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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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FOUNDED 1875

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. NOVEMBER 30, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 688

C. C. C.

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DECEMBER 11th to 15th, 1905

The Exhibits and lectures combine to make the Fair most valuable to all farmers.

ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER 25th

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Of Improved Construction

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Our new standard is in great demand. It seems to be just what progressive stockmen have been looking for, and we want to send you our circulars.

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Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.

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SHOW and SALES

Union Stock-yards, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
December 16th to December 23rd

THE CROWNING EVENT OF THE YEAR TO BE HELD IN THE NEW AMPHITHEATRE. AMPLE SEATING CAPACITY. LARGEST BUILDING DEVOTED TO SHOW PURPOSES IN THE WORLD.

There will be sold at Public Auction the following number of selected cattle:

Tuesday, December 19th 50 SHORTHORNS 50 Wednesday, Dec. 20th 50 HEREFORDS 50

For catalogue write E. O. Cowan, Asst. Sec. Exchange Ave., U. S.-Yards, Chicago. For catalogue write C. S. Thomas, Sec. Kansas City, Mo.

Thursday, December 21st 50 ABERDEEN-ANGUS 50 Friday, December 22nd 50 GALLOWAYS 50

For catalogue write W. C. McFarock, Springfield, Ill. For catalogue write Chas. Gray, Sec. Exchange Ave., U. S.-Yards, Chicago.

Railways are offering better rates and facilities for this year's Exposition than ever before.

If You Want to Buy or Sell a Farm Try an "Ad." in Our "Want and For Sale Column." Always Sure to Bring Results. Address: Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR
THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

Best For Cheese Making.

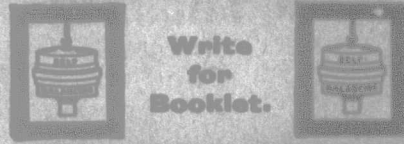
Pure, uniform crystal. Dissolves slowly. Stays in the curd—not carried away in the whey. Makes a smooth, firm, delicious cheese that keeps perfectly.

Windsor SALT

Salting the curd is the most important part of cheese making. Start right, with Windsor Salt.

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W. H. SHAW, President.

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**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST
HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.**

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg; or the local agent, receive authority for someone to make entry for him.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land, owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

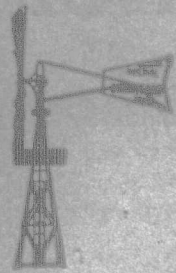
Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. COOK,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the Government Free Farm Labor Bureau. Write for application form to

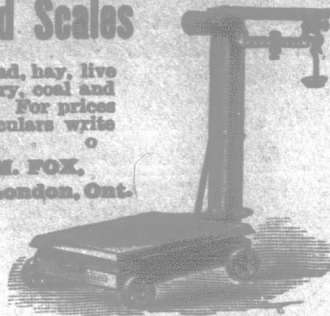
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For railroad, hay, live stock, dairy, coal and platform. For prices and particulars write or call on

GEO. H. FOX,
York St., London, Ont.

Ask your nearest hardware man or dealer for them.



ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

THE ONLY MANURE SPREADER

operated with a single lever, and the only one having a Vibrating Rake. The single lever avoids complications in construction, is easy to work, strong, acts quickly and surely and is entirely efficient. No danger of liability to breakage by pulling the wrong lever. The Vibrating Rake is so constructed and so placed that it thoroughly evens up the load on its way to the cylinder. This ensures perfectly even distribution and spreading and obviates the necessity of extra care in loading. Coarse and lumpy manure cannot always be loaded so as to produce a level load. The Vibrating Rake will make every load, of every kind of manure, perfectly even. In all other respects the I. H. C. Spreader is built as well as best material and superior workmanship can make it. Solid steel axles front and rear; steel wheels with broad faced tires, flanged to keep out dirt, mud, etc; traction lugs on rear wheels; power applied from both rear wheels; front wheels cut under—turns very short; steel track for apron. While exceedingly strong and capable of great strain the I. H. C. Spreader is of unusually light draft.

The I. H. C. Spreader spreads all kinds of manure rapidly, evenly and perfectly. It matters little if manure be strawy, chaffy, packed, caked, wet, dry or frozen, this machine will tear it apart and distribute it upon the land evenly. It will handle fine, composted manure for top dressing in the most perfect manner, and even the presence of corn stalks in the manure does not prevent the excellent quality of its work. It is the greatest labor saver of the age. Made in three sizes, 30, 45 and 75 bushels. Our nearest agent will supply you, with printed matter, prices, etc. See him before buying, or write nearest branch home.

CANADA BRANCHES: London, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, St. John, N. B.
International Harvester Company of America,
(Incorporated)
Chicago, U. S. A.



This Vibrating Rake Insures Even Distribution.

This Single Lever Controls Every Operation

\$15 — **\$18** — **\$25**
Manufacturer — Wholesaler — Retailer

Why we can make a SUIT or OVERCOAT to your individual measure for . . . **\$15.**

that you can't buy, ready-made, for \$5. more.

When you buy ready-made clothes, you pay the wholesalers', jobbers' and retailers' profits. A suit that costs \$15. to make, grows into an \$25. suit by the time the retailer has put his price tag upon it.

We buy all our Tweeds, Woolens, etc., direct from the mills. Every garment is made in our own workrooms, by expert tailors. We buy in enormous quantities—get the lowest prices—and share all these savings with you.

We send a fine assortment of sample patterns—a book showing latest styles—a tape line—and measurement blanks—FREE OF CHARGE.

We ship the garments C. O. D. express prepaid and leave it to you to say whether or not you will take them, after trying them on.

Send for samples of our new fall and winter suitings and overcoatings—made to measure for \$15., \$20. and \$25. Write us to-day.

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TORONTO, ONT.

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SEE OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

1	Renewal and 1 New Subscriber	\$2.50.
1	"	3.25.
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No premiums are allowed in connection with the above clubbing offer.
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**EMPIRE
Cream Separator**

and note how few parts it has, how perfectly simple it is, how easily it turns, how perfectly it skims, how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, you would at once decide that it is the separator for you. No separator ever made such rapid strides in popularity as has the Empire. The reason is because it satisfies every purchaser. Everyone who has it speaks a good word for it. We ask the privilege of showing it to you, and letting you prove for yourself what it will do. Don't buy a separator until you investigate the Empire.



Free For Asking.

Write your name and address on a postal card and send for our Catalogue No. 11.

Empire Cream Separator Co.
of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.

**ATTENTION!
Maple Syrup and Sugar Makers**

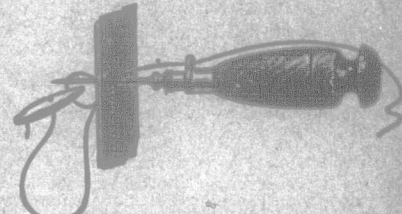
The "Champion" Evaporator has a corrugated pan directly over the fire box, giving twice the heating surface of a plain pan, and has two or more finishing pans in the rear of corrugated pan, connected by siphons. It is easily handled and cleaned, and is the only first-class evaporator made.



Inform us the number of trees you tap, and we will quote you on an outfit suitable for your requirements.

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"AWL-U-WANT."**



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C. PARSONS & SON, 79 Front St. E., TORONTO.

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Farm Tiles, Culvert Pipes, Hard Wall Plaster, Calcined Plaster, Land Plaster, Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks, etc.

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Bell's Double Geared Tread Powers.
For 1, 2 and 3 horses.

Every shaft is of steel and the bearings are lathe turned journals. The two large main shafts are fitted with Roller Bearings. The traveller shafts are steel, with lathe turned ends, and run clear through from side to side, thus supporting the Tread floor like a wagon axle.

These are just a few of the many points that make Bell's Tread Powers the best.

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Half-Section selected from the best virgin Prairie Wheat Land in Saskatchewan, within 8 miles of railway, for lease on share of crop; no scrub or poor land; can be all broken.
Apply C. D. SCOTT,
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TO PURCHASE

CALGARY REAL ESTATE ON EASY TERMS

FACTS :

CALGARY is the largest city between Winnipeg and the Coast. Its population is over 15,000. It is the commercial, industrial and railway centre of the Province of Alberta. Its manufacturing enterprises are making phenomenal progress.

Fact No. 2—Real estate in this city has advanced in many cases over 100% during the past few months. It is still going up, and will continue to do so.

WHAT WE HAVE

We have a section of lots in Bankview, a suburb of Calgary. Bankview has now a population of several hundred. The lots are guaranteed high and dry, are regular city size (25 x 100 ft.); taxes will not exceed \$1.00 a pair, and situated within one mile and a half of the City Post Office, they command an excellent view of the city, and are a beautiful residential site.

Our Plan and Price—\$10.00 a lot down, and \$10.00 a month until paid, interest on unpaid balance at 8%, and the lots are only \$100.00 each.

OUR RELIABILITY

We refer you to any bank or business firm in Calgary, or to any friend you may have in the city.

BUY NOW

The index finger of opportunity points this way. The great cities of the Last West are the open door to safe investment. Your lots will be chosen for you in the order in which the money is received.

A. A. DICK,
Calgary, Alta.

Gentlemen:
Enclosed find \$..... being
first payment on lots in
Bankview, a suburb of Calgary, and on which
I agree to pay \$..... a
month until paid, interest at 8%.
Name.....
Address.....



Finally, we have been 17 years in this country. We are well known, and where two or more lots are purchased, we absolutely guarantee a profit within three months.

A. A. DICK,

Calgary, Alberta.

SUPPOSING P P P P

It is worth \$1.00 per ton to press hay. You buy a press which only has a capacity of 8 tons per day. You make \$8.00. The **DAIN** has a capacity of 12 tons, therefore the difference is:

\$12.00
8.00

\$ 4.00 gain every day operated.

Will it take very long to pay the difference between the **DAIN** and the machine which is claimed to be just as good?



Comparing the work the **DAIN HAY PRESS** will do as compared with any other on the market, it is the cheapest machine to buy.

There are other presses made to catch the unwary with a low price, but when put to the test they cannot get the quantity through, nor make bales of sufficient weight.

Now listen to our guarantee:
The **DAIN PRESS** is guaranteed to press from 12 to 18 tons per day of 10 hours, and to make bales weighing as high as 200 lbs. We guarantee every machine of our manufacture to be free from defects in either workmanship or material. If any defects appear within one year from date of shipment, upon return of defective parts we will replace them free of charge.

If that isn't a strong enough guarantee for any one we should like to know it. We have the highest-priced Horse Press on the market, but it is the cheapest at the end of one season's pressing, and we have the good word of experienced men to back this assertion.

Write for information and catalogue.

DAIN MFG. COMPANY, Preston, Ont.

"Clarke's" Gloves

Made from every leather from which good gloves can be made, and every glove is stamped, so that you know exactly what you are getting.

"Clarke's" Horsehide—real horsehide, not cowhide—is our best working glove—and we guarantee it to be heat and wet proof, soft, pliable, and neat fitting; will wear like iron, and stand scorching and scalding without getting hard.

Tanned in our own tannery and made up in our own factory. We do not buy the leather, like other makers of these gloves—the wearer gets the advantage of the profit thus saved in extra value.

See that the gloves you buy are stamped "Clarke's."

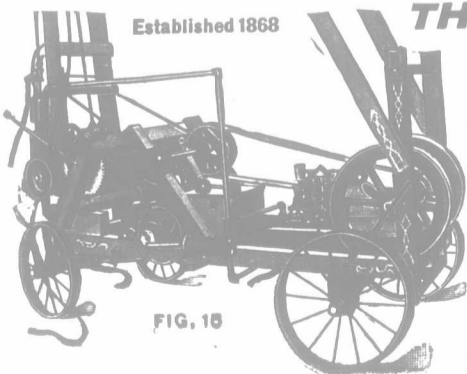
Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.

Write for our catalogue. It's free.



A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited Toronto, Canada

Tanners and makers of all kinds of leather gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear.



Established 1868

FIG. 10

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,

Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.
Chicago, Ill. Dallas, Tex.

MANUFACTURE FULL LINE
**Jetting, Rotary, Coring, Rock
Drilling and Prospecting
Machinery.**

Any Diameter or Depth. Strong and Speedy.

CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited,

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



THE SPICE OF LIFE.

There are plenty of reasons for the failure of any enterprise, but an explanation of a failure, no matter how complete and satisfactory it is, can never be made the equivalent of a success.—M. C. Herald.

Have a definite aim.
Go straight for it.
Master all details. Always know more than you are expected to know.
—Success.

A BIG WHEAT YIELD.

The Detchon Farm, at Davidson, Sask., with 3,500 acres in wheat, yielded 35 bushels per acre; the estimated cost per bushel being 40c., it brought 60c. at the local point. This beats oil-well shares.

Pat M'Carthy gave a dinner to which he invited his neighbors. He had allowed his wife to cook only one chicken. When dinner was served Pat took up the carving knife and said to Mrs. Dixon, "What part of the fowl will you have?"
"A leg, if you please."
"And what part will you have?"
"Would ye like some of the breast, Mrs. Hooligan?"
"Oh, a leg will do me," she answered.
"What part will ye have, Mike Walsh?"
"I believe I will take a leg, too," said Mike.
"Begorra," said Pat, "what di ye think I'm carving—a sphider!"


According to Lippincott's Magazine, an honest and stupid Irishman, who had worked for a coal dealer half a year and shown no capacity to learn his duties, was called "Barney the Blunderer."
One morning, after having delivered coal to two wrong addresses, he was rather short and crusty in answering a regular customer, so the proprietor discharged him, saying, "Go to the office and get your money. I've been as patient with you as I could be, but you are too thick-headed ever to learn anything."
"All right, sir," answered Barney. "Mebbe O'im t'ick-headed, as yez say, but OI've learned wan t'ing, annaway."
"If you have really learned one thing, and learned it well, I'll not discharge you," said the proprietor, banteringly.
"Now, tell me what you have learned."
"OI've learned, sor, that siventeen hundred makes a ton in this place," replied Barney, and he went back to work.

PERFECTLY GOOD.

The Browns' ash-can was often the receptacle of more things than ashes. It was no uncommon thing for Nora, the maid, to find a knife or a fork or some other rather valuable article in it when she dumped the ashes in the alley. Whatever it was, she always brought it to Mrs. Brown, with the remark that here was such and such a thing that was perfectly good and that she had found it in the ash-barrel. Tommy, who was present one of these occasions, saw that his mother gave Mary a pecuniary reward, so he decided to try his hand. He rummaged around in the can until he found something. He ran off to his mother, who was entertaining callers, with it.
"Oh mamma," he cried, "look at this perfectly good cat I found in the ash-can!"

A Massachusetts man met a negro who had recently worked for him, and into whose family a girl baby had come shortly before.
"What have you named her?" asked Mr. Green, on being told by the father of the addition to his family.
"Dat's what we can't 'cide on," was the reply. "I wants her name Clara and my old woman wants it Nettie."
"Well, then," suggested Mr. Green, "why don't you call her Clarinet?"
"I declare, Marse Green," said the colored man, admiringly, "dat is purtier dan either of 'em."
Meeting his colored friend several weeks later, Mr. Green was amused to hear him say, "We's named her Clarinet."

Our Daisy Rubbers




Are particularly suited for ladies' wear in winter, fall or spring weather

Neat dressiness makes them please the eye
Light weight removes all burdensomeness
Are a perfect protection against damp and cold

"Our Daisy" Trade Mark on your rubbers means the good old time wearing quality.

PROFESSIONAL OPINION OF CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD




Owing to reports that certain Stock Foods on our market are not recommended by professional men, we give the following report on **CARNEFAC** from Prof. Thos. Shaw, late professor at the O. A. College, Guelph:

This is to certify that the ingredients used by Mr. W. G. Douglas, Winnipeg, Man., in the manufacture of his **Carnefac Stock Food** have been submitted to me for my opinion regarding their value. I may say with reference to them, I am satisfied they are healthful. If properly blended they should make a splendid tonic for live stock, more especially when the digestion is not in the best working order. They will act as an appetizer, and will also tend to stimulate the digestion so that when fed to animals not in good condition of thrift the result should be to quickly improve their condition. I would suppose that this food would be especially healthful in feeding horses in preparing them for spring work, and in putting in tone the stomachs of cattle, sheep and swine that have been pushed too hard in feeding. It should also render good service when fed to calves that are not prospering because of indigestion.—THOMAS SHAW.

The above full and clear report coming from one who is universally acknowledged as the best authority we have on the Feeding and Breeding of Farm Stock, should fully remove any doubts that may have been entertained by farmers who have not yet tried **CARNEFAC** for themselves. **CARNEFAC** stands on its record as the food that gives satisfaction. Take no substitute. Write us at once for dealer's name, or a trial pail.

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO., WINNIPEG, MAN. TORONTO, ONT.

FARROWING TIME



Is as critical a time as any in hog raising. The litter eating of many sows is largely due to bad feeding, causing a constipated and irritable condition. The sows digestive organs should be kept free and open to prevent this fevered and litter eating condition by feeding

Clydesdale Stock Food

Besides making a better flow of milk owing to the better blood circulation. This means more and better pigs, as a healthy apple tree gives more and better fruit than a diseased tree. For young pigs it makes more bone and muscle on which to put flesh, and nothing better for starting and keeping Runts growing. Its ingredients are absolutely harmless and pure, and if you are not satisfied with results your money cheerfully refunded by the dealer.

CARBOLINE ANTISEPTIC MAKES THE PIGS AND PENS CLEAN.
TRY HERCULES POULTRY FOOD.
CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

YOUR WINTER SUIT FREE!

To introduce our \$15.00 made-to-measure suits, we are prepared to offer to one man in every town and village in Canada, a free suit, for doing a little advertising for us. This is a legitimate, bona-fide offer. If you can devote one week or part of two weeks to this work right away let us hear from you.

The Queen City Clothing Co., TORONTO, ONT.

CHEAP HELP



BY GETTING A
CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

YOU CAN (Cut your straw, Crush your grain, Pulp your turnips, Pump your water, During cold, stormy weather, without going outside)

NO FUEL TO PAY FOR.
We have Pumps, Tanks, Grinders & Gasoline Engines.


Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited, Toronto.

I WILL SELL BELVOIR

300 ACRES, one of the very best farms in Ontario. 100 acres arable, average yield of wheat for 20 years, 36 bushels. 200 pasture and bush; 150 acres on the noted Delaware Flats, irrigated spring and occasionally fall, nearly surrounded by River Thames. Good fishing and shooting. The house is large and very substantially built. For further particulars address,

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont

THE GENUINE SMITH STUMP PULLERS



W. SMITH GRUBBER CO. LACROSSE, WIS., U.S.A.

Advertise in the Advocate

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Succeed."

Established
1866.

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VOL. XL.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 30, 1905.

No. 688

EDITORIAL.

The Ups and Downs of Breeds.

Observation extending over a considerable period of time has revealed the fact that the different breeds and classes of live stock have each had their times of prosperity and depression—when prices have soared to fabulous heights, then gradually dropped into gloomy depths, to languish for a longer or shorter period, and then come again into more general favor. This "see-sawing" has sometimes been due to the whims of Dame Fashion, or the wild worship of a family fetish; sometimes to the enthusiasm and forcefulness of one or more wealthy or enterprising breeders in placing before the public the merits or claims of the breed they favor and pushing it to the front; sometimes to a change in the demands of the market, as to class and quality of products. But there is scarcely a breed among the many bidding for public favor that has not experienced the ebb and flow or the ups and downs of demand and of values in the market for breeding stock. The very fact of these periodical fluctuations may be taken as fairly reliable evidence that no class or breed has indisputable claims to the title of best, and that all, or nearly all, have valuable characteristics or qualities that render them worthy of a place and of preservation.

In the field of horse-breeding there is room and a place for both the heavy and the lighter classes, the latter for light work and fast travelling, the former for heavy draft, requiring less rapid movement, but greater strength. Then the different breeds embraced in these classes are more or less suited to the wants of buyers and users, according to their needs, the nature of the soil they have to do with, the distance from markets, and the tastes or preferences of the men who breed or buy and use them. The demand for a certain breed of light or heavy stock in a district, generally, or for the time being, also influences the breeding and raising of that class, for fashions change in the demand for these, and market values change with the prevailing fashion. These intermittent changes have, perhaps, been most marked and noticeable in the realm of cattle-breeding for meat and milk production, no single breed having held the field of favor constantly or continuously, and all having had their periods of unusual demand and fancy prices, and of neglect and depression of values. At the same time, the dealers who buy and ship, and the butchers and purveyors who kill and cut up the beef breeds standing highest in public favor for the time being, and also those less fortunate in that regard, do not always agree that the former have the advantage as profitable carcasses from their standpoint, nor do feeders all agree that animals of the popular breed of the day, or their grades, are the most profitable for their purpose, while many butchers and feeders pin their faith to breeds that are not in the swim of popularity. For these reasons, and others that may occur to him, the breeder who has espoused a certain breed that suits his fancy, and has had its day of prosperity, need not lose heart or become discouraged because for a time the popular demand is not for his, and fickle fortune, in one of her many moods, is favoring some other. The sensible thing for him to do at such times is to weed out his worst animals, feeding them for beef or disposing of them as best he can, retaining only the best, and improving the character and quality of his herd so as to increase its usefulness and attractiveness, and be ready to take advantage of a turn of the tide when it takes place. And a time of depression is often a

favorable time for the breeder to buy a good sire or a female or two for the foundation of a worthy family, as at such times, prices being low, the necessary outlay may be comparatively little more than he has received for his culls. The mistake is frequently made of selling off too closely, or of delaying to purchase in a dull time or in the early days of a rebound, waiting until the returning tide has reached its highest plane, then rushing into buying, and when a decline in the market comes, selling for lower prices than were paid.

These statements apply equally to breeding and buying other classes of stock as well as the beef breeds of cattle. The dairy breeds have each in turn had their days of sunshine and of shadow, and no one can authoritatively claim that the breed he ties to is the best. Dairymen and others differ widely in their opinions as to which has the strongest claim to favor. There are inferior and superior producing cows in each and all of the breeds, and preference is largely a question of predilection, of environment, of contiguity to a general or a special market, whether it be for cream or for the manufacture of butter or of cheese, for which latter the cow coming nearest to the dual-purpose standard may be considered by some the most profitable. The point we wish to make is, that, in breeding and managing a herd of any breed, a man may not be discouraged if for a time his breed is not in the lead in public favor. With all breeds and at all times the process of testing and of weeding out the inferior workers should be carefully prosecuted, but especially in times of dullness or lack of active demand. And the best of any of the breeds will prove profitable even in the darkest days of depression. Breeders of various breeds of sheep, swine and poultry have also experienced these ups and downs in demand, but those who have staid with the breeds they prefer, and have bred and managed them intelligently, conforming more nearly to the quality of flesh or fleece demanded by the best markets of the time, have found a steady demand at paying prices, even in dull days, and have had a fair share of prosperous years, owing to a turn in the trend of the markets or an unusual call for animals of their breed from some particular district or country, to be bred in their purity or used for crossing or grading purposes for the production of a specific product for the time being in demand and bringing unusually good prices.

At two recent sales of Shorthorn cattle 100 head sold at an average of \$251.25 each, the animals at the Flatt sale, including a dozen calves under six months averaging \$426.61, and the Attrill sale \$226; while at the Hunter sale of Ayrshires, 47 animals averaged about \$200 each, including calves, or counting ten calves under four months old with their dams, an average of over \$270. Both for beef and dairy production the worth of pure blood is becoming more and more generally recognized. It is evident from these facts that the long-continued and strenuous teaching of the "Farmer's Advocate" has made its impress upon the agricultural thought of Canada, bearing a rich harvest of results.

One of the journalists of the daily press who sat through all the sessions of the recent Tariff Commission sitting at London, Ont., stated that of all the men who appeared before that body, none were able to present their case with the clearness and vigor of the farmers, who also displayed the most intelligent grasp of the trade question and the economic conditions of the country. "If you want an intelligent, well-reasoned statement of a proposition," said he, "you had better call in a farmer to make it."

The Fruit-growers and the Tariff.

Following the discussion on the tariff at the Ontario Fruit-growers' convention, Nov. 14th to 17th, an impromptu resolution was passed, and was printed next day in the daily press. It was felt, however, that it hardly voiced the opinion of the meeting, and was subsequently reconstructed in committee. After wrestling with it for some time, they drew up the following clauses, to be submitted to the Tariff Commission:

"We, the committee appointed by the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, in convention assembled, would respectfully urge upon the Tariff Commission that it would not be in the interests of the fruit-growers of the country if any reduction should be made in the duties on fruits coming into this country from foreign ports; that while the fruit-growers do not ask for an increase in the tariff upon imported fruits, they would request that, wherever possible, specific should be substituted for ad valorem duties;

"That this Association believes it desirable and in the interests of the fruit industry and the general public of this country that the Tariff Commission should recommend a reduction in the duty on refined sugar imported from foreign countries."

We understand that, with the exception of one man, the committee were prepared to express the opinion that the duties on fruit were of little or no benefit to the fruit-growers, but in deference to him, that view was not put forth. A very strong plea was made for free sugar, and one man who spoke to this point referred to the advantages that would accrue if the duties were lowered on glass and porcelain jars to contain fruit. The way in which the matter of free sugar has taken hold of the fruit-growers makes it certain that it will be a rallying cry in the future.

Shall Toronto Become the Mecca?

The slim attendance at the Horticultural Exhibition and Honey Show, in Massey Hall, Toronto, November 14th to 18th, resulting in a heavy deficit, may raise the question whether it is advisable from a purely financial standpoint to continue holding the show in a city that patronizes it so sparingly.

The question deserves the more careful consideration since it seems taken for granted by the rank and file of two organizations interested, viz., the Ontario Fruit-growers' and Ontario Beekeepers' Associations, that the holding of the show is the most opportune occasion for their annual conventions. Besides these business congresses, the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association held a two-day meeting this year, and a new Provincial body known as the Ontario Horticultural Association, representing the florists, was organized, electing as secretary Mr. H. B. Cowan, of Toronto, who already acts in a similar capacity for the Vegetable-growers, and for the horticultural exhibition, which, as explained last issue in the report of the show, is supported by the first three as well as several local organizations.

Is this centralizing of all these important meetings in Toronto a good thing? Is it fair to other cities and other localities? Is it advisable to establish the show, with its accessory conventions, as a permanent institution in the one place? An exhibition of this kind does not require very special accommodation. Other cities in the Province could house it suitably, and they could scarcely be less generous in attendance. Toronto enjoys many advantages as capital of the Province. Why should it be entitled to monopolize this show which is directly and indirectly supported by Provincial funds?

At the Fruit-growers' convention a feeling prevailed that it was necessary to increase the at-

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tendance at and extend the public interest, in its annual gatherings, and to this end the encouragement of the formation of local associations which would send delegates was emphasized. Would it not help matters to hold the convention each year in a different place—as used to be done—thus arousing local interest in one district after another? And would there not be a better chance of good attendance in a smaller place? In our experience we have noticed that a large city seldom bestows much attention on agricultural matters.

The Beekeepers, besides having an interest in the exhibition, desire to avail themselves of the free return rates which the larger excursion affords, but we are misinformed if they would look with favor upon a proposition to make the capital a permanent convention ground.

And, since the point is raised, is it desirable, on the whole, that all these important Provincial bodies should meet simultaneously? It is true they have been enabled to get slightly cheaper railroad rates, and there may likewise be a little force in the argument that some men are interested in the programmes of two or more of these conventions. On the other hand, we feel confident in asserting that these meetings would receive ampler justice from the press, hence fuller interest from the public, if they were not thus bunched. It has been urged that meeting at the same time and place would prove a convenience when matters arose for joint conference or action, but it seems to us the necessity of any such action that could not be equally well accomplished by means of delegates is slight. The idea of the big joint-show and all-round hurrah for chrysanthemums, apples, cabbages and bees appealed this year to the enthusiasm of those interested, but on sober second thought, is this wholesale centralization wise?

HORSES.

Draft Horses Best for the Farm.

Farmers usually breed that class of horses best adapted to their environments and in greatest demand at the nearest market. Sentiment and qualifications enter into the problem of horse-breeding. One farmer has an innate fancy for harness horses, while another breeder's sentiment favors the heavy-draft animals.

As a commercial proposition, the general farmer finds it more profitable to breed the heavy-draft classes. In light-harness horses there are many prizes, but in the heavy-draft industry there are few blanks. The light-harness animal, if scarred with a bad wire mark, finds its value depreciated 50 per cent. The heavy-draft animal is less liable to injury or blemishes, and when slightly disfigured by accident its usefulness or value is but little diminished. Comparatively few drafters are sold in the open markets that are absolutely sound and free from blemishes, while a blemished roadster is difficult of sale, except at a very ordinary price.

There is practically only small expense attending the breaking of a draft animal for market, while the roadster, to command the top price, needs to be mannered by a professional or expert trainer. It often occurs that after a harness horse has attained the age for useful service the expense account for breaking and conditioning for market exceeds the price the animal will command. Not so with drafters, which, after they have reached their three-year-old form, can be harnessed by the side of steady workers and earn their keeping in useful service, and when sold there is no excessive commission to be paid to middlemen.

The demand is more uniformly steady and broader for heavy-drafters than for harness offerings. The farmer, owing to the increased demand for heavy business horses the past decade, has found a market for all the good drafters he can raise. There is such a wide difference in the value appraised for a roadster that the farmer finds it difficult to make sale of his drivers at nearly their commercial value. The good harness horse is a medium-priced animal until it has passed through the schooling of a professional stable, when it is ready to be negotiated at a sensational price to some wealthy fancier. The breeder of a good driver cannot get as nearly the intrinsic value for his roadster as a farmer can for his draft animal. Fancy dictates the price largely for the former, while industrial use fixes the standard of value for drafters. While a few breeders with special qualifications and fancy for harness horses may succeed best in raising drivers, the great mass of farmers will realize greater profits in raising commercial drafters.—[Drovers' Journal, Chicago.]

