

14 mo

Imp.
dian-h
heifer

highest breeding for sale cheap. W.J. Shean & Son, Box 856, Owen Sound. Ontario.

# Grainger & Son Wm.



Hawthorn herd of deep-milking **Shorthorns**. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Three grand young bulls, also females, all ages. Prices reasonable.

Londesboro Station and P. O.

# SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



For sale: A number of young SHORTHORN BULLS, red and roan, from imported red and roan, from imposed sire and dams; good enough to head pure-bred herds. Apply: JAMES GIBB,

Brooksdale, Ont. High-class Shorthorns—We are now offering 5 young bulls and 3 heifers, two, three and four years of age. Marigolds the eldest, a daughter of Imp. Royal Member, has a calf at foot by Sailor Champion. This is an extra good lot.

THOS. REDMOND, Millbrook P.O. and Stn.

## DURHAM CATTLE FOR SALE

I have for sale two young bulls, 8 months old, sired by Imp. Rustic Chief =40419= (79877); also a few females, among them a young cow fit for any show-ring.

Box 556

HUGH THOMSON,

ROSEDALE SHORTHORNS yet want a profitable cow with calf at foot, the again; also heifers bred and heifer com imported stock. Choice milk strains.

A. M. SHAVER, Ancaster, Cut.

P.R

IT.

als,

0-

efy

a.

# CARNEFAC

# Suits Every Man

have not already read enough intelligent testimonials in this journal to convince you that you should use it, drop a card, and we will send you our booklet giving you the opinion of hundreds who have used it. They should be the best judges. They are all well-known Canadian breeders and feeders. CARNEFAC needs no gifts or premiums to make it sell. It has been amply proven that it not only pays for itself many times over, but it is a necessary Tonic and Regulator for all farm stock. You do not require to use it for months to see satisfactory results; it acts quickly. Try it, and be convinced. If your dealer has not got CARNEFAC, we will gladly send you a pail on trial; freight prepaid.

# CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD COMPANY

Toronto, Ontario.



9 heifers, yearlings. 29 heifers, calves. Prices easy.

27 bulls, calves. All out of imported sires and dams. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY.

Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON. Cargill, Ont.

## Maple Shade Shropshires AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS.

A first-class bunch of yearling ewes, bred to the best imported rams, now ready for shipment. All are for sale at moderate prices.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,

Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

### WESTSIDE SHORTHORN HERD AND BORDER LEICESTER FLOCK.

All Registered in the Herd and Flook Books of Great Britain. We invite all interested to inspect the cattle and sheep on this farm. The Shorthorns are long-tried families, tracing to the pioneer herds of Scotland through channels of repute. The Border Leicester flock is one of the oldest in Scotland, and embraces blood of the highest breeding. **Scientifly Sale.** Visitors from the States and Canada will be cordially welcomed.

A. Cameron & Sons, Westside Farm, Brechin, Scotland.

PURE SCOTCH

# SHORTHORNS

Offering for December and January:

- Imp. Scottish Pride = 36106 = . yearling bulls from imp. cows. young bulls from 8 to 14 months, also from 12
- imp. cows.

  10 imp. cows with calves at foot or safe in calf.

  10 home-bred cows with calves at foot or in calf.
- 25 heifer calves, yearlings and 2-year-olds.
- 25 hener caves, yearings and 2-year-ous.
  30 Shropshire ewes (ored).
  2 imp. Yorkshire sows, due to farrow in March.
  7 boars and 10 sows, 4 and 5 months old.
  Catalogues on application.
  Our farms are ½ and 1½ miles from Burlington
- Junction, G.T.R.

Long-distance telephone in residence.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.



SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS The champion herd of Elgin, Kent and Essex counties

For Sale: 6 choice young bulls, 3 reds and 3 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welome.

### BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves. 16 heifers under two years. All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anythin the herd at a reasonable figure.

JOHN DOUGLAS, PETER WHITE, JR. You can buy anything in Pembroke, Ont.

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

# **MAPLE GROVE** SHORTHORNS



My present offering: Several imp. cows with calves at foot; also 4 young bulls. Heifers 6 months to 2 years old. Prices and terms reasonable.

C. D. WAGER,

### Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co. SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 36050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

CLYDESDALES Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and years old; show team.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont. Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-class Sootch Shorthorns,

Thoice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses

Herd catalogue on application. Address: JAMES SMITH, Supt., Rockland, Ont

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Props. om

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

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM. Sootoh Shorthorns of the best families. Young stock for sale of either sex, sired by the trandly-bred bull, Wanderer's Star = 58585=. Wm. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont.

### Eastern and Western Canada Compared.

(Continued from page 1960.)

forking away straw, at the other end, no palpitating box - carrier straining his back and breathing clouds of dust, none of the sweltering, fatiguing struggle that is incident to threshing as I had seen it in the East. The machine was set in the open field with the wind always from behind; the grain was drawn from the stooks to the separator, where men forked the sheaves into the hungry self-feeder from each side. A wind stacker took care of the straw, and an elevator hoisted the grain into the granary or grain wagons, as the case might be. Threshing on the average Eastern farm is the most strenuous and disagreeable work of the year, but, fortunately, it is over in two or three days. In the West, the work, though hard, is clean and steady, and lasts from three to twenty days. From eight to twelve hundred bushels is an average day's work for a thresher in the East, while in the great grain belt from fifteen to twenty hundred is the average, with some days twice this amount.

I had expected that in the afternoon my host would find his services required in the field, but in this I was agreeably disappointed. As he afterward explained, when we were driving across the prairie, gun in hand, ready to bag a prairie chicken as we came upon him, the gang were hired by the month, that some were given "stook teams," and some "grain teams," while others helped with the pitching or other jobs about the "outfit." Every man knows what is expected of him, and with capable men in charge of the engine and thresher, the work goes merrily on, without the constant supervision of the proprietor. On the average farm, of 320 acres, there may not be sufficient horses and wagons kept to man a threshing "outfit," and in such a case two or three farmers unite and usually thresh part of each man's crop at a time, so that all may get some of their wheat on the market early in the season, whether to store or sell, as they think best, for a man is given the option of storing his wheat in special bins at the elevators. On this particular farm, 1,440 acres, where I was rusticating, there were teams enough to handle all the wagons, so that only very little work was done away from home, and that at so much per bushel. My host also explained to me the general method of farming while on our drive. Immediately after the threshing is done, the whole gang, consisting of about fifteen men and eight or nine teams, is put to work harvesting the turnips, which, with so strong a force, is seldon more than a two days' task, After this, the gang is reduced, some going back east and some to their homesteads, while a few of the best team-

sters are kept to plow until the land

freezes up. With four horses or more on

a two- or three-furrow plow, working in

a large area can be turned over in a

few days. The land fall-plowed is usual-

ly wheat stubble that has borne two

crops since being broken or summer-

fallowed, and is intended either for sum-

a field from one half to

mer-fallow, or, in many cases, it is land that has grown but one crop of wheat and is being prepared for the second. Another common practice of preparing wheat land in the western part of the wheat belt is to burn the stubble of the first crop of wheat after breaking or summer-fallowing, and, after harrowing or disking, to sow the following crop without further cultivation. The burning is usually done in the spring, the stubble being left over the winter to retain snow as an addition to the moisture supply. Before burning, straw is spread along the windward sides of the field to help create a driving force to the fire so that it will sweep evenly over the whole field, cleaning off all the stubble. In the older-settled districts, this stubbleburning is being abandoned, and fall plowing for all kinds of spring crops is becoming more general. There are also districts where neither stubble-burning nor fall plowing is done, but the land is simply left until spring, and then plowed before seeding.

On Eastern farms, the conservation of fertility, and the disposal of surface water are the first considerations in cultivation; but in the West, the question

(Continued on next page.)

# "IT'S ONLY A COLD, A TRIFLING COUGH"

Thousands have said this when they caught cold. Thousands have neglected to cure the cold. Thousands have filled a Consumptives grave through neglect. Never neglect a cough or cold. It can have but one result. It leaves the throat or angs, or both, affected.

# Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

is the medicine you need. It strikes at the very foundation of all throat or lung complaints, relieving or curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

It has stood the test for many years, and is now more generally used than ever. It contains all the lung healing virtues of the pine tree combined with Wild Cherry Bark and other pectoral remedies. It stimulates the weakened bronchial organs, allays irritation and subdues inflammation, soothes and heals the irritated parts, loosens the phlegm and mucous, and aids nature to easily dislodge the morbid accumulations. Don't be humbugged into accepting an imitation of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cts.

Mr. Julian J. LeBlanc, Belle Cote, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with a bad cold and severe cough, which assumed such an attitude as to keep me confined to my house. I tried several remedies advertised but they were of no avail. As a last resort I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle cured me completely.'

## Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheen

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

### T. GIBSON. Denfield, Ont Glenoro Stock Farm

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

The well-known Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beau (imp.) (86099), by the great Silver Plate, formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Young stock usually on hand for sale. W. S. ROBERTSON, ARNPRIOR. ONT.

# Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

SHORTHORN BULLS—good ones. Several from heavy-milking cows Choice heifers also.
LEIGESTER EWES, and a lot of extra good

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT. 5 one-year-old bulls \$60 to \$100 5 one-year old heifers, \$100 to \$126 ..... Herdbook.

4 six-months pigs, pure Yorks. 310 six-months sows, pure Yorks. 315 per pair. 50 six-months pigs, \$14 per pair.

100 fall pigs, \$6 per pair. Purchasers must make own selection. Apply A. SUMMERS,

Yalley Farm. Aldershot P. O., Ont. A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, Guelph, Ont. Scotch Shorthorns.

The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysies, Villages, Brawith Buds, Broadhooks, Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Bessies, Urys, Minas, Clarets, Kilblean Beautys, Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) (90065), a Shethin Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden = 69548 =, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome Long-distance inhone in house.

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

gun and teach him how to use it properly. Tempt him to a fresh-air life. Let him feel the wholesome influence of the finest sport in

the world. Train his eye and steady his hand before a target or make his blood run faster in the hunt for game.

RIFLES FOR BOYS: "Little Scout" - - \$2.25 "Crack Shot" - - \$4 "Stevens-Maynard, Jr." \$3 "Little Krag" . . . \$5 "Favorite No. 17" - . \$6

# A VERY INTERESTING CHRISTMAS CATALOG MAILED FREE

We have issued a book dealing with shotguns, rifles and pistols, which every one living in the country should have. It contains 140 pages, and has been fermed by the press as "a mine of information on gun owning and gun shooting," making interesting reading for old and young alike. It is mailed free to any one sending two 2-cent stamps to cover postage.

Don't let your dealer get the better of you by passing off some other kind. If he can't supply you, or won't get the style you want, write direct to us.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO., 310 Pine Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

### SHORTHORNS HOLLYMOUNT



Pure Sootch, Imported. and the get of Imp. stook.

25 HEAD

Anything for sale. 5 young bulls. Breeding gilt-edged and unsurpassed. A few heifers Prices right.

W. J. Thompson, Mitchell P. O. & Sta.

### SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

Eight grand young bulls of choice breeding. Ten choice young sows being to our imported boar, and thirty younger ones of prolific families

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT. Stations: Streetsville and Meadowvale, C. P. R

## KENWOOD STOCK FARM.

# SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor=45187=. 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

### GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

Our herd of the most noted Scotch families is headed by the \$2,000 Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning (Imp.) = 39070; winner of 1st prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. A few very choice young bulls from 4 to 9 months old, also females for sale. In Yorkshires are a choice los of either sex, 7 months old, from imp. sire and dam. Sows bred to imp. hog if desired. BINKHAM P. O., ONT. ERIN STATION AND TEL.

For Sale—The stock bull, Queenston Archer = 48898=, by Derby (Imp.) dam Veronica (Imp.) by Brave Archer (Imp.); also a number of choice Shropshire ram lambs at reasonable prices. RELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

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

DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr P.O. and Station

GREENGILL HERD of high-class

# SHORTHORNS



We offer choice Scotch bulls and females, representing such families as Duchess of Gloster, Village Girl, Rosebud Orange Blossom, Mysie, Vio toria, and other popular families, either imp. or Cana dian-bred.

R. MITCHELL & SONS. Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sts JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.) Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 30867, at head of stud. Farms 34 miles from Weston, G. T. R and C. P. R., and electric care

Clover Lea Stock Farm

# **SHORTHORNS**

FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (imp.). All dark roans Some from imported sire and dam Visitors met at Ripley station

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT. Ripley Station, G. T. R.

**Queenston Heights** 

## SHORTHORNS

One yearling bull, red, straight Scotch a high-class herd-header. Also a few choice bull calves and heifers, Cana-dian and American registration.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

## Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Bapton Chancellor =40809 = (78286). A choice lot of young bulls and females for sale, among them being winners at the Canadian National. KYLE BROS., - Ayr, Ontario

Shorthorns for Sale Five choice bulls, all from imp. dams; also females of all ages. Scotland's Fame (imp.) at head of herd. ALEX. BURNS, Rockwood P.O. and G.T.R. Sta.

of the fertility of the soil is seldom considered, while every operation is directed to the securing and retention of the maximum water supply. It is largely for this purpose that the land is summer-fallowed after growing two crops of grain, the fact of the land standing idle for a season being of small consideration, when nearly every man owns more land than he can properly cultivate. Nor is summer-fallowing in the West so exhaustive of fertility as in the Eastern Provinces, for the reason that the climate is drier, and the processes of decay, nitrification and denitrification do

not proceed so rapidly.

Plowing, and the after-treatment of the land here is quite different to the system I had learned and practiced in Ontario. Down east, we were careful to set our furrows up on edge so as to expose as much surface as possible to the action of the weather; but out here the land is harrowed or packed to prevent the drying winds of winter evaporating the moisture from the soil, and to retain whatever might arise from below. Each year about one-quarter of each farm is summer-fallowed, about one-half of the farm grows wheat, and the remainder oats, barley, hay and pasture. In some places, as large crops of roots and corn are grown as are seen on the average Eastern farm, but, in proportion to the other crops, they are so small that they resemble mere garden patches.

It is in threshing and cultivating that the great difference exists between the Eastern and Western farmers' methods. There are also minor differences. The Westerner markets his grain mostly by carloads, his work is not so diversified as the Easterners, he seldom bothers with dairying, knows little of fruit-growing, feeds very few cattle or hogs, seldom fences his farm, uses machinery for everything, and thinks in an order as

broad as his acres.

Years ago, on my first arrival in the prairie country, I, like all other Easterners, felt the strangeness and bareness of the prairie farms. The variety of work on an Eastern farm is one of the first charms of country life. The society of the forest and orchard trees is pleasant, the surroundings of hedges, fences and trees afford more privacy and a sense of security, and custom seemed to establish it as a fact, that if neighbors were not within a half a mile, one was living a life of isolation. No one can estimate the effect upon the human mind and character of the influence of natural environment, yet we all know that the child brought up amongst valleys and hills, whose early training has been in the school of frugality, whose sphere of work has been upon certain circumscribed farms, tends to always proportion his work and efforts to his surroundings, while people whose early lives have been spent upon broad plains in spite of themselves, naturally tend to adjust their work and methods upon broad plans. The environment of the one tends to develop a genius for detail, for painstaking effort, and for thoroughness and delicacy of work, while that of the other is more liable to produce men who do large things, but do them less well. From a national standpoint, this is an immense advantage to Canada. The Easterner watches the Westerner, and becomes imbued with some of his capacity for large accomplishment, while the latter learns from his neighbor down east the value of detail and the economy of thoroughness in work.

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

(Continued from page 1934.)

in other portions of the Province the dairy business and stock-breeding had heen firmly established before the barleyboom period, and the crash when it came affected them but little, and the stress of the fail times was scarcely

It is difficult to realize that as early as 1852 dairy to had made such con-siderable progress that in that year a though races diminitive in consense with the 1,000-pounder turned out to

# DR. J. L. SCOTT & COMPANY

Manufacturers of Dr. Scott's Dietricic Stock Compound and Veterinary Preparations, 453, 455, 457, 459 Talbot St., London, Ont.

London has many distinguished business houses. One that is daily adding to the fame of the Forest City is the firm of Dr. J. L. Scott and Dr. C. S. Tamlin, for they have placed on the market of the world an article of incalculable value to stockmen and farmers In their new and modernly-equipped building, at the above Talbot-street numbers, they are manufacturing the famous preparation known as Dr. Scott's Dietetic Stock Compound, and other Veterinary Preparations. Under the management of these gentlemen, the output has reached enormous proportions, and become a household word among farmers and stockmen. This Dietetic Stock Compound is unequalled as a flesh and blood food, and as a preventive of disease amongst domestic animals. Dr. Scott was formerly State Veterinary Surgeon, of Wisconsin, U. S. A., occupying that important position for 14 years. Dr. Tamlin has been a practicing veterinary surgeon, of London, for 20 years. Both these gentlemen are graduates of the Ontario Veterinary College, and occupy an enviable position in their chosen profession. They have demonstrated this compound through hundreds of experiments, and know it to be the greatest article ever offered to stockmen. A trial will convince the most skeptical, and insure further orders.

# Shorthorns

Greenwood, Ont.,

Offers for sale, at moderate prices.

- 7 Imported Cows and Helfers (calves at foot).
- 11 Yearling Heifers (all Scotch).
- 2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara.
- 1 Grimson Flower, and One

## For Sale: Two Young Shorthorn Bulls

Also Cows and Heifers, and one good Imp. York. Sow, also a good Yorkshire Boar one year old. Good breeding and good animals

# ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON, Box 1133. St. Thomas, Ont.

# Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

We are offering 7 high-class young bulls, by (imp.) Old Lancaster = 50068 and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows, of good Scotch breeding; also several young cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited.

C

GEO. AMOS & SON. Moftat, Ontario Farm II miles east of Guelph, on C.P.R., one half mile from station.

Shorthorns, Lincolns & Oxford Downs. Herds headed by Protector, Imp., Vol. 52 E. For sale. Bulls from ten to twenty months—three from imported dams and imported sires. Also females in calf. Choice Oxford Downs and Lincolns, both sexes. Also Berkshires, both sexes. All at reasonable prices. John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Button, Ont., Elgin Co. M. C. R. and P. M. Karlways

E. Jeffs & Son, BOND HEAD, ONT., breeders and Shorthorns, Leicesters, Berkshires, and Choice young stock for sale.

Please Mention this Paper

ding

the

S.

real-

ers,

tt's

ther

the

ns

etic

lesh

of

ary

ars.

eri-

Lrs.

of

ted

ex-

at-

al,

# AUCTION SALE

# 65 Holstein-Friesian Cattle

At Riverside Farm, CALEDONIA, ONT., on

# THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1906

30 Cows, 20 Heifers, 15 Bulls.

8 months' credit on approved security.

Riverside Herd represents several of the greatest families of the breed: DeKol, Wayne, Mercedes, Mechthilde, Pietertje, Johanna, Sarcastic, Posch, etc. Over 20 "Record of Merit" females, including Hulda Wayne's Aaggie and Inka Mercedes DeKol, that were at the Pan-American Model Dairy economical 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 south, 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. Reduced rates on all railroads.

Sale commences at 12 o'clock, noon.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London, Ont. Auctioneers.

To whom bids by mail or telegraph may be sent.

Catalogue ready by Dec. 6th.

Sale held under cover.

M. Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont.



ported and bred bulls from 8 to 12 months old; also our entire crop of springbull calves, from week old up,

sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howitje B. Pietertje, whose dam record is over 82 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont. | Few HOLSTEIN BULLS

For sale: A few richly-bred bulls from one to eighteen months old. Also a few choice females of all ages. Yorkshires of either sex.

D. Jones, Jr., Caledonia P. O. and Sta.

### My Shropshires Won the Flock Prize at Toronto.

And I have imported and home-bred

RAMS and EWES

for sale that are of the same stamp.

All kinds of good **COTSWOLDS** and **SHORTHORNS** 

as well.

Prices always reasonable.

ROBERT MILLER. Stouffville, Ontario.

### FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We are offering for sale 100 strong, vigorous, good-qualitied ram lambs, a number from best imported sires. We also have for sale 50 year-ling and two-shear ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. Telegraph Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON. ARKELL, ONT. Guelph, G. T. R. Arkell, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R.

# HOLSTEINS EARE Annandale Holstein Herd

Prince Posch Calamity heads the herd. His dam (Calamity Jane) and sire's dam (Alta Posch) in official test, averaged 86 lbs. milk a day, and over 26 lbs. butter a week, one of the greatest sires

A number of good young bulls, 1 to 10 months old, for sale, from great sires and A1 cows.

GEO. RICE. Ontario.

fit for service, for sale at resprices. Choice females, all ages. are willing to pay good prices for good

stuff, write me

G. W. CLEMONS. St. George, Ont. Lyndale Holsteins. For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne aul Concordia, whose four nearest dams hav official butter records averaging 22 lbs. 11 ozs each. BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS 43 head of big, deep flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 66 lbs. a day on grass. Young stock of both sexes for sale. A straight, smooth lot.

G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Str

GROVE HILL HOLSTEINS—We now offer for sale our stock bull, Verbelle 4th's Count Calamity. Born December, 1903. Only two of his daughters have been tested, and both are it Record of Merit. He is a show animal, and a per sistent stock getter If you want a bargain write: F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Stn. C. O. R. Trenton Stn., G. T. R.

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

S. MACKLIN. PROP., STREETSVILLE

CENTRE AND HILLYIEW HOLSTEINS Bulls I year and under for sale, from great-testing dams and sires, all in A. R. O. Records Our prizes in milk test in America's A. R. O. Records is, 1st prize in 30-day; 5th in 7-day; 5th in 7-day, over 8 months milking.

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

same district by Prof. Ruddick for the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893.

The phenomenal development of the dairy business in Ontario in the fortyone year since the first cheese factory in Canada, built by Harvey Farrington, in Oxford County, was opened (in 1864), is but imperfectly realized by a study of the figures which tell us that the value of the butter and cheese exported from Canada in 1905 was \$30,000,000, while the value of the butter, cheese and bacon used for home consumption is estimated at \$50,000,000, the great bulk of which, it is known, was made in Ontario. The record of the dairy business in Ontario is a splendid tribute to the worth of judicious organization and cooperation on the part of farmers for the advancement of their common interest.

IMPORTATION OF PURE-BRED STOCK.

Another class of stalwart Ontario farmto whose courage and enterprising spirit the country is more deeply indebted than is generally acknowledged, are the first importers of pure-bred stock, who, as early as 1830, risked their hardearned means in bringing seed stock from the Old Land for the improvement of farm animals, when the expense and risk of an ocean voyage in a sailing ship was serious, and heavy losses were in some instances sustained. In this connection, the names of Howitt and Stone, of Guelph, the Millers, of Markham and Pickering, the Wades, of Port Hope, and others, deserve to be honored by the people of the present generation, since the blood of these early importations, by its dissemination, has added millions to the value of the live stock of this country. And Ontario's prize-winning record in International live-stock exhibitions in the last twenty years, amply attests that blood tells in the improvement of the farm stock of a country.

With an up-to-date and progressive agricultural press, and one of the oldest and most successful agricultural colleges on the continent, a well-organized Farmers' Institute system, and live-stock, dairy and fruit-growers' associations, for the dissemination of scientific and practical information; with comfortable and convenient farmhouses and barns, corn and root culture, the silo, co-operation among dairymen and fruit-growers for the marketing of their products, the establishment of abattoirs, pork-packing, cold-storage and fruit-canning plants, the prospect for Ontario agriculture is surely bright and encouraging. By the adoption of an intelligent system of rotation of crops, in which clover has had a prominent place, and by the breeding and feeding of improved types of farm stock, the fertility of the land in the hands of our most careful farmers has been so improved and maintained that quite as heavy crops are produced as when the same soil was in its virgin condition, while the markets for live stock and its products are constantly expanding, and good prices are practically assured in the years to come.

SCUGOG YORKSHIRES

It is seldom that a young breeder mounts the ladder of success so rapidly as has Mr. L. Hooey, owner of the Scugog herd of Large Yorkshire hogs, but the rea son is not far to seek. He started right by purchasing high-class animals. Among the dozen or more big, deep-sided brood sows are such grand good ones as Dalmeny Beauty 4th (imp.), Scugog Beauty 5th (imp. in dam), Scugog Beauty, by Barrowfield Topsman 20th (imp.), and out of Elmdale Type, a daughter of Long Lass 7th (imp.), that sold at Flatt's sale for \$150. These are only a sample of the breeding of the whole lot. The present stock boar is Scugog Perfection (imp. in dam), by Ebro, dam Dalmeny Beauty 4th (imp.). He is a hog of outstanding excellence, with great length and depth, on heavy-quality bone. During the last twelve months, Mr. Hooey has shipped pigs over a large area of Canada, practically on mail orders, without a single complaint of inferiority or misrepresentation, a record very satisfactory indeed, and a way of doing business that is sure to bring trade. On hand for sale are both sexes of various ages. The farm lies in Victoria County, Ont., four and a half miles from Fenelon Falls Station, on the G. T. R. The P. O. is Powle's Corners. Look up Mr. Hooey's advertisement, and write for what you

## MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caselne—the cheese part—forming a spidery web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



caseine web catches a third to half the You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you

Stop that loss.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream
Separators have 10,000 times more
skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the oream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tub-ular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-193 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co. West Chester, Pa. Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ille

DEHORNING STOPS LOSS. Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other eatile. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a KEYSTONE DEHORNER All ever instinutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clear, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef, Send for free booklet.

"Ill malanas Ficina Status Sen.

# & M. McKenna, Picton, Ontario, Can.

## WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion sow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aalije Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young buils of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont. Ayr. C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Evergreen Farm Holsteins is headed by Prince Pauline DeKol, which we are offering for sale; sire of 10 daughters in Record of Merit; also a choice lot of young bulls fit for service, from Record of Merit cows with large records.

F. C. PETTIT & SON, Burgessyille, Ont. Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires.
Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap.
True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P.O.
Campbellford Stn.

HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths—Pres-ent offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton Bows in pig. R. O. MORROW & SO. P. O., Brighton Tel. and Stn.

Imperial Holsteins—An Advanced Registry herd for sale. One yearold bull, a Toronto champion, four bulls from 6 to 8 months of sec. A. R. on both sides. Imp. in dam from the U. S. in dam from the U.S.

W. H. Simmons, New Durham P.O. & Sta



Sheep and Cattle Labels Will enable you to properly take care of your stock. Write to-day for circular and sample. Address F. G. James Bowmanville, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN HERO is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records, and headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity. Young bulls fit for service at reasonable prices. Walburn Rivers Folden's, Ont.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

R. HONEY, Brickley, offers for sale a choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows ready to mate.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper.



### **Ayrshires** Burnside

Imported and Canadian-bred. Prizewinners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Bd. of Dir. of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prizewinning Ayrshires at said Exposition. Females of all ages for sale, imported and Canadian-bred.

R. R. NESS, JR., HOWICK, QUE., P.O. AND STATION.

HIGH - CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE Bulls and heifer calves, two to nine months old, cows and heifers all ages. Prizewinners from this herd include Tom Brown and White Floss sweepstakes at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst."

SPRINGBURN STOCK FARM. North Williamsburg, Ont., H. J. Whitte-ter & Sons, Props., breeders of pure-bred Ayrahire cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire pigs, and Buff Orpington fowls. Young stock for sale. Visitors welcome.

Ayrshire Bulls—A select pair (13 months old) by a son of the champions Douglasdale (imp.) and Minnie of Lessnessock (imp), and out of daughters of imp. cows; also two March calves and one May (all select).

W. W. BALLANTYNE,
Long-distance 'phone.

Stratford Ont.

Wardend Ayrshires We are offering young bulls from 1 to 2 years old; also a choice lot of spring calves from deepmilking dams. Sired by White Prince of Menie No 1825; bred by A. Hume, Menie, F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Hoard's Stn., G. T. R.

Ingleside Ayrshires won more prizes in 1906 than all other competi-H. C. HAMILL, Fenelon Falls, Ont. Islay P.O. or Lorneville Stn.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires We always have on hand choice animals of above breeds, of any desired age. Prices reasonable Write us before buying. Intending purchasers met at Hoard's Alex Hume & Co. Menie P 0

AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to
N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm,
Dundas Stn & Tel Clappison. One

Brampton Jersey Herd For sale: 10 bulls from 6 to 18 mths. old, descended from 8t. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. For full particulars address: B. H. BULL & SON, 'Phone 68.

Pine Ridge Jerseys For sale very cheap some choice young bulls, bred in the purple, of ideal type; also a few heifers and heifer calves, and some Cotswold shearling rams and ram lambs. Wm Willis & Sor. Newmarket P. O. & Sta.

HIGH GROVE JERSEYS AND YORKSHIRES For sale cheap, several choice young bulls and a few heifers, some of them prizewinners at Toronto this fall; bred from the best. Twenty young sows just ready to breed. Prices, extended pedigrees, and all information for the asking. ROBT. TUFTS & SON Tweed P.O. and Sta.

Men Wanted to advertise and introduce our stock and poultry compounds to farmers and dealers. Work dur-ing spare time or permanently. This is an excep-tional opening for a hustler. Write for particu-lars. GOLDEN CREST CO., 48 BATHURST STREET, LONDON, CANADA. E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto

# HIDES, SKINS, FURS

Shropshires Cotswolds and I am offering for sale 100 shearling

ewes, home-bred and imported; also an extra good lot of yearling rams and ram lambs of both breeds, some of each fitted for showing. JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ontario.

# Southdowns

Imported and home-bred ewes in ported and prizewinning rams, COLLIES— Puppies by imported Holyrood Clinker; also bitches in whelp.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Long-Distance 'Phone.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE EWES. Rams at Service Proved Getters of Extra Good Stock.

BELYOIR SIRDAR, champion at St. Louis World's Fair, where he was a winner of \$510 HARDING'S BEST. champion at the Inter-

national, winning over Belvoir Sirdar.

FAIR STAR ROSE, Mansell-bred, the greatest living producer of International winners

ALTAMONT, sired by a Mansell ram and out

of a Buttar ewe.
Only a limited number of ewes to offer.
Do you need a few good ones? If so. write:
JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont., Canada.