Wintering Young Stock.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

You ask me how I winter my colts and young horse stock. Well, I don't tie them up in a warm stable, nor keep them in a box stall in a hot, stuffy atmosphere. I keep them in a well-ventilated and well-lighted box, where the temperature often goes down away below zero. But they have plenty of dry, clean bedding and all the feed they can eat. I think the secret in keeping colts healthy and growing is in feeding them well in the fall, and in keeping them dry. By the time my colts are ready to wean they have learned to eat ground oats, and just to keep them mellow I give them a little bran and flax seed as well. They then have all the outdoor life they want during fall and winter. For roughage they get a little wild hay and some oat-sheaf. I always keep a close eye on my colts. I like to see them take on a heavy coat of hair, and to make this I feed them well, for it takes a lot of feed to grow a crop of hair and undergrowth of wool. Then I keep them in health by feeding a little salt, bran and flax with the regular feed that every colt gets. But the main thing is to keep them in airy, but not drafty quarters, where there is plenty of sunshine and dry bedding. During the winter we often have to handle them to keep their feet in shape, and at such times I notice their condition. If I can feel a layer of flesh on both sides of the backbone and extending down the ribs, I know they are coming along all right. But when the backbone gets bare and there is nothing over the ribs but a dry hide, I know that fellow needs more feed or some tonic. When one can keep the baby flesh on a colt the first year, he is bringing him along all right, but if it gets off the chances are that the colt will develop into a lean, hard feeder. J. S. C.
Sask.

Horses for Breeding.

The different importing establishments have been busy the past few months selecting and bringing out principally Clydesdale stallions. Most of them, however, include a few fillies and generally a Hackney or two. Competition in the horse importing business has made it necessary that the very best stock be selected, and of such horses the farmers of Western Canada are good purchasers. With the Clydesdales there seems to be a demand for but the one type, namely, the flat, clean-legged horse, well up off the ground, and with a neat, smoothly-turned body. The low, short, hairy-legged Clyde is a type of the past. He did much to lay a solid foundation, but he also created a lot of prejudice against the breed. For massiveness and extreme weight the Shire now seems to have a pretty clear road for distinction. In some quarters Clydesdale men openly contend that for draft purposes their seventeen and eighteen cwt. horses are plenty heavy enough, and that with the more general use of horses in teams the exceedingly heavy drafters will not be in demand. Probably there is some truth in this contention, but we in Canada cannot afford to neglect the importance of weight in combination with quality and action. If our horses get too big we can very easily reduce them in size, but we need to keep tight hold on all the scale we have. It is manifest that with the heavy farm machinery we have to use, a horse with the best combination of substance and action is the best horse for farm work, and when there is plenty of weight such a horse is always ready sale.

The Hackneys that are being imported are scarcely so uniform in type as are the Clydesdales. There are the big, strong-boned horses, and the finer-boned, lighter-bodied type. Both are useful, and it is only a matter of choice which should have the preference, when other things are equal. The main question is to get a good horse into each neighborhood, and to get him early when there are plenty to pick from, and he may have time to get accustomed to his new surroundings.

Horses in Different Districts.

"One thing that strikes a person who is called upon to ride horses in all parts of the country," said a traveller and a horse fancier, not long ago, "is the uneven distribution of good road horses in the livery barns. I can always tell when I have got into a district where Thoroughbred stallions or a good class of Standard-bred stock has been kept or bought. Sometimes one gets out behind these rough-gaited pacing or trotting horses, and it grieves me to see them try to strike a gait. At other times, when I pick up the lines and the team starts off straight in a line with that easy, frictionless motion that you all recognize in the true Thoroughbred, I know there will be no let-up, and no whip required. But it's strange, though, that so many people think a Thoroughbred can do nothing but run or canter. Perhaps this is because the Thoroughbred has them all beaten in the saddle, and, according to my opinion, for breeding good, steady, all-day road horses, the Thoroughbred with a good middlepiece has the best of it there. You have all admired the light Western bronchos, and therein is the best demonstration one could get of the influence of Thoroughbred blood on rough, common horse stock. Years ago there was nothing on the range but these runted ponies, and they, by the way, were largely descended from Thoroughbred stock. Now, after a few years of a sort of a system of breeding, they have produced as good light horses for road and saddle work as can be found out of doors."

Dangerous Blanketing.

It pains one at this season to see the thoughtless way in which many drivers expose their horses. Often they throw a blanket loosely over the animal's back and walk away with a Good-Samaritan feeling, thinking how considerate they have been. If the horses have been wading in water, mud or slush, and have splattered their bellies and chest wet, it is all the same—a mere rag on the back, not pinned at the breast, and reaching, perhaps, hardly to the flanks. About as likely as not, too, the team is left partially facing the wind, which blows in gusts under the blanket, and is more dangerous than it would be if striking the uncovered body. A protected animal may suffer severely from cold, but its system instinctively braces itself to withstand the rigor. A partially-protected animal or person to some extent relaxes unconsciously, and a draft under the fluttering blanket is all the more disagreeable and dangerous. Indoors or outdoors, beware of drafts, and in buying horse-blankets get them long and deep enough that they can be pinned in front and will hang down to protect the flanks and belly from searching winds.

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An American Coach Horse.

Horse-breeding in its purest sense, or breeding towards some high ideal, is a noble art. The present is a day of ideals. Every breeder of live stock, if he has his work at heart, is striving, year by year, to place his animals upon a higher plane, or, in other words, he is working with the idea of improving his animals. He has an ideal animal in his mind's eye, the form and quality of which he molds into the offspring of his flock or herd by scientific selection, mating, care, and feeding. He has been untiring in his efforts to reach a standard higher than that attained by his fellow breeders.

Such rivalry among breeders of fancy horses, especially across the Atlantic, has developed two distinct types of the heavy-harness horse—the German Coach and the French Coach. These two breeds have become established and fixed in type, and well represent many years of careful breeding and selection. They have been imported to this country in large numbers, and have been used to improve the horses on this side of the world.

The development of every great breed of horses has been based upon the native stock of the particular country in which it has sprung up. For example, take the Percheron, Clydesdale, Belgian, French and German Coach, and other well-known breeds. These have been developed within certain countries, amid certain environments suitable to the production of the various types, and have, through proper selection and scientific breeding, been changed into their modern forms.

The Standard-bred trotter is an American breed. It has been evolved and developed mainly for the purpose of speed, without due regard to the desirable points of conformation and style and beauty of action looked for in the high-class carriage horse.

Because of this craze for speed, the American trotter, as a breed, has become very undesirable for high-class driving purposes. There are, however, a few outstanding horses of this breed that are brilliant performers, and have achieved distinction in the show-rings as high-steppers. These animals appear to be results of accidents rather than any attempt to produce this class of horses by scientific breeding principles.

The demand for suitable carriage horses is rapidly exceeding the supply, and, unless something is done to fill the demands of the public, there will follow the inevitable result of a horse famine. Realizing the condition of affairs, and what might follow, the chief men in the Department of Agriculture of the United States set out to solve the problem. They discovered two alternatives: The first, that of importing the breeds already well established in type and action from Europe; the second, that of developing a distinctive American breed of more desirable conformation from the Standard-bred trotter, native of this country.

Many noted breeders and horsemen have condemned the action which the Department of Agriculture took in choosing the latter course, their reasons being that it would be many years before a suitable type could be established from the now depleted trotter, and also that it is the present generation which should be supplied with good horses. Various opinions have been expressed,

but in the face of these, it has been decided to develop, even though it take a long period of time, a class of horses unsurpassed in points which lend to their durability and usefulness.

With an appropriation from Congress of about \$20,000 for experimental horse-breeding purposes, the Department of Agriculture has set out, in conjunction with the Colorado Experiment Station, to produce a breed of American Coach or heavy-harness horses. Much trouble was experienced in the selection of animals suitable in type. The foundation stock consists of eighteen mares and one stallion, all selected strictly in accordance with a chosen ideal of type. The ancestry was considered in the selection of these animals, to be sure of their being of a similar conformation, thus insuring blood lines that would breed reasonably true. Life, spirit and energy,

tended to build up these characteristics to the highest degree, rather than towards the development of speed. Such prepotent animals as Robert M'Gregor, Abdallah 15, Mambrino Chief, and the Morgan and Clay bloods, have left an indelible impression on Carmon, and have helped to produce his handsome head and neck, his straight croup, and full quarters and stifles.

It is from such blood as has been described that this new breed of horses is to be developed. Rigid selection will be followed, and no animals will be retained in the stud which do not conform to a high standard.

No definite method of distributing these horses over the country has yet been decided upon. It will take several years before any benefit can be derived from this experiment, because of the fact that none of the horses will be used outside of this stud until a fixed type has been secured. When such a time comes there will be ample use for all the good breeders which can be produced. There are many trotting-bred mares and stallions in different parts of the country of sufficient size, good conformation, and all-round high-class action, that, if properly mated, will produce the type of animal in such great demand.

The fact that brilliant performers and animals of the desired type have been produced from pure-bred trotting ancestors, is evidence showing what the blood of the trotting horse alone is capable of accomplishing, and it is hoped by every lover of high-class horses that much may be realized from this Government breeding experiment. If the plans of its projectors be carried out in every detail there is little doubt but that a breed of American Coach horses will be established in the near future which will be more serviceable and desirable, and which also may be procured for less money than any of the foreign breeds.

J. F. INGELS.

Sharp Shoes or None.

A sharp shoe or none should be the rule from now on. Feet of colts that have never been shod acquire a toughness that enables them to stand a great deal of wear without breaking or cracking, and it should be the rule never to shoe farm colts unless absolutely necessary. It saves expense, and is better for the feet. It is time enough to shoe them when they are put on roads or pavements. We have had Clydesdale colts doing all the work on a hundred-acre farm, including a share of road work, that never had a shoe on till sold at the age of five years. No farm horses should be shod in winter except those intended for use on the roads or on ice, and these should be shod sharp. A smooth shoe is treacherous.

The wise horseman is trying to find odd jobs for his teams, that he may prevent the bad consequences which arise from sudden stoppage of hard work and heavy feed.



Wisconsin Queen in Harness.

with moderate speed, were considered. Although conformation was not sacrificed to speed, both characteristics with good action were regarded as an advantage.

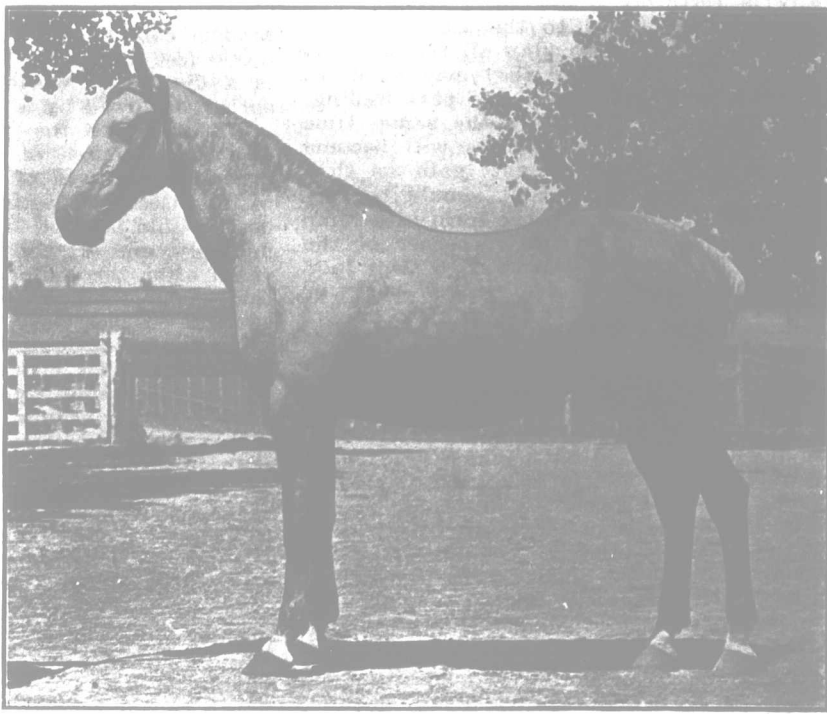
The type for mares, as outlined in the 1904 yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, was one standing about 15.3 hands, weighing 1,100 to 1,150 pounds, bay, brown or chestnut in color, with stylish head and neck, full-made body, deep ribs, straight back, strong loin, straight, full croup, muscular forearms, quarters, and lower thighs; good, all-round action insisted upon. Any tendency to pace or mix gaits was regarded as ground for disqualification. In some cases mares of more than 15.3 hands were purchased, and in others they were less than this. All, however, conformed closely to the type.

The principal difficulty was still left unsolved—that of selecting a stallion suitable to head the stud. Many trotting horses suitable to get carriage horses were submitted, but were not considered because of some defect or digression from type. An excellent animal was finally selected which was deemed suitable in all particulars. This horse is Carmon, 32917, American Trotting Register, 16 Hands, weighing 1,200 pounds, in fair condition; bay, with black points and no white markings; bred by Hon. Norman J. Coleman, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Carmon, of excellent conformation, quality, substance and action, traces to blood which has



Colorado State Board of Agriculture inspecting Carmon.



One of the Government Experiment Mares.

LIVE STOCK.

Winter Feeding of Beef Cattle.

(Continued.)

If the cattle are to be tied up and fed in stalls, it is well for the sake of appearance to arrange them in as well-matched pairs as possible, presuming that the stalls are double; or, in any case, to tie the largest ones at the end of the stable furthest from the entrance door, and the smaller ones nearest the door. This may not at first thought be considered an important matter, but even an expert buyer is impressed by uniformity of appearance, and the owner and feeder is likely to take more pride in the stock that is an even lot, and it is worth while to encourage any element of sentiment that can be worked into the business. There is another advantage in this arrangement, which is that in case the animals are let out of the stable daily for water, the larger ones being most likely to be more masterful than the smaller, and being first to re-enter the stable will take their places, and be in no danger of being hooked or bossed by those following them. At this point it may be well to say that while the cattle are out for water the manure should be removed from the stables, fresh bedding supplied, and a tempting feed placed in the mangers, so that they will take their places on returning to the stable, and after feeding will lie down and chew the cud of contentment. In case the cattle are to be fed loose in sheds or boxes, it is also well to give some attention to arranging them in uniform lots as to size and general appearance, and in either case it is, perhaps, better to have water constantly before them in troughs or drinking fountains, where they can take it at will, as the quieter the animals are kept the more rapidly they will gain flesh. There is room for a difference of opinion on this phase of the subject, as there may be good ground for the contention that exercise in the fresh air sharpens the appetite and quickens the circulation of the blood. The danger is that if cattle are watered but once or twice a day, and their feed is mostly of a dry nature, and they are left out half an hour or more on a cold day, after filling themselves with ice water, they are liable to become chilled and uncomfortable, and possibly to become ill and too lose time. Judgment must be used to prevent these contingencies, by watering more frequently if the feed is dry, and to leave them out a shorter time. One of the first things to be done on taking the cattle into the stables is to clip the hair off their backs, necks and tails, and shorten the switch of the tail. This is necessary in order to avoid itchiness of the skin, which is liable to occur on being confined in a warm stable, and it also facilitates currying, and the application, if need be, of a wash to destroy lice or ringworm, which are apt to appear and prove troublesome. For the first of these troubles the advertised sheep dips and cattle washes are generally effective, as is also almost any kind of grease or oil. For ringworm, a simple and sure cure is a mixture of lard or oil, and sulphur well rubbed in and repeated. Kind treatment, quietness and regularity in feeding are essentials to success in making the best gains in weight, and for this reason the less the animals are disturbed the better. For this reason, among others, some of the most successful feeders feed only twice a day, finding that the cattle improve quite as fast, or faster, than if fed oftener. When cattle become accustomed to fewer feeds they cease to expect them more frequently, and accommodate themselves to the circumstances. Feeding oftener than three times daily is certainly unnecessary labor, and hurtful rather than helpful to the stock.

It is well, if possible, to plan all the work so that after the cattle have fed they may lie down undisturbed from any cause until the next feeding, which should be done at exactly the same time each day, as otherwise the animals will become uneasy and fretful, and will not gain as they would if always contented. Salt should be supplied them regularly, either in the form of a lump of rock salt kept in a box in a corner of the manger, mixed in limited quantity with their food daily, or given in small quantity loose once or twice a week.

On changing the cattle from pasture to dry feed in the stable, constipation of the bowels and impaction of the stomach are liable to occur, and it is wise to furnish laxative food, in the form of roots or ensilage, or in the absence of these, a liberal supply of bran and oats, which are always safe feedstuffs, and should form a part of the ration at all times during the fattening term, stronger or richer and more fattening meal being added in the finishing period. Opinions may differ as to the advantage or otherwise of cutting and mixing the rough fodder with the meal and the succulent portions of the ration, but the consensus of opinion among successful feeders is, we believe, in favor of mixing the ensilage or pulped roots, or both, with chaff or cut straw or hay, or both, letting the mixture stand for twelve hours till it is heated before feeding, and the

meal, ground fine, scattered over or mixed with the other feed in the manger, so that each animal may get its equal share, and if any require more or less than others, the amount may be suited to their individual necessities.

Anthrax.

Owing to the frequent outbreaks of anthrax in different parts of the country, and the danger to human life through contact with the germ-laden blood during the skinning of the carcass, a few words of explanation regarding the nature of the disease, and the extreme danger of, in any way, touching the carcass of an animal dying of this disease will, we believe, be appreciated by the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate."

Anthrax is an infectious disease caused by a specific bacterium, the *Bacillus anthracis*, which is a microscopic organism. In form it is cylindrical, or rod-like, measuring 1-5000 to 1-2500 of an inch in length, and 1-25000 of an inch in diameter. Like all bacteria, they have the power of indefinite multiplication. In the bodies of infected animals they produce death by rapidly increasing in numbers and producing substances that poison and destroy the vitality and life-producing power of the blood. They increase in numbers by becoming elongated, then dividing in two, each new organism continuing the same process indefinitely. Outside the body, however, they multiply in a different way, as they are then under conditions unfavorable to growth. Oval bodies appear within the rods; these are called spores; these spores will remain alive and capable of germination after years of drying. They also resist heat to a remarkable degree, and nothing short of boiling will destroy them. They thrive best in soils sub-

except by a man thoroughly versed in the dangerous nature of such a course. In all suspected cases, a few drops of blood taken from the ear and forwarded to Dr. J. G. Rutherford, V.D.G., Ottawa, for examination, is decidedly the best and safest course to pursue. As the blood of an anthrax carcass is one living mass of bacilli, one drop in contact with an abraded spot on the hands, be it ever so small, is almost sure death. There is no known treatment; therefore, in a few words, the proper course to pursue is, if you find an animal dead, or if you have an animal die suddenly, don't touch it, much less skin it. Draw it out on a stone boat to some suitable place and burn it, and burn anything that has been in contact. If the carcass was in the stable thoroughly scrub all contact places with lye and disinfect, and any place the carcass has lain on the ground should be thickly covered with fresh lime.

H. VANZANT.

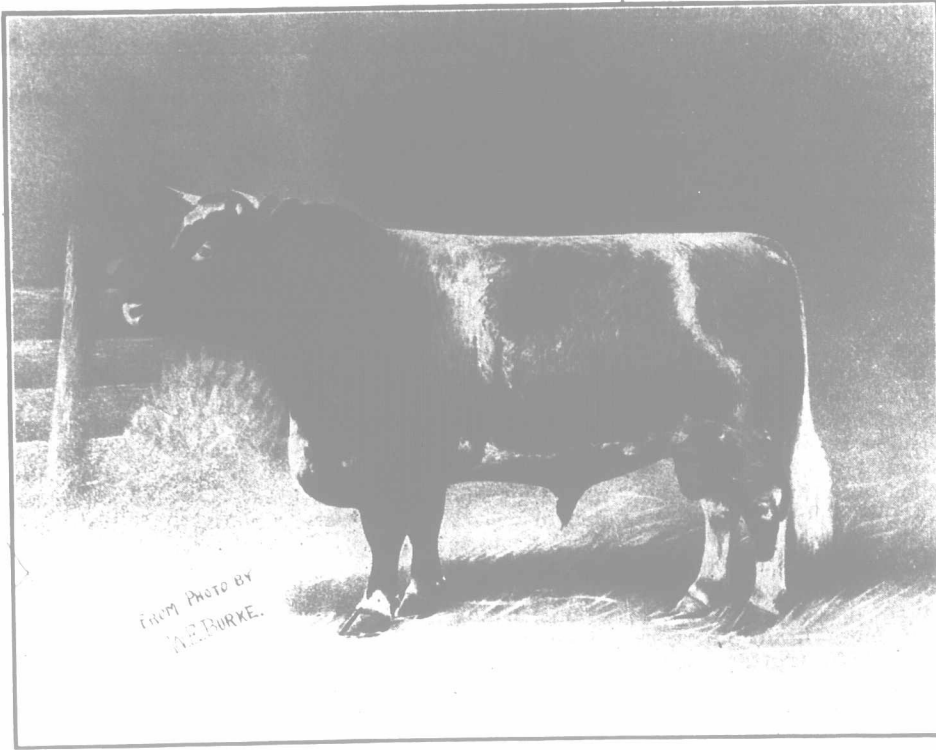
Administering Medicines to Animals.

(Continued.)

The administration of medicines to the ox or cow is, under ordinary conditions, not so tedious or so dangerous as to the horse. Medicines are generally given in a fluid state as a drench. The patient's mouth must be elevated, which can be done by the operator grasping the partition between the nostrils. By placing the forefinger of the left hand in one nostril and the thumb in the other and raising the nose until the mouth is slightly higher than the throat. It is not wise to elevate the mouth much higher than the throat, as this appears to render the muscles of deglutition (swallowing) tense and interferes with their

action. Some cattle are stubborn, and hard to hold in this position, hence it is well to have an assistant on the left side of the patient (the operator stands on the right side) to catch a horn in each hand, or, in the absence of horns, an ear, and assist in keeping the head in the proper place. The drench, having been prepared and put into a large bottle, is now taken in the right hand of the operator, and the neck of the bottle introduced into the mouth through the interdental space (that space between the incisor and the molar teeth), a small quantity of the fluid is allowed to flow into the mouth, when, if the patient works her jaws and swallows, it can be allowed to run freely, but if she holds her jaws tight and refuses

to swallow, it must not be allowed to flow, as if the pharynx be filled some of the fluid will pass down the windpipe at the first expiration and cause suffocation or mechanical bronchitis. When an animal acts this way the roof of the mouth should be rubbed freely with the mouth of the bottle until she commences to move her jaws, when she will, in most cases, swallow, after which the fluid may be allowed to flow freely. Under ordinary conditions, a quart of fluid can be given to an ox with less trouble and in less time than half a pint to a horse. If from any cause an ox persists in refusing to swallow, or is unable to swallow on account of a soreness of the throat or a partial or complete paralysis of the muscles of deglutition, as in cases of paraplegia, milk fever, etc., drenches must on no account be given in the ordinary way, as untoward results are sure to follow. In such cases a gag made of a piece of board about three inches wide in the center and tapered to one inch at the ends, with a one-half inch hole through its center, or other means of keeping the mouth open, should be put into the mouth and secured there. Then a piece of one-half inch rubber hose about five feet long should be passed through the hole into the gullet and on down to the stomach. The head of the patient being held in the same position as for drenching, the small end of a funnel is forced into the cavity in the exposed end of the tube and the fluid poured into it. This conveys the fluid directly to the stomach without danger. Medicines can be given in this way more easily if the patient be lying down. Medicines can be given to the ox in the



Old Lancaster Imp., - 50068 -

First-prize two-year-old. Senior champion and grand champion Shorthorn bull at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905. Property of Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ontario. (See Gossip, page 1707.)

ject to floods and inundations, particularly loose humus soils and those containing lime, marl, clay, and in peaty, swampy soils, although no kind or condition of soil is exempt. In the Alps, 3,000 feet above the sea level, anthrax exists. It is a disease of world-wide distribution. A wet spring, followed by a dry, hot spell, is particularly favorable to the multiplication of the spores. The great source of the virus is found in and around the graves of the animals that have died of the disease. As the spores are practically indestructible, except by extreme heat, they live, multiply, and are capable of producing the disease years after the animal was buried. Some claim that thirty, forty, and even fifty years, is not long enough to effectually destroy them, hence the oftentimes mysterious outbreaks of this terrible disease. Therefore, under no circumstances should the carcass of an animal dying with this disease, or the carcass of an animal found dead in the field or stable, be either skinned or buried; burning is the only safe way of disposing of them. All domesticated animals are subject to the disease. It is also communicable to man by contact with the blood, as in the act of skinning the carcass. It runs its course very rapidly; an animal all right at night is found dead in the morning. There are no regular symptoms by which diagnosis may be made. One animal may only appear dull, and rapidly get weaker, lie down, and die without a struggle; others may have colicky pains which continue until death ensues, which generally takes place in from four to six hours. Post-mortem examination should never be undertaken,

solid form or hypodermically, etc., but these methods of administration are not greatly practiced in cattle practice.

SHEEP.—The anatomy of the sheep is very much the same as that of the ox, hence the same dangers exist, and sheep being so much smaller, the danger of suffocation is much greater, and even more care must be observed. The usual manner of drenching a sheep is to have an assistant catch the patient and hold him on his rump with his back and withers up close to the assistant. The operator takes the bottle holding the drench in his right hand (the bottle should be one with a narrow mouth, out of which the fluid can flow only slowly), with the left hand he steadies the head, and then proceeds as with the ox, but he must be very careful to allow the fluid to flow very slowly and allow only a small quantity to enter the mouth between each swallow. He should instruct the assistant to immediately allow the patient to get on his feet if he commences to cough.

SWINE.—The pig is proverbially stubborn, and this characteristic is especially marked when an attempt is made to give him a drench. As it is unsafe to endeavor to hold him by hand and hold his mouth open, unless he is quite small, it is necessary to get a rope in his mouth and around the upper jaw, and then elevate his head, and either tie or get an assistant to hold the rope. He will pull backwards and express his displeasure of the operation by vigorous and usually constant squealing. As the larynx must be open when he squeals, it follows that if fluid be poured into the mouth, even in small quantities, it is more liable to pass down the windpipe to the lungs than down the gullet to the stomach. A large percentage of pigs that are given fluids in this way are either suffocated at once or the bronchial tubes so filled with fluid that death takes place sooner or later as a result. The most successful method we have tried for giving fluids to swine is to force over the neck of the bottle a piece of inch or inch and a half garden hose, the size of the hose depending, of course, upon the size of the bottle's neck. Three or four inches of hose should extend beyond the bottle. The pig is secured as noted, and the hose introduced into the side of the mouth, and the bottle elevated so that the fluid will gravitate towards the hose. The patient commences to chew the hose, and the fluid flows slowly into the mouth and he swallows without danger.

DOGS.—Medicines can usually be given to dogs more readily by their masters than by strangers. They are given either in the form of tablets or fluids. The former are given by holding the mouth open and dropping the tablet well back over the root of the tongue. If the patient's appetite be fairly good, a powder or a tablet can be enclosed in a small piece of well-cooked lean meat, and will be gulped down without taste. Fluids are given in small quantities with a spoon or bottle. The head is elevated and a little fluid poured into the mouth, which is then allowed to close. "WHIP."

THE FARM.

Alfalfa and Clover Don't Mature Together.

Under the heading, "A New Idea in Alfalfa," Hoard's Dairyman prints a suggestion made by Mr. Chas. L. Hill, President of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, who proposes that farmers put two pounds of good alfalfa seed per acre with all the clover and timothy sown for a series of years, in order that the soil may gradually become seeded with the alfalfa bacteria, so that when a seeding of this is sown, instead of the more or less weak growth that usually results for a year or so, the alfalfa might go right ahead and produce a good stand. Our esteemed contemporary goes on to say that the alfalfa plants will not detract from the value of the clover and timothy hay, that the plan proposed is inexpensive, and the resultant hay will amply pay the cost, besides preparing the soil in a cheap and effective way for a heavy seeding of alfalfa any spring it may be desired.

We read this with not a little surprise. Wisconsin conditions may be different from ours, but we have always found that alfalfa plants were rather a nuisance in a clover, and still worse in a timothy meadow. The alfalfa ripens earlier with us, and by the time the clover is ready to cut the lucerne is past its best, while, by the time a great deal—too much—clover is cut, the lucerne is so ripe as to be at a serious discount. Not a little prejudice has in the past arisen against first clover, then alfalfa, because, being frequently harvested in mixtures with later-maturing crops, such as timothy, the legumes in question were away past their best when cut, hence, not being fully relished by stock, were hastily pronounced against. Go slow in mixing alfalfa with clover seed, except in pastures.

Observations on the Corn Crop in Western Ontario.

The Dominion Seed Commissioner, Mr. G. H. Clark, often gets enquiries from local seedsmen and farmers, "Where can I secure a reliable seed supply of corn of such and such varieties?"

With a view to being able to answer these enquiries another season, he delegated his field representative from Ontario, who was in attendance at the Simcoe exhibition with an educational exhibit from the seed branch of weed specimens, seeds, etc., during the latter part of October, to extend his trip to the Lake Erie counties, which are the best corn-growing counties in Canada.

Accordingly, a week or so was spent in this district with very gratifying results. Abundance of good seed corn was found of both the flint and dent varieties to supply all the market demands, if only a suitable kind of trade could be worked up. As yet very little attention is being paid by the farmers to the growing of corn for seed purposes.

The Simcoe and Walsh Centre exhibitions afforded a grand opportunity for judging the corn crop of that vicinity. Exhibitors were showing corn from Norfolk and Elgin Counties, both of which are well adapted to produce flint varieties of good quality.

Notwithstanding the wet weather of the early part of the corn season, the crop was a good one both in yield and quality. Fully one-half seemed to be good enough for seed purposes. It was well ripened, hard, and would go into the crib in first-class condition for keeping well.