Canadian Agents for the Original McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing Imported direct. Price: Imperial pints, 35c. imperial half gallon, \$1.25; imperial gallon, \$2.25 Bold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one gallon tins. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.

## Leicesters!

A grand lot of one and two-shear rams and ram lambs, also ewes of various ages. Mac. Campbell, Harwich P. O., Ont

## DORSET SHEEP

For sale, selected from flock of Col. J. A. McGillivray.

Morris & Weilington, Fonthill, Ont

### GOSSIP.

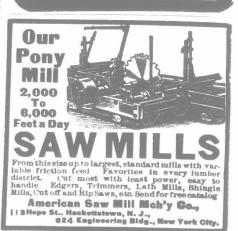
INGLESIDE AYRSHIRES.

In the County of Victoria, Ont., ten miles from Lorneville Junction on the west and Fenelon Falls on the east, lies Ingleside Stock Farm, the property of Mr. H. C. Hamill, breeder of Ayrshire cattle. The herd numbers 25 head of exceptionally choicely-bred animals. The stock bull is Aberdeen 16917, by Lord Roberts, a son of the champion cow, Jean Armour, dam Imp. Primrose of Harperland. He is an ideal type of the breed, and a first-prize and championship winner. One of the nicest types of upto-date dairy cows we have seen for many a day is Beauty of Ingleside 17301, by Robin of Ingleside, a son of White Chief of Ste. Annes. She is a cow built on prizewinglines, and has always got first place, and has been in some pretty hot company. She has a rare nice heifer calf, by the stock bull. Another extra choice cow is Minerva 17086, by Imp. Prince of Barcheskie. She also is a show cow of a high order, and also has a grand heifer calf, by the stock bull. These are representative of several other females in the herd. Among the younger ones is one that has few equals, a two-year-old daughter of Imp. Lessnessock Royal Star, and out of the great show cow, Snow Flake, a daughter of Prince of Barcheskie. This heifer is a winner, and likely to continue a winner. Then there are a number of yearling heifers and heifer calves. Mr. Hamill has lately purchased as a coming stock bull a young son of Comrade's Heir of Glenora 11996, he by Comrade of Garlaff (imp.), dam Addington Queen, that at thirty-six months old gave 9,225 lbs. of milk in the milking season, and won the dairy test at Guelph. For the last five years this herd has practically won everything in sight at a number of the leading northern shows, including Lindsay, and won the dairy herd prize over all breeds. For sale are young stock of both sexes. Write Mr. Hamill, to Islay P. O., Ont.

EVERGREEN DAIRY FARM HOL-STEINS

Evergreen Dairy Farm, the property of Messrs. F. C. Pettit & Son, lies in Oxford County, Ont., 12 miles south-east of Woodstock, and 2 miles from Burgessville Station, G. T. R., and is the home of 37 head of high-class Holstein cattle, at the head of which is the massive, tonweight bull, Prince Pauline De Kol, bred by Edward Sanford, Warwick, N. Y., out of a 4 per cent. butter-fat cow. He has now ten daughters in the Advanced Registry with two-year-old records, on an 85-per-cent. basis, of from 10.57 to 16.33 lbs. of butter in seven days, and milk records of from 37 to 58 lbs. a day. All the young stuff in the herd is by him, and he is now for sale, as his heifers are coming on. To follow him as stock bull is Mercena's Faforit, by Mercena's Sir Posch, whose dam, Mercena 3rd, has an official butter record of 25 lbs. in seven days, and milk record of 831 lbs. a day, dam the great Faforit 7th, Toronto sweepstakes cow for two years, with a four-year-old butter record of 21 lbs. in seven days. The average yearly milk yield of the herd is 10,000 lbs. each, and daily averages from 42 lbs. for two-year-olds to 73 lbs. for four-year-olds. Several of them have been tested, and are in the A. R., notably among them being Lady Princess De Kol, at two years old, 43 lbs. milk a day, 10.66 lbs. butter in seven days, and her half-sister, Tidy Princess De Kol, at four years, 68 lbs. milk, 14.23 lbs. butter. This cow has a splendid nine-months-old bull calf, by the stock bull. Lady Roberts, at three years ten months, 68 lbs. 13 ozs. milk a day, 11,750 lbs. a year, and 17.06 lbs. butter in seven days, and stood first in order of merit in Canada that year; her daughter, Lady Roberts 2nd, at two years, 45 lbs. milk, 10.57 lbs. butter in secon days: Lady Freeman's Aaggie, at there years, 66 lbs. milk, 12.21 lbs. butter, she has an eight-months-old bull self by the stock bull. Jennie Pauline P. Kol, at one year eleven months. 27, 16.5, mulk, and 10.83 lbs. butter. All 11.7, it must be remembered, were estimated on the 85-per-cent. basis. For sale and position the old stock bull above in young bulls (spring calves, and by to stock bull, and out of presome of which are in the Advantage Registry. Write the Mes - Petter Burgessville P. O., Ont.

# The first remedy to ours Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, knews to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Flemsing's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Flemsing.\* Vestb. Packet Fleming's Vest-Pecket Veterinary Adviser Wost complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.



FLEMING BROS., Chemists,

Terente, Ontario

45 Church Street,

# W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,

and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk St. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables-Sheepcote, London. Dorsets. Can supply Dorset sheep of the various ages, of either sex, in pairs not akin, at very reasonable prices, quality considered. Glicad's Spring Farm, E. DYMENT, Copetown P. O. Went-

COTSWOLDS Some good shearling ewes and ewe lambs, and a few choice ram lambs, right type, for sale. Prices moderate.

E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.

SHROPSHIRES Good young rams and

ewes FOR SALE. W. D. MONKMAN. Bond Head. Ont.

SERMON BOILED DOWN. No man keeps up his reputation by

talking about it. Idle words are by no means idle after

His strength is but weakness who for-

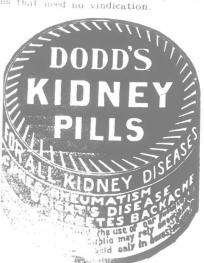
gets the weak It is easy to sneer at the goodness you

cannot acquire. The smoothest path is always on the

other side of the road. To get even with the wrongdoer you must dro, to his level.

Show your faith in your prayers by your follow up system.

Most of us are more anxious to vindicate our opinions than to get opinions that need no vindication.



mil sou mil per

of .

beri

cou Tor

side

are tak€ in t tion has seve days lbs. Piete fat day; year anot 1.3 live four

high

at th

14 1

gave

forma be a butter enal. class there: prize in 190 on o champ ly he averag produc iour o

dams hoice Thiy A i the  $\cdots \circ rd$ totta T ''s.), g 15.), 1 issed. irham

the L

### GOSSIP.

President Roosevelt often tells, with relish, this story on himself. He visited a bookseller's shop in Idaho just after he had written his "The Winning of the West." He picked up a copy of his book from the counter and said to the bookseller, with feigned curiosity Who is the author-Roosevelt?

"Oh," was the answer, "he's a ranch driver up in the cattle country."

What do you think of his book?" Well," said the dealer, "I've always thought I'd like to meet that author and tell him if he'd stuck to running ranches and not tried to write, books he'd have cut a heap bigger figure at his trade, and been a bigger man.'

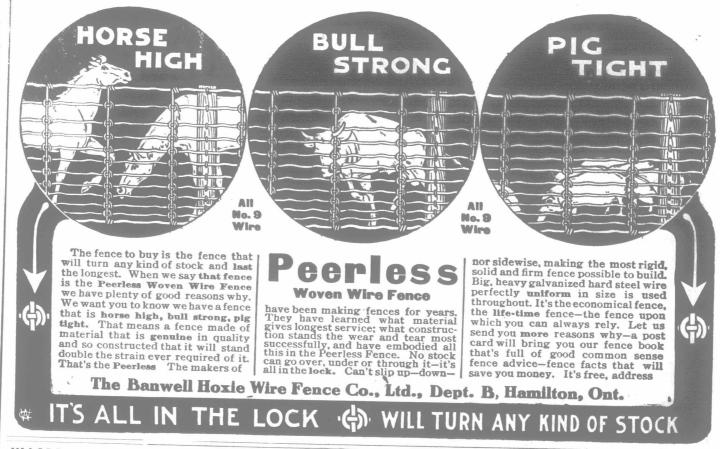
ROBT. CLARKE'S CHESTER WHITES.

The largest, and what is claimed to be the choicest herd of Chester White hogs in Canada is the property of Mr. Robt. Clarke, 41 Cooper St., Ottawa. All told, there are continuously about 25 brood sows to draw from, that include such notables as Snow Flake, Queen Alexandra, Lady Alexandra, Rosa, etc., noted as showring champions. The herd presents a very uniform type, with great length, depth of side, strength of bone and smoothness. Representatives of this herd are to be found all over Canada and in a number of the States, several going to various parts of the States lately, and in every case giving entire satisfaction. At all times, there are for sale young stock of both sexes and all ages, and pairs are supplied not akin. For several years, this herd has won practically everything hung up at Ottawa, Mr. Clarke winning the gold medal offered to the winner of the largest number of prizes in the breeding swine classes at Ottawa

### IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS.

In the County of Brant, Ontario, one mile from New Durham, eighteen miles south-west of Brantford, and fourteen miles south-east of Woodstock, lies Imperial Stock Farm, the property of Mr. W. H. Simmons, the well-known breeder of Holstein cattle. The herd, now numbering 45 head, is one of the best in the country, among them being a number of Toronto and London winners, and, besides being a high-class show herd, they are a herd of workers. We cannot undertake to mention all the choice animals in the herd, so will be content to mention only a few. Bonda Aaggie Methilde has a record of 14 lbs. butter-fat in seven days at four years, and she has three sisters in the A. R., one with a record of 21 lbs. of butter-fat in seven days. Celesta Scott, at two years and two months, has to her official credit 12 lbs. butter-fat in seven days; Lizzie Pietertje, at eight years, 16 lbs. butterfat in seven days, and 70 lbs. milk a day; her sister, Bessie Pietertje, at four years, 14 lbs. butter-fat in seven days; another sister, Katie Kent, at six years, 13 lbs. butter-fat in seven days, and still another sister, Jemima Cubana, at years, 13 lbs. butter-fat in seven live truly a wonderful performance for four sisters, and some of them testing as high as 5 per cent. butter-fat. Liola, at three years and three months, made 14 lbs. butter-fat in seven days, and gave 72 lbs. of milk a day. above figures were butter, the performance of the individual cows would be a very creditable one, but when it is remembered that all the figures given are butter-fat only, the results are phenomenal, and show the herd to be a highclass one indeed. In bulls for sale, there is one yearling, Iosco Methilde, firstprize bull calf under a year at Toronto, in 1905, sired by Iosco Pan-American, a on of Iosco's Pride, the Pan-American champion cow, dam of the above - mentioned Bonda Aaggie Methilde. Individually he is something considerably above the average, and is bred on both show and producing lines. Besides him, there are four others from six to eight months of 20, some of them imported in dam from the United States, and out of A. R. dams and by A. R. bulls-a rarely hoice lot. The present stock bull is Indy Abbekirk Mercena Posch, by a son the great cow, Mercena 3rd, whose cord is 29 lbs. butter in seven days, lam Tidy Pauline De Kol (record, 21 bs.), grandam Tidy Abbekirk (record, 29 is.), a youngster with breeding unsur-Write Mr. Simmons, to New issed. irham P. O., Ont.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



### HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Instead of exhibiting, we advertise and do a mail-order business. Vine Station, G.T.R. JOHN LAHMER, Vine, Ont. As the years go by, customers find our reputation dependable Reference to Dominion Swine Records in sales of Berkshires in Ontario, finds me on the front bench with the fellows who "do the big shows." Our guaranteeing to replace non-breeders is novel, and rarely put into practice. We do this. At present, some very choice things of various ages are yours for the price.

# BERKSHIRES—Woodstock Herd of Large

English Berkshires. Imported and home-bred. Ranks second to mone in breeding, type and quality. Headed by imp. Woodstock Ideal. Young boars and sows six to eight months old for sale; also bred sows and pigs eight to twelve weeks old. For prices and particulars write: Thompson & Seymour, Woodstock, Ontario.

M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.

Imported and Canadian-bred

Rosebank Berkshires. Present offering: Sows ready to breed. Choice young stock ready to wean, sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Sallie's Sampo (imp.), a Toronto winner. Lefroy, G.T.R. JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill, Ont. Long-distance 'Phone

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS NEWGASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS and Shorthorns.—We have for im mediate sale several choice boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed together with a lot of beautiful pigs from two to four months old. Also a few choice heifers in calf to Donald of Hillhurst No. 44690, and a few nice bull calves and heifer calves. All correspondence answered promptly. Daily mail at our door, and prices right. Colwill Bros., Newcastle

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Helsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No 1343. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at To ronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls.

Bertram Hoskin, The Gully

Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, S.-C. W. Leghorns.

A large herd of Tamworths, of excel lent breeding and ideal bacon type. This herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6. Among our winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, both premier championships, sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand champion ships. Inspection and correspondence solicited For further particulars apply to

D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont.

### Glenhodson Yorkshires.

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaran-

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.

Cong-distance nhone at farm Larne Feeter Mar **ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES** Have a few young sows from 4 to 7 months, bred and ready to breed; also some young pigs weaned and ready to wean from imp damand size 9 8 Muma Aur Uni

### IMPROVED YORKSHIRES LARGE

Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale.

EO. M. SMITH. HAYSVILLE. ONT. To make room Yorkshire Sows, due to farrow we are offering in March (easy feeders), at \$15.00 each. Six weeks' pigs, \$6.00. Shropshire ram and ewe lambs at \$10 to \$12 each.



Of the largest strains Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reason Let me book your

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

### Berkshires Fairview Bred from imported and



Canadian-bred sires and dams and bred winning lines. My brood both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O.

## Street cars no MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

# Imported and Canadian-bred.

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly or hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. B. Long-distance 'Phone

# Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE. Grampton, Ont.

### GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

Winner of gold medal three years in Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Offers for sale: 12 young boars, 4 months old; a large number of sows, same age: also 30 suckling pigs, both sexes. Also a grand good Shorthorn bull (roan), 10 months old.

W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest, Ont, David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

# Large White YORKSHIRES.



Present offering: Some choice boars ready for service. Sows ready to breed, and a choice lot of Imp. pigs of various ages, and young pigs direct from imported stock, not akin. Write

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

# LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. Joseph Feathersten & Son, Streetsville.

# Berkshires



Are strictly high-class. Toronto winners. Of all ages. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Pairs supplied not akin.

Sam Dolson, Alloa P. O., Norval Stn.

## SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.



Sunnymount Berkshires are unsurpassed for ideal bacon type and superior breeding. For immediate sale: 3 sows 11 months old, in pig; several sows from 5 to 7 months old. months old; 3 boars 11 months old, and several

5 to 7 months old, and younger ones of both sexes. Imp. sires and dams. JOHN McLEOD, Milton P. O. and Sta., C. P. R. and G. T. R.

# Cedar Lodge Yorkshires

100 head brood sows (imp.) and the product of imp. stock, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. each. Stock hogs by imp. sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

P. O. COLLINS, Bowesville P.O., Ont. Manotick Sta., C.P.R.

# Willowdale Berkshires



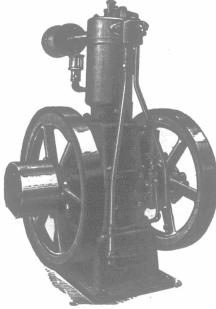
Young boars and sows, 3 and 6 months of age, out of imp sows, and sired by lmp. Polgate Doctor, Royal Masterpiece, a son of the \$2,500

boar, Masterpiece, and some of them imp. in dam. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. WILSON, Milton P.O. and Sta.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; nedipairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedi-grees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address:

E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

# Tould You Use It?



# If You Had a Little Engine

- That would respond to every call,
  That would give you plenty of power,
  That is simple and absolutely safe,
- That anybody could operate easily,
  That used gas, gasoline or alcohol,
  That was economical in the use of fuel,
  That was adapted to almost every farm

duty.

Could you use such an engine to advantage—in your shop work and about your farm duties? Hundreds of farmers are answering "yes" to this question, and are buying the

# Gasoline Engines.

They are the engines described above They are the engines described above. You can get them either Upright, Horisontal or Portable—in sizes to suit your work, from 2 to 20 horse power.

The people who are buying them know they are getting something dependable. They find their engines make profit for them—help them to do things the easy way. How about you?

Count over your jobs of grinding, pumping, sawing, hoisting, churning, feed cutting, separating cream, etc. Then call on the International local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

Canadian Branches: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, wanner Cottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, wanner Starm Science

The best farmers' book ever published, treating the most scientific and all farm subjects in the most scientific and practical way. Mailed for three 2 cent stamps. Send for it today. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

CHICAGO, U.S.A.

## Bell's Root Cutters with Anti-Choking Levers

Pulper and Slicer combined. 6 knives. Roller and ball bearings make it easy



put the clean pulpings in the basket without the dirt. And the anti-choking levers make it impossible to choke up the machine even with the biggest and longest man-

golds. Will last a lifetime. Fully guaranteed. Let us send you a copy of our illus-

trated catalogue. It's free.

B. BELL & SON, LIMITED St. George, Ontario.

## CHESTER WHITE HOGS



The largest herd of bacon-type Chester White hogs in Canada. Strictly high-class, have won highest awards. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBERT CLARKE, 41 Cooper Street. Ottawa, Out. Yorkshires

Have some grand spring litters farrowed in Feb., Mar., April, May from Al stock. Will sell at living prices. L. HOOEY, Powie's Corners P. O., Fenelon Falls Station.

### TRADE TOPICS.

WHERE PURITY COMES FROM .- One of the milling companies in Canada which is making astonishing progress and maintaining a steady reputation for turning out a reliable article is the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. This company, which is an amalgamation of the Lake Huron and Manitoba Milling Co., Ltd., of Goderich, and the A. Kelly Milling Co., Ltd., of Brandon, Man., has mills at Goderich, Brandon and Winnipeg, from which a total of 6,600 barrels of flour are turned out daily. When it is known that the Ontario branch has only been in existence since 1901, beginning then with an output of 1,000 barrels daily, and that the Winnipeg branch has only been in operation since last August, the significance of this rapid growth will appear. The Brandon mill was established over twenty years ago, and is on a firmer basis to-day than ever. The company is capitalized at \$1,500,000, and the officers are: Mr. A. Kelly, President; Mr. S. A. McGaw, Vice-President, and Mr. A. J. Mitchell, Secretary. The "Purity" brand of flour manufactured by these mills is being fast recognized as second to none for either household or bakers' It is already finding its way to Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Malta, Newfoundland, West Indies and South Africa, and can be heartily recommended to all Canadians or otherwise, who appreciate good bread and

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.—The upto-date farmer no longer ignores the need of labor-saving machinery in the barn and stable, and the last few years have been rich in such inventions. Among the manufacturing firms that have given their attention to this matter, the Louden Machinery Company, Guelph, Ontario, takes no second place. Their barn-door hangers and track, hay fork and sling outfits, door latches and cow stanchions have all been thoroughly tried, and their superiority proven. The motto of the firm is "Louden's goods are good goods," and they certainly live up to their motto. Among the latest improvements, their 1906 model feed and litter carrier deservedly attracted especial attention at the fall exhibitions. The new worm gear is a most decided improvement, doing away with cog wheels, brake and spring. It improves the appearance, adds greatly to the strength, and also makes it very simple and easy to handle, so that a boy can now do the work which was heavy for a strong man. The truck is double swivelled, and can turn in an eighteeninch radius, and the track is the wellknown double-beaded steel track, which can be bent and switched to meet every requirement. Attention is called to their advertisement in another column, indicat ing the neat and workmanlike appear ance of the whole outfit.

An Englishman travelling in Ireland complained that he could find none of the famous Irish wits of whom he had heard. He was advised to speak to the next farmer or teamster he met.

A little later he encountered a peasant leading a horse with a load of turf. The horse had a blazed face.

"What a white face your horse has, my man!" said the Englishman, by way of an opening.

"Sure," replied the Irishman, "your own will be as white when it has been as long in the halter."

" Die when I may, said the greathearted Lincoln. 'I want it said of me by those who know me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower when I thought a flower would Who of us would not like to grow.' have that said of us when we have finished our work and passed on? How much better would this world be to live in, if everyone should adopt the plan of plucking a thistle and planting a flower wherever a flower would grow!

# DAIN'S SPECIALS

The **Dain** people are still to the front with up-to-date Hay Machinery.

The Dain Loader is made up of more good features than are found in any other.

The easiest attached.

Rakes cleanest.

The widest raking sweep.

Swath or winrow.

Is easiest to load from

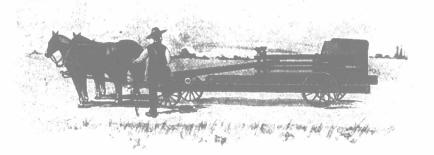


DAIN HAY LOADER.

The Dain Rake is the original three-sweep machine. All others are imitators



DAIN SIDE-DELIYERY RAKE.



DAIN HAY PRESS. (Telescoped for Transportation.)

The Dain Press is the strongest and most durable on the market, and has greatest capacity. Twelve to fourteen tons an average day's work.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND CIRCULARS.

# THE DAIN MFG. COMPANY

Preston, Ontario.

THE FAIRCHILD CO., Western Agents, Winnipeg, Man.



Do you devote the same attention to your enspectation the some bush as you do to the other lines in farm camp than you earn two most

The Grimm Mfs 7 Montreal Montreal



is the one which contributes 150 eggs or more in a year, toward the family grocery bill. The sure way to have such hens, eggs in abundance, and a lot of ready cash, is to give a little of

# DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

with the morning feed every day in the year. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic, the sole purpose and action of which, is to assist nature in the performance of necessary functions. It aids digestion, prevents disease, and sends the proper proportion of each food element to the organ most in need. It also contains germicides which destroy bacteria, the usual cause of poultry disease. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.), and is a guaranteed egg-producer. Endorsed by leading poultry associations in United States and Canada. Sold on a written guarantee, and costs but a penny a day for 30 fowls.

1 1-2 lb. package 35 cents; 5 lbs. 85 cents 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pail \$3.50.

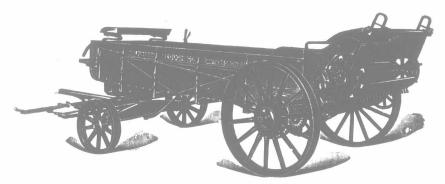
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

FREE GREAT WESTERN SPREADER

FREE



THE WILKINSON PLOUGH COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO, CAN.



# The STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. of Woodstock, Ltd.

And one of the secrets of our great success is this smooth, strong Lock.

The expansion of our business has necessitated our building a large new factory, which is an up-to-date plant, replete with all that is necessary for turning out the best fence on the market, and we are now prepared to supply **Farm Fencing** in any quantity and style to suit the various purposes at very moderate prices.

Our new factory is located at the corner of Drew and Given streets, near the C. P. R. freight house, and anyone contemplating building fence will act wisely in his own interests if he will write or call on us and get full particulars. We want good live agents in territory that has not been taken.

The STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. WOODSTOCK, ONT.

NOTICE. When writing advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

# The World's Foremost Agricultural College,

(Continued from page 1966.)

Physiology and hygiene, plain cooking, foods, sanitation, household economics, dietetics, child study, home ethics, art in the home, home nursing and emergencies, laundry, sewing, and English. The aim is not to teach cated and expensive methods, but by precept, supplemented by example in Macdonald Hall, to inculcate a liking for the simple, substantial and good in frunishings, and to teach the best and simplest methods of housekeeping, with a view to making the student a housewife, not a household drudge. Not everything a girl learns in the Macdonald Institute will she be able to apply to her own conditions, but she will certainly learn much that she can adapt to great advantage. The course opens September 19th and closes June 21st. It is divided into three terms. Candidates must be at least seventeen years of age, and have had a fair public-school education. The fees for all the regular home-economics course are ten dollars per term; laboratory fee, five dollars per term. Board may be had in Macdonald Hall at \$3.50 per week for a single room, or \$3 per week in a double room with single beds. The net cost for board, washing and fees is estimated at about \$60 for a term of three months. A limited number of girls are given an opportunity to earn one term's tuition in the Institute and one term's residence in the Hall by serving four months in the Hall as waitress or dining-room girl.

The three months' course for home-makers is an abbreviation of the longer one, but is thorough, so far as it goes. Girls who cannot spare time or money for the longer one should consider this.

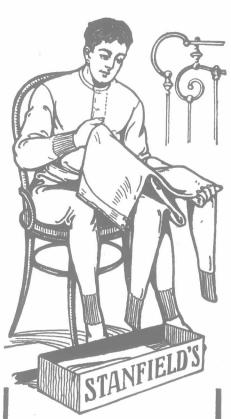
MANUAL TRAINING AND NATURE STUDY.

John Evans, Professor of Manual Training, is now attached to the Agricultural staff, as is also S. B. McCready, B. A., former Professor of Nature Study. Nature-study Department was planned especially to prepare teachers to take up Nature Study with their pupils in connection with a school garden. However, the attendance in this branch has been so small that it is being closed up, Similar work is taken at the regular Normal schools in Canada, and school boards have not yet made it worth while for teachers to spend extra time taking the Nature-study course at Guelph. In fact, the Normal function of the Institute does not seem likely to succeed in attracting many students without the inducement of liberal scholarships, unless the curiculum and status are extended to embrace a complete Normal training. Meanwhile, the courses in homemaking are the chief feature of the Institute, and, while as yet city girls have been freer to take advantage of these than their country cousins, is hoped in time that they will appeal to farmers' daughters as the agricultural courses have appealed to

# The College Farm and Live Stock.

Our description of the O. A. C. would be incomplete if we failed to append a few notes about the farm and stock, which are all, with the exception of the dairy cattle, under charge of Prof. Day. It is probable that the dairy cattle will also be brought under his department. One of the early changes that President Creelman contemplates is a large new Dairy Building at a point just east of the Horticultural. In this eventuality, the dairy herd would be provided with new quarters in the neighborhood of the main barn, the present Dairy Building being given over to the Bacteriological Department, and the present dairy stable devoted to the use of Prof. Edwards, who wishes to carry on bacteriological investigation in connection with tuberculosis and other diseases of stock. An incidental advantage of the shift would be that it would bring the dairy and beef herds of cattle under the one management, instead of maintaining an implied distinction, as is now the case, between the "farm" or beef cattle and the dairy herd.

Most of our readers are already familiar with the general system pursued in cropping, manuring, and so on. (Continued on page 2009.)



# Guaranteed

Buy **Stanfield's** Underwear on a positive guarantee that it is absolutely unshrinkable.

If — by any chance — it should shrink, return it to your dealer and he will refund the money, or give you new garments.

Unshrinkable.

# EDMONTON LANDS

Farms—improved and unimproved. All kinds. Hasy terms and right prices.

W. D. Jones & Sons, Box 314, Edmonton, Alberta. Opposite C. N. R. station.

# CROSSES & FINIALS METALLIC ROOFING CONTO & WINNIPEG

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.

The Bishop of Worcester was once travelling through Banbury by rail, and wishing to try their celebrated cakes, summoned a boy and asked him to procure him one. Learning that their price was threepence, the bishop gave the lad a sixpence, telling him: "And with the other threepence buy a cake for yourself." The lad shortly returned, complacently munching his cake, and, handing threepence back to the bishop, exclaimed: "There was only one left, Guv'nor!"

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

# EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in \( \frac{1}{2} - \text{lb. and } \frac{1}{2} - \text{lb Tins.} \)

Don't spend a cent, just ask us to send it. Don't send any money for it—not a penny. Send for it today, then watch its action for 30 days. Be prompt in sending for it, in trying it—be slow in judging it, in paying for it. Wait until you know, until you see, until you are sure. We give you thirty days to try it, to use it, to test it, to make sure, to see for yourself whether it is not just the thing for you, the remedy for which you have long sought.

until you are sure—keep your wallet closed until you know. If you are not sure, you do not pay at any time—not a cent, for there is nothing to pay for. You pay for the benefit—not the medicine. You pay for results—not the treatment. If it does not help you the matter is ended. You have nothing to return. as you use all we send you. Your final judgment, Yes or No, closes the deal. We take all the risk, you have nothing to lose, not a penny. How can you refuse such a fair, plain spoken, liberal offer. Over a million people have already accepted it.

If there is something wrong in the workings of your system, something wrong with your sleep, your digestion, your blood, your nerves and your vitality, you cannot afford to suffer another day when the thing that has set thousands right is offered you without a penny's risk, when it takes but a letter to start you on the treatment which has won international reputation by the work it has done for thousands. You cannot lose a penny—you win back health or pay thousands have used and are using with the success denied them in other treatments.

# A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN.

For years I was troubled with a complete breaking down of the system. My strength left me entirely and I was as weak as a child, often feeling as though I had not strength to breathe. My heart was so weak it seemed as though it would stop beating, and my family was afraid I would die of heart failure. I took a great deal of medicine, but none of it did me any good; I was always so tired and could not rest and often cried with weakness, I bought a medical electric battery, and although it gave me some relief, it was only temporary. Vite: Ore was then brought to my notice by an advertisement. I have used it now for three months' time and cannot praise its curative powers too highly, for I am now strong and feel better than ever before in my life. Vite:-Ore has done all this for me.

Mrs. JNO. E. DAVIS.

# SUFFERED FOR 12 YEARS.

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.

I shall feel grateful every day of my life for the great benefit which I and my family have derived from the use of Vitæ-Ore. For twelve years I suffered from a complication of troubles caused by overwork. My health was completely broken and my Blood was in a severe Anemic condition. I suffered greatly each year during the cold, damp seasons. I consulted a good physician who said that what I needed was at least a three years'rest, but with three little children and a home to take care of, that, of course, was out of the question, so I resorted to the use of medicines. Besides my other troubles, I also suffered from Piles, and my doctors told me that this condition could not be cured. I tried numerous advertised patent treatments, as well as a great deal of doctors' medicine, but what little relief I secured was only temporary, and after a while I got so used to drugging that I received no benefit whatever, no matter what I used. Vitæ-Ore has completely cured me. I am now well and strong and have been so for months. We find it an invaluable home remedy, a quick healer for Coughs, Burns and Bruises, and splendid in Throat Troubles and Catarrh. It is the only medicine we need in this house.