The vicinities of St. Thomas, Ridgeway, Essex, McGregor, Leamington, Blenheim and Chatham were visited, and similar observations made as to the condition of the varieties grown there. In some parts, where the ground was low, the land heavy and not well drained, a good deal of the crop was injured by the cold, wet weather of the planting season. In some cases the weeds got the start and held their ground until the finish. However, it was generally allowed by all that the crop is a good average one, and the quality is a decided improvement on that of the last three or four years.

The favorable autumn weather was admitting a large portion of the crop to be husked in the field. Where crops had been husked and cribbed, they were estimating yields of from 100 to 150 bushels of corn in the ear per acre, of which one half might safely be used for seed purposes. The corn-growers of this district should not content themselves short of 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Three ears on each hill of the 3,240 hills per acre, where corn is planted 3 feet 8 in. each way, would mean such a yield. It is possible. Why is it not obtained? Greater attention must be paid to details. Variety is important. Large ears with deep kernels which will ripen before frost comes, is of first importance. Good rich, thoroughly-prepared soil, perhaps, comes next; and then a full stand, carefully and thoroughly cultivated to subdue weeds, conserve moisture, and avoid tearing out hills, must follow.

The usual methods of selection and caring for seed corn are generally practiced. As the husking goes on, some of the largest and most perfect ears, according to the judgment of the husker, are kept with a few husks left on. These are risked and hung up to dry—some outside and some inside. A few who wish to do the best by it after drying outside, hang it up before frost comes in the kitchen chamber, and ensure it being thoroughly dried before hard freezing weather comes. Such corn has great vitality, and grows rapidly under favorable conditions. A few farmers take the time to select their seed corn from the main crop just before cutting it, and if they do not get all the fancy points of an ideal ear, such as being well covered on butts and tips, grain closely packed in straight rows and deep-

kernelled, placed a suitable distance up on a strong, vigorous, gradually-tapering stalk, with plenty of leaf, free from smut, and early-maturing, they get some of these points, and often make much improvement in their crop in this way.

However, outside the farmer's own wants for seed purposes, the bulk of the crop is cribbed in large-sized cribs and fed or sold for feeding purposes. When a demand for seed corn arises in the spring, and the price is sufficiently inviting, this crib corn is overhauled and the best ears are shelled for supplying the market demands. Sometimes sorting is not even resorted to. This method has resulted in much disappointment to many corn-growers who buy their seed corn each year. The dangers arising from cribbing corn in large bulk for seed purposes are, that often soft corn gets mixed up with hard corn and heats, producing mould, and preventing the hard corn from becoming sufficiently dry before hard freezing weather. Mice getting in the crib, sometimes, by staling the corn, cause similar conditions. This year, as the corn is so thoroughly dried before it is cribbed, there may be but little trouble from this source. If the trade in seed corn could be encouraged on the ear, instead of being shelled, it would eventually prove much more satisfactory to both buyer and seller.

Farmers who have adopted some system of rotation in cropping know pretty well in the fall of the year what supply of seed corn they will require.

Why could it not be arranged that the buyer could place his order with the seedsmen with whom he deals, or, more directly, with the grower, and secure his seed corn in the fall directly it is husked. He could have it shipped in the car in crates or jute sacks, and on arrival he could take care of it in the most approved way. Each ear could be tested, if desired, in the spring. As it is, it is very difficult for the grower to take care of large quantities satisfactorily.

It would certainly pay some men in the corn-growing belt to pay special attention to handling seed corn in less bulk than now obtains in large cribs.

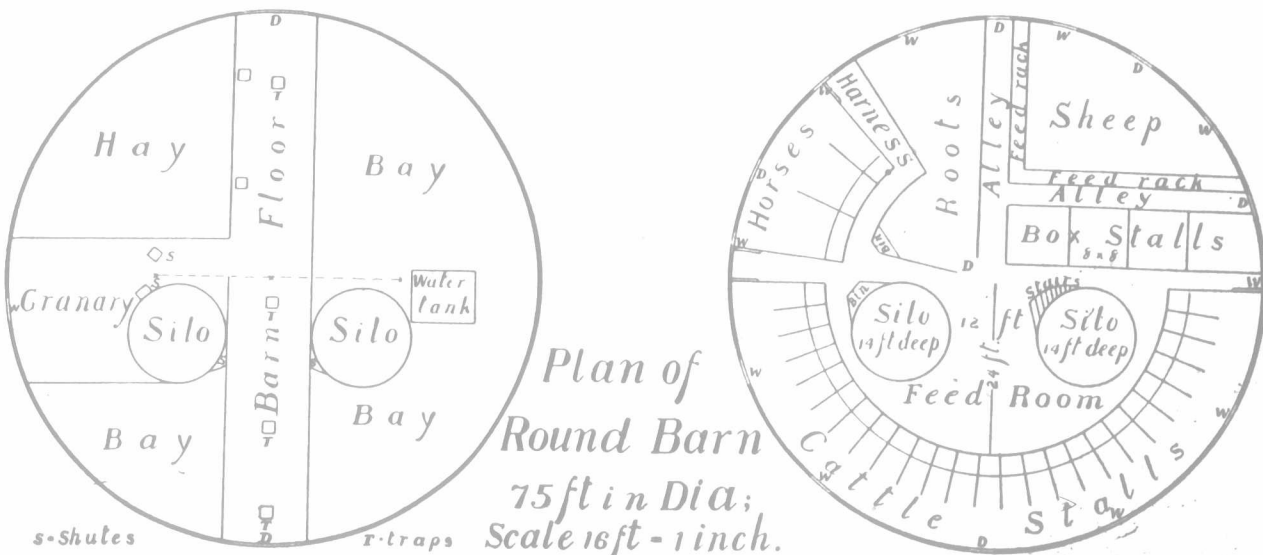
Some dealers in seed corn in the States of the corn belt are providing warehouses with latticed floors, so that artificial heat from the basement can permeate the seed corn, held in crates and piled in tiers, but open enough so that the heat can pass through, as well as a circulation of air. Thousands of bushels are now being handled in this way.

Another method a large Minneapolis firm is adopting is to build narrow cribs of two by four inch studding and covering it with a fine-mesh wire, with passages between to fill and empty the cribs when necessary. This plan was giving satisfaction.

A Western Ontario grower and dealer in seed corn near Leamington had constructed two narrow rail cribs and covered them with boards for drying his seed corn in bulk, which seemed to be very satisfactory. He was also furnishing crates for some who were growing seed corn for him, that they might ship it to him in this way as soon as it was husked and sorted.

It was gratifying to see the results from a number of hand-selected seed for breeding plots of corn this year. Others, appreciating its value, will try it next year for the first time. The breeding plot enables one to eliminate the tendency to produce barren stalks by detasselling the barren ones in the plot before they produce any pollen. Cross fertilization of at least one-half the plot is ensured by detasselling the alternate rows, and in this way produce a better seed corn.

There are a number of corn-growers in the Lake Erie counties who could supply from 20 to 300 bushels each of seed corn on the ear if they were sure of selling it and could get a sufficient price to pay for sorting and shipping it in the way it should be handled for seed purposes. One progressive young farmer, Mr. J. O. Duke, of Olinda, Ont., expects to handle some 1,500 bushels of seed



Plan of Round Barn. 75 ft in Dia; Scale 1/8 ft - 1 inch. Plan of Round Barn. Republished by Request. See Questions and Answers, Page 1710.

corn this year in some such way. There are a few persons already working along the lines suggested, and there is room for their numbers being greatly multiplied.

If the seedsmen do not take this matter up, it would be well for the grower and buyer to get closer together.

T. G. RAYNOR.

The Tariff Commission in London.
FARMERS AGAIN HEARD FROM.

The Tariff Commission, consisting of Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Wm. Patterson, and Hon. L. P. Brodeur, met in the Board of Trade Building, London, on Monday and Tuesday, 20th and 21st inst. On Monday afternoon Thos. McMillan, Huron Co., and Thos. Baty, James A. Glen and T. B. Scott, of Middlesex, who appeared on behalf of the farmers, were heard. These gentlemen had made no pre-arrangement with each other, and had come, each fearing that he might be the only representative of the farmers present. They were very kindly received by the Commission.

Mr. McMillan, in opening, said he came in the interests of no organization, but felt that the farmers' side of the case ought to be presented. I have some knowledge of the financial circumstances of farmers, and although we do not come to present any wail of distress, yet we wish to say on behalf of agriculturists, that we believe the limit of taxation has been reached, and we are not in a mood to bear any further burden for the benefit of other industries in our land.

We cheerfully acknowledge that, in common with other classes in this Province, we are, in a general way, more prosperous than a few years ago, and if we investigate, the source of that increased prosperity is not far to seek.

Taking the report of the Bureau of Industries, 1903, we find that during the last six years, 1897-03, the value of our live stock sold and slaughtered has increased by \$29,577,332; increased value of dairy products (factory made), \$6,312,378; increased value of field crops, \$30,000,000 (one-third counted as extra receipt), \$10,000,000, the balance being used as raw material for stock food; and we have from these sources increased receipts of nearly \$46,000,000.

Forty-six millions is a large sum, and if we distributed this amount extra per annum amongst the people of this Province for a few years, we begin to realize that the source of our increased prosperity lies not in our towns and cities, but depends upon the farms of our Province; and if farmers experience an untoward season, or any conditions arise which seriously reduce the volume of the receipts, the merchants of our towns and villages very soon begin to stand at their shop-window with a longing eye for custom, and this condition reflects unfavorably upon every class and industry in our land.

While this report is still in my hand, let me recall to your notice the representations made before the Commission in Toronto, more particularly the statement of Mr. Drury, of the receipts and the expense of a 200-acre farm in Simcoe County, and I can assure you that is a showing far above what the average farmer of our Province can make.

I can give you the particulars of the business of one or more most progressive and wide-awake stock farmers in Huron County for 1903.

Mr. Fielding.—We wish to have it. A 200-acre farm—20 acres bush, 70 acres field crop, balance pasture; investment of \$14,000.

Receipts.	Expense.
Cattle sold.....\$4,351.50	Wages paid.....\$ 305.00
Hogs sold..... 285.14	Threshing and preparing fodder 50.00
Horses sold..... 261.00	Taxes and road-work 80.90
Dairy products... 105.00	Insurance 10.00
Eggs and fowl.. 29.00	Stock cattle purchased 2,673.50
	Grass seeds, etc. 50.00
	Feedstuffs 223.00
	Running expenses 128.50
	Implements..... 37.00
	Household Exp. 478.60
	Interest upon mortgage 200.00
	Net receipts..... 795.14
\$5,031.64	\$5,031.64

This, also, is a showing away and above the return of the average farmer, although no wages are allowed the farmer and his family, and no interest upon investment. Although I cannot give the details, yet I am sufficiently conversant with the circumstances of at least a score of farmers to know that during the past half dozen years they have only been able to mark time. Men wide-awake in their business, very careful, industrious and economical, and yet only able to make ends meet from year to year. Let us again consult this report, and from it we get a very fair idea of the gross annual receipts of the average farmer of the Province:

GROSS ANNUAL RECEIPTS OF ONTARIO FARMERS.

Value of live stock sold			\$60,000,000
Value of dairy products (factory made).....			16,800,000
(The portion of field crops sold and consumed is an estimate of my own.)			
	Field Crops.	Sold.	Consumed.
Hay crop		\$10,000,000	\$24,432,302
Mangels			3,341,459
Turnips			6,931,634
Potatoes		2,354,313	5,000,000
Carrots			326,597
Silage			5,128,800
Corn		6,000,000	4,807,230
Rye		1,443,793	
Buckwheat		907,782	
Barley		2,263,482	8,000,000
Oats		20,000,000	12,193,097
Fall and spring wheat		16,460,000	
		\$59,429,370	\$70,161,119
Value field crops sold in round numbers.....			\$60,000,000
Gross return, 185,000 Ontario farmers			\$136,800,000
Gross return, each Ontario farmer			\$738.00

This showing does not set forth the returns from orchard and garden, or dairy products of home make sold, but with this additional, I believe I am well within the mark in saying that the gross revenue of the average Ontario farmer is less than \$1,000 per year, and out of this sum we have to pay interest upon mortgage or investment, as the case may be, buy implements and machinery, pay running expenses, keep up wear and tear, educate our families, and live. This, gentlemen, is the condition of the great industry upon which the progress and prosperity of this country depends. So you can see, there is no immediate danger of us rapidly becoming millionaires.

When we look further afield, when we look abroad over this Dominion (for we realize that in the framing of a tariff it does not do to be sectional), study the conditions of our people the requirements of the different industries of our country, and note the statistics of its trade and commerce, the more we realize the commanding importance of agriculture.

And as, according to Mr. Fielding's own words, there seems to be a battle royal before this Commission between the farmers and manufacturers, there being a constant demand from the latter for higher duties, if you will bear with me I would like to compare, first, the relative degree of importance to our country of those two industries; and, second, their relative degree of prosperity, as this will show whether they are entitled to further favors at the expense of agriculture:

	Mfg. Industries.	Agriculture.
Capital invested, census 1901.....	\$447,000,000	\$1,787,000,000
Number of hands employed.....	344,000	*1,000,000
Wages paid	\$102,984,668	†\$275,000,000
Estimating a fair wage for farmer and his family, as I believe nine-tenths of work of farm is done by them. Value of products	\$481,053,375	\$363,126,384
Cost of raw material... ..	\$266,527,858	
Net value of product... ..	\$214,525,517	
*Nearly. †Estimate.		

In the above figures it would be interesting to know just what percentage of this \$266,000,000, comprising the cost of manufacturers' raw material, comes from the soil. We know from the last census, under "Manufacturers' Returns":

Value of log products comes first, with an output of	\$50,805,084
Flouring mill products comes second, with an output of	31,835,879
Dairy products comes third, with an output of	29,731,922
Meat packing and slaughtering products comes fourth, with an output of	22,217,984
*Not counted as manufactures.	

And the raw material of these three latter industries are entirely the product of agriculture, and amount to 25 per cent. of the finished article. Then, take other departments of manufacture, such as agricultural implements, carriage making, harness and saddlery, woollen mills, other vegetable food manufactures, breweries and distilleries, tan-

neries; tallow, glue and soap factories; saw, planing and paper mills; furniture manufacturing establishments, organ and piano shops—all these establishments are, to a large extent, dependent upon agriculture for their supply of raw material.

To sum up, we find there is not only four times the amount of wealth invested in agriculture that is invested in our manufactures, but I believe I am under the mark in saying that agriculture supplies manufacturers with from 70 to 75 per cent. of their raw material. In fact, the more we study these figures and the statistics of our trade returns, the more we realize that success in agriculture underlies success in manufactures and also success in trade and commerce. Not only does agriculture supply a large portion of their raw material, but agriculturists are the largest purchasers of their finished products.

Then, there is the additional fact, which in the framing of a tariff we should bear in mind, that these other industries do not go into a country first. Agriculture is the pioneer industry, and when once agriculture in its various forms begins to become developed, it sets in operation those other industries which hinge and depend upon it.

Are we not, then, most reasonable in our request, that, although those engaged in other lines may continue to feed upon our products, they be not further allowed to prey upon ourselves.

Next, as to the relative degree of prosperity. Those figures tell us that, although the agricultural industry has four times the investment, employs three times the number of hands (and, counting a fair wage for the farmer and his family who perform nine-tenths of the work of the farm), pays two and one-half times the wage, yet, deducting nothing in either case for wages paid, and nothing in the case of agriculture for raw material, it only pays one and two-thirds times as much, showing conclusively that to-day manufacturing is much more profitable than agriculture; and to make their showing still better, ex-President George, of the Manufacturers' Association, has stated that last year their total output amounted to \$650,000,000.

In the face of such a showing, can our manufacturing industries possibly continue to assume the role of infants, wishing still to be pap-fed? The evidence being presented to your Commission shows plainly that new conditions, unforeseen difficulties, and fresh opposition, is constantly cropping up, which it is the duty of their managers to grapple with, study out and overcome by the ingenuity of their own resource. If, however, our Government continues to fondle, nurse and feed them, they will never become self-reliant, but in time come to prey, like vultures, upon the great consuming public (as witness the revelations recently made in Toronto).

On the other hand, when we recognize the commanding position of agriculture, and the fact that its returns are barely remunerative to those whose energy it engages, have we not a right to expect serious and favorable consideration to a moderate request, before presenting which I desire to make the following observations:

1. We recognize the present necessity of a tariff for revenue purposes.
2. We strongly approve of the preferential tariff in favor of British goods, and would like to see the duties on clothing, more particularly woollens and cotton goods, reduced to the lowest practical limit.
3. We realize that in the way of a customs tariff, very, very little protection can be given the general farmer.
4. We believe the time has come when, under the fostering care of a favorable customs tariff, the infant

industries of former years have now become fully grown, and would suggest a gradual and judicious reduction in tariff rates, being confident from past experience that such a policy will not be injurious to our now thriving industries, and will ultimately ensure self-reliance and success, and prevent the ever present danger of a series of threatening combinations.

I beg to present the following short memorandum:

1.—Agricultural Implements.—That the duty must not be raised, as these are a most important raw material to the farmer. We could bear a slight reduction.

2.—Extra Parts or Repairs to Agricultural Implements.—That the request of the Massey-Harris Co. for an increase in the duty on these from 20% to 45% be not granted, as this would be equivalent to imposing a prohibitory duty on the manufactured article. It is more particularly upon our repairs to implements that we are now being bled to the vitals by those manufacturers.

3.—Woollens and Cottons.—A slight reduction should be made. The increase in the duty on woollens recently made is giving the manufacturer a greater margin, is burdensome upon the consumer, and as the manufacturer puts the price up just to the limit at which imported goods may enter, thus putting the margin down his own pocket, we consider the present margin too great for old-established industries.

4.—Sugar Refined.—Sugar is an article of general diet. It is not a luxury, but a necessity, used by the rich and poor alike. We believe in the principle that the burden of taxation should be imposed according to our ability to pay, and it would be better to pension the 1,200-odd hands employed, and somewhat reduce the duty on refined sugar.

5.—Wire for Fencing.—Is a large item with the farmer, and should be given him as cheaply as possible.

6.—General Hardware and Builders' Hardware.—Should, if possible, be reduced in duty.

I would like, in closing, to analyze the reasons given by manufacturers of agricultural implements as to why an increase in their duties would be a benefit to Canada:

Reason No. 1.—"It would be advantageous to the consumer, because an exportable surplus would be reached sooner, and lower prices would follow larger production."

That expression is anomalous. Higher duties tend towards greater burdens to the consumer, combines among manufacturers, and ultimate ruin to the instigators themselves.

No. 2.—"To the revenue, because the imports are decreasing, and the growing needs of the country require larger revenue."

Higher duties would still further decrease the revenue, by curtailing importations, and enable the manufacturers to stick the higher margin down their own pockets.

No. 3.—"To the artisan, by giving him a longer period of employment, steady and secure."

Higher duties will ultimately crush the artisan, by placing him under the iron heel of monopoly.

No. 4.—"To the farmer, because it would increase the home consumption of his goods, and create an opening for his sons in other avocations than that of tilling the soil."

Let the trade returns of our country bear witness to the fact that while in 1890 we had to find a market abroad for \$37,000,000 of farm products, the volume has gradually grown, till in 1904 the value of our farm products exported amounted to \$114,000,000, showing that the home market is now, and for a time must continue to be, but a drop in the bucket. But the most unkind thrust of all is when the manufacturer becomes so unfeignedly solicitous of our welfare that he first seeks to cripple our industry and then entice our boys away.

If there is one industry in our land which now lacks within itself a sufficiency of suitable help to secure its full development, it is the great agricultural industry. To such an extent has it been burdened in the past, that even in our banner agricultural counties, such as Middlesex, Oxford, Perth, Wellington, Bruce, Huron and Lambton, the rural population is less to-day than it was ten or twenty years ago. This being so, it is our earnest desire that conditions be not thrust upon us which may cause these sections to repeat the experience of further depopulation, as exhibited by some portions of the New England States in days gone by.

Mr. Thomas Baty, of Middlesex Co., in addressing the Commission, started by saying that the prices of our products, of which we had a surplus for export, were governed by the price obtained abroad. This was illustrated by a reference to Toronto cattle market reports, from which we learn that prices of stock there rise and fall in unison with prices current in the British market. This rule obtains in regard to hogs, cheese, grain, etc. No import duty that is placed or might be placed on such productions, though raised to a prohibitive point, would have any effect on the market price here. An itemized account of a Middlesex farmer's receipts for the past ten months was here given. This contained the amounts received for every article sold, and the list included in order of value, fat cattle, hogs, cheese, butter, wood, eggs and poultry,

apples, other fruit, potatoes and seed corn, receipts in full being \$1,552.82.

With the possible exception of wood, which has ceased to be sold from most Ontario farms, and which amounted to \$44.90, potatoes, fruit other than apples, and seed corn, and amounting in all to \$60.95, every article mentioned is exported largely, and therefore the price received was un-influenced by tariff. It is doubtful if these that are excepted returned any enhanced price on account of import duty, but no other could, and these amounted to less than four per cent. of the total sales. Another Middlesex farmer's account of sales for a year was read, which amounted to \$2,125.85, and, in the order named, was received for fat cattle, hogs, oats, apples, butter, barley, eggs and fowls, peas, and sundries, every one of which is on our export list except sundries which sold for \$6.97.

Mr. Fielding.—How about hogs and hog products? Are not these duties of great value to the farmer?

Mr. Baty.—I do not believe they are of any use to the farmer. Hogs are converted into hog products right here in London, and these are exported at once to England. The prices received there, so the packers tell us (a slight smile was observed to pass over the faces of the Commissioners), determine prices here.

Mr. Brodeur.—The lumbermen complain of the duty they have to pay on pork. How is it that they have to import?

Mr. McMillan.—We do not raise thick, fat hogs here; our feeds are not suitable, and the bacon hog pays better.

Mr. Fielding.—You do not consider that this means a displacing of your pork by foreign products?

Mr. Baty.—No.

Resuming his address, Mr. Baty said that, in regard to articles of consumption of which we have to import any considerable quantity, prices are determined by the cost of such articles abroad, plus duty and freight. The slightest reflection will convince anyone of this. We sometimes, in our business transactions, without the trouble of thinking, get this fact impressed upon us. No. 9 wire to-day costs, per hundred pounds, \$2.50; No. 12, \$2.65, while for No. 10 we have to pay \$3.50 per cwt. Why? No. 9 and No. 12 come in free, but on No. 10 duty is charged.

Farmers, forming 70 per cent. of our population, are the greatest consuming class in our country, and on them the burden of the tariff necessarily falls. They are not unwilling to bear their fair share of the expense of Government, but the feeling is growing among them that they are being unjustly burdened. This growing discontent is not confined to Liberals, but is spreading among Conservatives as well. It is high time for tariff revision, but it should be in the direction of a decided and general lowering of duties. Our "infant" industries seem loth to leave babyhood behind. Their attitude reminded the speaker of the farmer who was raising a calf, and, wanting to be good to it, was giving it all the milk it would drink; "but," said the farmer, "the more milk I gave it, the bigger a calf it got." The home market for our products which was promised us seems farther off than ever. Since protective duties were first put on, many farm products which were then all consumed in this country have been added to our export list, as, for instance, fowls, eggs, and even milk, in its condensed form.

Mr. Patterson.—The position you take in regard to exportable surplus is no doubt sound. In a general way, of course, there are exceptions; prices of such products are fixed by the price received outside. But some of our manufacturers tell us that they have reached the limit of the home demand and must export. Will that rule apply to manufactured goods as it does to farm products? Will the price of manufactures be determined by the outside market?

Mr. Baty.—I have no doubt that it will, unless manufacturers combine to hold up prices here.

Mr. Patterson.—Which farmers cannot do.

Mr. Baty.—Not very well.

Proceeding, he said, we would have preferred to base our claim for consideration, not on the interests of farmers alone, but on that of the general good. Seeing that so large a proportion of our people are farmers, and that in their prosperity everyone prospered, it might be said that we had done so. One great evil of the protective system was that it appealed to the selfish and stimulated the selfish in us.

Summing up, he said the protective tariff did not help the farmer, but it cost him a good deal.

James A. Glen, a man somewhat advanced in years, whose patriarchal beard, in this age of beardless men, gave him a distinguished appearance, spoke for the Grangers. He protested vigorously against any increase in the tariff. It is unfair that we should be caged in by a tariff wall, that the manufacturer might plunder at their will. Old Rob Roy robbed with his broadsword, but men nowadays rob under the law, and don't put their necks in danger. He spoke with scorn

of the duties on cereals, ostensibly put on for the farmers' benefit. They are like the curl on a pig's tail—more for ornament than for use. "Sweep them all off," said he, "they are no good." Asked if the duty on oats does not help the price here, he answered that oats in London weighing 34 pounds per bushel sold for 34 cents, while in Chicago a bushel of 32 pounds sold at the same price. The Americans are not going to carry their coals to Newcastle; they don't ship grain here where it is cheaper than it is with them. He was perfectly willing to compete with the world in grain raising, and would like to see the manufacturers placed in the same position. If you would only get us a reciprocity treaty with the United States, it would be a very great benefit to the farmers of this country. If manufacturers could not then stand alone, they might be pensioned; it would be cheaper. He had no objection to paying a little extra because of duty if it went to the Government, but he did object to its going into the pocket of the individual to make him rich. He took special objection to the duties on agricultural implements and sugar.

Mr. T. B. Scott claimed that we are sufficiently taxed already. If the Canadian Government increases the present tariff it will only give the United States Government an excuse to raise its tariff against Canada. That would make bad worse. We want, instead, free entry into Buffalo market; then we would show the pork packers where they were at. The price of hogs is higher in Toronto than in Buffalo this season, but generally it is the other way, and in the case of cattle, butchers' cattle, particularly, the price is always higher there. If reciprocity were established between the two countries we know that buyers from the States would crowd over in order to secure our animal and grain products. Turning aside to the hog question again, on which he seemed to feel sore, he declared that packers fixed prices to suit themselves, and that, though always ready to tell farmers what style of hog to raise, they yet made no discrimination in price between the undesirable and the model types.

The delegation then retired, leaving the Commissioners in no doubt what the farmers, so far as they were represented by these men, thought on the tariff question.

About Consolidated Schools.

Having seen the several consolidated schools mentioned in the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," I would like to ask a question or two about them. 1st.—Who has the power to consolidate the several rural school sections into one? Is it the township, the county, or the people of the school sections? 2nd.—Is there any Government grant to such a school? 3rd.—Are there any such schools in operation other than those given by Sir William Macdonald? If so, are they successful? 4th.—What was the cost of the Guelph Consolidated School, and what are its running expenses? L. C. O.

Grey Co., Ont.
1st.—The power to consolidate two or more school sections is vested in the township council, on the request of the people of the sections. The trustees or inspector must call a meeting of the ratepayers in each school section wishing to be consolidated, and a vote taken on the question. If the majority of the ratepayers present vote for consolidation, the secretary is instructed to send a petition to the township council, asking them to pass a by-law to allow said section to enter the consolidated school section. Consult section 41 of the Public School Act, and the amendments of 1903.

2nd.—There is as yet no direct Government grant for consolidated schools, but there is a substantial one for manual training, domestic science and school gardens, and the consolidated schools make these possible.

3rd.—At Tryon, Prince Edward Island, a very successful consolidated school has been established. Here three school districts have been united, and, judging from the latest reports, it is proving a financial success. This is shown by comparing the cost per pupil under the old and new systems. Formerly the average attendance in the three schools was less than 70 pupils, each costing the ratepayers \$11.84 per year. Now there is an average of 84, each costing \$9.47 per annum, or a balance in favor of consolidation of \$2.37 per pupil per year. Throughout Ohio over 80 per cent. of the consolidated schools show a decrease of expenditure per pupil under consolidation. We have only one consolidated school in Ontario.

4th.—The Consolidated School at Guelph is a two story and a half red brick, with a basement full size of the building. It consists of six regular class-rooms, domestic-science room, manual-training room, nature-study laboratory, a large assembly room, and two teachers' rooms. The cost of this building was \$22,000. It is hardly fair to judge what the cost of running a consolidated school will be by the school at Guelph. A fairer estimate of the cost can be obtained from the school at Tryon, P. E. I. The school at Guelph is an experiment, and experiments are always expensive, especially when someone else is paying for it. Although the running expenses at Guelph have been considerably increased, it should be borne in mind that there is a specialist in manual training and a specialist in domestic science, as well as the expense of keeping

up a well-equipped manual training room and domestic science room, and school garden. It is confidently believed that if only the subjects that are ordinarily taught in public schools are taught, a consolidated school ought to be run with no additional expenses to the section, except the initial expense of building, etc.

Notes from Ireland.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

In some of the daily papers in this country I recently noticed cablegrams from Ottawa, stating that a French tobacco expert was about to set to work to instruct Canadian farmers on the culture and preparation of this crop for the market. Apropos of this, it may not be without interest to mention that experiments on similar lines, and directed towards a similar end, have been in progress in Ireland during the past few years. So far the results leave no doubt as to the possibility of growing the crop to success, but experts do not agree in advising farmers to give up other crops for its adoption, at any rate not without the assistance of the Government in reducing the duty on the crop. Indeed, as it is, before a farmer can even experiment with the crop, he is obliged to get sanction from the authorities. An American expert who recently visited the farm of one of the pioneers of tobacco culture in Ireland, where ten acres were under process of sowing, stated that never before in any country had he seen such a yield. Some of the leaves were 42 inches long and 22 inches wide. It is estimated that the grower of this crop will make £50 per acre for his work. Notwithstanding this, however, there are at present difficulties in the way of the general adoption of the crop. One thing in its favor is that it would afford a great amount of employment in the country, and on this account would be a welcome addition to our farming industry.

SAFEGUARDING IRISH PRODUCE.

A very important proposed development in the commercial aspect of Irish farm produce has recently aroused considerable attention. Indeed, it would be more accurate to say that it has for many years been talked of, but only within the past few weeks have definite and concerted measures been taken to bring about its realization. On many occasions the butter, eggs and other produce of Irish farmers have been subjected to much abuse and neglect in the English markets, and so numerous have been the complaints, that a largely attended and representative gathering of those interested in the question lately decided to urge on the Department of Agriculture the great necessity that existed for the appointment of resident inspectors in the leading English centers, whose duty would be to look after Irish produce and see that it got fair play, and not made the victim of fraud by unscrupulous individuals. A deputation was appointed by this conference to place the claims of the producers before the officials of the Department, and the result of the effort is awaited with no little interest all over the country.

THE NATIONAL FAT-STOCK SHOW.

Time flies rapidly nowadays, and in a short time Irish farmers will find themselves once more in the season of the fat-stock show. Early in December the great Ballsbridge fete takes place under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society, and for this year's fixture there promises to be the customary excellent displays. Fat cattle, sheep and pigs are all provided for at this show, as are also butter, eggs, all kinds of grain, roots and green crops, etc., and the exhibits come from widely distant parts of Ireland. It may be of interest to Canadian farmers who are interested in exhibitions of this kind, to learn that the classification under which cattle are judged at Ireland's National Show is as follows: In-fed cattle are given a dozen classes, Kerry Dexter and small cattle half that number; out-fed artificially sheltered, 10; out-feds, 4; in-fed artificially sheltered, or out-fed cows, 1. These different sections may be defined as follows: Cattle that have been grazed in pastures in which shelter sheds may have been erected will be regarded as artificially sheltered; out-feds, provided they have had free egress from such sheds at all times after the first of June. Cattle that have been shut up and fed in any building after that date rank as in-feds. An interesting provision made by the show promoters is that no animal exhibited on a former occasion as in-fed can be entered in any of the artificially-sheltered or out-fed classes.

EXPORTING PREMIUM BULLS.

Like true love, the stock improvement schemes in Ireland don't always run smooth. Under these schemes premiums are granted to approved bulls of different breeds, to induce the lucky owners to place the high-class sire at the service of the farmers of the district in which he lives. In one of the northern counties recently, however, a breeder got a good offer for one of his Shorthorn bulls which had been awarded one of these premiums, and at the handsome sum of 400 gs. disposed of the animal for exportation to South America! 'Twas a rude awakening for the local authorities when they heard of this, and it is pretty certain that for the future a man, in that country at all events, will find it difficult to defeat the object towards which the bull was subsidized—namely, that of retaining him for local service.

EMERALD ISLE.

Nov. 8th, 1905.

Careless Plowing.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reading your issue of November 16th, I noticed an article on careless plowing, by an Ottawa correspondent. Having occasion after harvest to do considerable driving through rural districts, I was struck in many instances with the carelessness of many farmers. In passing fields that had been harvested, one would be puzzled to know what had really grown, hay, weeds, or grain? This must certainly be a detriment to the prosperity of the farmer concerned, and why is it? Ask the farmer and he will charge it to the wet season, or offer some other flimsy excuse. If he had spoken truly he would have said careless cultivation, perhaps both in plowing and seeding. It is true, under present conditions, owing to scarcity of labor and cost of same, it is difficult to do as we would. There is one thing that I have found very effective, and that is the use of a skimmer on the plow in fall plowing; it gives the grass and weeds a wonderful check in the fall, and if the seed is well put in the following spring a passer-by would not have to inquire what grew there the following autumn. We in Ontario, as farmers, be it said to our shame, are not producing fifty per cent. of what we might of grain and hay, and still the young man will say, if I could only get out West I could do something, farming don't pay here. Perhaps at the same time his father's plowing is not half done; no water courses opened out, where, perhaps, a half day's work would mean one hundred bushels more grain the following season.

What a wonderful possibility is right here for every farmer's son. While we do not wish to speak disparagingly of the West, still I do not think it can be compared to this country of ours. There everything depends on the wheat crop. I saw, under my own observation, where men could not rest at night during harvest time for fear of frost spoiling their wheat; and can you wonder, when everything depends on it?

Then let us go to work right here at home; never let another choke it down the crop of "Farmer's Advocate" readers, at any rate, that the West is ahead of our grand old Ontario. Yours for improved agriculture.

Wellington Co.

SUBSCRIBER.

THE DAIRY.

Dairy Shorthorns.

At the first council meeting of the English Dairy Shorthorn (Coates' Herdbook) Association, held November 1st, 1905, the rules and by-laws of the association, as drawn up by the committee appointed for that purpose, were approved of, subject to a few alterations; and the following conditions, applying to prizes to be given by the association, were unanimously agreed to, viz.: All cows and heifers competing in any class in which this association offers all or part of the prize money shall be clean milked out to the satisfaction of the stewards at 6 p.m. on the evening previous to the show. On the first morning of the show all cows and heifers are to be milked in the ring, in the presence of the judge, who shall also see each animal's milk weighed; and any animal that does not yield up to the following standard when milked in the ring shall not be awarded a prize:

Standard.	If she has calved more than three calendar months before the first day of the show.	If she has calved within three calendar months of the first day of the show.
Cows, 4 years and upwards, not less than	20 lbs. of milk.	25 lbs. of milk.
Cows, 3 years old and under 4, not less than	15 lbs. of milk.	20 lbs. of milk.
Heifers, under 3 years old, not less than	10 lbs. of milk.	15 lbs. of milk.

Judges, in awarding prizes, are also to pay great regard to the size, shape, and general appearance of the udder, both before and after milking, as the prizes are only intended for animals suitable for dairy purposes. The aims and objects of the association are to promote the breed of the pure-bred dairy Shorthorn, by the giving of prizes, recommending judges, publishing

milk records, and other information, and by any other means, from time to time, as may seem desirable to the members of the association. It is not intended to establish any separate herdbook.

The Jersey-Holstein Cross.

"For producing A 1 dairy cows," remarked an Oxford County dairyman lately to a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, "I have found nothing better than the cross of a good St. Lambert bull on a good strain of Holstein cows. I have cows of the cross that will produce, in full flush of milk, 60 to 70 pounds a day, milk testing 3.6 to 3.8 per cent. of fat, and in a herd of over twenty I have a lot of splendid producers of this breeding. The Holstein insures the size and milking capacity; the Jersey adds richness in butter-fat. Of course, a great deal depends upon the strain. There are good and poor strains of Holsteins and of Jerseys, and one might try the cross with disappointing results, but in my case it has panned out well.

"One mistake that many make with dairy cattle," he added, "is in breeding Jersey or other dairy-bred heifers to calve at twenty or twenty-four months of age. Very often, too, they are thin and below the standard in size and vigor. Then they are milked for all they are worth, and bred to calve again within a year and a half, and by the time they are three or four years old they are about played out."

We were somewhat interested in this man's experience, because it has been commonly held that the Jerseys and Holsteins were too much of a contrast to cross well. One man's opinion of his experience doesn't prove the contrary, but we report the interview that his remarks may be taken for what they are worth.

Canadian Dairying and Old Country Agriculture.

Mr. Andrew Mitchell, of the firm of Walter Mitchell & Sons, Ayr, Scotland, is a merchant well informed regarding the dairy-produce business in Britain, who has been spending some time in America, especially Canada, "spying out the land." In the course of his tour he has visited a good many of the best creameries in Ontario, and has got into touch with some of our best dairymen. In an interview last week, an editorial representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" gleaned a few points worthy the consideration of our readers.

The cardinal principle Mr. Mitchell lays down is that Canada must improve the quality of her dairy produce by improving the practice of her milk producers. He is inclined to look askance at our emphasizing the cool-curing and paraffin-waxing of cheese, saying that we are "beginning at the wrong end." What we should lay everlasting stress upon, in his opinion, is the production of better cheese from better milk, and then we won't have to wax it or put it in "cold storage" to keep it. In buttermaking, he says, we have still a great deal to learn. Our butter is too strong in flavor and lacks the quality of the Danish. A Canadian representative of an English firm, who was listening to the conversation, interposed a few remarks here which seemed to fit the case: "There's no use talking, we've got to improve our butter. I've been over in the Old Country repeatedly, and have seen it opened up, along with butter from Denmark and New Zealand, and every time I see it I'm ashamed of it. What we must do is to make better goods, pasteurize the milk or cream, and use better salt, better preservatives, and better packages. There is no reason why we cannot produce just as good butter as the Danes, if we will undertake to do it."

"Besides getting after the man in the stable," said Mr. Mitchell, "you must gather the cream regularly and oftener. Collecting cream once or twice a week, even in winter, won't make gilt-edge butter for the export trade. The kind of butter we want is one mild in flavor, creamy, light-salted, and of a light-straw color. The Danes supply such goods. Years ago they perceived that Britain was starving for butter between December and April. They went into winter dairying, and soon had not only the winter but the summer market all their own way.

At the present time Danish butter realizes upwards of ten shillings a cwt. more than Canadian.

"There ought to be a pretty good thing in the dairy business for the Scotch and English farmer?" the Scotchman was interrogated. "No, the Scotch dairyman is about on an equal footing with the Canadian as to net prices. Freight rates absorb the profits. It costs as much to send cheese from Glasgow to London as it does to send it from Western Ontario to London. About ten per cent. of the Scotch farmers who are producing a superior quality of cheese realize better prices, but the majority are on a par with yours."

"How about your butter dairying?"

"The buttermaking industry in Scotland is

practically extinct. Here and there a few are carrying it on, but the foreign and colonial butter has captured the trade."

"What about beef?"
 "The Old Country men have it a little better in beef; they have the knack of feeding, and they produce a better article than the Canadian beef. Agriculture is in a bad way; rents are high in proportion to the earning value of the land, and foreign competition is pressing the farmers hard. Great areas are being laid down to grass; considerable oats are raised, but fields of wheat are becoming rare."

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Winter-killing of Top-grafted Trees.

During the past six years, says Prof. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, in his 1904 annual report, 90 varieties of apples have been top-grafted on hardy stocks, with the object of determining whether varieties which would not succeed when grown in the ordinary way would prove satisfactory when top-grafted on stocks having hardy trunks. The experiment was proving very interesting, and some varieties were apparently going to succeed when tested in this way, but last winter came and killed practically all those which had proved tender when tried as standard trees. The dividing line between graft and stock was very marked in all cases examined. A Northern Spy which had been top-grafted on Duchess for 13 years, was killed completely back to the stock, which was as healthy as ever; and many other instances might be quoted. Two varieties of apples were top-grafted on Wealthy in 1891. One of these, the Milwaukee, a hardy variety, and another, the Martha. Each variety occupied about one-half the top of the tree. The Martha was all killed, while the Milwaukee remained alive and bore a good crop of fruit. Top-grafting will bring a tree into bearing sooner, and will permit of growing varieties which sun-scald on the trunk or are weak in the trunk in other respects, but the grafts, if made any harder, are not sufficiently so to stand very severe winters.

Apple Barrels Slack, and Too Many Varieties.

W. A. McKinnon, Canadian Commercial Agent in Bristol, Eng., writes under date of October 31st:

I have just been called in to examine a lot of Canadian apples recently landed here for sale on commission. These consisted of a number of varieties, including King, Greening, Powaukee, Cranberry Pippin, Hubbardston, and others. The receiver stated that the fruit was not in good condition, and he therefore offered facilities for its examination.

Not one barrel of the twenty or more which I examined was "tight," as all should have been on arrival. It seems hardly possible that these could have been properly packed at the point of shipment; if so, the fruit must have been subjected to high temperature at some stage of the journey, for there was a large proportion of rotting and soft fruit. As the Inspector for the Department of Agriculture stated that they were carried in a well-ventilated part of the ship (No. 1 "tween-decks"), it is hardly to be supposed that the damage began on board ship, and I am inclined to fear that the fruit was never properly cooled before it went aboard at Montreal. The shipper has been notified, but it is to be hoped that other exporters will take warning. Especially in a season when good fruit is commanding such excellent prices, it is regrettable that profitable returns should be lost owing to the want of protection from heat between the time of packing and of loading on board ship.

It is, of course, impossible for shippers to throw away all the less popular varieties and to confine their shipments to a few of the leaders; so long as the trees live, or until they can be top-grafted, these grades must be marketed, but I think that odd varieties and mixed lots would do better in the larger and more highly-organized markets on this side. The Bristol market is just in process of development, and should have special care. The trade here express the opinion that five or six varieties are all that they require, and have recommended some of the following: Spy, Baldwin, Greening, King and Golden Russet. The Snow is very popular in the early part of the season if it can be landed in good condition.

An Oakville exporter has just sent a very good lot, showing less than ten per cent. of "slacks," the private sale of which, so far as it has gone, has yielded excellent prices. This lot included some King, Spy, Greening, Mann and Calvert, and was not, on the whole, of the highest quality, many of the barrels being marked No. 2 (or XX), but the prices realized are much better than could be got for so-called No. 1 grade improperly packed or out of condition.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Dominion Line have, I understand, decided to continue for the present their system of fortnightly sailings, taking alternate weeks, the former from St. John and the latter from Portland. This will give a much better service than was offered last winter, being, in fact, equal to the summer service. Canadian exporters, who appreciate

the immense importance of regular sailings, and who desire to see them continued, will, it is hoped, patronize the service to the full during the coming winter, in order to demonstrate the success of the experiment, and ensure its continuance.

Fruit Experimenters Meet.

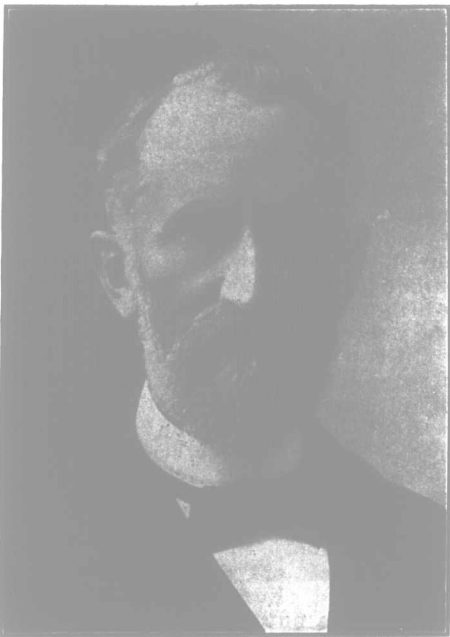
One of the features of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition in Toronto, November 14th to 18th, was the exhibit made by the Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations, and on the 17th a meeting of the directors of the stations was held in Victoria Hall. Prof. G. C. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, was in the chair, and great interest was manifested in the reports.

Linus Woolverton, of Grimsby, gave an address, in which he advocated co-operation in growing the best commercial varieties of fruit, as better prices could be realized if quantities of the same variety could be got in one locality, each locality to grow the kinds best suited to the soil and climatic conditions of the section where they were grown.

W. H. Dempsey, of Trenton, spoke of novelties in apples, and showed what had been done in hybridizing apples. Among the good kinds that had been produced, he mentioned Ontario, by Chas. Arnold, of Paris; Trenton and Walter, by the late P. C. Dempsey. These were crosses of Spy with Golden Russet. The Trenton apple had sold in Liverpool at 20 shillings per barrel.

Harold Jones, of Mattland, in the St. Lawrence Valley, gave as a commercial list for his district Duchess, Wealthy, Alexander, Wolf River, Snow, McIntosh and Scarlet Pippin. The last three were, undoubtedly, the commercial varieties of the St. Lawrence Valley. McMahon's White and Milwaukee also did very well.

W. W. Hilborn, of Leamington, discussed the best varieties of peaches for Southern Ontario. Among the varieties chiefly recommended are Yellow St. John, Golden Drop, Early Crawford, Garfield, Fitzgerald, Ingle



James S. Scarff, Woodstock, Ont.
 President Fruit-growers' Association of Ontario.

Mammoth, Elberta, Smock, Kalamazoo and New Prolific. The best soil for peaches is a well-drained sandy loam; but the greatest obstacle to peach-growing was the absence of snow and lack of protection of the roots, resulting in root-killing of whole orchards during severe winters. Cover crops were suggested, and the answer was that that had been tried with rather poor success. Peaches required good cultivation through the season, and cover crops did not make sufficient growth to give much protection. Sawdust had been tried and was a good protection, but it was thought by some that its continued use injured the trees. Mr. Hilborn thinks the best thing would be to cover the ground about the trees with long manure or straw, and put a layer of earth over the top.

G. C. Caston, of the Simcoe Station, spoke of hardy cherries, and gave as a result of the testing of a large number of varieties a list that had done the best so far: Osthrem, Orel 24, Dyehouse, English Morrello, Russian 207, and Bessarabian. All were more or less subject to black-knot, and the best preventive was spraying in spring on the bare trees with bluestone alone, 3 pounds to 40 gallons of water.

A. E. Sherrington, of Walkerton, reported on his experiments with raspberries. He recommended Marlboro for early crop, but stated that there was room for a better early red than Marlboro. Cuthbert, for medium to late, still held its place as the best commercial berry, though it was likely to have a strong rival in the new variety known as the Herbert, originated by R. B. Whyte, Ottawa. He did not recommend yellow raspberries at all for a commercial plantation, as they were not satisfactory, and did not sell well. In blackcaps, Conrath, Hilborn and Older had proved the best. The purple berries, Columbian and

Shaffers, were prolific, but on account of their color did not take well in market.

A. W. Peart, of Burlington, gave his experience with currants. They did best on a cool, rich, moist soil. He preferred spring planting and spring pruning. He plants six feet apart, and in pruning cuts out most of the wood over two years old. In red varieties the best were Cherry, Wilder, Victoria, Prince Albert and Fay. In blacks, Naples, Lee's Prolific, Saunders' and Collin's Prolific had proved the best.

A discussion on spraying brought out the opinion that the first spraying on the bare trees with bluestone, 3 lbs. to 40 gallons of water, was the most important.

It was also recommended that an expert horticulturist, who thoroughly understood fruit-growing and propagation, hybridizing, etc., be appointed to take the supervision of the Experiment Stations.

Ontario Vegetable-growers.

The first convention of the Vegetable-growers of Ontario was held in Toronto Nov. 15 and 16. There are several local associations, and these unite to form the central association, with headquarters at Toronto. Election of officers takes place in December, those at present in office being W. A. Emory, Aldershot, President; Jos. Rush, Humber Bay, Vice-President; H. B. Cowan, Toronto, Sec.-Treas. Though vegetable-growing has been conducted from the very advent of man upon earth, our first parents being placed in a garden which they were to keep and dress, the Vegetable-growers' Association of Ontario is the infant among associations, having never had an existence until this year. The first session was but poorly attended, and some of the speakers advertised failed to appear. However, those present, who were mostly Toronto market gardeners, were wide-awake practical men who did not allow discussion to lag, as it too often does in Farmers' Institutes, and the meeting was snappy and practical throughout.

The first matter that came up was a request to Mr. Putnam, Superintendent of Institutes, who was present, to have a representative of the Vegetable-growers put on the list of speakers at Farmers' Institutes, so that when Institute meetings were held in neighborhoods where canners' vegetables were grown, or where there were a considerable number of market gardeners, topics of interest to such might be discussed. Mr. Putnam believed something could be done, and promised to make such arrangements as were possible for the present season.

Mr. A. N. Brown, of Wyoming, Del., gave a short but forceful and instructive address. He is of the typical go-ahead Yankee type. Delaware growers had, for many of their products, a very short market season. When the market for a few days was bare of certain lines of produce from other districts they came in and filled the niche. You can put character into a vegetable as you can into an animal, by feeding. Feed liberally and judiciously, and cultivate thoroughly, and the product is altogether different from that ordinarily grown. In his State, gardeners endeavored to have always the last thing in fall some kind of cover crop for plowing under in spring. A succession of crops for a season that some use was given: Kale, early cabbage, tomatoes, and crimson clover and turnips sown together. The turnips are pulled for market, the crimson clover left as a cover crop. Such a number of crops, of course, could not be grown in a northern climate, but intensive methods were most profitable anywhere. Emphasis was laid on aeration of the soil by proper cultivation. By this means the stores of plant food were liberated. For this purpose moisture alone is not sufficient; air, also, is necessary. Vegetables that have been grown rapidly are always of much better quality. They are then sweet, breaking easily, and tender. Attention should also be given to have them put up in attractive form. People are always ready to pay for appearance. Reference was made to the satisfaction there is in producing a good article. When a man loses his business he makes a success of it, and to him it is no drudgery. Hearty applause was given Mr. Brown as he retired.

Some discussion on green cover crops for gardens followed. Crimson clover grew all right in fall, but in our climate would never winter over. Rye, according to most, was no good, but Prof. Macoun, of Ottawa, claimed it was all right if plowed under as soon as possible in spring. The mistake generally made, he said, was in letting it grow up until it was woody and had dried the ground up. Plowed as soon as the ground was dry in spring it served a good purpose. One member said that fall-sown spinach, allowed to grow up tall in spring, and then plowed down, had, in his experience, been followed in two successive seasons by the finest crops of cauliflower and cabbage he had ever seen. Others corroborated this statement. Rape, peas and clover were also spoken of as being useful for green manuring, but for the average market gardener, who usually has but four or five acres, the opinion seemed to prevail that it was more profitable to get humus in

the form of stable manure, and crop his land as much as possible.

Discussion drifted to disease and insect pests, club root in cabbage coming in for a good share of attention. This disease of the roots of cabbage, on which lumps or bunches grow, sometimes to the size of the fist, is most prevalent on land on which cabbages have been grown continuously for years, but will spread by infection until it is serious indeed. Rotation of crops, a process sometimes difficult for the gardener, was the only remedy proposed. The fact that generally it was the weakest plants that were attacked by insects or disease was brought out, and the inducing of rapid, vigorous growth as a preventive emphasized, one speaker going so far as to say that cabbages could be made to grow so fast that the worms could not hurt them. One member, however, took exception vigorously to the general statement that insects attacked the weakest specimens only, stating that if you had an extra large head of cabbage or celery there you would find the most snails. Snails, he said, were said to be slow, but they were too quick for gradeners, and he didn't know how to check them. No one appeared able to tell him, though later in the meeting poisoned bran was suggested as a possible remedy. Some thought that toads and frogs, which ought to be encouraged for other reasons, might be useful against snails or slugs. Skunks, said one, were amongst the best friends of the market gardener, and should never be killed. Examine the excrement of skunks and you will find remains of grasshoppers, crickets and other insects. He was positive that they cleaned off the tomato worm, and that they materially helped in keeping down the number of crickets, which, by eating little holes in ripe tomatoes, wrought great damage. You have all seen, said he, holes in the ground around tomato vines; these are dug by skunks as pitfalls for crickets, and in the night Mr. Skunk comes round and cleans them out. Several assented to having noticed the holes, but with no idea as to their purpose or by whom made.

Comment was made upon the appearance and disappearance of insect pests in cycles, illustrated by the fact that the tomato worm and the black squash bug had been almost unknown for two seasons.

The next speaker was introduced with the remark that the vegetable growers felt that in the experiments conducted at Guelph very little attention had been paid to their interests. Prof. Harrison, of the O. A. C., Guelph, admitted that there was a good deal of force in the complaint. The problems with respect to vegetables that they had dealt with had been mostly canners' problems. He had, for instance, been called in to advise as to how to prevent the souring of tomato pulp, of which canners accumulated quite a stock before the canning season was over, and which they afterwards used in the manufacture of catsup. How to prevent the spoiling cans, shown by their having swelled ends, was another of the problems. He had seen in one instance a pile of cans as large as the hall and eight feet high, all spoiled. They had, however, made some investigations with regard to diseases of vegetables. The soft rot of cauliflower, cabbage and celery, of which there was much complaint the past season, was a bacterial disease, and spraying with Bordeaux was of no use, as the bacteria were not on the outside, but the inside of the plant. The remedy largely lay in the nature of prevention. Choose varieties resistant to the disease. Rotate crops every year. Do not throw diseased vegetables on the manure heap, as by this means when the manure is spread the ground itself becomes infected. The bacteria of these diseases are always present, but very often do little harm, unless conditions are favorable. Rot of celery after it is stored is always aggravated by moisture, and especially by heat. The rot in growing celery, which appeared recently, is of bacterial origin, also. In conclusion, Prof. Harrison invited every one to send to the College for examination specimens affected with unknown diseases or insects, and they would do what they could to help.

Mr. H. S. Peart, assistant to Prof. Hutt at the College, gave as a reason why more extensive experiments were not conducted there with garden vegetables, that the soil at the farm was not a strictly vegetable soil, and also that the climate was so much cooler than at most other points that many vegetables, such as tomatoes, would not mature. He was in favor of experimental work in garden stuff conducted at some of the fruit experiment stations.

Prof. Macoun, Horticulturist at the Ottawa Farm, was asked to state his experience in combating cabbage and cauliflower maggot. He said that a piece of paper placed flat and fitting snugly around a newly-set plant, so as to hinder the maggot fly (which so much resembled a house-fly) from laying her eggs in the ground close to the plant, was a perfect preventive. Cheese-cloth enclosures will keep the fly from troubling the beds of young plants. He spoke highly, also, of such enclosures as a means of producing earlier and crisper radishes and lettuce.

On Thursday the attendance was much better,

Prof. Shutt, of Ottawa, read a paper prepared by Prof. Harcourt, of Guelph, on "Fertilizers for the Vegetable-grower." Reference was made to the quaint and erroneous ideas regarding soil and plant growth that prevailed down to the end of the eighteenth century. Early investigators were, no doubt, wide of the truth, but with all the knowledge that has of late been applied, the end is not in sight. The soil is not only a storehouse of plant food, but it is also a busy and complex laboratory where, it may be said, plant food is digested. Many factors enter into the problem of best fertilizers to apply. Soils differ; all are not equally retentive of moisture. In one respect they are alike, however—all need humus in abundance. Plants also differ. It may be laid down as a general principle in fertilizing that the greater the range of root, the less need of the ash constituents of manure. Root crops need a plentiful supply of phosphates. Sugar beets, whose value is determined by their sugar content, and this in part by their ripeness, should be so manured as to grow rapidly at first and more slowly towards the end of the season. Vegetables which are sold in the immature stage—lettuce, for instance—in which the object is to have a rapid and abundant growth of leaf, should be liberally supplied with nitrogen. For fruit trees, on the contrary, nitrogen should not be applied directly, but through the agency of the legumes. Potash and other ash constituents are the most valuable fertilizers for fruits, as they contribute to the filling up and ripening process. For worn-out soils, he would say, use all the farmyard manure, and supplement with cheaper grades of commercial fertilizers. Catch crops are useful in preventing leaching. In conclusion, he would say, that only in conjunction with most thorough cultivation will the use of commercial fertilizers prove profitable. To this, in discussion, Prof. Shutt added that land should be already rich before their use would pay. He also warned his hearers against being deceived by the names given by manufacturers to their products, such as potato manure, onion manure, and the like. Many had been gulled by these names into buying what was not specially useful. Artificial fertilizers should be used as an adjunct, rather than main source of plant food. Some fertilizers are very soluble. Nitrate of soda is as soluble as sugar or salt, and if applied in the fall is lost. Such manures should be used only when immediate use can be made of them. Question—"How should such manures be applied? On the surface, or plowed under?" They should be sown on the surface and lightly harrowed in. He believed that there would be a return to the moderate use of lime, which for a time has been in disfavor. It would be a corrective for acid soils.

The "Growing of Early Vegetables" was the subject of an able and practical address by J. L. Hilborn, of Leamington. Unlike the majority of those present, he did not take his stuff directly to the city; his was altogether a shipping trade, sent mostly by express. His bill for getting his products taken to market, was \$1,400 a year. He confined his attention chiefly to cucumbers, tomatoes and melons. Speaking first on cucumbers, he said he used only two varieties—Arlington White Spine and Burpee's Early White Spine. They were grown outdoors, but were started early in March in flats in the greenhouse. He transplanted at least twice before setting out, the last time into pots or boxes. For speed in pricking out, he used an implement something like the head of a rake, with teeth larger than rake teeth, to make holes. Did not have more than a depth of three inches of earth in his flats, as he had discovered by accident that it was better than deeper. He watered only when soil had got fairly dry, and then liberally; did not believe in keeping plants drenched. Had a wind-break on north and west sides of one field—a tight board fence—and was building another, as it had paid. In his opinion it was as good as being moved 100 miles farther south.

Tomatoes were started about first of March, also in shallow flats. Replanted three or four times, as the oftener they were moved (unless they were not checked) the better, plants becoming more stocky. For early use, planted Earliana and Atlantic Prize. He grew seven acres of early tomatoes, and six acres of late.

Melons were also started in greenhouse, and in the early, treated much in the same fashion as the others. They were planted in the field, two plants in a hill, in rows, the spaces being six and eight feet, alternately, for convenience in spraying, the wide space allowing room for a spray wagon to be driven. The melon aphid, which is found wherever melons have been grown largely for any length of time, was described as a dreadful pest. Its multiplication is enormously rapid. They start in single hills here and there over the field, and if well established, will cover a five-acre field in a week. His only remedy was to start in time and with straw burn up affected plants. Last season, in a field of six acres, he had to destroy about one eighth of an acre of plants altogether, but he saved the rest of the crop.