Mrs. M. F. Callbeck.

Gur30-Day Trial Offer

If You Are Sick we want to send you a full sized \$1.00
days' continuous treatment, by mail, postpaid, and we want to send
it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want
you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be
stad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all
chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.O.
for 30 days and pay us \$1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied
that it has done you more than \$1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible
good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing.
Can you not spare 100 minutes during the mext 30 days to try it? Can
you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare
it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That
is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes time if it means new
health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life
and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your
decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what V.-O.
ls, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

# VITAE-ORE

Vitæ-Ore is a mineral remedy, a combination of substances from which many world's noted curative springs derive medicinal power and healing virtue. These properties of the springs come from the natural deposits of mineral in the earth through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal substances in these mineral deposits being thus taken up by the liquid. Vitæ-Ore consists of compounds of 'ron, Sulphur and Magnesium, elements which are among the chief curative agents in nearly every healing mineral spring, and are necessary for the creation and retention of health. One package of this mineral-substance, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative, healing value, many gallons of the world's powerful mineral waters, drunk fresh at the springs.

# PERMANENT CURES.

Ourse with Vitx-Ore are like a house built on a rock, in their permanency, in their positiveness, in their completeness. First is created a structure of health in the blood, a substantial basis for all else to rest upon. Then the edifice is built naturally, stone after stone, day by day, nerve, tissue, muscle and ligament are placed in a normal, healthy, natural condition, the drains put in thorough working order, the parts cleaneed, healed and purified, and the completed work is then turned over to the tenant's hands. The foundation is right, the work is right, and it lasts. Dosing stops—there is nothing to require it. Suffering ends—there is nothing to cause it.

Vitx-Ore strikes the disease at its root. Its cures are permanent and for this reason it itself is a permanent remedy, one that has come to stay, that is growing in popularity and selling more rapidly from year to year, curing with permanent cures, satisfying with permanent satisfaction.

in all parts of the United States and Canada have testified to the efficacy of Vitæ-Ore in relieving and curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder and Liver Diseases, Bropsy, Stomach Disorders, Female Aliments, Functional Heart Trouble, Catarrh of any part, Ne vous Prostration, Amemia, Sores and Ulcers, and worn out, debilitated conditions.

The second secon

TIMEER RIDGE, TENN.—Seventeen years ago I was afflicted with Bright's Disease, and Scrofula of Bowels. I tried all our doctors but none did any good. Our home physician gave me up to die. I then heard of Vitæ-Ore. It saved my life. It is my joy to now tell the great good it did me Seventeen Years Ago. MARY A. HALT.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.—I had Rheumatism and Dyspepsia very bad for three years and a friend recommended Vitæ-Ore as being good for my complaint. I used two packages, which cured me completely. That was eight years ago and the trouble has never returned.

W. T. YULL.

ATLANTA, GA.—When I look back on my condition and suffering during recent years, and think of the herbs, roots, barks, tinctures, powders and linaments I have taken and rubbed with, all to no purpose, and think that I was cured at last in one month with vites-Ore, I stand dazed and amazed at the result. I feel that I have in truth been drawn out of the jaws of death.

Thirty years ago I contracted a disease of the kidneys and commenced passing gravel from them, the pain often throwing me into spasms, though only those who have passed through this ordeal can give an idea of the suffering connected with it. These spells continued at irregular but frequent intervals down to a month ago. During all this time my urine was highly colored, sometimes profuse and sometimes scant, but at all times charged with a yellowish, albuminous brick-dust deposit.

About three years ago I was attacked with Rheumatism in my right hip joint, knees and the muscles all over my body. Physicians told me I had Diabetes and marked symptoms of Bright's Disease and commenced to dope me with mercury, soda, lithia, salicylic acid, potash, etc., all of which were constantly constipating me, and nearly-everything I ate disagreed with me. You can well imagine my condition and state of mind. I was broken down, disheartened and helpless.

By chance I had placed in my hand a paper containing an adversisement of Vites-Ore, and, lite a drowning man, caught at it, sent for it, and it has proved to be wire of the adversisement of vites-Ore, and, lite a drowning man, caught at it, sent for it, and it in bot water and it commenced to benefit from the first dose. In four days I saw a marked charge for the better. My urine became cleared up and natural molocin. It six days the brick dust deposit was gone. eat did not burt me and was perfectly digested. I slept soundly at slumbers so long by the store of all, the pain was leaving my limbs. I Now, after taking a dollar package of Vita-Ore, I say I am better in my condition is due to the virtue contained in on Re-affirmed Over One Year Later. ATLANTA, GA.—My faith in Vita-Ore grows strongsr every day.

AULLACT With Kidney Trouble for years and never got any relief aim stell well. Can get insurance or my life in any company that coepis men of my age.

M. V. ESTES.

**Out of the Jaws of Death** 

Permanently Cured in One Month's Time of a Serious Kidney and Rheumatic Trouble.

**Was Broken Down, Disheartened and** Almost Helpless.

The Answitche, Mich. I head to a pronounced incurable at a Disease by three transport physicians, when I we should be a proposed as the state of the country of the country

by

years since ) the

W. H Norcross.

Address, Theo. Noel Company, Limited, F. A. Dept., Longe Street

A four-course rotation is practiced of hoed crops, followed by grain seeded to clover, broken up after being cropped and pastured for two years. Prof. Day has modified this somewhat, introducing a sort of rotation within a rotation. One-quarter of the land is found rather too much for corn and roots, but not enough grain to grow sufficient straw for bedding. Accordingly, part of the hoed-crop division each year is sown with grain. When it comes time for hoed crop on this division again, care is observed to plant the corn and roots on the area previously given over to grain. Again, in seeding down, the practice used to be to use timothy and clover, cutting hay the first year, and pasturing the second. Now they seed one part near the barn with clover, timothy and orchard grass, and pasture this portion by Elm Park Raider, a splendid good, both years, cutting hay for two years on the remaining portion. Another departure Prof. Day has seen fit to make is to revert to the summer-fallow on one or two limited areas to clean them of weeds. For the most part, the hoe crop is the cleaning crop, but in these days Prof. Day complains of the difficulty of getting men to hoe properly, so that here and there weeds have got a little start. Rather than let them flourish, a small area has been put under fallow. For root crops, the second-year meadow is plowed about four inches deep in August, worked somewhat, and manured in winter with litter fresh from the stables. Under this system, the farm is steadily increasing in fertility, and it has become a problem what means to resort to to prevent grain from lodging.

Absolute figures of yield are not available, but a conservative estimate of this year's crops would be 40 acres of barley, yielding 50 bushels per acre; 100 acres of oats and mixed oats and barley, running  $60\ \mathrm{to}\ 70\ \mathrm{bushels}$  per acre, and  $20\ \mathrm{cm}$ acres of corn, yielding 400 tons of silage, or about 20 tons per acre.

The barn is an end drive. The College has its own threshing-machine and engine. The latter also runs cutting-box and root-pulper. Practically all the hay fed to horses and cattle is cut. That for the cattle is mixed ahead with silage and pulped roots. Litter carriers have taken the place of wheelbarrows for cleaning stables.

In the "farm stables" are kept over a dozen stout working horses, most of them possessing Clydesdale blood. Then there are two pure-bred Clydesdale brood mares, one called Her Pretty Sel, bred by Col. Holloway, of Alexis, Ill. She was got by Cedric, by Prince of Wales (673). She is a fine type of the breed, and has been nursing a promising, strong-boned colt, after Right Forward, the first-prize and championship stallion at the Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, 1906. Then there is a smallish but quality mare of Davies' breeding, Princess Maud, by Prince of Quality.

In cattle, there are Shorthorns, Hereords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways, also a couple of Holsteins. The Red, White and Roans are most numerously represented, there being eighteen females of breeding age. The principal stock bull is the massive roan, Imp. Scotchman, his lieutenant in service being the two-year-old Golden Champion, got by Village Champion, and belonging to the same family as Choice Goods, sold at one of Mr. Flatt's Chicago sales.

Most prominent among the females is Augusta Duchess, belonging to the Augusta family, bred by J. Deane Willis, and purchased by Prof. Day at another of Mr. Flatt's sales, together with a heifer calf, by Gold Cup, the bull which sold for \$2,100 at Mr. Flatt's dispersion sale to Sir Geo. Drummond. Then there is the five-year-old. Dalmeny Fanny 6th (imp.), bred by the Earl of Rosebery. Out of her they now have a most promising calf, by Scotchman. At Mr. Attrill's dispersion sale, a year ago, was purchased the imported cow, Lady Hope. Her fourth calf is a roan by Scotchman, on which bright hopes are justly based. Deane Willis' breeding is again represented by the cow, Madame Louise (imp.), and her yearling heifer (imported in dam), by Violet's Fame, the sire of the two Royal champions of 1906. Besides these. there are meritorious individuals of such noted strains as Lavender. Duchess of Gloster, Brawith Bud, Miss Ramsden, Lady Dopothy and Lancaster. Mr.

Duthie, when on his recent visit to Canada, took quite a liking to Lady Lancaster 10th, by Village Champion. The steady improvement being effected in the College stock under Prof. Day is especially noticeable in the Shorthorns, and is spite of the handicap of numerous breeds, they now have an aggregation that would be a credit to any herd.

Of Herefords, there are two imported cows, British Queen and Alexandra, bred by Mr. John Tudge, also a yearling heifer, purchased from M. H. O'Neil, of Southgate. The stock bull, Spartacus, was bred by Gudgell & Simpson, of Missouri. A young bull (imported in dam) and two calves, by Spartacus, complete the list of Whitefaces.

Aberdeen-Angus females are attended to smooth-turned, well-made bull of Mr Jas. Bowman's breeding, first as a yearling last year at Toronto. The harem consists of four College-bred cows and a number of calves.

Galloways are represented by two females, both bred at the College. They have adopted the plan of raising a few steers each year for class-room work, and will have quite an interesting bunch for the coming winter. Four of them will probably be slaughtered during the short course in stock-judging in January.

In the farm bull stables are kept the sires employed in the dairy herd. The Jersey is Gul Fox of Dentonia Park Farm, his grandsire being by the noted Flying Fox. The Ayrshire is Lord Glencairn of Ste. Anne's, bred by Robert Reford, and got by Glencairn 3rd (imp.). The Holstein is Sir Mercedes Teake 2nd, purchased from Mr. G. W. Clemons, of St. George.

Swine are represented by three breeds-Yorkshires, Tamworths, and Berkshires. They have been doing some cross-breeding of hogs for experimental purposes.

The sheep were attacked by dogs three times last summer, but there are still small flocks of Leicesters, Shropshires and Oxfords. The flocks of the former breeds are headed by imported rams.

Prof. Dean has been trying to build up a choice dairy herd by submitting all individuals bought and bred to the inexorable dictum of the scales and Babcock test. In 1905, the herd average was 6,321 lbs. milk, and 270 lbs. butter. The herd is strongest in Holsteins. Among the fifteen cows of the breed is a member of Mr. Jas. Rettie's famous Mercena family, Abby Mcrcena, whose four-year-old record last year was 9,646 lbs. of 3.8 per cent. milk, calculated equivalent to 431.05 lbs. of butter in 313 days milking. A pair of fine cows of the De Kol family are Adelaide Brook De Kol and Boutsje Q. Pietertje De Kol, both by Akkrum Pietertje De Kol, the former out of a cow called Brook Pietertje, and the latter from the cow, Boutsje Pietertje. In the herd, also, are some dozen of promising young heifers, by the old bull formerly kept in the College stable, Cornelius Netherland De Kol. He was proved a good stock-getter, and Prof. Dean was sorry to see him go.

In Jerseys, there is but one cow whose 1905 record is available. She is a cow called Lily, of the great St. Lambert strain. In 1905, she gave 6.675 lbs. milk, averaging 4.6 per cent. fat, and totalling an estimated yield (adding 1-6 to the total weight of fat) of 360 lbs. of A recent purchase is a fine, sweet little heifer, King Joseph's Dream, sired by King Joseph St. Lambert, out of Monitor's Dream, and tracing back to Stoke Pogis blood.

The best Ayrshire, in point of performance at least, is one of D. Drummond's breeding, Lady Nancy 2nd, got by Kelso Boy. Her record last year was 6,607 lbs. milk, testing 3.8 per cent. fat, the estimated yield being 290

THE WILY TAXIDERMIST.

The old lady entered the taxidermist's shop in a blaze of wrath, carrying a defunct cockatoo in a glass case.

"You can see for yourself, sir. You only stuffed my poor parrot in the summer, and here's his feathers tumbling out before your eyes."

"Lor' bless ye'm, that's the triumph of the art! We stuff 'em that natural that they moults in their proper season."

# For All Farm Buildings

SINCE way back in the Seventies, progressive farmers and stockmen all over the United States and Canada have used Carey's Roofing and endorsed it as the very best protection against heat, cold, and the ravages of rain, wind, sun and fire.

# AREY'S FLEXIBLE RO

should not be confused with the many inferior composition roofings on the market. Carey's is the only composition roofing applied as easily in winter as in summer, since it is flexible in the coldest weather, requiring no heating. It is adapted to flat or steep surfaces, and may be applied over old shingle or metal roofs, without removing same.

Carry's Roofing is composed of our all-wool felt, our highly tempered Asphalt Compound, best burlap and our fire-proof cement. No other roofing has the feature of Carry's Patent Lap, which covers unsightly nail-heads, and insures a neat, smooth, water-proof, wind-proof union of sheet to sheet and roofing to roof-board.

Sold from nearby shipping points, insuring lowest freight rates. Write for FREE Sample and Booklet.

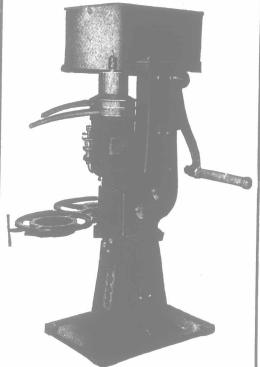
THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. CO. (Est. 1873)

Toronto, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.



Experience has taught us there is a lot to learn about real estate. There is no good reason why property shouldn't sell. There are to-day thousands of men waiting to hear of the right piece of property in which to invest their money. On the other hand there are many anxious to sell. We bring the two together.

Our Real Estate Monthly describes thousands of choice properties which we have on our list. Write for it to-day. It costs you nothing. Address Dept. "A"



# THE OXFORD **CREAM SEPARATOR**

The Oxford has proven to be superior to any machine made or sold in Canada. Because it is a perfect skimmer. Is easy to wash and turn. Has interchangeable ball-bearings throughout. No exposed gears or spindles, and low-down supply tank. If you consider your own interest you should examine the Oxford before buying. It will appeal to you at once, and you will buy no other. The **Oxford** will last a lifetime. Made in all siz s. Our prices are right for a high-grade separator. If our agent does not call on you, drop us a card for catalogue to

Farmers' Mfg. & Supply Co'y,

LIMITED Head Office: DURHAM, ONT.