"Experiments in Potato-growing" was the

subject taken up by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, well known as a careful and enthusiastic experimentalist. Experimenting with early potatoes, it was found that when dug at nine weeks from planting, Early Andes yielded 174 bushels per acre, Early Fortune 170, Six Weeks 169, while Burpee's Extra Early, an old standard variety, yielded only 113 bushels per acre. Some of the audience wanted figures respecting Early Ohio, which is practically the only early potato grown around Toronto. Prof. Zavitz had not had that variety under trial for a few years, but it had not proved equal to some others in former trials. It was contended by some present that it excelled all other kinds, being early, of good size, easily dug, and of high quality. In liability to rot, varieties differed greatly, the proportion of rot ranging from 3 per cent. to 58 per cent. of total crop. Holborn Abundance took first place. It is a very late potato, a good yielder, but not of first-rate quality. Stray Beauty had only 5 per cent. rotted, Empire State 29 per cent., Rural New Yorker 35 per cent., Beauty of Hebron 56 per cent. As to changing seed, Prof. Zavitz gave figures showing that, with careful selection each year, yields have increased steadily instead of decreasing, as most people expect. An instance was cited by one present of a gardener who had planted his own Early Ohio seed for nearly thirty years, and brought in still to Hamilton market the best potatoes of that variety that were seen there. Prof. Macoun, while agreeing in the main with what was said, had found notable exceptions, in one case a change in seed resulting in an increase of 100 bushels per acre, and the second year 90 bushels. In regard to using large versus small, or medium-sized potatoes for seed, it was found that, without exception, seed from large potatoes gave greatest yields. Drills 28 to 30 inches apart, with sets of at least two ounces in weight, each planted 12 to 14 inches apart in the drill, were recommended as preferable to hill planting, or to other widths and distances. Mr. Hilborn found whole seed gave earliest crop. Seed potatoes should be planted the same day as cut. In every case seed cut a few days before planting gave lessened yields. It was found that seed potatoes spread out on barn floor three weeks before planting gave greater yield than those kept in either dark or light cellar. Removing sprouts before planting invariably lessened yield. At Guelph they had not been able by spraying with Bordeaux mixture to prevent all rot, though spraying was certainly beneficial. Prof. Macoun said that at Ottawa spraying thoroughly had resulted in lengthening the time of growth three weeks and increasing the yield ninety bushels per acre.

Prof. W. Lochhead, of the O. A. C., not being present, the subject assigned to him, "Injurious Insects and Fungous Diseases of Garden Crops," was taken up by Mr. T. D. Jarvis. He dealt principally with potato rot, cabbage worm, for which spraying with weak solution of Paris green was recommended; snail or slug, for which lime was a preventive; and aphid, to be combated with kerosene emulsion.

Prof. Macoun had found that for cutworms, and he expected it would answer for slugs also, the very best and a most effectual remedy was poisoned bran sprinkled about the plants. Mix 40 or 50 pounds of bran with one pound of Paris green, and sprinkle by means of a bag with a pipe inserted at the mouth.

"The Cauliflower, Growth, Packing and Marketing," was the subject of a paper by Mr. A. McMeans, of Brantford.

At this stage there was a diversion, not perceived by most of the audience, when the Directors called Mr. H. B. Cowan, Sec.-Treas., aside, and in recognition of his labors on behalf of the Association, presented him with a gold-handled umbrella. Mr. Cowan, though taken by surprise, made a suitable reply.

Prof. Macoun gave a list of the best varieties of vegetables, the result of repeated and thorough experiments conducted at the Ottawa Experimental Farm. The conclusions reached there do not coincide in all particulars with those reached at Guelph, but in the main they do, and much valuable information is contained in the lists issued at both places.

Prof. Macoun impressed those present as being a careful investigator, with good judgment and common sense, whose opinions are entitled to every respect. We may find it advisable in the near future to publish in full his list of the best vegetables.

Exactly.

Please accept my thanks for the knife I received from you. I find it exactly as advertised.
Rence Co., Ont. JOSEPH L. SCHURTER.

By a typographical oversight, the paragraph crediting the cuts of the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association to the Canadian Bee Journal, from whom they were loaned, was omitted from last issue.

POULTRY.

The Cockerels and Old Hens.

Are the old hens, also the cull and unnecessary cockerels, marketed yet? The advice has often been given through your valuable paper to have the latter all disposed of as soon as they could be got sufficiently large. For various reasons there may be large numbers of them on hand yet. What folly to feed a band of roosters, when the feed is needed for the pullets, in order that they shall be pushed to maturity and the production of eggs? No flock of hens can give satisfactory returns if constantly disturbed by these nuisances. When feeding time comes there is such a squabble for first place that the more timid pullets and hens steal away and go without the served rations, and thus can make no headway, and those daring enough to try to secure a share are robbed of it by a band of cockerels. There is no profit on the feed consumed by them either. In many cases the profit they would have made two or three months earlier is consumed ere this, and the loss on the flock to be kept over cannot be fully estimated. But if the weeding out is not done yet delay no longer, and get in shape for a measure of profit before the winter is gone, even though it be too late to experience the full share which earlier planning and attention would have secured.

Then there are a lot of old hens that should never see any more cold weather. After they have been through two winters they should be disposed of, and now is the time if it has not yet been attended to. Of course the price just now is low for such, but there is no money in waiting for better markets. Generally after January 15th any class of fowl becomes scarce, and the market is good. But considering the room they occupy, and the food consumed, the extra price is not sufficient to make keeping them profitable, because the layers are kept back. Where the pen is crowded the chances for disease to get a foothold are increased to a great extent. J. R. H.

Good Prices for Proper Poultry.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of November 9th I read that "A number of Montreal produce dealers are desirous of purchasing the output of the Government fattening stations in Prince Edward Island, and offering as high as 14c. a pound for dressed chickens."

The price mentioned is certainly not exaggerated, for here—at our station—where we rear quite a number of chickens for Montreal market, not one pound has been sold for less than 15c. this year. In fact, until the middle of October, live chickens were sold at 15c. a pound, and since at 15c. a pound dressed. In June, July, and even in August, broilers never brought us less than 25c. a pound, and could be sent to dealers as soon as they weighed 1½ pounds, alive. With these prices, a chick two months old brings 40c., and a four months fattened bird 75c., and even more.

It is to be wondered that when Montreal dealers offer these prices they are obliged to go to the Atlantic coast for their supply, especially when we see farmers giving away four-months-old chickens for 40c., and sometimes for 25c. Still, there is reason for this. For want of knowledge and want of training, farmers do not produce the proper article—the article wanted by the market. They even imagine it is impossible to do so with profit, though there are stations and up-to-date growers to prove the contrary.

It is true farmers visit the stations, and even follow the work done there, but a larger number of these gentlemen would take an interest in station operations and teaching did they know the stations existed; that is to say, if the local press, and even the city dailies, would call the attention of interested parties to the existence of the stations and the good work they are called to perform.

I have known readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" to drive twenty miles in order to be present on our "killing and plucking days." Others pay \$5 in the cars to come and spend a few weeks at the station. When they leave they are grateful and satisfied; so are we, for we notice that constant readers of agricultural magazines are good pupils. They may not always be extra well posted regarding the latest sensational crime committed or the next supposed political combination, but they are quick at understanding agricultural work and comprehending new methods. Still, they are not the class of farmers who most need training and teaching. The other class—the class which ignores the existence of teaching establishments, or heeds them not—are more in need of them and of their teaching, and I think the press could perform good work for that class and help the stations to reach it.

A. P. Q. Station Manager.

[Note.—The above letter is from the manager of a French-Canadian poultry-rearing station conducted for the Ottawa Poultry Division at the

La Trappe, P. Q., monastery. They have done exceptionally good work this year: from two incubators they will market 1,000 birds. They are very desirous that people should derive the full benefit of the work they are doing, and wish to impress upon farmers the wisdom of reading agricultural journals rather than "yellow" papers.—Editor.]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

November 20th was the sixty-fourth anniversary of Sir Wilfred Laurier's birth.

Lord Mountstephen has contributed \$50,000 to Queen Alexandra's fund for the London, Eng., unemployed, which now totals about \$400,000.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, the newly-appointed Postmaster-General, has been elected to the House of Commons as member for North York, Ontario.

Peter McKenzie, manager of the Hudson's Bay Co. at Montreal, has returned from a five months' trip in Labrador and Ungava. He reports an unusually prosperous year, with furs and fish abundant.

Alfred H. Green, by birth belonging to Prince Edward Island, and who lived for some years in St. John, N.B., has recently been appointed chief of the surveying department of Siam, in South-eastern Asia.

Our readers will remember the item of news appearing some weeks ago, which told of the capture of two Maritime Province men by the Russians. These two men, Robert Finlay and Charles Grant, were seized on board a Japanese sealing vessel, and kept in a Russian military prison for three months and a half. The Canadian Government enquired into the affair, with the result that the men were released. They tell vivid stories of the horrors of Russian prisons and the cruelty of Russian soldiers.

British and Foreign.

Resolutions, recommending the exclusion of Chinese, Japanese and Koreans, were passed by the American Federation of Labor.

One hundred and twenty-eight people lost their lives in the wreck of the London and Southwestern Railway Company's steamer, Hilda, in the English Channel, on the night of November 18th.

Another poverty parade of six thousand unemployed took place in the streets of London. Banners were displayed, bearing such devices as "Curse your charity, we want work!" and "There is a limit to human endurance." The crowds were very orderly.

Doings Among the Nations.

RUSSIA.

Some little improvement in the outward condition of Russia seems to have taken place during the last week. There is less bloodshed and rioting, the strike has been broken, and the strikers have gone back to work. But underneath it all there is no abatement of the discontent and bitterness. Count Witte has incurred the people's displeasure because of his moderate views in regard to reform. He believes that the elaboration of a constitution containing the charter of Russian liberties, to which the Emperor will swear allegiance, is the safest way out of the present difficulty.

TURKEY.

Recent despatches announce that the Sultan has rejected the proposal of the powers for international control of the finances of Macedonia. A fleet of the allied powers—Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia and Austria—is about to assemble at Piræus, a Grecian port, and make a naval demonstration to back up their demands. The plan is to seize a Turkish port and collect the customs until the Sultan yields.

The Sultan's refusal to their demands is based on his belief that the Mohammedan populace will support him; and he also appears to have gained confidence when Germany did not join the alliance. This attitude of Germany makes the situation more difficult, since if Germany should become an ally of Turkey, Italy and Austria could not fight against her without breaking their triple alliance. Russia is in no condition to render aid, so that the weight of the struggle falls upon Great Britain and France.

Handsome and Useful.

The farmer's knife came to hand yesterday. I am very well pleased with it. It is just what every farmer should have. Thanking you for the very handsome and useful knife you have sent me, I remain,

Yours respectfully, JAS. ALEXANDER.
Halton Co., Ont., Nov. 21st, 1905.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

The tobacco crop of Essex County, Ont., for this season amounted to about 12,000,000 pounds.

Of the twenty-eight million bushels of wheat passing inspection at Winnipeg, eleven and a half per cent. has been graded rejected, on account of weeds and smut.

The Marquis of Downshire, Ireland, has agreed to sell his farming lands to his tenants. The estate is the largest in Ireland, and is valued at about \$15,000,000.

Alderman Pay, of St. Catharines, has lately returned from a trip West, in the interests of Niagara fruit-growers. He considers that the Western plain can easily use all the fruit Ontario and British Columbia can supply.

A barrel of apples shipped from the Niagara district to Winnipeg was brought back and exhibited, to contradict the story that this district was shipping inferior fruit to the West. The apples are of splendid quality, and in good condition.

For the information of several readers who have been asking about the prize plans in the Macdonald beef and dairy barn plan competition, Prof. Jas. W. Robertson advises us that in the opinion of the judges they were not sufficiently meritorious to warrant their publication.

A press despatch from Amherst, Mass., stated that on the morning of November 17th the farm barns and dairies of the Massachusetts Agricultural College were burned to the ground, along with 40 head of registered cattle and 90 registered pigs. The total loss was estimated at \$100,000, of which no part was covered by insurance.

The joint Ontario Bureau of Colonization and Forestry, in charge of Thos. Southworth, has been transferred back to the Department of Agriculture, to which it formerly belonged. The bureau has charge of farm labor, land settlement, forestry, parks and forest reserves. The Crown Lands Department will retain control of the latter.

Charles Archibald, Beaver Brook, Colchester County, N. S., has made a record on an acre of land on his farm this season. He has just completed his harvest from it, and when all cleaned up the yield will give him \$100. If some of our farmers who are cultivating from 50 to 100 acres of land would give it the same care as this acre of Mr. Archibald's, they would be able to live on the interest of their money in course of a very few years. The yield was as follows: 8 barrels apples, 2 bushels plums, 30 barrels potatoes, 40 barrels turnips, 10 barrels mangels, 1 barrel beets, 2 barrels parsnips, 200 pounds squash.—[Moncton Times.]

Mr. C. N. Bell, Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, has sent samples of No. 1 hard, Nos. 1 and 2 northern, and Nos. 1 and 2 white oats, to the Secretary of the Corn Exchanges at the Baltic, London, Glasgow, Leith, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Gloucester, Dublin and Cork, Bristol Channel and West of England, Corn-trade Association of Bristol, and the Superintendent of the New York Produce Exchange. The letter accompanying the samples states that the object in sending the official standard samples is that, through the secretaries' assistance, the trade may learn definitely of the character of the average of grading by the Canadian Government inspectors of Manitoba wheat of this season's crop. They are also asked to retain a portion of each sample for purposes of reference in case of questions arising in connection with shipments of Manitoba wheat arriving in Britain without proper certificates of Canadian inspection.

Ontario Crops in 1905.

The November crop report, issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, indicates in a general way that fall wheat this year, though promising well before harvest, ripened too rapidly, and, consequently, the grain is in many instances shrunken and light in weight. Of spring wheat little is grown, but the quality this year is rated from medium to very good. Barley is reported as above the average in both yield and quality. Oats suffered in many parts from lodging, and while the yield is fair, there was considerable waste in harvesting, and the grain is light in weight, so that the general result is hardly up to the promise before harvest. Peas in both yield and quality are well up to the average, and the bug has done comparatively little injury. Corn in most sections was better than for three previous years, and most returns show an average yield. Potatoes promised an immense yield, but in some districts the rot set in, and heavy losses have resulted. Turnips have been a comparative failure, owing to the depredations of the aphid or turnip louse in many places.

Farm help continues scarce and unsatisfactory, and this is, perhaps, the most serious disability farmers have to contend with. While some of the British immigrants who have come in recently have given fair satisfaction, many of them are without previous knowledge of farm work, and are slow to learn, and have been far from satisfactory. Regarding wages, the general opinion appears to be that while skilled farm labor may command increased wages, the rate paid to green or unskilled men will remain about the same.

Circuit Judging in Western Ontario.

IMPRESSIONS OF COUNTRY, STOCK AND FAIRS.

With Prof. Grisdale and Mr. Wm. Gray, it was my privilege to judge at Williamstown, Glengarry County, several years ago, the first time the experiment was tried. Yearly since my lot has been to do more or less work along that line.

"Is the work a success?" is a very proper question now to consider. If an ever-increasing number of boards of directors asking for assistance is an indication, we say yes, without hesitation, and, further, can state that the increasing interest manifested by spectators proves it to be a step in the right direction. Giving reasons why animals are rated as placed cannot fail in being instructive to exhibitors and spectators. It was with much interest your Irish correspondent's notice of the benefits derived in Ireland from judges summing up the good points of the winners was read.

It is seldom advisable to point out the defects in the animals outside the money. It is much better, and nobody's feelings are hurt, to draw attention to the good points of the winners, and dwell lightly or otherwise on the possible weaknesses of the same. The aim should be to set up an ideal, and compare with that ideal. Owners or spectators may demand the making of comparisons—indeed, frequently, owners have asked for a comparison of the winners—all of which is just and right.

A case of good being done, and the society saved the cost of judging, or more, happened at the furthest west fair attended. There was a class for Hampshire sheep. One exhibitor only showed, and he had entries in every section, though in the bunch just one lamb showed any trace of Hampshire blood. The owner contended that they were bought of a well-known, notorious sheep exhibitor residing in Michigan. Only one premium was awarded, and that a second, if my recollections are correct.

In the counties of Lambton, Essex, Kent and Middlesex, where Messrs. D. McKay, A. C. Hallman and the writer had our work allotted, we saw, on the whole, very fertile-looking soil. In a boastful vein, tales were told of eighteen successive crops of corn being grown on fields without rest or manure, and other stories of as many of wheat. Such disastrous farming no doubt accounts for the more than abundant growth of rank weeds seen on nearly every farm. Of late years, growing sugar beets and tobacco has been given considerable attention. The latter gives, with a full crop and right markets, what at first appears to be large returns, but further information revealed that nearly endless labor is required to grow, cure and get it ready to sell.

The sugar-beet industry is getting a fair trial. Many fields promised full crops, while others were very weedy and looked bad. All sized up, the industry so far as growing beets of excellent quality is concerned is safe and practical, given plenty of labor to handle the work properly and not hinder other necessary farm operations. But when it comes to the manufacturing part, the outlook is not at all bright. The thought comes unbidden, that the wise ones "will make haste slowly" in investing in beet-root sugar plants. The fact that Canadian-grown beets are being shipped across to a Michigan factory has not a good look about it. Michigan farmers won't, and don't, continue growing beets, notwithstanding all the rosy tales told us of the farmers there, with the wonderful prosperity resulting from growing beets a few years ago.

What right have we as a Province to any longer bonus an industry giving such results; or what right has any Government to so use the people's funds? The certainty is, we fear, near by, when beet-sugar making in Ontario will be similar to the attempting to grow wheat for a living on the Ontario farm, while the Western fields can and do produce wheat at far less cost than we can. Cuba, with its two-cent cane sugar grown profitably, and Germany, with its teeming industrious population, will probably prove too strong competitors.

To those accustomed to see in Central Ontario such abundant accommodation for housing stock on every farm, the wonder is if any stock is raised in Essex and West Kent, as so little provision for stabling is in evidence. Eastward, in the vicinities of Alvington, Blenheim, Highgate and Ridgetown, it is different. At those points good stock in large numbers were on exhibition, and wherever good stock was seen fairs appeared to prosper, and buildings were correspondingly good.

Special mention is deserved by the management at Highgate. That fair is a model one in many respects, and conducted systematically. Grounds not too large—not large enough for a race-track, fortunately—no tricksters allowed to rob the boys of their quarters—and teach them gambling at the same time; no selling of liquor; no debt, but a handsome balance, and grounds in nice condition. That the people are enthusiastic is drawing it mildly. For days before the general remark heard was, "Wait till you get to Highgate." We did wait, and were not disappointed. It was like an international, Greek meeting Greek, a collecting of the forces, and right hot work did it make for the judges, from the word go until sundown or after. Yet it was a pleasure to work, even if it was often difficult in the limited time to give due consideration to the large classes of real good animals put into the show-ring. Many superior individuals in fine fit, hard to beat in the best of company, were forward.

The secretary, Mr. George E. Lee, had all his department, relating to cattle and sheep, in good form, and the directors in charge had a firm grip of the work

in hand, all tending to make the difficult task of working against time somewhat easier.

What about the judges sent out by the Department? Truly, if they do their duty, it is far from easy work, and specially so when two full ordinary days' work has to be crowded into an afternoon. How does it seem for a day's work to train it 76 miles in the morning, judge several full classes of cattle and as many of sheep, then rush for the train and travel over 100 miles to catch an early morning train for the next fair? That train caught, a station out 14 miles reached, and just a station-house—no hotel, no livery, no breakfast in sight—and only good friendship on the part of a kind stranger stood between us and tramping, fasting, to an Indian fair four miles away.

Judges, be they ever so competent and careful, cannot please all. The writer had very little to worry over in that respect, but one instance is in mind. At the last fair on the circuit, where the best show of Shropshire sheep was seen, an exhibitor, who made a special effort to win, by purchase, and that done on another's judgment, failed to secure the coveted pen diploma. Nothing was said then—the proper time, as questions were invited by me when at work—but after an hour's stay at the hotel he was wrathful, because of his disappointment, or something else. The facts were that the choice imported ram heading the winning flock was easily worth to a breeder who wanted to improve, as much—yea, far more than any other whole pen rolled into one, and most likely cost as much to buy as any pen—without him—was worth.

Circuit judging is all right, and good results therefrom.

Giving reasons why, by the acting judge, is as useful in the show-ring as in the class-room by teacher or professor.

Without giving reasons, not half the possible good is obtained.

The sooner the method is introduced to the larger fair show-rings, the better it will be for the welfare of our live-stock industry. Such are the conclusions arrived at by—

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Victoria County, Ont.

The Prouse and Innis Clydesdale Sale.

The auction sale at Woodstock, Ontario, on November 22nd, of Clydesdale mares and fillies recently imported by S. J. Prouse, of Ingersoll, and J. W. Innis, of Woodstock, attracted a very large attendance of Ontario farmers, and proved a successful disposal, all the animals finding ready buyers at fair prices, though, probably, not at figures that afforded the importers any substantial profit. The mares were conceded by experienced horsemen to be an excellent lot, combining size and quality in a high degree, though only in moderate condition, and with no special fitting. The highest price, \$450, was realized for the bay two-year-old filly, Fragrance, by Prince Fragrant (11460), purchased by Geo. Henry, St. Mary's; and the second highest, \$400, for Lily of Rathan, a brown two-year-old, by Black Rod (10509), sold to John McFarlane, Dutton. Eight others brought from \$300 to \$380 each; a home-bred five-year-old mare brought \$300, and two home-bred six-months-old filly foals brought \$150 and \$160, respectively. The 27 imported mares made an average price of \$291.30. Following is the list of sales:

Fragrance, foaled 1903; Geo. Henry, St. Mary's.....	\$450
Daisy of Rigg, 1903; Jas. Hyslop, Stratford.....	360
Lily of Rathan, 1903; Jno. McFarlane, Dutton.....	400
Lady Marshall, 1903; J. R. Fearheller, Mt. Elgin.....	380
Lady Brownlie, 1902; Jno. Lindsay, Brookdale.....	350
Belle o' the Ball, 1902; Jas. Hunter, Drumbo.....	325
Rose of Newhouse, 1903; John McFarlane.....	325
Lady Semple, 1904; Nathan Coker, Woodstock.....	250
Lady Gray, 1902; James Hunter.....	275
Lady of Lyons, 1903; Geo. Mercer, Thamesford.....	250
Lady Houston, 1902; Wallace Wadlen, Hickson.....	280
Lady Lossit, 1903; James Hunter.....	295
Miss McNeil, 1903; Alex. Lawrence, Thamesville.....	235
Bonnie Princess, 1903; Wm. Smith, Woodstock.....	240
Jennie of Allands, 1903; Wm. Innis, Harrington.....	235
Black Princess, 1902; Donald Sutherland, Ingersoll.....	355
Belted Rose, 1904; Alex. Lawrence.....	300
Lothian Kate, 1904; Chas. Eaid, Simcoe.....	295
Lucky Jess, 1903; Dan Striker, Wellesley.....	200
Lily Johnston, 1902; Chas. Eaid.....	185
Maggie Ronald, 1902; J. C. Karn, Woodstock.....	295
Lambton Princess, 1899; Arthur King, Brownsville.....	255
Miss Macdougall, 1903; Jno. McTavish, Shakespear.....	300
Mountain Rose, 1899; Chas. Eaid.....	250
Sonora, 1903; John McFarlane, Dutton.....	305
Miss Scott, 1903; A. McQueen, Guelph.....	265
Maud of Hartland, 1900; L. A. Sandick, Ingersoll.....	300
Hartland's Fancy, 6 months; Ed. Dunsmore, Fairview.....	160
Hartland's Princess, 6 months; Ed. Dunsmore.....	150

Norfolk Fat-stock Show.

At the first of the English fat-stock shows for the season, opened at Norwich, November 16th, the champion prize, presented by the King, was won by Mr. E. T. Learner's cross-bred Shorthorn-Angus heifer, Luxury; Mr. Hudson's cross-bred steer, Panesfield Midnight (Shorthorn-Angus), taking the reserve and special for the best steer or ox. The King won prizes in several of the cattle classes with animals from Soudringham, and he also secured the championship for sheep, with a pen of beautiful Southdown wethers, the reserve num-

ber being a pen of Suffolks; the special prize for lambs going to Mr. T. Rush's Hampshire-Oxford cross-breeds, the reserve being a pen of Hampshires.

A Contrast and a Reason.

One day last week, while waiting for a train at a country railroad junction, we concluded to fill in the time by doing a little canvassing. There were two homesteads within easy walking distance. The first had neat painted buildings, well ordered, and gave every evidence of comfort and thrift. Approaching the men in the barn, who were drawing in hay from stacks, we enquired whether they took the "Farmer's Advocate." "Oh, yes, we've taken the 'Farmer's Advocate' for years."

The next place was different. The buildings were poor, and the farmyard adorned with implements in various stages of dilapidation. The respected proprietor was talking to a man in a buggy, who turned out to be a veterinarian. "Her liver's out of order," said the professional man, "and needs a stimulant; give her those powders, and feed her on boiled feed, roots, and soft stuff." When the doctor drove away, the "Farmer's Advocate" man asked to have a look at the sick horse. The vet. may have been right about her liver, although she looked as if more than her liver was out of kelter. She was standing in the back stall of a shell of a stable, the only light in which came through numerous cracks and knotholes in the walls and floors. Each rib stood out like the ridge of a gable roof, and she was an epitome of despondent misery. "She's ganted up terribly," apologized her owner. "She was awful thin when I bought her, and I put her to work and shoved the feed into her."

Thinking this man might be interested in our veterinary department, the visitor opened the paper at this page, but the only case the man was interested in was his present one; the possibility of such a department being useful at some future time was too remote to appeal to him. We showed him the other pages, pausing a little at the illustrations. He looked at them with a dazed interest, and finally remarked, "I used to take some such paper, the — I think it was, but we let it drop." The "Farmer's Advocate" man suggested that he try a really first-class paper. "No, I won't sign for that paper to-day, I haven't any money. I spent it all on whiskey last night. I was down to the station waiting for the doctor, and sat into a little poker game, and we had some 'bug' juice. I wasn't feeling very well, and I got upset kind of easy. It's the first time I was dead drunk, I 'spose in ten years; I guess I'll go down now and get a bracer."

He needed a bracer, all right, to set him up and make a man of him, but instead of taking the bracer that would do it, he went down to the village for another dose of what he had the night before.

Dan Derbyshire for the Senate.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

At a banquet held at Finch, Stormont County, on Friday evening, November 10th, under the auspices of the Finch Cheese Board, which was largely attended by representative farmers, merchants, mechanics and professional men, the following resolution, moved by D. P. McKinnon, Honorary President of the Finch Cheese Board, and seconded by F. D. McNaughton, ex-Warden of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, was passed:

To the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, K. C. M. G., K. C., Prime Minister of Canada:

In view of the Senatorial district of Brockville being now vacant, on account of the death of the late lamented Senator Fulford, we, the farmers and dairymen of Eastern Ontario, having regard to the magnitude of the dairy industry in the Dominion of Canada, respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of appointing to the Senate of Canada a practical and prominent person engaged in that particular industry.

We, therefore, nominate Mr. Daniel Derbyshire, M.P. for the electoral district of Brockville, and President of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, as a fit and proper person as successor to the late Senator Fulford in the Senate of Canada.

American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations held its 19th annual convention in Washington, D.C., November 14-16. The discussions related chiefly to questions of administration. The station directors discussed soil fertility and methods of conducting experiments to measure and maintain it. Dr. C. G. Hopkins, of Illinois, called attention to the fact that phosphorus was the element most likely to be exhausted, and suggested that South Carolina rock be more largely used at home. This rock ought not to be treated with sulphuric acid, but should be applied in fine powder, and raw. Officers elected: M. H. Buckham, President of the University of Vermont, President; Director J. L. Hills, Burlington, Vt., Secretary-Treasurer. Executive Committee—Presidents White, of Georgia, and Snyder, of Michigan; Deans Bailey, of Cornell, and Curtiss, of Iowa; and Director Jordan, of New York.

The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists also met, and elected Prof. C. G. Hopkins, of Illinois University, President, and Dr. H. W. Wiley, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Secretary.

Ottawa Notes.

A sale of pure-bred live stock will be held at North Bay next spring. The sale last year was so successful that the Live-stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture has decided to hold another one in the coming spring. Upon his return from the West, Live-stock Commissioner F. W. Hodson and Deputy Commissioner Spencer will meet delegates from the Nipissing Agricultural Society, and make arrangements for the sale next spring.

The McDonald-Robertson school-garden movement is making excellent progress in Carleton County. The children are deeply interested in the experimental work being carried on, and their parents are giving their hearty co-operation. At Bovesville, about seven miles from the City of Ottawa, one of the best gardens of this kind in the County is situated. A new school-house of most modern design has been erected there during the past summer, and was formally opened a few days ago. Addresses were given by R. H. Cowley, Public School Inspector for Carleton County; Dr. Fletcher, of the Experimental Farm, and others. The school gardens in the County are under the supervision of Mr. Cowley.

Mr. Marchese Doria, who is in Canada representing the Italian Government, with a view to increasing trade between the two countries, had an interview with the Premier, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Trade and Commerce a few days ago, after which he left for the West. It is the intention of Mr. Doria to remain in Canada for a year. He says that there is a market for hard wheat in Italy, also for Nova Scotia coal. There is plenty of soft wheat grown in Italy, but hard wheat is not grown there. He also expects to increase the trade now done with Canada in dried fish. He is looking over the field to see what Italy could send us in return.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, has left for the West, where he will spend a couple of weeks studying the live-stock conditions as they exist in that part of Canada. He will travel as far west as Calgary.

Ottawa Correspondence.

The steer-fattening experiments at the Central Experimental Farm this year will be along somewhat different lines from those carried on in previous years. For the experiments this season three lots of steers have been purchased, the animals all being about two years of age. There are eight steers in each lot; one lot consists of animals of very poor quality, lot No. 2 of animals of medium quality, and lot No. 3 of animals of first-class quality. These steers were purchased in the vicinity of Ottawa. The three lots have been stabled, and all been placed on the same feed. All three lots will be given the same kind and the same amount of feed until they are ready for market, which it is expected will be about the end of February. A careful record will be kept of the cost of feeding the different lots, with a view of obtaining data as to whether it pays to buy poor or good steers for feeding. This is a line of experimental work that has as yet been given very little attention at the Experimental Farm, and the results are looked forward to with considerable interest. Prof. J. H. Grisdale has charge of the experiment.

Preparations are also being made to conduct another interesting experiment with dairy cattle, in order to ascertain the proper temperature at which a cow stable should be kept during the winter months. With this end in view, a stable with accommodation for ten cows has been fitted up. It will be perfectly free from drafts, comfortable, well lighted, and exceedingly well ventilated—so well ventilated, in fact, that the temperature can be kept from thirty to forty degrees Fahr. The main stable at the Farm is kept at a temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees during the winter months, so that the stable used in the experiment will be about twenty degrees colder than the ordinary stable. The object of the experiment is to determine what effect the temperature of the stable has upon the health of the animals housed therein, upon the amount of milk produced, the amount of food consumed, and the cost of the milk produced. This experiment is also along somewhat different lines from those conducted in the past, and opens up a wide field for investigation. Prof. Grisdale is also in charge of this experiment. It will be continued during the winter months.

Was Never Equalled.

G. G. Publow, Instructor in Dairying for Eastern Ontario, at a conference of inspectors stated that the quality and quantity of cheese made in Ontario this year was never equalled in any previous year. The expenditure on modern curing and cooling rooms in many factories has largely tended to this result.

Egg Products \$11,000,000.

Mr. F. C. Eford, of the Poultry Division, estimates the value of the egg products of Canada at the present time at about \$11,000,000 per year; and with proper methods of breeding and selection, and the use of trap tests, this may reasonably go to nearly \$23,000,000 by 1911.

Now for the Winter Fair.

The programme for the Winter Fair meetings at Guelph, on December 11th to 15th, published in this issue, furnishes a tempting bill of fare for farmers old and young, and when added to that there is the usual grand showing of fat cattle, sheep and hogs, the dairy cow trials, the magnificent poultry show, the best in the world, and the display of dressed carcasses of prizewinning animals of the various breeds, combining to make the most interesting and instructive exhibition to farmers provided in any of our stock shows. An important auction sale of high-class Shorthorn cattle is also advertised to be held in the city during the fair, and the Ontario Experimental Union holds its annual meeting at the Agricultural College the same week. Any one of these features will well repay visitors for the time and expense involved, but when all are available for the one cost, and reduced railway rates are provided, the treat is so great that it would appear few can afford to miss it.



When the Berries are Ripe.

Central Prison Twine.

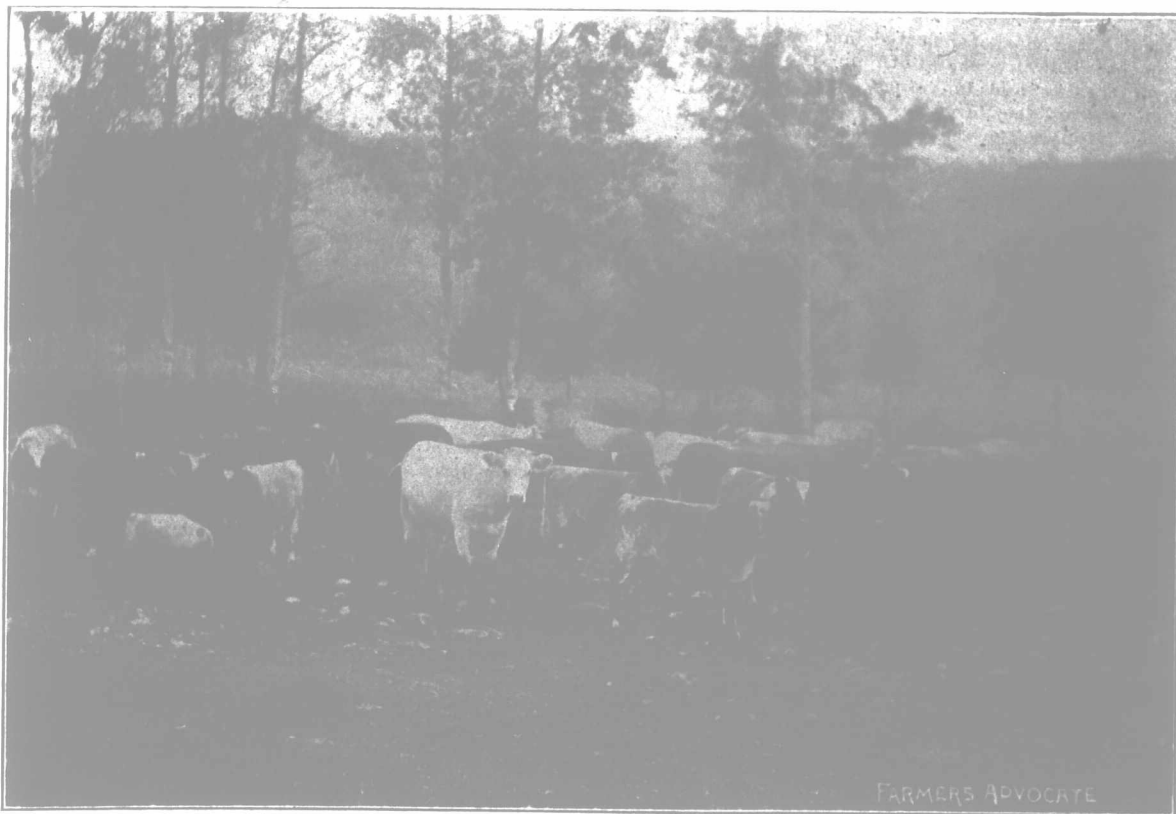
The Ontario Government has entered into a new contract respecting the Central Prison binder-twine business. The statement issued concludes as follows:

"The contract with W. B. Converse will cause in round numbers a revenue of \$4,500 per year to the Government in excess of the revenue which would have arisen from the last contract with the Independent Cordage Company.

"The convict labor system under which Mr. Converse is operating the twine and rope mill is not a new feature introduced by the present Government, the mill having been operated under the convict labor system under the old Government since 1895.

"Under the old contract, the farmers were entitled to receive binder twine at a cent and a half in advance of the cost per pound on a basis therein set out. Under the new contract, the farmers are entitled to twine at one cent per pound in advance of cost on a like basis, and the company bound to advertise in six different papers for a given period, and to fill on that basis every order received.

"The use of convict labor in the binder twine business does not, upon the information at the Parliament buildings, come into conflict with any organized labor in this Province."



In Riding Mountain Pastures. Herd of Logan Bros., Murchison, near Franklin, Man.

The C. N. R. a Prosperous System.

While from outsiders comparatively little attention is given to the Canadian Northern Railroad, the progress of that road is none the less worth noting, and promises yet to be one of the big transcontinental systems of Canada. There can be no question of the accuracy of the above statement by anyone cognizant of the resources of the country it taps. Its net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1905, were \$1,545,482.32, and its net surplus, \$416,702.94, for the same period. Its traffic receipts will jump as soon as its line reaches the great northern Canadian metropolis, Edmonton, which, it is expected, will be by the end of this month. The cost of the railway and its equipment to date is \$53,533,000; the road's equipment at June 30th, 1905, was:

Locomotives	106
Sleeping cars and dining cars	7
Passenger coaches	47
Baggage, mail and express cars	15
Business cars	5
Freight, refrigerator and stock cars.....	4,154
Conductors' vans	58
Boarding, tool, auxiliary cars, steam shovels	70

Points of the Buff Orpington.

A Buff Orpington cock should have a small head, carried erect; beak strong and nicely curved; eye, full; comb, single, of medium size, evenly serrated; ear lobes, medium size and rather long; wattles, medium length and well rounded; neck, nicely curved, with full hackle; breast, broad, deep and full, carried well forward, long, straight breastbone; back, short, with broad shoulders; saddle rising slightly, with full hackle, wings well formed and carried close to body. Skin, thin and fine in texture; flesh, firm; tail, medium, flowing, and inclined backwards; thighs, short; shanks, short and strong. General shape, cobby and compact, erect and graceful; size and weight large, between 9 lbs. and 10 lbs. when fully matured. Plumage close. Color of back, white or horn; eye, red or brown, former preferred; comb, face, ear lobes, and wattles, red; shanks, white; skin and flesh, white; plumage, any shade of buff from lemon buff to rich red, the color to be perfectly uniform throughout, allowing for greater lustre on hackle and saddle feathers and wing bow.

Prizes the Bible.

I received the Bible premium in good order, and I am very much pleased with it. I think that it is worth double the effort made in obtaining the few new subscribers. Wishing the "Farmer's Advocate" every success. JAMES McQUEEN. Wellington Co., Ont.

The Horticultural Show Deficit.

It is expected that the Toronto City Council will make an additional grant of \$250 towards the expected deficit of \$800 incurred by the recent Ontario Horticultural Exhibition and Honey Show. The balance of some \$550 will probably be raised by the several associations interested, proportionate to the amounts of their respective prize-lists.

Fair Dates for 1905.

Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst	Dec. 4-7
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.....	Dec. 11-15
International, Chicago	Dec. 16-28

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Export—Choice, \$4.25 to \$4.60; good, \$3.60 to \$4.10; others, \$3.75 to \$3.85; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Butchers'—Picked lots, \$4 to \$4.50; good, \$3.75 to \$3.90; fair, \$3.20 to \$3.60; common, \$2.50 to \$3; cows, \$2 to \$2.75; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Feeders—Short-keep, \$3.60 to \$4; good, \$3.40 to \$3.65; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.30; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75.

Stockers—Good, \$2.80 to \$3.30; common, \$2 to \$2.70; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milch Cows—\$30 to \$60 each.

Calves—3½c. to 5½c. per pound, and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep—Export ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; culls and bucks, \$3 to \$3.50. Lambs, \$5 to \$5.60.

Hogs—Selects, \$5.50 per cwt.; lights and fats, \$5.25.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white, 80c.; mixed red and white, 79c.; goose and spring, each, 75c. to 76c.

Milfeed—Manitoba—Bran, \$16 to \$17.50; shorts, \$18.50 to \$19.50, at Toronto and equal points.

Oats—35½c. to 36½c., at outside points.

Barley—No. 2, 51c. to 52c.; No. 3 extra, 49c. to 50c.; No. 3, 47c., at outside points.

Peas—75c. to 76c., outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery, 22c. to 24c.; solids, 21c. to 22c.; dairy, rolls, 20c. to 22c.; tubs, 17c. to 20c.

Cheese—Job lots, 12½c. to 13c.

Eggs—Fresh, 22c.; limed, 19c. to 20c.

Poultry—Dressed—Fat chickens, 8c. to 10c.; thin, 7c. to 8c.; ducks, 10c. to 11c.; thin, 6c. to 8c.; turkeys, 12c. to 13c.; geese, 9c. to 10c.

Potatoes—Ontario—On track, 60c. to 75c.; out of store, 75c. to 85c. Eastern stock—On track, 75c. to 80c.; out of store, 90c. to 95c.

Honey—Combs, \$1.50 to \$2 per doz.; strained, 7c. to 8c. per pound.

Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton, on track; No. 2, \$6 to \$6.50.

FAIRMEN'S MARKET.

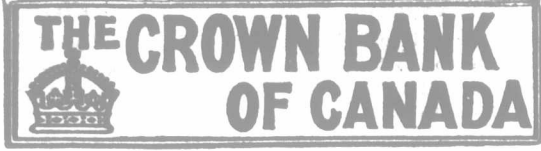
Dressed Hogs—Choice, light, \$8 per cwt.; heavy, \$7.75. Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$9 to \$10; mixed or clover, \$6 to \$8.

Straw—\$12 to \$14; loose, \$8. Butter—24c. to 26c. Eggs—30c. to 35c. Spring chickens, dressed, 8c.; live, 6c.; old, dressed, 5c.; live, 3c. Turkeys, dressed, 12c.; live, 11c. Geese, dressed, 8c.; live, 6c. Potatoes, bag, 80c. to 95c.; apples, bbl., \$1.50 to \$2.50. Beef, hind quarters, 6c. to 7c.; fore quarters, 4c. to 5c.; carcasses, 6½c. to 7c. Calves, 7½c. to 9c. Lambs, 9c. to 10c.

HORSES.

The local horse market reflected marked improvement last week, both in the volume of trading and in values, which are well above the level prevailing a week ago. Apparently the large surplus supply, which dealers have been complaining about for some time past, has been disposed of, and the market is no longer menaced by excessive offerings. The demand has been very broad, embracing nearly every class of animal; but perhaps the greatest improvement was shown in drafters and drivers, which met an exceptionally brisk enquiry. The quality of the offerings throughout the week has been much better than for some time past, and this, perhaps, has been a factor in the trading, though, aside from this, there is undoubtedly a firmer feeling in the market.

Following is the range of values: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands ... \$125 to \$175. Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands.. 120 to 175. Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands. 250 to 500. Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds ... 125 to 160. General-purpose and expressers, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.... 125 to 175. Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs. ... 125 to 175. Serviceable second-hand workhorses ... 50 to 90. Serviceable second-hand drafters ... 50 to 95.



Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000.00.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT.

EDWARD GURNEY, President

Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drivers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts. Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security. Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of twenty cents and upwards received, and interest compounded four times a year, or quarterly, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion of the deposit.

G. de G. O'GRADY, General Manager.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exporters pleased to find that prices for cattle on the other side have not only been maintained at the advance of a week ago, but have actually gone a little higher. Tone of the local market healthy, and demand fair. Deliveries, however, fully equal to requirements, and as a general thing, no change in prices. A few fine steers brought from 4c. to 4½c.; good butchers' range from 3c. to 4c., and common from 2c. to 3c.; inferior, thin animals, 1½c. to 2c. A carload of fine milch cattle was reported sold at \$50 per animal. Market for sheep a shade firmer, and demand good, prices ranging from 3½c. to 4½c.; lambs the same as a week ago, at 5c. to 5½c., demand being still reported from American buyers. Calves showed no change. The poor stock sold at 2c. to 3c. per lb., superior bringing 3c. to 4c., and a fraction more. Hogs steady, and in fair supply and demand. Selects ranging from 6c. to 6½c., and mixed from 5½c. to 6c.

Horses—A sale of horses took place here lately, ordinary working farm stock were all taken at \$100 to \$150. A somewhat better type of horse may be had at about \$125 to \$175—the express horse. The coal-cart horse, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs., strong and sound, is in some demand at present, and \$150 to \$200 is being paid for desirable animals. Heavy draft horses, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., sell as high as \$225 to \$250 each, those ranging about 100 lbs. lighter selling about \$50 less. A few driving horses are selling, mostly at \$100 to \$200 each, an occasional animal bringing up to \$300 and \$400.

Butter—A very active demand, and high prices for first-class creamery. Choice stock, 23½c. to 24c.; fine, 23½c. Little dairy butter offering; tubs of it, 20c. to 21c.; Ontario rolls, 21½c. Manitoba dealers have offered a few cars at the equivalent of 21½c., laid down, but as Manitoba butter is ordinarily not worth nearly so much as Ontario dairy, the offer was not accepted.

Cheese—Little doing, local prices being rather stiff for English importers. Export shipments are almost over for the season. To date, they have crossed the 2,000,000-box mark. October makes, 12½c. for Quebecs; 12½c. to 12½c. for Townships, and 12½c. to 12½c. for Ontario. November makes, ¼c. less, all round.

Poultry—There is a good demand for all sorts of fine poultry. According to reports, stocks throughout the country do not appear to be very large. There is a general impression among the trade, here, that about the beginning of December, should the weather continue cold, dealers will commence to buy actively, and there will be an advance in price as a result. At present, geese range from 8c. to 10c. per lb., wholesale; turkeys, 14c. to 15c.; ducks, 12c. to 13c., and even 13½c.; chickens, 10c. to 12c., and fowl, 8c. to 9c. At the higher prices mentioned in the range, the stock will be finest, dry-picked, fresh-killed, unfrozen stock, nice and fat, and up to a good average of what is known as finest. Already, one was refused by one dealer for 1,000 lbs. of geese, and 14½c. for 1,000 lbs. turkeys. Prices in the country would be about ¼c. to ½c. less than those mentioned.

Eggs—Receipts of fresh laid eggs have fallen to almost nothing. The quality of the straight gathered stock is not good, limed being preferred by many. Fresh-laid, selected and candied, sell as high as 26c. to 27c. They cost at least 22c. in the country. Cold-storage are of all qualities, and range from 21c. to 23c., limed bringing 20c. to 22c., according to quality. Many dealers look for advances shortly.

Grain—Oats, firm. Sales of No. 2 are being made at 39½c., store, No. 3 being 38½c., and No. 4, 38c. to 38½c., and 38½c. Manitoba barley is 48c. for No. 3, track, and 46½c. for No. 4. Peas are quoted at 79c. afloat, and buckwheat at 58c. to 58½c., store. Trade is almost over for the season.

Hay—Good demand, and firm market for best hay, prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$9 per ton, on track, for No. 1 timothy. No. 2 is \$7.50 to \$8; clover-mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.50, and clover, \$5.50 to \$6. It is difficult to obtain ocean freight at present, and this has a weakening influence on the market. Later on this should be remedied.

Feed—Manitoba millers are not able to supply the demand for bran and shorts. Prices steady at \$17 per ton for bran, in bags, and \$20 for shorts. Ontarios, in bulk, are about \$1 less.

Vegetables—Potatoes have advanced to 57c. per 90 lbs., on track here, and dealers are charging 65c. to 70c., bagged, and delivered in store, in a jobbing way. Turnips are mostly poor stock, but fine may be had at about \$9.50 per ton, cars, on track, or in store at \$10.50 to \$11.50 per ton. Canadian red onions are quoted at \$1.10 per bag of 75 lbs.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$2.90 to \$6.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.15 to \$4.15; calves, \$2 to \$7.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$4.85 to \$4.95; medium to good heavy, \$4.75 to \$4.85; strong weight butchers', \$4.85 to \$4.95; good to choice mixed heavy, \$4.70 to \$4.80; packing, \$4.30 to \$4.80. Sheep—Sheep, \$3.75 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6; spring lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.50.

Buffalo.

Hogs—Heavy, mixed, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Yorkers, \$4.95 to \$5.10; pigs, \$5.05 to \$5.15; roughs, \$4.25 to \$4.50; stags, \$3 to \$3.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.60; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.25; wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$5 to \$5.25; mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.50; Canada lambs, \$7 to \$7.25.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 9c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 8½c. per lb.; sheep, 11c. to 12c. per lb.

Will Mr. Allan Black, Ontario Co., Ont., whose house plan appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate" for Jan. 5th, 1905, please send his P. O. address to this office?

An old lady and her two daughters went into a millinery store. The young women wore morning hats. The elder woman said to the clerk: "I want a mourning hat, for I am in mourning. But my daughter here," pointing to one of her companions, "is a wifer of two years' standing, and she is in light distress. Give her a hat with blue feathers on it."

Mutton Broth. Remove the skin and fat from one and one-half pounds of mutton (the neck portion is the best), and cut it into small pieces. Put in a saucepan with the bones, and cover with one quart of cold water. Let it boil very slowly. When it boils add half a teaspoon of salt and one and one-half tablespoons of pepper. Cook till quite tender, then strain and remove the fat. It is best served as a soup for baby's dinner.

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Life, Literature and Education.



Oliver Goldsmith.

If Ireland had given to the world no other writers than Thomas Moore and Oliver Goldsmith, she would still have added very much to the annals of British literature and to her own particular glory, for in Moore we have voiced the tenderness, the fertile imagination and the love of country which are so characteristic of the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle, while Goldsmith exhibits the geniality, the optimism and the cheerful courage of his fellow-countrymen.

Goldsmith's birthplace was at Pallas, a little town in Ireland, where his father was a clergyman. Oliver was born, Nov. 29th, 1728, in a fairy-haunted, tumble-down old farmhouse overlooking the river Inny. The family was large (there were seven children); the income was small, and our author's early youth was far from being a luxurious one. Life for the Goldsmiths became somewhat easier when the father became rector of Kilkenny West, and moved with his family to Lissoy. At the age of fifteen, Oliver, now an ungainly, awkward youth, his face deeply marked by smallpox, and with a reputation for stupidity, was sent to Trinity College, Dublin; but his position here was a humble one, as he acted as servant to the richer students, and was forced to receive much abuse and hardship at their hands. His tutor, too, who could not perceive any sign of brains in Goldsmith, because he was not a mathematician, treated the lad cruelly. However, this ill-treatment was not allowed to depress his spirits, and the truth must be told that more of his time was spent in reading, singing and entertaining his friends than in study; but in spite of this indifference, he managed to take his degree, and left the college in 1749.

Urged by his friends, and particularly by his Uncle Contarine, who advanced him money, Goldsmith began a course of theology in company with his brother, Henry. But he never qualified for the ministry, for so little time was given to his books and so much to low companions that when

he eventually presented himself before the Bishop of Elphin for ordination, he was promptly rejected. The next recourse was to the law. His uncle gave him £50 to take him to London to pursue his legal studies, but on his way he met two boon companions in Dublin and the fifty pounds melted away. A little more money was given him, and he arrived at Edinburgh to study, not law, but medicine. Here he stayed for two years, and then went abroad to wander from one city to another, returning in 1756 to Dover, with but a few halfpence in his pocket, and was forced to earn money in strange ways. He was a strolling actor, an apothecary's clerk, an usher in a school, a proof-reader; in fact, anything that was required at the moment.

While all this wandering, uncertain life which he had led almost from his birth failed to increase his worldly prosperity at the time, yet now, in 1758, when he turned to his pen, he found the material in all these personal experiences for the works which have rendered him famous. His first book was the high-titled, *Enquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe*, and here the reading and observation of his wanderings on the continent proved valuable. This book was fairly well received; it attracted some attention, and brought him other work, and, consequently, money became a little more plentiful with him. But his extravagant habits increased in a greater proportion than his income, and the number of his friends, who made claims upon his well-known generosity, also grew rapidly greater, until he was no better off than before.

In this same year, however, he met the great Dr. Johnson, and a close friendship sprang up between these two widely-different characters, which lasted until Goldsmith's death. Johnson, one morning, received word from Goldsmith that his landlady had arrested him for debt, and that he should require his friend's assistance. Johnson sent a guinea by the messenger, and followed as soon as possible. Arrived at the house, he found that Oliver had used part of the guinea to buy a bottle of wine. In the endeavor to find some way to get money, Johnson discovered that Goldsmith had the manuscript of a completed novel in his desk. He at once seized upon it, and carried it off to a bookseller, who gave him sixty pounds for it. The debt was paid, and Goldsmith was released. This novel with which he purchased his liberty was *The Vicar of Wakefield*, the popularity of which has increased year by year, since it was published in 1761. Three years later, the readers of the novel were eager to read more from the same pen, and his first poem, *The Traveller*, received a welcome in which surprise was mingled with pleasure. His friends were astonished that "Nonsensical Noll Goldsmith" could write such graceful and thoughtful poetry. His circumstances had now so greatly improved that he moved to the Temple, that famous place which sheltered so many famous literary men. He received the notice of the Earl of Northumberland, and might have obtained still more practical favors, but he declared that he needed

nothing for himself but the patronage of the bookseller, and said that he would prefer that the Earl's help be given to his brother, who was a poor clergyman in Ireland. The publication of another poem, "Edwin and Angelina," or "The Hermit," brought him still more into favor with the aristocracy. His rise to favor among those of high rank was so sudden that it gave him no opportunity to rid himself of his awkwardness and want of polish. He was rarely at ease, and the consciousness of his physical defects added to his blundering. His lack of a thorough education made defeat certain in any argument with such men as Burke and Johnson, and he was continually being worsted. Johnson says of him, "No man is more foolish than Goldsmith when he has not a pen in his hand, or more wise when he has." In the company of those with whom he felt at ease, his conversation was much more worthy of the man's mind. It was marked by an artless simplicity and true humor, by geniality and joyousness, and by occasional but brilliant "swallow flights" of wit.

"The Good-natured Man," his first attempt at writing for the stage, brought him £500, the largest sum he had ever possessed at one time, but alas! it speedily went the way of the smaller amounts which were its predecessors. Reduced to penury once more, he was driven again to writing, and began "The Deserted Village," which for finish, for beauty of cadence and fineness of thought, stands easily first among his works. The village depicted there is his childhood's home of Lissoy, and the "village preacher," so well portrayed, is his brother, Henry, who had died just before the poem was written. In 1772, his second play, "She Stoops to Conquer," was produced and fairly well received, and its proceeds paid off part of the large debt which he owed. The chief incident in this play, the mistaking of a private house for a hotel, was one that Goldsmith took from his own experience, a similar fate having befallen him when he first left the parental home.

Under a guise of gaiety he was hiding great anxiety for the future, for he was hopelessly in debt, and his health was rapidly failing. But even more suddenly than was expected, the end came, and he died on the fourth of April, 1774. He was buried in Temple church, and some years later his friends had a monument to his memory placed in Westminster Abbey.

It cannot be denied that he was self-important and consequential, little gifted with physical attractions, morbidly anxious to disguise his personal shortcomings. Improvident by temperament, and poor in his youth, when money came to him in middle life he was careless and extravagant.

He was his own greatest enemy, but no other man's. He was beloved by all who knew him as a companion, or who shared in his bounty, and no writer is more beloved by the general reader, who cannot avoid detecting the personality of the poor author on every page. He was generous; he was sympathetic; he had the kindest heart in the world. He was a gentle, amiable satirist, a humorous farce writer, a philosophic poet, and a graceful essayist.

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheered the laboring swain;
Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed;
Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease,
Seats of my youth, when every sport could please;
How often have I loitered o'er thy green,
Where humble happiness endeared each scene!
How often have I paused on every charm;
The sheltered cot, the cultivated farm;
The never-failing brook, the busy mill,
The decent church that topped the neighboring hill;
The hawthorn-bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking age and whispering lovers made!
How often have I blessed the coming day,
When toil remitting lent its turn to play,
And all the village train from labor free,
Led up their sports beneath the spreading tree.

Near yonder copse, where once the garden smiled,
And still where many a garden flower grows wild;
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.
A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year;
Remove from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change his place;
His house was known to all the vagrant train,
He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain;
The long-remembered beggar was his guest,
Whose beard descending swept his aged breast;
The ruined spendthrift, now no longer proud,
Claimed kindred there, and had his claims allowed.
Pleased with his guests, the good man learned to glow,
And quite forgot their vices in their woe;
Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave ere charity began.
Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side.

—From "The Deserted Village."

A Public-school Exhibit.

The school teachers of Ontario in general, when nature study and water-coloring were added to the school-curriculum, were rather dubious as to the results, but the majority of them were delightfully surprised at the ready way in which the children "took to" the new subjects and the rapid progress they could make. Those teachers, who hold public examinations, might take example from the London, Ontario, public schools. The schools of London, Ont., recently combined to give

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.

By Ralph Connor—Rev. C. W. Gordon.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

an exhibition of school work, not only in the two subjects already named, but in the other subjects of the school course. The work of the scholars of each grade, from the kindergarten up to the entrance class, was grouped together. There were examination papers in almost every subject; drawings, colored and uncolored; maps, and collections of leaves, flowers, grasses and woods. It was not an exhibit of the work of the best pupils, but every scholar's work was there—good, bad or indifferent.

In the rural school, this exhibit might be made the means of obtaining creditable and neat work throughout the term. The examination papers written on, weekly or monthly, throughout the term, might be returned to the teacher after the pupils had seen their marks and kept by her until the school examination day. Drawings might be saved also; collections of leaves, flowers and weeds made in their season, could be mounted for the exhibit, and the maps drawn during the term hung up. The name and grade of each pupil being on every piece of his work, makes the pupil more careful, and gives parents an opportunity of seeing how the term's work of their boy compares with that of others.

"The King."

That by "The King" we are to understand "King Charlie over the water," is made clear by the accessories of the picture. There is the emblematic bowl of water, the full-rigged frigate with royal pennon flying, the sheaf of papers with news from across the sea, and, more symbolic than all, the raised swords, or "Arch of Steel," pledging the cavaliers to unswerving fidelity to their oath of loyalty to their banished sovereign. The picture represents the registering of a vow as much as the drinking of a toast—one of the many singular scenes which preceded the coming to his own of the so-called "Merrie Monarch." It is told of grim old Oliver Cromwell that he more than once twitted those whom he well knew to be disaffected towards himself with drinking the health of King Charlie over the water. "I wot well that ye do it, sirs, but I would advise ye to do it more privately if ye can." H. A. B.

When Days Are Long.

When twilight late delayeth,
And morning wakes in song,
And fields are full of daisies,
I know the days are long;
When Toil is stretched at nooning,
Where leafy pleasures throng,
When nights o'errun in music,
I know the days are long.

When suns afoot are marching,
And rains are quick and strong,
And streams speak in a whisper,
I know the days are long.
When hills are clad in velvet,
And winds can do no wrong,
And woods are deep and dusky,
I know the days are long.
—Ethelwyn Wetherald.

What Falls when it Rains?

It is not raining rain to me—
It's raining daffodils—
In every single drop I see
Wild flowers on the hills—
Though clouds of grey infest the day,
And overwhelm the town,
It is not raining rain to me—
It's raining roses down.

It is not raining rain to me—
But fields of clover bloom.
Where any buccaneering bee
May find its board and room.
Here's a health unto the happy,
And a fig unto him who frets—
It is not raining rain to me—
It's raining violets.
—Robert Loveman.

It was with no small difficulty that the master brought the school to such a degree of order that the closing speeches could be received with becoming respect and attention. The trustees, according to custom, were invited to express their opinion upon the examination, and upon school matters generally. The chairman, John Cameron, "Long John," as he was called, broke the ice after much persuasion, and slowly rising from the desk into which he had compressed his long, lank form, he made his speech. Long John was a great admirer of the master, but for all that, and perhaps because of that, he allowed himself no warmer words of commendation than that he was well pleased with the way in which the children had conducted themselves. "They have done credit to themselves," he said, "and to the teacher. And indeed I am sorry he is leaving us, for, so far, I have heard no complaints in the Section."

The other trustees followed in the path thus blazed out for them by Long John. They were all well pleased with the examination, and they were all sorry to lose the master, and they had heard no complaints. It was perfectly understood that no words of praise could add to the high testimony that they had heard no complaints.

The dominie's speech was a little more elaborate. Somewhat reluctantly he acknowledged that the school had acquitted itself with

"very considerable credit," especially the "arith-met-ic" class, and indeed, considering all the circumstances, Mr. Munro was to be congratulated upon the results of his work in the Section. But the minister's warm expression of delight at the day's proceedings, and of regret at the departure of the master, more than atoned for the trustees' cautious testimony, and the dominie's somewhat grudging praise.