Or our address: 555 Sussex Street, OTTAWA, ONTARIO. Eastern Branch.

# HE WORLD'S GREATEST SKIN

The heroes of ancient Greece and Rome, the sages of Scripture times and the Saints of a later period, all anointed injuries and diseases of the skin with secret balms and essences. Instinct prompts us to rub a place that hurts. The difficulty of past days has been to find an ideal substance with which to rub. In ZAM-BUK that substance has now been found. Most ointments and embrocations are too coarse to be absorbed by the skin, or else contain mineral substances or animal fats which, if absorbed, never do good and often do harm. ZAM-BUK is a balm composed entirely of herbal juices and essences. It is so refined that it can be absorbed by the delicate skin of babes. It is a veritable marvel of healing power, having closed ulcers, abscesses and chronic sores which have defied all salves for many years. It is highly antiseptic-kills disease germs, prevents suppuration, blood poison and inflammation. It soothes pain and smarting. It stops bleeding. It cures inflammation, external or internal. Rubbed well into the muscles, it cures rheumatism and sciatica, and in every way it is the finest, best and handiest household balm obtainable. Write for trial box as offered below.

# Evidence of Zam-Buk's Power from People You May Know:

Severe Abrasion Healed

Mr. A. White, of the Assiniboia Hotel, Medicine Hat. says:-"Some time ago I received a severe abrasion on the leg and a fractured shin bone. I did not treat the injury very seriously for about two weeks, when it got very bad, and I went into a hospital. An operation was performed, and after two weeks' treatment I came out of the hospital. At that time the wound was not healed up, so I decided to try Zam-Buk. I applied this balm and it was so satisfactory that I continued with its use, and the wound is now entirely healed."

Zam-Buk Saved His Arm.

Mr. Wm. Snell, of Langenburg, Sask., says:-"I saved my arm through using Zam-Buk. Some time back I scalded my arm terribly. Although the scald was on the arm, it was so severe that my hand was all swollen up. When I started to use Zam-Buk I could feel the relief at once, and 1t completely healed the scald. I would not now be without Zam-Buk in the house. One box goes a long way, and it does its work when other remedies fail. I am very thankful that I became aware of its value.

Chapped and Cracked Hands.

Chapped and Cracked Hands.

Mrs. H. H. Rankin, of Appin, (Ont.), says:

"I consider it my duty to tell you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of Zam-Buk. My hands were so sore that I could not put them in water. They had big cracks on them which caused me such pain that I could hardly work. Whenever I tried to put them near water they would smart and burn as if I had scalded them. They did not seem to be benefited by anything I tried until your Zam-Buk was introduced. To my great pleasure within a very short time Zam-Buk closed up the cracks and healed the sore places. My hands are now white. I recommended Zam-Buk to a friend who had a poisoned finger, and it cured that too. I think Zam-Buk a splendid household ointment, and I wish you great success."

ZAM-BUK HEALS cuts. bruises, burns, scalds, sprains, stiffness, bad legs, piles, running sores, eczema, ulcers, pimples, boils, rash, raw chapped hands, scalp irritations, barbers' rash, sore throat and chest. chilblains, cold sores, festering sores, poisoned wounds, etc. Rubbed well into the parts affected, Zam-Buk gives great relief from neuralgia, toothache, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatis n, chest and back pains. A box may be obtained of any druggist at 50c. a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price (6 boxes for \$2.50).

### Free Trial Box.

Send this coupon and one-cent stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and they will post you a sample box .-FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Dec. 13th, 1906



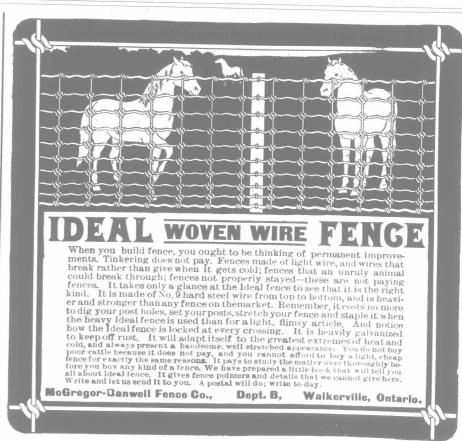
### The College of Agriculture, Truro, N. S.

(Continued from page 1958.)

never exhibited in Scotland. Prima Donna is proving herself a great brood mare, for she has at the farm a yearling stallion colt, by Marmion, and a filly foal, by Prince Sturdy, that give every promise of developing into highclass Clydesdales.

The Hackneys include the four-year-old stallion, Cliffe Rosador (imp.), a son of the champion Rosador, and out of Cliffe Rose, the dam of Mr. Sorby's lamented champion, Cliffe Roberts. He is a wellput-up, flash-going horse, and his colts are most promising. As a prizewinner he has a splendid record, beginning with first and seconds at the English shows, and running through the leading American and Canadian exhibitions. are not a few horsemen who prefer the home-bred stallion, Sensation, bred on the College farm, and out of Queen Louise, by Barthorpe Performer. Queen Louise has now at foot a promising horse colt, by Cliffe Rosador.

The Thoroughbreds include two stallions, both of royal lineage. The one, Honfleur (imp.), by Galopin (winner of the Derby), and out of Fleur de Morie, by Hermit (winner of the Derby), bred by the Duke of Portland, is a sixteenhand, twelve-hundred-pound horse, who has some very likely colts throughout the Province. The other, Lucifer II., by Fulmer, by Galopin, and out of that good mare, Luciana, by Mask, a threeyear King's premium horse in Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, is a heavy-hunter type of horse, with an illustrious career, both in flat racing and steeplechase racing, and has to his credit, as a sire, first-prize colts for the past three years at Leicester, Peterborough and Northampton. His most signal English successes, as a sire of high-class colts, have been gained during the past season, since his exporta-





### Subscriber Every

should be a member of our Literary Society and wear one of our handsome Rolled Gold and Enamel Stick one of our handsome rooms and thamer suck Pins. They are beauties. Send us only one new subscriber to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, at \$1.50, and we will send you a pin, and enter your name on our Society member-

tion to Nova Scotia. T. C. Patterson, America's most noted authority Thoroughbreds, states that on the score of breeding, nothing could be better than Lucifer. This, combined with his rare individuality, make us feel confident in predicting a good crop of general-purpose and saddle colts from him in his new home by the sea.

In the piggeries are some eight brood sows and one boar, all Yorkshires, the sows mostly of Brethour breeding, and the boar of Flatt breeding. It is doubtful whether there is a better breeding boar in Canada; at any rate, he is the sire of a great many litters of very form pigs, all about six or eight weeks, in the various parts of the Province.

Something over 100 hens, representing five breeds, and some pens of ducks are kept in the Poultry Department. About 1,000 chickens are annually raised for market, and settings of eggs are sold at reasonable figures to breeders all over Nova Scotia. Mr. Landry, the manager of this department, is a most enthusiastic poultryman, and is succeeding in interesting a large number of men all over the Maritime Provinces in poultry-raising.

# Magnificent California Trains

lik

alr

lin

 $W\left( \right)$ 

wh

a l

tim

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western Line. The "Los Angeles Limited to Southern California, and the "Overland Limited" to San Francisco are considered by travellers as the finest trains leaving Chicago. Less than three days to California. Drawing-room and compartment sleepers. Buffet, observation and dining cars. Trains electric highland throughout. "The China and Japan fast Mail" carries Pullman standard and Tourist sleepers to all radiornia coast points. Illus defaulte literature, folders and e d on application to B. H. Agent, 2 East King

# The Canadian Harvest of the profitable as forest than as farm land, it

(Continued from page 1951.)

expected to increase as time goes on.

part of their output across the Atlantic. have been set apart as forest reserves Both provinces are particularly adapted. In these various ways it is reasonably for foreign trade of this kind, having, with their open seaboards, exceptional definite. shipping facilities. Montreal, Three Rivers, and other St. Lawrence ports, and Campbelltown, Chatham, and St. John, in New Brunswick, are lumber-shipping ports in direct touch with the Eng- Co., Ont., four miles north of the town lish and European centers, as is also of Mitchell, on the Stratford-Goderich Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Lumber carbranch of the G. T. R., and is the goes still go occasionally by sailing ships, property of D. Douglas & Sons, the but the bulk of the export is by steel carriers, and very rarely, nowadays, is a phenomenal success they have achieved in

The home market has been greatly stimulated by the building activity of the past few years all over Canada. All varieties of woodstuffs are in demand, and the proportion of the output utilized at home is accordingly increasing. The expansion of railway enterprise also creates an important market. It is estimated that the new transcontinental railroad will require 10,000,000 ties, while the Grand Trunk system now uses about 2,000,000 ties each year, or, including bridge and other structural material, a total of 95,000,000 feet of board measure.

Some years ago the Canadian lumber trade was considerably depressed. More lumber was cut than there was market for, and prices ruled low. This was largely due to depression in the building trades in England; business was carried on at very little or no profit. Conditions subsequently improved, the English market gradually recovering itself, and the demand from the United States and at home steadily increasing. This improvement has continued through the present year. Prices reached, during the past summer and autumn, the highest they have ever been, pine selling at \$22 wholesale, and run-of-mill spruce at \$17. An idea of the rise in lumber values may be gathered from a single instance: Mill culls that ten years ago were worth only \$5 are now selling at \$13. With this improved tone in the market, there is good promise for the lumbering operations of the present season, and a record cut may possibly be made. It must be remembered, however, that the cost of production has increased almost in pro-Provisions have advanced to luxury prices, and labor is higher and scarcer, many of the producers complaining of the same difficulty experienced by the Ontario farmers in securing suitable

The permanence of so important an industry is a matter of vital concern Canada. The supply of raw material is abundant, and may be considered for present purposes as practically limitless; but, working against this, are the two important facts of forest fires, and the annual cutting down of an enormous quantity of the growing crop. Losses by capital of \$500,000, and a mill a Keefire each year are large, and lumbermen are confronted always by the possibility of a recurrence of such a disaster as the famous Miramichi fire of 1825, when four thousand square miles of wooded country, including some of New Brunswick's finest rpruce forest, were laid waste. The likelihood of such disaster is, however, greatly lessened by the excellent system of fire-ranging now in force, which has already been known to have prevented a factory, the largest in Canada, which number of costly fires in the timber

As an offset to the operations of the lumber cutters, which mean more than thirty million trees taken out of our woods every year, much is hoped for from the increase of reforestation. This is the phase of the lumber industry which approximates closely to the agricultural idea, and in which progressive farmers might, to good advantage, take a large interest. The Dominion Government maintains a forestry branch, a part of whose duties is to distribute several million seedlings of forest trees each year. There is no good reason why a timber area once cut must remain a waste, and where it would be more both country and city households.

is from every standpoint desirable that it be restocked with its native trees, thus contributing to the future permanency of the industry. Particularly in the easteighteen to twenty millions a year in ern provinces, where the moist climate wood products, and may reasonably be is favorable to forest growth, nature does much of this renewal work herself.

Quebec and New Brunswick send a large timber resources, some 12,000,000 acres expected to ensure a continuance of Canada's harvest of the woods for time in-

### GOSSIP.

MAPLEHURST TAMWORTHS.

Maplehurst Stock Farm lies in Perth noted Tamworth swine breeders who have an international reputation from the the show-rings of the leading Canadian and American exhibitions, including the World's Fair at St. Louis, where they won practically everything hung up for Tamworth swine. Every one of their brood sows are prizewinners, and have won honors in the strongest kind of company. At all times there are about 100 head on hand to pick from, so that intending purchasers are never disappointed in getting what they are looking for in this noted herd. The main stock boar is Maplehurst King 3904, a massive, 900-lb. hog, winner of first and championship at Toronto, sired by Ralph, dam by Defiance. Second in service is the 800-lb. prizewinner, Troy Boy 2792, by Slasher, dam by King George. This hog, last year, won first at London and second at Toronto, and this year, at Toronto, was placed third. Among the many model brood sows is Model Queen 3064, by Newcastle Lad. Last year, at Toronto, he won first and sweepstakes, and this year won second. Another is Ruth 4026, by Ralph, that this year, at Toconto, won first and sweepstakes, and last year won first. Still another is Maplehurst Favorite 4339, by Ralph, that, until this year, never took second place, when she was placed second at Toronto. Another with the same show record is Maplehurst Bell 4336, by Maplehurst Leader, and thus we might go on, as all of a dozen or more brood sows have a brilliant show record. In younger stuff, there are a large number of both sexes and all ages, many of them prizewinners at Toronto and London - long, deep, smooth ones, built on ideal bacon lines. Pairs and trios can be supplied not akin. When in want of a typical Tamworth, den't forget D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell P. O. They represent their stock exactly as it is.

# TRADE TOPIC.

AN EXTENSIVE MILLING INDUS-TRY.—Possibly few of those to whom Five Roses and Harvest Queen flours are household words, have any idea of the extent of the establishments in which they are produced. In 1887, the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. started with a watin, which had a capacity of turning out 1,000 barrels of flour per day. Today, the company operates two mills, the one at Keewatin, which is the largest flour mill in the British Empire, and one at Portage la Prairie. In the spring of 1907, a third mill will be opened, bringing the total daily output up to 11,000 barrels per day. In connection with the mill at Keewatin there is also a barrel turns out 1,200 barrels per day. From these superbly-equipped mills, shipments are made to Great Britain, Newfoundland, Europe, South Africa, Australia and Japan, while a chain of offices extending from Vancouver, B, C., to St. John's, N. B., including Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Keewatin, Toronto, London, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec, attends to the interests of the firm in the various Provinces. The elevators at the various mills provide for a total storage of 1,450,000 bushels of wheat, and as only the finest milling wheat is used, the flour is uniformly of that excellent quality which has rendered it second to none with which it may be compared, and a deserved favorite in

# Huron Co. Dispersion Sale

By auction of about SIXTY head of

# SHORTHORNS

Imported and grandly home-bred.

Being the entire herds of W. Doherty. Clinton, and A. H. Jacobs, Blyth, Ont. Sale to take place in the town of Clinton on the day following the annual meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, of which due notice will be given.

Applications for catalogues as received will be booked by

W. DOHERTY, Ontario. Clinton,

satisfied that you have the best

ready roofing made, send us

your name and address, and

we will send you a check for

the full cost of the roofing

including the cost of applying.

## The only roofing sold on a moneyback guaranty.

READ OUR TRIAL OFFER.

F YOU want the most durable and most economical roofing you can buy, please read the guaranty we give on Paroid.
We can and do give you this guaranty because Paroid is the best ready roofing ever made.
If you will compare a sample of it with others, you can see and feel the difference.
Use your own judgment.
Put your care.