Then came the moment of the day. A great stillness fell upon the school as the master rose to make his farewell speech. But before he could say a word, up from their seats walked Betsy Dan and Thomas Finch, and ranged themselves before him. The whole assemblage tingled with suppressed excitement. The great secret with which they had been burdening themselves for the past few weeks was now to be out. Slowly Thomas extracted the manuscript from his trousers' pocket, and smoothed out its many folds, while Betsy Dan waited nervously in the rear.

"Oh, why did they set Thomas to this?" whispered the minister's wife, who had profound sense of humor. The truth was, the choice of the school had fallen upon Ranald and Margaret Aird. Margaret was quite willing to act, but Ranald refused point-blank, and privately persuaded

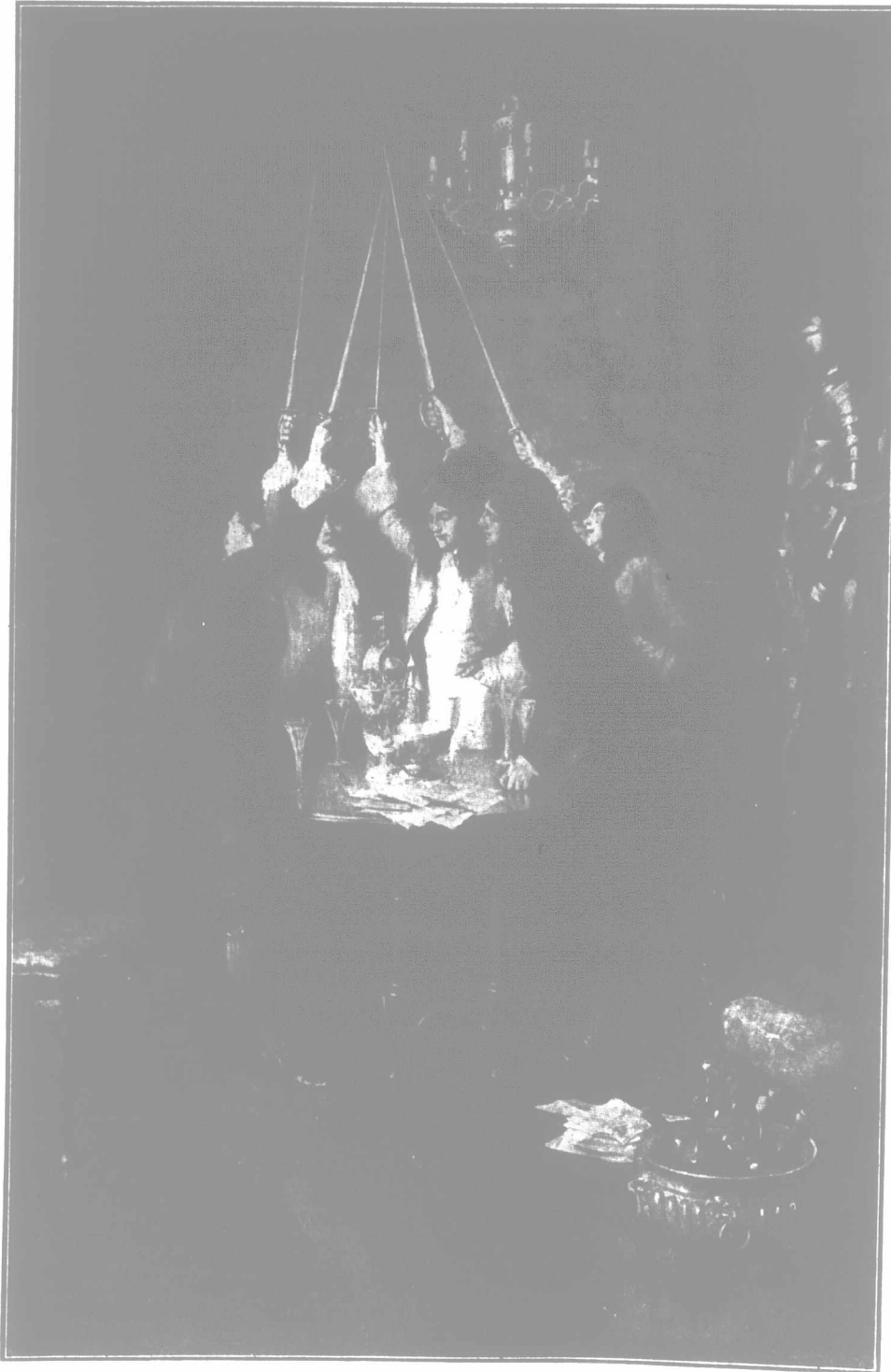
Thomas to accept the honor in his stead. To this Thomas agreed, all the more readily that Margaret,

whom he adored from a respectful distance, was to be his partner. But Margaret, who would gladly have been associated with Ranald, on the suggestion that Thomas should take his place, put up her lower lip in that symbol of scorn so effective with girls, but which no boy has ever yet accomplished, and declared that indeed, and she would see that Tom Finch far enough, which plainly meant "no." Consequently they had to fall back upon Betsy Dan, who, in addition to being excessively nervous, was extremely good-natured. And Thomas, though he would greatly have preferred Margaret as his assistant, was quite ready to accept Betsy Dan.

The interval of waiting while Thomas deliberately smoothed out the creases of the paper was exceedingly hard upon Betsy Dan, whose face grew redder each moment. Jimmie Cameron, too, who realized that the occasion was one of unusual solemnity, was gazing at Thomas with intense interest growing into amusement, and was holding his fingers in readiness to seize his nose, and so check any explosion of snickers. Just as Thomas had got the last fold of his paper straightened out, and was turning it right end up, it somehow slipped through his fingers to the floor. This was too much for Jimmie, who only saved himself from utter disgrace by promptly seizing his nose and holding on for dear life. Thomas gave Jimmie a passing glare and straightened himself up for his work. With a furious frown he cleared his throat and began in a solemn, deep-toned roar: "Dear teacher, learning with regret that you are about to sever your connection," etc., etc. All went well until he came to the words, "We beg you to accept this gift, not for its intrinsic value," etc., which was the cue for Betsy Dan. But Betsy Dan was engaged in terrorizing Jimmie, and failed to come in, till, after an awful pause, Thomas gave her a sharp nudge, and whispered audibly, "Give it to him, you gowk." Poor Betsy Dan, in sudden confusion, whipped her hand out from under her apron, and thrusting a box at the master, said hurriedly, "Here it is, sir." As Thomas solemnly concluded his address, a smile ran round the room, while Jimmie doubled himself up in his efforts to suppress a tempest of snickers.

The master, however, seemed to see nothing humorous in the situation, but bowing gravely to Thomas and Betsy Dan, he said, kindly, "Thank you, Thomas! Thank you, Elizabeth!" Something in his tone brought the school to attention, and even Jimmie forgot to have regard to his nose. For a few moments the master stood looking upon the faces of his pupils, dwelling upon them one by one, till his eyes rested on the wee tot in the front seat, looking at him with eyes of innocent and serious wonder. Then he thanked the children for their gift in a few simple words, assuring them that he should always wear the watch with pride and grateful remembrance of the Twentieth school, and of his happy days among them.

But when he came to say his words of farewell, and to thank them for their goodness to him, and their loyal backing of him while he was their teacher, his voice grew husky, and for a moment wavered. Then, after a pause, he spoke of what had been his ideal among them. "It is a good thing to have your minds trained and stored with useful knowledge, but there are better things than that: To learn honor, truth, and right; to be manly and womanly; to be self-controlled and brave and gentle—these are better than all possible stores of learning; and if I have taught you these at all, then



W. A. Breakspere.

"The King."

I have done what I most wished to do. I have often failed, and I have often been discouraged, and might have given up were it not for the help I received at my worst times from our minister and Mrs. Murray, who often saved me from despair."

A sudden flush tinged the grave, beautiful face of the minister's young wife. A light filled her eyes as the master said these words, for she remembered days when the young man's pain was almost greater than he could bear, and when he was near to giving up.

When the master ceased, the minister spoke a few words in appreciation of the work he had done in the school, and in the whole Section, during his three years' stay among them, and expressed his conviction that many a young lad would grow into a better young man because he had known Archibald Munro, and some of them would never forget what he had done for them.

By this time all the big girls and many of the visitors were openly weeping. The boys were looking straight in front of them, their faces set in an appearance of savage

gloom, for they knew well how near they were to "acting like the girls."

After a short prayer by the minister, the children filed out past the master, who stood at the door and shook hands with them one by one. When the big boys, and the young men who had gone to school in the winter months, came to say good bye, they shook hands silently, and then stood close about him as if hating to let him go. He had caught for them in many a close baseball match; he had saved their goal in many a fierce shinny fight with the Front; and while he had ruled them with an iron rule, he had always treated them fairly. He had never failed them; he had never weakened; he had always been a man among them. No wonder they stood close about him and hated to lose him. Suddenly big Bob Fraser called out in a husky voice, "Three cheers for the captain!" and everyone was glad of the chance to let himself out in a roar. And that was the last of the farewells.

(To be continued.)

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Trays.

Food should—in fact, must—be presented to the sick in as attractive a form as possible. Use the whitest linen and the daintiest china available, and do not forget to add a flower if there is one to be had; even a spray of green leaves will impart a sense of freshness that is not easily obtained in any other way, and the sick person is pleased by the appearance of the tray, and he forgets that it represents food. Do not offer much at a time when the appetite is capricious. Make small slices of toast; have them a nice light brown, and cut the crusts off evenly all round. If meat is allowed, put a little small piece of the best upon the plate, and garnish with a sprig of parsley. Many people are tempted to eat more by the addition of some condiments as a relish, and the doctor will often allow a little for the sake of getting down the solid food. Homemade condiments are the kind to use, because it is known of what they are made, and that particular one can be used which is known not to contain anything the patient may not have. These things are so often adulterated that it is a great mistake to give anything but the homemade article to the sick. Some people find that a little jelly helps considerably in getting down cold meats, and it also adds to the appearance of the tray. It is always safe to give plain vanilla ice cream, unless solid food is entirely prohibited. Baked potatoes are allowed before potatoes prepared in any other way, and should be served hot, and very thoroughly cooked. Butter must be cold and hard, or one glance will probably settle the patient's chances for a meal. All food not intended to be cold must be really hot, and cold things really cold, unless the doctor has prohibited all but lukewarm food for some special reason. Never let a patient see you taste his food, and never on any account taste it with his spoon or any utensil intended for his use. This is a very disgusting thought to many sick people, and they will never enjoy a meal unless quite satisfied as to your care and daintiness in preparing it. It is a small thing, perhaps, in the estimation of some, but it is a point of honor. Sick people are at the mercy of those who wait on them, and it is an uncomfortable position unless there is absolute confidence about such matters. Persons whose appetite is not good enough to ensure enough food being taken through the

day, should have something during the night—a cup of good strong malted milk, or any of the foods of that description, or plain hot milk, or cocoa if it agrees with them. Oyster and clam broth often appeal to poor appetites, though clams are indigestible, and should be taken out after the broth is made. Tiny squares of toast are a pleasant addition. Old people, even if they are not sick, are benefited by a cup of something hot before going to bed; they will sleep better, and have better sleep because of it. If only a little food can be taken at a time, it must be taken oftener. Coaxing a sick person to eat is of very little use. He does not care, very often, whether it is good for him or not. Everything must be presented so as, if possible, to make it appear less than it really is. A patient will often eat two small pieces of toast when he would not look at one large one at all, and a small bunch of grapes will appeal when the mere sight of a large one will turn the patient quite against them. Sick people are not, of course, all like this. Water, and cold at that, need never be refused to a patient, unless the doctor has forbidden it for some special reason, which very seldom happens. Oranges are usually allowed, and there is a nice way of preparing them so that nothing but the pulp and juice is served. Take the orange on a fork, peel it like an apple, and cut down between the pulp and skin of each section, so that the fibrous part remains on the fork, while the juice and pulp fall into a dish.

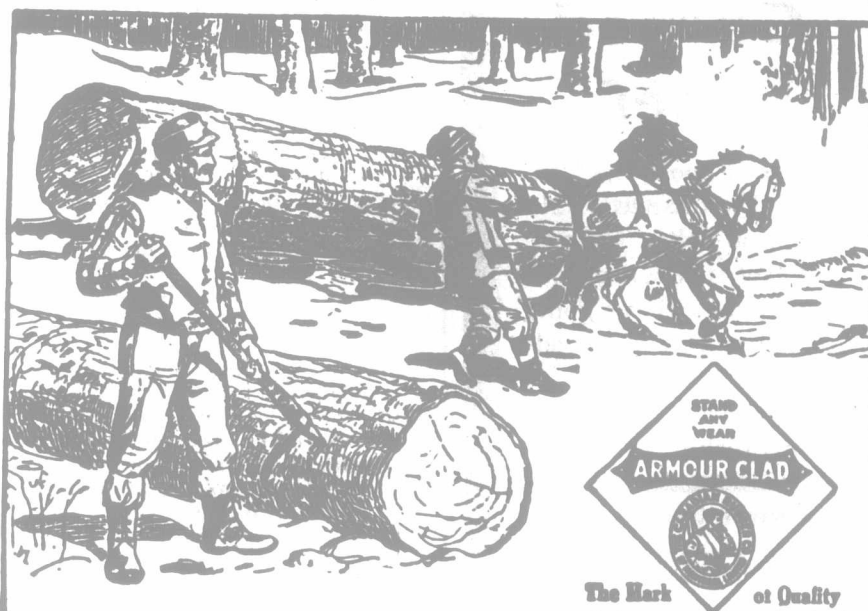
Broths should be thoroughly skimmed of fat before using. Beef tea should never have any fat upon it, and will not if made correctly. Cut up the beef into small pieces, rejecting every bit of fat and skin, and put it into a granite or enamelled kettle with salt, and cover with cold water. Put it at the back of the stove, and let it get hot by degrees, leaving it there as long as possible, but never allowing it to boil or simmer. When you take it off remove the scum from the top before stirring it at all, and then strain into a clean pitcher, not straining out anything but the meat, which will be almost white. All the nourishment to be found in beef tea is contained in the little brown flakes, and if it has been boiled they are practically of no use as food. Beef tea, then, amounts only to a warming and stimulating drink. It can be taken cold if the patient prefers it.

A. G. OWEN.

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B-2-05



Responsibility: Not to Be Shirked, but Accepted.

I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for Us? Then said I, Here am I; send me.—Isa. vi. : 8.

The prophet had seen a vision of the glory of the Lord which filled him with fear and made him confess that he was "a man of unclean lips." Then an outward token of forgiveness and the inspiring power of the Holy Spirit was given him, and as soon as the call for volunteers for mission work was heard he was ready to accept the responsible duty—ready to attempt a difficult and thankless task, not in his own strength, but in the might of the Lord of Hosts.

This is a much-needed lesson for all of us here. We are—most of us—inclined to shirk responsibility rather than to go forward with both hands outstretched for it. Certainly it is a great mistake to be overconfident, to think we are quite capable of attempting anything, of doing any work, however difficult. To go forward trusting in one's own strength is pretty sure to result in disastrous consequences; but to be ready when God calls to attempt anything He may plainly want us to do, trusting, not in ourselves, but in Him, is our only business in this world.

Do you remember how Moses tried to evade the order to deliver Israel from Egypt? He pleaded his own weakness and insignificance—surely we might think his poor opinion of his own powers was a virtue, not a sin. But he had no right to consider his own powers at all when God distinctly offered to be with him. It was not his power that worked the wonderful plagues or opened a way through the sea. But he still made excuses—said that the Israelites would not believe him, said that he was not eloquent, and when the objections were answered, one by the gift of miraculous signs and the other by the wonderful promise, "I will be with thy mouth and teach thee what thou shalt say," he still tried to shirk the responsibility, rousing God's anger against him. Have we any right to condemn him for cowardliness? He had tried many years before to rouse Israel; had done his best to help his brethren—and had utterly failed. What use was it to try again? And yet the solemn fact is plainly revealed that "the anger of the Lord was kindled against Moses." Which of us dare face that result of trying to shirk our responsibilities?

Let us consider for a moment one very common case. Teachers are needed in the S. S. You know this, and have time and the needed qualifications, but perhaps you plead humility, as Moses did. Do you think that such excuses as "I am not good enough," or, "I haven't the gift of teaching," etc., will satisfy God, if He is plainly saying to you: "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" Do such excuses really satisfy your own conscience? Does it never seem uneasy about the matter? But, perhaps, like Moses, you have already tried and found it too much for you. Perhaps the children behaved badly, and your teaching seemed to make no impression on them! Well, what then? Anyone who judges by the results—any results he can see—is sure to make great mistakes. Our part is always to do the work God gives us to do with all our might, and to water the seed sown with earnest, hopeful prayer, then to leave Him to give the increase in His own good time.

I think our excuses, which we are

so ready to make when any disagreeable duty fronts us, show more laziness and cowardice than genuine humility. When we want to do anything, we can master almost any difficulty; but if we don't want to do it, how easy it is to hold up some plausible excuse—we "have a headache," or, "it is raining," or, we "have no talent for that particular duty, someone else would do it far better, or, "I haven't time." That last argument is sometimes true, but if we venture to use it let us be very sure that it will bear the searching gaze of our Master when He comes to take account of His servants.

We cannot escape responsibility. Even the man to whom only one talent was committed could not leave it unused without punishment. The great command to "teach all nations" is binding on each Christian, according to his powers and opportunities. If we are ignoring that command altogether, or if we fancy it is only binding on missionaries, and that all God expects of us is a little money—very little—given annually to the cause of missions, we are surely making a great mistake. God has not only promised a blessing to those who "sow beside all waters," but has also commanded us to sow the seed He hath given us: "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

Some seed you certainly have to sow, and some opportunities of sowing it, even though it may only be in a chat with a child by the wayside. Only God can measure the wonderful good that may result from one such short talk about unseen realities. And you are yourself responsible if your seed be scanty. You can always go into the great granary of the Bible; you can always ask the Sower for seed to sow and for opportunities of sowing it. The opportunity of obtaining spiritual seed is itself a great responsibility, for which we must certainly one day give account.

If, like the fishermen of the sea of Galilee, we have toiled long and vainly, it may be that we have been too cowardly to come out boldly as the servants of Christ. There must be nothing half-hearted in our work for Him. His command is emphatic and bold: "Launch out into the deep and let down your nets for a draught!"—and that doesn't always mean, "Go out to heathen countries!" Far more often it means to be so filled with enthusiastic love for Him that you can't help letting all your world know whose you are and whom you serve. It has been said that men are to be won, "not by the promise of a gift, but by a ringing call to duty; not by something to eat, but by something to do"; and that Christ calls men up to their best by giving them hard things to do and bear for Him, not by holding before them the possibility of an easy life of self-indulgence and luxury. The great paradox is a glorious truth, that those who try to slide easily and comfortably through life, shirking work and discomfort as far as possible, never really taste the full joy of living; and that those who fling themselves enthusiastically into the battle against evil caring little for the cost to themselves, if only they can serve God and man—never are happy to say that life is not worth living. As Christ has promised us, those who devote themselves to Him in various ways, shall receive an increase who spring from our own personal experience to do the same.

"Whosoever will save his life shall lose it, and whosoever will lose his life for My sake shall find it."

"Is it worth while with life's fierce storms to wrestle,
To face and fight the driving wind and rain,
To stretch and strain each bone and nerve and muscle,
O'er daunting foes a victory to gain—
Is it worth while?"

"Is it worth while the steep ascent of heaven,
To climb with aching limbs and weary feet,
By hope and duty ever onward driven,
Deaf to the siren, ease, with songs so sweet,—
Is it worth while?"

"Is it worth while to sow beside all waters
The precious seeds of faith and hope and love,
To rest not till earth's many sons and daughters
By righteous fruits make glad e'en heaven above—
Is it worth while?"

"O gracious Christ, at Thy dear feet low falling,
In Thy dear wounds our trembling hands we press,
And, Thee our pattern and our Lord now calling,
We lose the doubts our hearts at times confess—
It is worth while!"

"For Thou didst bravely give Thy life for others,
Didst bear the cross and walk the way of shame;
So naught for whom Thou didst call Thy brothers
Should daunt the hearts that bear Thy blessed name.
It is worth while!"

HOPE.

Before it is Too Late.

If you've a gray-haired mother
In the old home far away,
Sit down and write the letter
That you put off day by day.
Don't wait until her tired steps
Reach heaven's pearly gate—
But show her that you think of her
Before it is too late.

If you've a tender message,
A loving word to say;
Don't wait till you forget it,
But whisper it to-day.
Who knows what bitter memories
May haunt you if you wait—
So make your loved ones happy
Before it is too late.

We all live but in the present,
The future is unknown,
To-morrow is a mystery,
But to-day is all our own.
The chance that Fortune lends us
May vanish while we wait—
So spend your love's richest treasure
Before it is too late.

The little tender tokens,
The letter never sent,
The long-forgotten messages,
The wealth of love unsent;
For these some hearts are breaking,
For these some loved ones wait—
So show them that you care for them
Before it is too late.

—By Ida Goldsmith Morris.

Sleep, Baby, Sleep.

Sleep, baby, sleep!
Thy father watches his sheep;
Thy mother is shaking the dreamland tree,
And down comes a little dream on thee.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Sleep, baby, sleep!
The large stars are the sheep;
The little stars are the lambs, I guess;
And the gentle moon is the shepherdess.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Sleep, baby, sleep!
Our Saviour loves his sheep;
He is the Lamb of God on high,
Who for our sakes came down to die.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

—From the German.

A Young Man's Face



or his sister's either, should be just as free of pimples, blotches and blackheads as his arms, chest or back. If it isn't what it should be, he can get it so by using our reliable home treatment.

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

The following pretty little story was written by one of our young Canadian readers.—C. D.

A Thanksgiving Burglar.

All day long the chill autumn winds had been whirling and drifting the dead leaves over the ground, shaking the ripe nuts down for busy hands to store away for the long winter months, and tugging at little girls' hats and wraps that weren't securely fastened on, and whispering, now soft and low, and now loud and shrill, "Go to sleep, little flowers," "Go to sleep, little leaves," "Go to sleep, everyone." The flowers that all summer long had coquettishly peeped from the garden, now lay drooped and withered, and ready for the soft white blanket Mother Nature would soon tuck around them, and they would sleep.

The next day was Thanksgiving, and so Nurse Watson had no trouble on this night to persuade her charges to be kissed and covered up in bed. For was not to-morrow Thanksgiving; and all the grandmas grandpas, uncles, aunts and cousins were coming! Oh! that would be a happy day for Bobbie and Bettie. Bobbie and Bettie were brother and sister, and although their names were almost the same, they weren't the least bit alike. Bobbie was six years old and big and strong, but Bettie was only three, and she was little and pale, and rather timid; but then, Bobbie took good care of her, and often, on cold nights, he would dispel the fear of witches and goblins, and creep over to Bettie's side to see that she was covered warm, for fear she might take cold. Bobbie and Bettie weren't their right names, and Uncle Will never called them that. He said he detested nicknames, and he persisted in calling them by their own names—Robert and Elizabeth—too long for such little folk.

But sleep was far from Bobbie's and Bettie's thoughts. "Oh, there will be ever so many here," said Bobbie. "And the turkey, too," says Bettie—who talks rather as a baby, so Bobbie says—"isn't it big?" "Oh, ever and ever so big," replies the boy, "and the pumpkin pies, and the doughnuts." Bobbie always said "doughnuts" a little louder, and with more emphasis than the rest. "Yes," broke in Bettie, "and the little cakes with currants in." Suddenly Bobbie sat up in bed; "but, Bettie, what if—what if—Bobbie is getting excited—a robber or burglar should come in the night and carry away our big turkey and pies and doughnuts; for papa told me how, when he was a little boy, the Indians carried away their Thanksgiving dinner," and Bobbie nodded his head wisely. "Oh, Bobbie," and Betty almost cried in her dismay, "but they won't, will they?" "Oh, I don't think they will," assured Bobbie; "and if they do I'll—I'll go after them with my new gun." "Aren't you asleep yet, dears," broke in mamma from the doorway. "We were just going to start to go," answered Bobbie, and with their mamma's good-night kisses still on their baby faces they fell asleep.

"Ten-eleven-twelve-one," chimed the little clock on the mantelpiece in the sitting-room below. Bobbie stirred and looked up. He looked carefully around, and at last his gaze fell on the curtain. Was that a bear? It moved. No, I guess it didn't, either, mused Bobbie. So crawling out of his warm bed, his little bare feet making no noise on the soft carpet, he glided over to Bettie's bed. He quietly pulled the quilts over Bettie's little cold arms, and going back, he crept into his bed again. He was almost asleep

when, hark!—wasn't that a noise? Bobbie was awake in an instant. Yes, that was the sound of a foot-fall in the room below. For a moment Bobbie hesitated between pulling the quilts tight over his head or getting up. Maybe it was a real live burglar. At this thought Bobby almost pulled up the quilts, but then, suddenly remembering—maybe he was after the turkey and the doughnuts, and oh! how Bobbie liked doughnuts! Yes, there was the familiar creak of the pantry door.

First one foot and then the other and Bobby was out again. He would take Bettie; so going to her little bed he whispered: "Bettie, there's a burglar at the turkey. Come quick; he'll get the cakes with the currants in." At this Bettie awoke, and realizing her loss she soon stood beside her brother. "My gun's in the corner," whispered Bobbie. Like two little white ghosts they looked as they stole into the hall and crept down the stair. In one hand Bobbie clutched the gun, and firmly held Bettie's small arm in the other. At the bottom of the stair Bettie drew back. "Come on," whispered Bobbie. "We'll save it all, and they'll all be glad, and, oh! the cakes with the currants in!" Together they crept down the long hall and peeped into the sitting-room. They waited a moment. No one there. Then Bettie espied a light in the pantry, and pulling her hand from her brother's vise-like grasp, she whispered, "There!" They had seen it just in time; it was coming. Bobbie quickly pulled his sister behind a curtain. "He's coming with the turkey," whispered Bobbie.

The light came slowly down the hall. Nearer and nearer it came—it was right opposite. Two white-robed figures stepped out from behind the curtain, and holding his toy gun aloft, Bobbie sternly commanded, "Drop it!" "Dwop it!" echoed Bettie. Now seeing his burglar for the first time, Bobbie exclaimed, "Oh, papa!" and laughing long and loud, their papa eathered them in his arms and carried them back to bed. "We taught you was a robber after the turkey," said Bettie. "No," answered their papa, "it was mamma's toothache; but go to sleep now, dears, and tell us all about it in the morning."

When the next day came, and with it all the aunts, uncles, cousins, grandmas and grandpas, the exploit that Bobbie and Bettie had had with the burglar was talked and laughed over. "But," added grandpa, "you were real brave little folks," all the time piling Bobbie's plate high with doughnuts, and helping little Bettie to "little cakes with currants in."—[Written for the Children's Corner by Winnie V. Kincaid, Kerwood, Ont. (aged 17).]

A Terrific Wind Storm.

In the summer of 1903, along the northern shore of Lake Erie, one of the worst wind storms occurred that the people had seen for years.

The morning of the storm was bright and beautiful, with a few white clouds in the sky.

But about half-past ten it became very dark, and when we went out to play it was so dark that we had to come in and put down the windows. In a few minutes school was called, and as we took our seats we could hear the heavy rain drops falling on the roof, and also a terrific wind. We were just taking our books when suddenly we heard an awful crash over our heads. Without stooping to get our books or dinner-baskets, we ran to the house across the road for safety. When we reached the house we looked back and saw the limbs of

a large oak tree penetrating the roof and windows of the schoolhouse.

After the storm was over we went back and found that the windows had been smashed, and with them leaves and branches were scattered over the room.

Had it not been for one large limb hitting the ground the same time the others reached the roof, the schoolhouse would have been crushed. As it was, no one was hurt more than a few cuts from broken glass. Many other trees and fences were blown down.

HELEN ANDERSON,
Port Dover, Ont. (Aged 9 years).

In looking through the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," I have been surprised not to see Salmon Arm written about. It is a lovely climate, and we have a fruit-growing valley where almost anything will grow, and a railway station, day schools and churches. The town is rapidly growing. There is a beautiful lake, with boats upon it. In looking over the "Farmer's Advocate" to-day I see the story of Glengarry School Days commenced, with which I am very pleased. Hoping you will accept a short letter of a boy of eleven years old,

DANIEL JONES.
B. C., Nov. 12, 1905.

Not the Same Kind of Nursery.

The anxious mother rings up by telephone what she thinks is the day nursery to ask for some advice as to her child. She asks the central for the nursery, and is given Mr. Gottfried Glubber, the florist and tree dealer. The following conversation ensues:

"I called up the nursery. Is this the nursery?"
"Yes, ma'am."
"I am so worried about my little Rose."
"Vat seems to be der madder?"
"Oh, not so very much, perhaps, but just a general listlessness and lack of life."
"Ain'd growing righd, eh?"
"No, sir."
"Vell, dell you vat you do. You dake der skissors and cud off apoud two inches vrom der limbs, und—"
"What-a-at?"
"I say, dake der skissors und cud off apoud two inches vrom der limbs, und den turn der garten hose on for apoud four hours in der morning—"
"What-a-at?"
"Turn der garten hose on for apoud four hours in der morning, and den pile a lot of plack dirt all around, and springle mit insegt powder all ofer der top—"
"Bir-r-r?"
"Shpringle mit insegt powter all ofer der top. You know usually id is noddings but pugs dot—"
"How dare you? What do you mean by such language?"
"Noddings but pugs dot chenerally causes des troubles; und den you vant to vash der rose mit a liquid breparations I haf for sale—"
"Who in the world are you anyway?"
"Gootfried Gluber, der florist."
"O-o-oh!" weakly. "Good-bye."

Recipes.