Put your samples out then try to bend them.
Paroid will be soft and

pliable.
The others will all break and crack!
The difference is in The difference is in the way they are made. We make the felt for Paroid in our own mills, established in 1817. We know how and we take no chances.

nances. Other manufacturers important part of a ready roofing, where they can get it the chapest, and run big risks at the direct. We pay the freight. buy their felt, the most

wery start.
We saturate the felt in a compound of our own, that renders every fibre of it water proof. Soaked, mind you, not merely dipped. We coatit with the toughest, strongest, thick**Paroid** Roofing

est, smoothest, most flexible and most durable coating used in any ready roofing ever made. You can see and feel that for yourself. Then we give you with every roll of Paroid a complete roofing kit, containing our patented caps—the only rust-proof cap made. Water can't rust them and cause them to work loose and spring a leak as all other caps do. These are some of the reasons why Paroid has stood the test of time for the United States Government here and in Cuba and the Philip-

UY one lot of Paroid; open it; inspect it; apply it to your roof. Cuba and the Philippines, for railway companies, manufacturers, farmers, dairymen and poultrymen every-where and if then you are not

where, Send today for free samples. Enclose 4c in stamps and we will send you ournew 48-page book of plans for practical farm and poultry build-ings

F. W. BIRD & SON, 37 Mill Street, East Walpole, Mass. Dept. 37 Hamilton, Ontario.



The Tudhopes started making sleighs in 1855.
Three Tudhopes are in command at the Tudhopes Works at Orillia.

It's a family affair—with a natural pride in building sleighs that live up to the Tudhope tradition of quality. And every Tudhope Sleigh is guaranteed.

TUDHOPE No. 92 This cutter is a new design, planned to suit the requirements of those who desire a "Solid Comfort" cutter with bent dash.

High spring back and spring cushion, and padded quarters.

Trimmed in Figured Plush, or Green Wool Cloth.

Write for free catalogue, showing the many styles made by us.

ORILLIA, Ont.

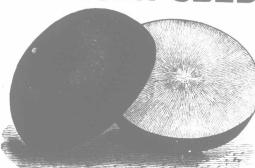
THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Ltd.



Autumn and Winter. Every month is a good month for hens that are kept in prime condition with Smith's Ovary Tonic.

It costs only 8c. a year per fowl to give each hen the required amount every week. When eggs are selling for 50c. a dozen, this 8c. a year is paying a big profit. At dealers everywhere. 25c. and 50c. a bottle. NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

# SPENCER SEEDLESS APPLE



APPLE - Seedless winter variety. Beautiful red color dotted with yellow. Size and flavor similar to Baldwin (more juicy). Excellent keeper. Solid apple flesh clear through.

TREE—Hardy and thrifty grower. Smooth bark. Abundant bearer. Petal less blossoms, frost and rain proof. Suitable for all apple-growing sections of Canada.

ORDER TREES Now (supply is limited).

Spencer Seedless Apple Co'y of Toronto, Limited.

84 Victoria Street. TORONTO, CAN AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT CANADA. "There ain't goin' to be no core."



Drop a card for our 1907 catalogue and price list on Woven Fencing, Coiled Wire Fencing, Straight Steel Galvanized Stays, Corrugated Stays, Metal Locks, Ornamental Fencing, Gates, Poultry Netting, etc. Direct from factory to user at lowest wholesale prices. If no agent convenient to you,

Dept. "C," NATIONAL FENCE CO., Merrickville, Ontario.

### GOSSIP.

Mr. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que. writes: "Despite the fact that we had, owing to severe drought of the past season, shorter pasturage the latter part of the season than usual, yet my stock is going into winter quarters in good condition, and have maintained the milk flow splendidly. The demand for Ayrshires has never been better, and I have made numerous sales, especially to the Maritime Provinces and New York State, as well as a few local sales. The calves from my imported bull, Lessnessock Crown Prince, are coming on splendidly, and give promise of developing into animals of grand dairy type and strong constitution. I have a few young bulls, fit for service next season, yet on hand.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S BRIGHT

PROSPECTS. The already increasing demand and rising values of farming, ranching and fruit-growing lands in the Pacific Province, as well as of city and suburban real estate, augurs well for the future of that interesting Province, with its wealth of timber and mining resources, and its unequalled fisheries industry. As an evidence of confidence in the future prospects of the Province, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on his return from a recent tour of the West, is reported as saying, "We are making preparations to clear up 150,000 acres of land on Vancouver Island." The influx of new settlers from the East and Great Britain in the last two or three years has greatly increased the population of the Province, and the prospect is that next year will witness a still greater move-

HE DIDN'T.

ment in that direction.

Student.-" There must be some mistake in my examination marking. don't think I deserve an absolute zero." Inspector .- " Neither do I; but it is the lowest mark I am allowed to give." Magazine.

THE STORY OF A MAN WHO WAS DEAF

Geo. P. Way, of Detroit, Tells Briefly of the Means He Used to Relieve His Own Deafness. More than 25 years ago I first noticed my hearing was impaired. Gradually



GEO. P. WAY, Inventor.

less people shouted at me. Of course I tried various methods to help myself, but with very little benefit. I used to suffer great-

fit I used to suffer greatly from 'head noises."
One day when the 'buzzing' in one ear was worse than usual, I placed a piece of cotton waste in it to see if the warmth would give relief. Judge of my sur prise when I heard quite clearly sounds which previously had been faint and indistinct.
Noting the peculiar

grew worse until in time

was unable to hear un-

Noting the peculiar Shape of the tuft of cotton. I immediately began my experiments on an artificial ear drum. Knowing the danger of constantly wearing a piece of cotton in the ear I at once looked for a material which would be rightly earners. Solven in the ear 1 at once looked for a material which would be pliable, asceptic and sensitive to sound vibrations. I studied under the best authorities on the ear, and made many different drums of all shapes and sizes, from all kinds of materials, until at last I perfected the Way Ear

materials, until at last I perfected the Way Ear Drum.

My invention has been granted government patents both in the United States and abroad.

Thousands who, like myself, suffered from defective hearing have found Way Ear Drums a great help. To you who still suffer I extend a cordial invitation to write me about your deafness. Tell me the cause and how long you have been deaf. I will gladly refer you to people whom you probably know, a d tell you frankly whether I think my drum will help you. People who were born deaf and those who are totally deaf, are generally beyond relief Address Geo. P. Way, 1322 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.

# Save Your Money

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR YEAR'S SUPPLY of literature, write to The Times Agency, Stair Building, Toronto, for a FREE Specimen copy of THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION, and full particulars of clubbing offers. Anything pullished supplied. It will SAVE you MONEY, TIME, and it reduces the risk of non-delivery to a minimum.

HE only medium which conveys weekly to the farmers of Canada the advertiser's place of business is the Farmer's Advocate and Home

### TRADE NOTE.

THE FENCING PROBLEM SOLVED. On the cover of this issue will be found the magnificent advertisement in colors of The London Fence Machine Co., Limited. This firm are deserving of the highest commendation, not only for building up a large and successful business, and for their enterprise in being the first Eastern fence firm to build a factory in Western Canada, but especially for the fact that they are pioneers in selling direct. This method insures the farmer absolutely the best of goods at lowest wholesale market prices. No risk of cheap, inferior goods, as the company sell everything under their own brand and absolute guarantee. London fences and machines are so well known for their excellent merits that we need scarcely add more. The company are very heavy buyers of material for manufacturing coiled spring wire, turning out thousands of tons annually. They specialize in the genuine spiral coiled spring steel wire, making only the highest grade from select Cleveland stock. A number of their lines of manufacture are shown in the advertisement. London field machines have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to Canadian farmers, and, in fact, a farm equipment is incomplete without one, as field woven fences (built on the ground) are not only good and neat, but cheaper, and even tension on the strands is obtained, making them much stronger. The New Buckeye Lock Fencing is an excellent fence, and extra heavy, yet low in price. Among other things, they manufacture fence stays and locks, fence hooks, staples, stretchers, pliers, reels, post augers and diggers, also barbed, plain and telephone wire. London Ornamental Fencing is certainly a splendid thing to protect and beautify any lawn, and is very reasonable in price for so strong and heavy a fence. It is shown on the cover along with most of the other lines mentioned. new Western factory is of brick construction, and will have the most modern and improved equipment. It is the largest in the West, and as large as any in Canada. It is located at Portage la Prairie, Man., about 50 miles west of Winnipeg, on the main railroad lines, and contains over 20,000 square feet of floor space. By its equipment and experience the London factory is in a position to take prompt care of farmers' orders in a most satisfactory manner. The company are to be congratulated on their successful record, and next season will unquestionably surpass all previous records in the output of their famous fencing materials and machines. The business has been wisely established upon the foundation of practical merits.

## GOSSIP.

The Ogilvie Milling Co., an engraving of whose Winnipeg mill appears elsewhere in this issue, operate three other large mills, two being at Montreal and one at Fort William. It has a line of ninety-three elevators in the Western wheat belt, with a capacity of 3,000, 000 bushels, and a terminal elevator in course of erection at Fort William.

At the Norfolk and Norwich (England) Fat stock Show, which opened November 22nd, the Patron's champion prize for the best beast in the show went to E T. Learner's black cross-bred heifer, and the reserve number was R. W. Hudson's Aberdeen-Angus steer, Danesheld Negro The President's prize for the best steer in the show went to Mr. Hudson's Danes field Negro, and the reserve was the same exhibitor's cross-bred steer, Danes field Blue Boy. The best female in the show was Mr. Learner's black cross-bred, and the reserve, Mr. Hudson's Honey Bee. The champion pen of sheep was the

King's Southdown wethers the reserve Mr. Barclay's Suffolk wethers. The best pen of lambs was the king's South downs; the reserve, capt Fielden's Suffolks.

The best pen of week rs. other than Southdowns and Santa was T Russ cross-bred Oxford-Here bowns, the second pen. T. P + and the third, J. + The best pen of shafares was Cadogan's entry. I the most pa pure-bred white the was there Middle Whites; Large Whites.

# HIS WIFE'S LUNGS **BOTH AFFECTED**

But the Great Consumptive Preventative brought Health and Happiness to his Home

"Our doctor said there was no cure for my wife as both her lungs were affected, Brockville, Ont. "It was a sad disappointment to us both, just starting out in fe, only married a short time. But before she had finished the first bottle of Psychine the pain in her lungs quickly went away, and after taking six bottles Mrs. Walter was a new creature and perfectly well again."

That is just one of the many families late which Psychine has brought hope, health and happiness. It is a living proof that Psychine cures Consumption. But don't wait for Consumption. Cure your LaGrippe, your Cough, your Bronchitis, your Catarrh, or your Pneumonia with the remedy that never fails-

# **PSYCHINE**

# 50c. Per Bottle

DR. T. A. SLOGUM, Limited, Toronto.



HOW MUCH THE HANDSHAKE MEANT.

Warren G. Harding, Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio under Myron T. Herrick, tells a story on the late Senator Hanna to illustrate the difficulty politicians experience in remembering faces they see in the reception line

myself were ing in a southern Ohio town. With us was Elmer Dover, Hanna's secretary. After the speech, Mr. Hanna was besieged with a crowd of those who wanted to shake his hand. Dover and I counted some twenty-three hundred who passed in line, and, by that time, the old man's hand had nearly fallen off, and his eyes were bulging out with fatigue. 'I'll bet he doesn't even see the rest of them,' said Dover.

To test the question we got in line ourselves and asked the reception commultee to give us fictitious names.

How do you do, Mr. Smith? Pleased to meet you, Mr. Brown,' he said to us in a sincsong voice. He never recognized us until we got past him and gave him the laugh. 'You rascals,' he said; 'wait until I get you alone.'

LITTLE GIVET SPRAYER. — Readers will find in our advertising columns an illustrated advertisement of the new 1907 to del of the Luttle Giant Sprayer. With parant an diary air pump, making it to consider pressure, this sprayer is stelly recommended for work in old was imple, durable and is callable for all kinds of rataces to vineyards and brices and particulars, Ath Count Sprayer Mfg. Co., Toronto, Ont.

ven-

Di-

for ed," eet.

t in fore nine ay,

well

100

But

our

the

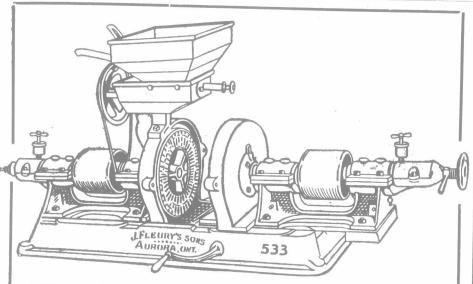
# Salem Herd of Shorthorns: Champions of 1905

OWNED BY R. A. & J. A. WATT, ELORA STATION,

15 Miles North of Guelph, on the G. T. and C. P. R.

15 high-class young bulls, the kind that suits all buyers, at attractive prices. Sired by the International winners, Mildred's Royal and the Duthie-bred Scottish Beau. When at Guelph Show come and see us.

Trains Met by Appointment.



# "Rapid-Easy" Grain Grinders

Are made in a greater number of sizes, suitable for every style of power, than any other line on the market. This cut shows "Rapid-Easy" Attrition Mill (made in sizes 13, 16 and 18 inch plates) specially adapted to finest quality custom work, for use with steam or gas engine, or water power. These machines have paid for themselves in a single season's work.

"The Grinder is pleasing me better every day I run it. Yesterday, with only from 80 to 90 lbs. of steam, I ground 8 tons 1,170 lbs. in 7 hours. My customers all say it is the best grinding they have ever had done." L. W. GUEST, Stroud, Ont., March 14th, 1906.

"Thave just started one of your No.13 Attrition Grinders for Mr. John Swan, here, running it with an International Harvester Co.'s 15-h.-p. gasoline engine, and am pleased to tell you that it not only did the very best quality of work, but took considerably less power than any other grinder of anything like the same capacity I ever had one of our engines hooked up to. I am an expert in gasoline engines for the above company, and have run a good many different makes of grinders." H. E. GOODENOW, Vasey, Nov. 22nd, 1906.

## PROVINCIAL AGENTS:

THE FAIRCHILD CO., Winnipeg, Man., and Calgary, Alta. BLIGH & PRINCE, Truro, N. S.
J. CLARK & SON. Fredericton, N. B.
THE LOUNSBURY CO., Newcastle, N. B.
A. HORNE & CO., Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

WRITE FOR ANY INFORMATION YOU WANT

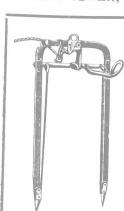
J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ontario.

Medals and Diplomas: World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

# **Queenston Heights** SHORTHORNS

Special offer now: Several choice Scotch bulls, two of which are show bulls, a roan yearling and a red two-year-old by Derby (imp.) 32059 = . Their dam is Bessie's Maid -47779 -, by the great sire Royal Prince -26062 - . There is no better breeding. Also some young cows and heifers at low prices for prompt sale.

HUDSON USTER, Queenston, Ont.



**OSHAWA** HAY CARRIER WORKS

South Oshawa, Ont Manufacturers of WOOD and STEEL TRACK

OUTFITS The best that's made.

Agents wanted in unrepresented territory.

# Eastern Dairy School KINGSTON, ONT.

The coming session of the Eastern Dairy School will open on Wed., Jan. 2. A commodious, m-dern and thoroughly-equipped school building, centrally located and convenient to boarding

nouses.
A full and competent staff of instructors. Tuition Free.
For calendar, giving full particulars regarding the different courses, etc.,

J. W. MITCHELL, SUPT.

Third Annual Sale of past season's crop of SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS

of exceptional quality and breeding at Pine Grove Farm, Rookland, Ont. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 9th, 1907. Catalogues on application. W. C. EDWARDS & CO, Ltd., Props. JAMES SMITH, Superintendent.

Shorthorn's Stamfords, English Ladies, Mildreds, Marthas Nonparells Three choice bulls 14 months old, two heifers Breed ing unsurpassed Canadian and American registration. Prices moderate istration. Prices moderate.

F. W. EWING, Salem P.O., Elora Sta.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention this Paper.

### GOSSIP.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

Probably the bulk of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" are already aware that the Ingleside Herefords, belonging to Mr. H. D. Smith, formerly of Compton, Que., are now safely and comfortably quartered in their new and luxurious stables on the farm lately purchased by Mr. Smith in the outskirts of the city of Hamilton, Ont., on the brow of the mountain overlooking the city and Lake Ontario. The scenic view from the farm, stretching away for miles over the great fruit belt of Ontario and the blue waters beyond, is one of magnificent splendor, while the property itself leaves nothing to be desired as an ideal stock farm. With as complete a set of buildings as can be found on any farm in the Province, built and laid out for the express purpose of stock-raising, nothing seems to have been overlooked in making them pleasing to the eye and comfortable for the animals. The herd now numbers about 75 head, representing the blood of such noted bulls as Anxiety 4th, Corrector, Kansas Lad, Sir Horace, Ancient Briton, Mark Hanna, Rupert and the present great show bulls, Keep On, winner of first in London as a yearling, and second at Toronto and London for 2 years, being beaten only by the other stock bull, his stable mate, the invincible Bourton Ingleside, who, now in his four-year-old form, weighs 2,400 lbs., and has to his credit first prize at Toronto and London for four years straight, and in three of these years, including 1906, he also won the championship, sired by the mighty Mark Hanna, and out of Imp. Lady Bountiful. He is a truly marvellous specimen of Hereford perfection, and his get are winners also, this year winning the special for the progeny of one bull, besides several other individual prizes. In young bulls for sale is the thirteenmonths-old Bourton Ingleside 3rd, by the champion Bourton Ingleside, out of Imp. Chatterbox. He won first at Toronto Another is a twenty-twothis fall. months-old son of Bourton Ingleside, out of a Toronto winner. Still another is a twenty-two-months-old son of Spotless 7th, and out of a daughter of Mark Hanna. In younger ones is Amos 14th, by Spotless 7th, out of the Toronto champion, Amy 4th; he is eleven months old. Amos 11th is a ninemonths-old youngster, by Bourton Ingleside, dam Amy 3rd, a Toronto first-prize winner. Cassio 2nd is ten months old, by the same sire, dam Jessie 6th of Ingleside. These are a rare nice lot of young bulls, all for sale. In heifers for sale are ten yearlings and five two-yearolds, and 15 from eight to twelve months of age, prizewinners among them. Write Mr. H. D. Smith, to Ravenscliffe, Hamilton, Ont., or call and see the herd.

Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., near Guelph, write: "Our herd has gone into winter quarters in good shape. Have a fine bunch of calves coming, by the 1905 Toronto grand champion, Old Lancaster =50068= (imp.). We have made the following recent sales: To A. & J. Drummond, Clifford, Ont., the bull, Red Rex, a richly-bred Roan Lady, by Diamond Rex (imp.), a son of Mr. Hanna's \$6,000 Bapton Diamond (imp.), and half-brother to the well-known show bulls, Missie's Diamond and Diamond Crown, two of the best show bulls in the American circuit; to Jas. McGibbon, L'Amable, Ont., the bulls, Valley Victor, by Old Lancaster (imp.); to J. & W. Errant, dam Mina, by British Prince, tion in every case. Write him, to Ayr and two daughters, Bessie Girl and P. O., Ont.

Bessie Lass, both by Imp. Old Lancaster: Lancaster Drop, a richly-bred Campbell Golden Drop, by Imp. Old Lancaster; Rosewood, a heifer of Campbell-Rosebud breeding, by Imp. Old Lancaster; Nonpareil Violet, a richly-bred Nonpareil, by Imp. British Statesmen (this has been one of our best stock cows, and she is forward in calf to Red Rex); also one bull, Lancaster Floral, a very promising young bull of Marr-Flora breeding, got by Imp. Old Lancaster, dam Scottish Lassie, by Gordon Prince. This young bull is full brother to Flora 90th, thirdprize junior yearling heifer at Toronto To Robt. Reid, Freelton. Ont., Annie Leslie, by Rockwood Victor. This is a grand breeding cow and heavy milker. Have still for sale several young cows and heifers, and some good young bulls-extra good herd-headersamong them such as Scottish Signet, by Old Lancaster, dam Imp. Scottish Queen, by Scottish Prince; Old Nonpareil, by Old Lancaster, dam Nonpareil Violet, by British Statesman (imp.); Orangeman, a richly-bred Cruiskshank Orange Blossom, dam Flowery (imp.), and several other good ones, by Imp. Old Lancaster. Moffat is twelve miles east of Guelph, on R.; farm half a mile from sta-

### G. B. MUMA'S YORKSHIRES.

In Brant County, Ont., 2 miles south of Ayr, on the C. P. R., is that splendid stock farm, Elmfield, the property of Mr. G. B. Muma, one of the leading Yorkshire breeders of the Province. Mr. Muma's lot in this world is a pleasant one. His beautiful 200-acre farm is one of the best in the county of Brant. On it are an extra good set of buildings, both house and barns. His bank account is in a healthy condition, and he is one of those whole-souled, genial fellows, whose word is absolutely reliable. Therefore, it goes without saying that his Yorkshires are as good as money will buy, which is certainly right. All told, there are about 12 brood sows (part of them imported), large, smooth and typical of the improved type. The main stock boar, and sire of many of the young things, is Summer Hill Chester (imp.), a Toronto winner, and an all-around choice individual, a son of the great English champion, Bottesford Park Royal, and out of the Toronto and London champion sow in 1905. The second stock boar was imported in dam, out of a Royal champion and Toronto first-prize sow. He gives promise of developing into a great show hog. As an example of the prolific breeding qualities of this herd, we may mention Duchess of York, who had 145 pigs in ten litters, and 116 in seven litters. And for sale are several of her daughters, old enough to breed, and younger ones of both sexes. Among the other choice sows are Imp. Woodstock Dalmeny Girl, a sow of superior quality, and two of her daughters, by Craig Crook Prince (imp.). There are also for sale, out of her, one boar and one sow, six weeks old, by Summer Hill Chester. Summer Hill Maid (imp.) is another choice sow now suckling a litter, by Summer Hill Chester. Another of the imported sows is in pig to Imp. Long Tom. Elmfield Duchess' last litter numbered 14, of which there are 9 left, three and a half months old, of both sexes, sired by Summer Hill Chester. At present, there are a large number of both sexes on hand. Pairs can be supplied not akin. Mr. Muma reports trade as Bathgate, Armstrong's Mills, Ont., the exceedingly brisk. He has shipped pigs following: Roan Bessie (imp.), by Knight all over Ontario with complete satisfac-

# APPEAL TO WEAK MEN



Every man who is weak and "going back" knows that there ought to be something that will restore that old "steam" to his physical body. He has tried the usual drug method and found that a fizzle, and yet he knows there must be something. I know it, too, and I've got it. It's Electricity. You can't name anything more likely to have that force which a weak man lacks. It's a natural power. I can pump it into a weak man while he sleeps, and make him feel like a Sandow in no time. It's the fire of life. If you have been paying money to doctors and taking nasty drugs for years, and after getting no benefit from it all, you find a new lease of life ofter using my Balt for a month, you will be enthusiastic. You will want to go out on the highways and shout. life after using my Belt for a month, you will be enthusiastic. You will want to go out on the highways and shout, and you won't care who knows that you were once a weakling, because now you are cured and a man again. My Beit is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old-style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a

This is a bold statement, but mean every word of it and can prove it to you if you will give me the opportunity of sending you indisputable proof from your own neighborhood. I speak particularly to those who have spent their earnings for years on dope the drug that makes them feel like a young colt one day and like an old broken-down hack the day after), to those who have tried so many things that they are tired of fooling and want a cure. Those are the people to whom we want to prove our claims before they agree to try our method of cure. I claim that I can cure weak people: that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches. Limber up your joints and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever were in your life. That's claiming a great deal, but I have got a good 1 emedy, and there are thousands who say and write that I made good every claim; that they are now big, husky and frisky, and that they haven't an ache or a pain in their bodies since using

# DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

This Belt with special Electric Attachment, will restore your vigor. It will check all loss of strength, and affects every organ of the body. It cures Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, and any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Kidney Disease, Stomach Trouble, Constipation.

# WHAT THE CURED

Your Belt cured me of Rheumatism four years ago. T. J. WHITE, Copper Cliff, Ont.

I feel grateful, indeed, for what your Belt has done for me. It cured my backache.

A. RUSSELL, Niagara Falls,

I must confess that the use of your Electric Belt has made me feel like a new man. ALEX McDONALD, Dunmore,

"Your Belt cannot be beaten for curing weakness and varicocele." D. JAN-NISON, Steelton, Ont.

I can heartily recommend your Electric Belt to all sufferers from nervous trouble of whatsover source. CHAS. McGUIRE, P.O. Box No. 103, Farnham,

My stomach is again all right, my appetite is good and the food is thoroughly digested. JOHN BEATTIE, Mina, Ont-

The reason so many men neglect to use my Belt is that they fear it will fail like other things they have tried. Now, the security that I offer to the doubtful man is that he need not pay for my Belt until it does for him what I say it will do, it he will people in the last twenty years, and where it failed to cure I have stood the loss. Now if you are sick or in pain, or a weak man overything to gain by accepting my liberal offer.

# PAY WHEN CURED.

Men, why will you be weak? Why do you not listen to the flight of time, to the echo of the thousands of grateful voices raised in thanks to DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT? Why do you go on from day to day realizing that you are losing your dancing through your veins; feel the exhibarating spark of power warm your frame, the bright flash come to your eye, and the your strength. Act to-day. Do not delay a matter which is the key to your future happiness; do not allow a disease to destroy greater vital force, and the older you get the more pronounced and apparent will be your weakness; so cure it now cure it.

# HESE MEN ARE CURED AND ARE NOW HAPPY

than I have for many years. I would recommend your Belt to any one suffering from Rheumatism or any form of nervousness."—J. HARRY DENTON, Trenton, Ont.

"I found a cure for stomach, heart, kidneys and nervous troubles by using your Belt, and have not experienced a return of one symptom in two years."—JAMES

"Every word you said turned out I could not have believed it myself your Belt was as good as it is." A McDONALD, Dummore, N.S.

Try my Belt. Write me to-day for my beautifully-illustrated book with cuts showing how my Belt is applied, and lots of good reading for men who want to be "The Noblest Work of God," A MAN—Inclose this ad. and I will send this book sealed, free.

Consultation is Free. Call Today for Free Book, or if You Can't Call, Send This Coupon.

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday to 9 p.m.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT AND SEND IT TO-DAY. DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN.

The state of the s

112 Yonga St., Toronto, Can. Please send me y at re 6 or men for women), sealed, free-

ADDRESS .

### GOSSIP.

Willowdale Stock Farm, the property of Mr. J. J. Wilson, is situated in H lon County, Ont., 11 miles south of the town of Milton, on the C. P. R. and G. T. R. Mr. Wilson is one of the most enthusiastic and an up-to-date importer and breeder of high-class Berkshire hogs. His breeding sows are all imported, representing the richest blood of England, and are a strictly high class lot, of true bacon type. The young stock he is offering for sale are out of such grand good sous as Imp. Durham's Don, winner of second at Toronto in the yearling class in 1905; got by Polgate Dragon, dam Polgate Dawn (imp.), by Baron Kitchener, now champion of England. Out of this sow are 1 boar and 1 sow, six months old. sired by Royal Masterpiece, a son of the \$2,500 boar, Masterpiece. One boar and 5 sows, six and a half months old, are sired by the noted stock boar, Imp. Polgate Doctor, and out of Imp. Kingston Pansy. These are a pair of very large, deep, smooth sows, and the youngsters mentioned are a superior lot. Besides these, there is another lot of 3 boars and 3 sows, three months old, sired by Botham Boy, and out of Imp. Duchess of Springfield 20th, by Kingston Simplex, dam Duchess of Springfield 16th, by Light Finger. These youngsters were imported in dam. Durham's Manor Lady (imp.), by Manor Jubilee, dam Manor Admiral Lady, is another choice brood sow. She is well on in pig to Polgate Doctor, as is also Imp. Durham's Don. Sufficient has been said to show the high-class standard of the herd-no better breeding exists; no choicer offering of Berkshires is on the market. Mr. Wilson is a man absolutely reliable, and will not mis-represent an animal. His P. O. is Milton, as is also his shipping station, telephone and telegraph. At the head of the herd at present is the imported boar, Lord Monmouth, bred by Mr. J. A. Fricker, Mere, Wiltshire. To this sire, young sows for sale are being bred, and it is the intention to import new blood each year.

Near Manotick, on the C. P. R., a few miles from Ottawa, in Carleton Co., Ont., lies Cedar Lodge Stock Farm, the property of Mr. P. O. Collins, breeder of Large English Yorkshire hogs. The herd, which is one of the largest and choicest in Eastern Ontario, was founded on imported and the get of imported stock. The brood sows are mainly of the wellknown Princess, Cinderella, Violet and Queen Bess strains, many of them weighing from 600 to 800 lbs. The main stock boar is Cedar Lodge Dalmeny Royal 2nd 16814 (imp. in dam), sired by Bottesford Park Royal, dam Dalmeny Long Lass (imp.). At eighteen months he weighed 650 lbs., and is ideal in type and full of quality. Second in service is Summer Hill General 9th 19870, by Summer Hill Cotgrave Duke of York 3rd (imp.), dam Summer Hill Dalmeny Long Lass 10th (imp.). At eleven months old he weighed 552 lbs., and is an allaround cracker. Third in service Lodge Cicero 19998, by Dalmeny D. C. 2nd (imp. in dam), dam Oak Lodge Cinderella 143rd, by Oak Lodge Monarch (imp.). Here are a trie of stock hogs the equal of which is seldom seen in any one herd. Among the many brood sows is the 800-pounder, Miss Perfection (imp.) 15485, by Nottingham Lad, dam Summer Hill Nottingham Lady Sarah 1st, by Barrowfield Long Sam, a sow of great length and depth, now heavy in pig. Another is Summer Hill Queen 11th 8102, by Summer Hill Bottesford Wonder, dam Josephine 3rd, by Haskett 3rd. She is another massive, 800-lb. sow. Oak Ledge Priscilla 14267, by Oak Lodge Chancellor 1st, dam Oak Lodge Princess 2nd (imp.), is still another of the extra good ones. Violet 17th 20004, by Oak Lodge Chancellor 1st, dam Oak Lodge Nottingham Lady Fair 12th (imp.), is a rare good kind, that at eighteen months weighed 625 lbs., a show sow all over. Queen Bess Soth - 17179, by Hollywell Cardiff 6th (imp.), dam Queen Bess 60th; Colerate Sunbeam 1st (imp.), by Wrexand Jeens are others. All these are cell enged sows, and are only a few of the many on the farm. The herd is large. and all times are both sexes and all sale, pairs and trios not akin. . U. c. Ilms for what you want, he Look up his adverand trate him to Bowesville