Plum Pudding.—One pound baker's bread dried and crumbled, 1 pound chopped suet, ¼ pound citron, 1 pound seeded raisins, 1 pound cleaned and dried currants, 6 eggs, 1 large cup brown sugar, 1 grated nutmeg, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 2 teaspoons cloves, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ pint of "Five Roses" flour, ¼ pint black coffee. Moisten the bread crumbs slightly with boiling water and cover tightly until soft. Then add the well-beaten eggs, the sugar, the flour, then the spices, salt, and the fruit, which has been dredged with flour. Last of all add the suet and coffee. Steam for two hours in a two-quart pan.

Cornflour Cake.—Put in a basin: 6 ounces butter and 6 ounces sugar, beat to a cream; drop in three eggs, one at a time, beat constantly. Mix together ½ pound "Five Roses" flour and ½ pound cornflour, into which 1 teaspoon baking powder has been sifted. Stir the flour in gradually. Mix well and pour into a greased tin to bake one hour.



Canada's Jewelry House.

Have You Tried It?

When in want of anything pertaining to jewelry do not hesitate to write us—our mail order system is perfect—through it your wants and requirements are easily met.

A request from you will bring our fully illustrated catalogue, with exact reproduction of our goods, from which you will be able to make a selection of a gift which will be most pleasing to the recipient.

Remember this—that when dealing with us you deal direct with the manufacturer—an essential point of saving to you.

Ambrose KENT & Sons
156 Yonge St. Toronto
Canada's Jewelry House.



Popularity Based on True Merit

The constantly increasing sales of the

New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machines

indicate the appreciation of the many thousands who have tested it and know its merit. Sold by dealers everywhere at \$3.50.

Booklet will be mailed giving full description on application. THE DOWWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. HAMILTON, CANADA

Have You Seen the Handsome Catalogue of



If not, you are not yet familiar with the work being done in Canada's Greatest Commercial School.

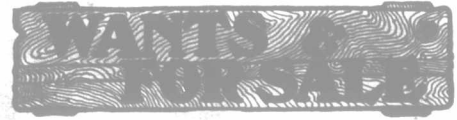
370 students placed last year. HOME COURSES IN BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND or PENMANSHIP for those who cannot attend at Chatham. If you wish the home training, write for catalogue E. If you wish to attend at Chatham, write for catalogue F.

Mention this paper when you write, addressing: D. McLACHLAN & CO., Canada Business College, Chatham Ont.



IS WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND.

It cured me of painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacement and other irregularities after I had been given up to die. I will send a free trial package of this Wonderful Home Treatment to suffering ladies who address, with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



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

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

CHEESE FACTORIES FOR SALE, in good locality; doing good business and buildings in first-class condition. Write or call upon T. B. Millar, 250 Queen's Avenue, London.

EDMONTON—Splendid dairy farm, close to city, with large cowshed and every accommodation for carrying on a large business. Four hundred acres of first-class land and nice house. Sixteen thousand. Easy terms. Candy & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Scotch collie bitch, also young puppies from trained stock. Particulars, F. Medd, Millbrook, Ont.

FOR SALE—Deep-soil prairie wheat farms on crop payments, near elevators, at Yorkton, Rokey and Saltcoats, Saskatchewan. Address now, James Armstrong, 4 Richmond St. east, Toronto.

FARMS FOR SALE—Bruce Co. 200 acres choice land; 25 acres hardwood bush, balance under cultivation; 34 acres fall wheat. Farm can be divided. 2 barns; 2 frame houses; also commodious brick house. First farm north of the town of Kincairdine and convenient to public and high schools; watered by two wells and creek. 230 acres choice land; 10 acres fall wheat, balance under grass. Excellent apple orchard; good brick house, also frame house; barn on stone foundation. Farm can be divided. Watered by well and two springs. One mile north of the town of Kincairdine, convenient to schools, etc.

These farms are situated near and overlooking Lake Huron, and are ideal homes. In the orchards are apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and grapes. Apply to D. M. McLean, Kincairdine; or T. B. Millar, 250 Queen's Avenue, London.

IMPROVED farms for sale in the Edmonton district. Candy & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

KAMLOOPS, British Columbia—Ranching and farming properties for sale in all parts of the interior. Write for lists to Martin Beattie, real estate Kamloops, B.C.

WANTED—MEN—Railroads in Canada, passenger brakemen, firemen, electric motor men, conductors. Experience unnecessary. Particulars for stamp. Dept. 75, Inter. Ry. Inst., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

WANTED—Managers to appoint and supply agents with our goods. Paying and permanent positions to the right parties. Write "Manager," 207 St. James, Montreal.



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

BARRED ROCKS—Cockerels at \$1 each. Large and well barred. S. L. Anderson, Crossland, Ont.

BARRED ROCK Cockerels for sale; prices low, money back if not satisfied. Write for particulars. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont.

COCKEREL-BRED Brown Leghorn females—genuine ones—the product of exhibition males; \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. W. J. Flayler, Galt.

FOR SALE—Embden geese; White and Buff Rock cockerels. Prices reasonable. Andrew Gilmore, Atholstan, Quebec.

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington cockerels; good utility birds. Write for prices. Wm. Kendall, Trowbridge, Ont.

FOR SALE—Choice lot Barred Rock cockerels. Prices reasonable. Write A. S. Werden, Bethel, Ont.

GRAND Mammoth Bronze turkeys (both sexes), sired by London first-prize winning tom. John Carson, Ailsa Craig.

Canadian Poultry Grit

Poultrymen who have tried this grit recommend it highly. It is the best in the market; possesses great shell-producing qualities, and keeps the hens healthy and robust. Supplied by

Alex Douglass, St. Mary's, Ont.

70 SHROPSHIRE SHEARLING EWES 70 FOR SALE.

These ewes are a capital lot of the right type, and very fine quality, and bred to No. 1 rams. Will be sold at reasonable prices to anyone taking the lot. Address:

JAMES SMITH, Trout Creek Stock Farm, Millgrove, Ont.

STAMMERERS

We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce a natural speech. Write for particulars. THE DE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT.



A Driving Mitt.

Dear Chatterers,—Isn't Christmas coming at us at a rapid rate? Only a few weeks now in which to get the little remembrances ready and the Christmas cooking done. Did you begin early with your gift-making, or are you going to find it necessary to sit up nights and get worried and cross over what ought to be a work of enjoyment, of pleasure to you to do, or else the true Christmas spirit is not in the giving? A simple little gift of your own contrivance, stitched with love and fashioned with good wishes, will receive a heartier welcome than more elaborate things presented from a sense of duty.

Here are one or two simple but pretty and useful gifts that you might find helpful, if time or money is limited—and the latter is always too limited to do exactly what we would like at Christmas time, isn't it?

An excellent cold cream for the hands and chapped lips is made in this way: A pound of unrendered lamb tallow (the leaf is best), ten cents' worth of glycerine, ten cents' worth of oil of sweet almonds, and four or five drops of carbolic acid, or else a little of your favorite perfume. Cut the tallow up fine, render it slowly, and strain. Into the fat, while it is still warm, put the glycerine and oil of almonds, then beat together until the mixture shows signs of hardening. Pour into the little china or glass cold-cream pots that you can buy for ten or fifteen cents, and you have a gift for which your friend who likes to keep her hands nice will rise up and call you blessed. The quantities given here will fill half a dozen little pots.

Very dainty collars and cuffs may be made from fine valenciennes insertion and edging. A yard of insertion and two yards of the edging, each from a half to three-quarters of an inch wide, will make one set of collar and cuffs. By the little draw-thread in the edging, gather it very slightly. For the collar, take a piece of insertion about 12 inches long, and to it fasten the ruffled edging along one side and round both ends, having a little extra fullness where it turns round the corners. A piece of single tape, 13½ inches long, on the other edge of the insertion makes a good band. The cuffs are done in the same way, only cutting the insertion 7 inches long for each.

A pretty bag in which to put soiled handkerchiefs and collars, is made of two handkerchiefs, with a Swiss embroidered border of the same pattern. These can be got for a shilling or fifteen cents apiece. Lay one exactly on top of the other, so that the right side of each is out. Baste round three sides inside the border, then when sure it is just even, stitch the three sides to form a bag. Round the open end run a piece of valenciennes heading, also below the border, into which you run baby ribbon of some pretty shade.

For good housekeepers or cooks of your acquaintance make a recipe-book. Take the smooth, unlined writing paper that comes in the little pads, remove it from the covers, and punch four round holes in the top of the sheets. Then make two covers of white cardboard, just a trifle larger than the paper, punch four holes in the tops of these, and fasten above and below your paper by ribbons run through the holes. Do not tie too tightly or the book will not open easily. On the upper cover, if you can use water colors, sketch lightly and color a careless arrangement of butterflies, or cut them out from some colored prints and stick them on. Then print or write, also in color, "How to Make the Butter Fly." Put one of your favorite recipes for hot biscuits inside, and give it to your friend. DAME BURDEN.

Dear Dame Darden, I thought the enclosed might interest some of the chatty readers of your valuable columns. I have knit so many pairs of these mitts that I consider myself quite a specialist.

A Driving Mitt.

Requisites for a good driving mitt: a ball of six-ply Baldwin fingering yarn, a ball of five-ply, and a pair of good-sized knitting needles. Set up your mitt with the six-ply ball, and knit a ribbed cuff as deep as you like. After the cuff is knitted, join in your five-ply ball, and knit first one thread and then the other, and you will have a lovely soft mitt. Then take a piece of chamois leather and cut it as near the shape and size of your mitt as possible. After you have sewn it, pull it on your hand, and then pull the knit mitt over it, and tack it at the finger ends with needle and thread, also tack in the thumb lining; then turn your mitt and tack the chamois to the mitt round the wrist, and you have a mitt that is warranted to keep your hands warm under any circumstances. I could never overcome the difficulty of knitting a double mitt, until I discovered that I could hold one thread over my right forefinger, and the other thread over my left forefinger, then I got on famously. In knitting the thread on the left hand, put your needle through the back of the stick, and then you can pick up the thread quite easily.

A Cosy Bath-robe.

I bought a pair of pretty gray cotton blankets with blue stripes. Then I cut a paper pattern of a man's raincoat, and set to work to make a bath-robe or dressing-gown out of the gray blankets. First, I cut the robe nice and long, allowing the ends of the blanket to come at the bottom, and turned up a hem four inches or more, so that the stripes came near the bottom of the garment. The front was double-breasted, and fastened with a large hook at the top. I cut a lining of the same to come below the arm holes, and a collar of the striped part, and sleeves with a wide hem at wrist and stripes going round the cuff. Then with three skeins of gray saxony to match, I made a girdle. Just the most comfortable garment you can imagine was the result; something to slip into when one has to be up at night, or run down to light the fire. With the remainder of the pair of blankets, I made a sweet little Mother Hubbard coat for a dear little eighteen-months-old boy. The double-breasted yoke was lined with the same. A toque, with stripes round it, made of the scraps of blanket, completed the cosiest little garment a baby ever wore, and it was all done for one dollar. A pair of all-wool blankets makes a much warmer dressing-gown, but would cost more than twice as much. WRINKLES.

Thank you, Wrinkles, for your happy ideas so clearly expressed. I hope some friend of mine will read your description of the dressing-gown and make me one.—D. D.]

Be a Good Reader.

There is one accomplishment in particular which I would earnestly recommend to you. Cultivate assiduously the ability to read well. I stop to particularize this, because it is so very much neglected, and because it is so elegant, charming and lady-like an accomplishment. Where one person really is interested in music twenty are pleased by good reading; where one is capable of becoming a good musician twenty may become good readers. The culture of the voice necessary for reading well, gives a delightful charm to the same voice in conversation. Good reading is the natural exponent and vehicle of all good things. It is the most effective of all commentaries upon all the works of genius, it seems to bring dead authors to life again and makes us sit down familiarly with the great and good of all ages. Did you ever notice what life and power the Holy Scripture has when well read? Have you ever heard the wonderful effect produced by Elizabeth Fry on the prisoners of Newgate by simply reading to them the parable of the Prodigal Son? Princes and poets of the realm, it is said, counted it a privilege to stand in the

dismal corridors among felons and murderers, merely to share with them the privilege of witnessing the marvellous pathos which genius, taste and culture could infuse into that simple story. What a fascination there is in really good reading! In the hospital, in the chamber of the invalid, in the nursery, in the domestic and the social circle, among chosen friends and companions; how it enables you to minister to the amusement, and comfort, the pleasure of dear ones, as no other art or accomplishment can. No instrument of man's devising can reach the heart as does that most wonderful instrument, the human voice. It is God's special gift and endowment to His chosen creatures. Fold it not away in a napkin, if you would double the value of all your other acquisitions. If you would add immeasurably to your own enjoyment of others, cultivate with incessant care this divine gift. No music below the skies is equal to that pure, silvery speech from the lips of a man or woman of high culture.—Prof. John O. Hart.

Hygienic Chats.

The requirements of health can be counted on the fingers of one hand. They are: Good air, good food, suitable clothing, cleanliness, and exercise and rest. The first two requirements affect the blood; and as the blood circulates all over the body, including the brain, every part is affected. Fresh air affects the purity of the blood. The freshest air is out of doors, and it is the duty of every one who wishes to be in good health to spend a certain amount of time in the open air. Good food is not necessarily expensive food. Exercise and rest should alternate and balance each other. It is quite possible to take too much exercise, and this side of the question must be guarded against as carefully as the other. Women, as a rule, do not rest sufficiently. Every woman should try during the day to get a few minutes' rest, even if it interferes with her regular work. It is impossible for her to attend to the health and welfare of her family if her own health suffers from overwork and lack of rest. The best possible thing to do when you feel tired out, and too weak to carry anything through, is to go to bed, and sleep as long as you can. This is the only recuperation of brain-power, because during sleep the brain is in a state of rest, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood, which take the place of those consumed by previous labor, since the act of thinking burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. To gain flesh it is well to eat fresh bread, potatoes, plenty of fruit and vegetables, rice, cornstarch, puddings, as many sweets as you can digest, pastry, milk, cocoa, and plenty of water, cool, but not iced. The foregoing diet with good exercise and plenty of sleep will add flesh and fat. Don't hurry or don't worry about anything should be added.—What Women Should Know.

A Curious Account.

A lady, who recently returned from London, England, furnishes this unique specimen of accounts. This was handed to her by a cabby whom she employed:

Arfada	2s. 6d.
Azetinovomeagin	2s. 6d.
A	6d.
.....	5s. 6d.

Being translated this means:

Half a day	2s. 6d.
Getting of them home again	2s. 6d.
Hay	6d.
.....	5s. 6d.

'A True Measure of Value.'

"If this building saves one boy," said Horace Mann, when dedicating a school for boys in New England. "It will be worth all that it cost."
 "How much did it cost?" asked a friend.
 "Forty thousand dollars."
 "Isn't that rather extravagant—\$40,000 for one boy?"
 "Not if it were my boy."



EASY

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DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

RECIPES.

"Pease pudding hot, pease pudding cold, Pease pudding in the pot nine days old."

Pease Pudding.—Ingredients: 1½ pints of split peas, 2 ounces of butter, 2 eggs, pepper and salt to taste. To make: Put the peas to soak over night in rain water. Tie them loosely in a cloth to allow for swelling; put them on to boil in cold soft water, and boil for two and a half hours. When the peas are tender, take them up and drain, and rub them through a colander; add butter, eggs, pepper and salt; beat well together, then tie them tightly in a floured cloth; boil the pudding for another hour, turn it on the dish, and serve very hot. This pudding should be sent to table with a boiled leg or piece of pork, and is an exceedingly nice accompaniment to boiled beef.

Xmas Cake.—Three-quarters pound butter, 1 pound sugar, 8 eggs, 2½ pounds raisins, 2 pounds currants, 1 pound mixed peel, ½ pound shelled almonds, 1 dessertspoon of mixed spice, 1 pound flour, 1 tablespoon molasses, ½ teaspoon of baking soda dissolved in a ¼ cup of sour cream. Beat butter and sugar to a cream, then add the eggs (well beaten), next the fruit, then flour and spices. Bake in a slow oven for three or four hours.

Xmas Pudding.—One and a half pounds sugar, 2 pounds suet, 2 pounds raisins, 2 pounds currants, 1 pound bread crumbs, ½ pound flour, ½ pound mixed peels, 1 nutmeg, 3 teaspoons soda, 10 eggs.

How to Treat Flannels.—For washing flannels, shave a bar of soap and pour into half a tub of water that is neither hot nor cold, but lukewarm; for badly soiled garments use two tablespoons of borax to soften the water and loosen the dirt; place flannels in the tub at once, the most soiled in the bottom, then wash the least soiled after soaking for about ten minutes; flannels must not be rubbed on the board, for this ruins the shape of the garments and the texture of the wool and is apt to cause shrinkage; do not rub soap on the garments, having made the water sufficiently soapy to cleanse without; rub and squeeze between the hands and the soil will drop away of itself and the garments appear clean. Rinse in two lukewarm waters, removing all the soap; pass through the wringer, pull into shape and hang up to dry. Do not hang out of doors in cold weather while they are wet, for this will surely shrink them; dry in the house, in an empty room or in the attic, and then air well, out of doors, after they are dry; wash the stockings after the flannels in the same way, only these may have to be rubbed on the board, inside and out, to get them clean. Most families wear stockings too long, and this causes them to wear out quickly, since they are so soiled they must be rubbed to pieces, or at least made very thin, and by changing them frequently holes do not appear so quickly. Never dry flannels or woollen stockings by a fire, nor should they hang in the direct rays of the sun; a dull dry day is ideal for flannels; after they are dry, shake thoroughly to raise the nap or the woolly fibre, and then do not dream of ironing, unless to remove the pin tracks, for the iron shrinks as much as hot water.

Green vegetables and good fruit contain certain salts and acids which may be called Nature's medicine.

EASY MONEY AT HOME

Raising canaries. More profitable than chickens. All indoors. You get \$2.50 to \$5.00 each for young singers. Experience unnecessary. To get you interested, quickly we send COTTAM BIRD BOOK (thousands sold at 25c) and two cakes BIRD BREAD 10 CENTS, and "CANARY VS. CHICKENS" showing how to make money with canaries, all for 15c. stamps or coin. Address: COTTAM BIRD SEED, 38 St., London, Ont.

Brushing the Hair.—Do not forget to brush the hair thoroughly every day. Nothing does it so much good. It cleanses the hair, adds a gloss, makes it softer, rests the scalp, and sometimes drives away obstinate headaches.

White Hands.—To obtain white hands you may try the following: Rub the insides of a pair of large kid gloves with cold cream, and wear them during the night.

The Benefits of a Foot Bath.—A hot-water foot bath will often cure a headache from whatever cause the trouble comes. The head aches when the blood vessels in the brain are too full, and putting the feet in hot water draws the blood from the head.

For Nails that Break.—Brittle nails should be rubbed nightly with a little cold cream, vaseline or sweet oil, which will keep them from breaking. If gloves are worn at night the tips of the fingers should be cut off, or this practice will tend to make the nails brittle.

Sleeplessness.—An exceedingly nervous person, who cannot sleep, may often be quieted and put to sleep by being rubbed with a towel wrung out of hot salted water. Frequently a change from a warm bed to a cool one will tend to quiet a nervous person and make him drowsy.

SOME DON'TS FOR CAKE BAKERS.

- Don't expect success if you make your cake "by guess."
- Don't walk heavily about the kitchen while the cake is in the oven. Better put off cleaning up half an hour than have a heavy cake.
- Don't hold the flour sifter high up and turn rapidly, allowing the lighter baking powder to be blown away.
- Don't neglect to cream the butter and sugar thoroughly before adding anything else.
- Don't forget that long heating before the baking powder is added makes fine, delicious cakes.
- Don't thrust a heavy broom straw into the middle of the cake. It will surely fall if you do.
- Don't use strong butter. It is poor economy to do this.
- Don't bake anything but angel food in your angel-food pan.
- Don't measure your flour before sifting, and don't neglect to measure it after sifting. Too much flour is responsible for the heavy, breadly cakes one often sees.

NUTS.

Peanuts, English walnuts, filberts, pine nuts and hickory nuts build up the tissues of the body. Almonds, pine nuts and peanuts contain the food values of the other nuts in high proportions. Heat and energy are produced by nuts rich in oil, such as black walnuts, Brazil nuts and coconuts. For diabetes, a valuable soup may be made of spinach, celery or turnips, thickened with almonds, pine nuts, or Brazil-nut butter. Nuts are indispensable to the vegetarian, making up for such items as meat, milk and butter. Better yet, they are free from disease germs. Chestnuts and chinoupins are starchy nuts, and, therefore, must be well cooked to be digestible. Most nuts are more wholesome when cooked. Pine nuts grow on the dry hills of Colorado and California in profusion. They are cheap, as there is no waste. They should be washed and dried. We call the fruit of trees nuts when we eat the kernel and reject the outside covering. When we reverse this order and eat the outside, rejecting the kernel, we call them fruits.

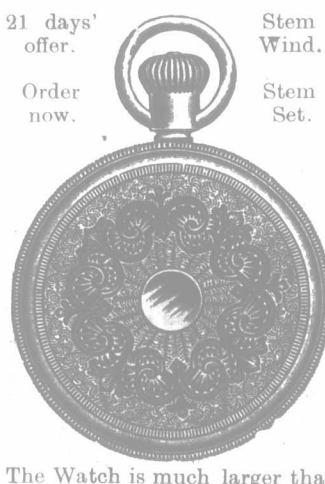
How to Cure Rheumatism!

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare. After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the German chemical I now employ, and I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical, in combination with others, gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain. In many, many tests and difficult cases this prescription has with regularity justified the confidence I had in it.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn bony joints into flesh again and never fall that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling, the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism. Any Rheumatic sufferer who writes may receive my little book on Rheumatism, including professional advice as to diet, etc., free. With the book I will also send without charge my "Health Token," an intended passport to good health. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases are sometimes reached by a single package—for sale by 40,000 Druggists.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets



The Watch is much larger than this Cut.

Our \$6 Genuine Gold-Plated Watch for \$2.75.

This offer good for 21 days only. Your money back if not suited.

Men's or Boy's sizes, plain or engraved. This handsome genuine gold-plated watch, thin model, open-faced, beautifully engraved on back, like cut, or perfectly plain for initials, we will sell at \$2.75, which is less than half-price, for 21 days only. Every watch filled with guaranteed movement, stem wind and stem set, double sunk dial, small second hand, accurate to the second and guaranteed to keep perfect time. Imagine, you get a regular \$6.00 watch for \$2.75. Manufacturer's dated guarantee with every watch we sell.

This watch makes a magnificent gift for young men. It both wears well, is a good time-keeper, and looks like a \$25.00 watch.

We do this to place our watch department before the people.

With every order for the above watch at \$2.75, not \$6.00, we will give free, one of our handsome gold-laid watch chains, with cross-bar and snap. The above offer is positively the greatest bargain on earth. Write to-day.

This special offer will positively not appear again. Send registered letter, express, order or stamps. Don't delay. Order now.

THE SOVEREIGN SPECIALTY CO., P.O. Box 459, London, Ont.

The next time you Travel East or West

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Five through express trains daily with Pullman Standard Sleepers to New York, Boston and Chicago. Buffet, Library and Dining Cars. Round Trip Winter Tourist tickets now on sale, to California, Florida and other resort points.

For rates, time tables, and other information, call on M.C.R.R. agents, or address: C. F. Daly, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago; O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger Agent, Chicago; S. H. Palmer, Can. Passenger Agent, St. Thomas.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

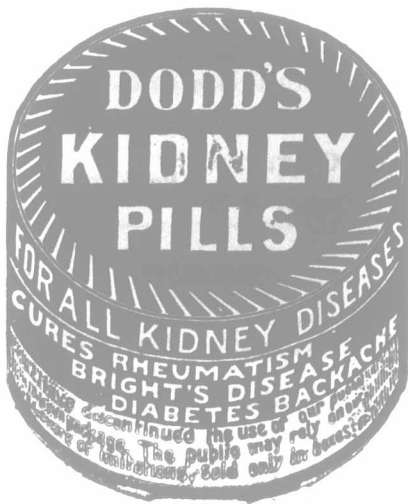
a specialty. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (Imp.), a Shetlin Rosemary, Lovely Prince, a Cruickshank Lovely. Nothing for sale in the meantime. Public sale at Guelph, Dec. 18th, 1905.

SALARY \$60

and expenses, or commission for spare time to one good man in each locality, with horse and rig to advertise and introduce to farmers and dealers our Stock and Poultry Compounds. Permanent positions for good men. Write for full particulars, GOLDEN CREST COMPOUND CO. LONDON - CANADA.

Country Editor—I was surprised you did not put a notice of your brother's death in our paper, Thomas.

Thomas—Well, zur, I 'ears you charges a shillin' a inch in t' "Chronicle," zur. So as John was six feet, us didn't put un in.



If He were a Farmer.

The Rev. C. M. Sheldon, of Topeka, who has pointed to us the footsteps of Jesus, and who has made it clear what he would do if he were an editor, has told the Kansas Board of Agriculture what he would do if he were a farmer:

"First," declared Mr. Sheldon, "if I were a farmer, I would take some time in the course of my life to enjoy the scenery. A famous New England painter of animals, one who especially won reputation for his painting of cattle, once said, gravely, that he thought a cow in her grazing picked out the places in the meadow or on the hillside where the scenery was of the best.

"Second, I would buy a good kodak and take pictures of various things on the farm. A good kodak with a developing machine, by means of which the pictures may be finished without the use of a dark room, can be bought with all the material necessary for a year for twenty-five dollars.

"Third, I would also provide my home with some kind of self-educating process which would be working itself out every day of the year. An intelligent and happy family on a farm in Vermont, with which I was acquainted for two years, took a Chautauqua course and graduated with honors.

"Fourth, I would consider the education of my children as necessary as the cultivation of my land or the development of new forms of vegetable life.

"Fifth, I would make it a special point to see that my house was furnished for my wife's comfort, so far as she shared in my work, as well as any other part of the farm.

"Sixth, I would consider my relation to the neighborhood in which I lived as an important factor in my life. In other words, I would not consider my duty as a farmer was done when I had made a good farm, had paid for it, educated my children, filled my own family life as full of happiness as possible; but should consider what lay around me in the lives of others as making a complete programme of life."— [Christian Advocate.]



Make Them Lay

**DR. HESS
Poultry PAN-A-CE-A**

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), and in addition to increasing egg production, it cures cholera, roup, indigestion and many other poultry diseases due to digestive difficulties and infection. It has a property peculiar to itself—that of destroying bacteria, the cause of so much poultry disease, and throwing off impurities through the skin. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has the indorsement of leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada, costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee.

**1 1-2 lb. package, 35 cents; 5-lb., 85 cents;
12-lb., \$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.

JOINT AUCTION SALE

OF

30 Scotch and Scotch-topped

SHORTHORNS

At the Western Hotel Stables, GUELPH, ONT.

Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1905

(During Winter Fair)

The offering comprises such families as Village Blossoms, Mysies, Nonpareils, Brawith Buds, Cecilians, Bessies, Rosebuds, Minas, Clementinas, Clarets, Urys and others. Four bulls, the balance females. A good number in calf to the stock bulls, Scottish Hero (imp.) and Old Lancaster (imp.).

THOS. INGRAM, Guelph, Ont., Auctioneer.

**A. EDWARD MEYER, Guelph, Ont.,
GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat, Ont.,**

Proprietors.

For catalogues address

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

NOTICE. When writing advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

GOSSIP.

Mr. A. J. Rowand, River View Stock Farm, Dumbane, Bruce Co., Ont., whose advertisement of Scotch Shorthorns runs in this paper, writes: "I have yet to sell one young bull, a good, thick, growthy dark red calf, about nine months old, from a Stamford cow, and sired by our stock bull, Scott's Choice—43670—, a three-year-old Bruce Mayflower, weighing 2,500 pounds."

Mr. James Gibb, Brooksdale, Ont., writes: "Our Shorthorns are doing well. Blythesome Ruler, the young bull I bought at Mr. Attrill's sale at London, is doing nicely. His sire, Chief Ruler (imp.), was bred by W. S. Marr. He is a half-brother to Bapton Diamond (78289), who was used for service at Uppermill, and afterwards sold to the U. S. at a long price. Blythesome Ruler's dam, Missie 159th (imp.), bred by W. S. Marr, was sired by Spicy Robin. She is a half-sister to the champion bull, Spicy Marquis. Blythesome Ruler's breeding is the very best. The young bulls we are offering for sale, by Brave Ythan (imp.), are an extra good lot. I think equal to Spicy Marquis' calves bred in this herd. Hawthorn Blossom 11th (imp.) has dropped a fine red bull calf, also Lady Scott (imp.), a nice roan heifer calf, by Brave Ythan (imp.)."

CHAMPION AYRSHIRE BULL CHANGES HANDS.

Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., writes: "I have just returned from a trip to the East which included the record sale of Ayrshires sold by Roit, Hunter & Sons, at which an average of nearly \$275 was made, counting the young calves, two or three months old, along with their dams. When cows are selling near the \$900 mark, with two-months-old calves; fourteen-months-old heifers as high as \$350; a two-months-old heifer for \$285, and two-months-old bulls up to \$200, it certainly is very encouraging to the breeders of the grandest dairy breed in the world. I also visited the fine Ogilvie herd at Lachine Rapids, and secured at a long price what I consider the greatest bull in Canada to-day, Imp. Douglasdale, the winner of probably more prizes and championships than any bull living. Although in his ninth year, he is still as lively as a yearling, and with very little preparation would make most of the good ones hustle to get first place over him yet."

HOLSTEIN ADVANCED REGISTRY.

Official records of Holstein-Friesian cows, from Sept. 10th to Nov. 2nd, 1905: These records are made under the careful supervision of State Agl. Colleges and Experiment Stations, and their accuracy is vouched for by them; no private records are reported by the Holstein-Friesian Association. It has been stated, by writers not familiar with the facts or with the feeding of dairy cattle for net profit, that these records are made at a financial loss; a statement which, even allowing for the ignorance of those making it, is hardly excusable in these days. Reckoning butter-fat at its market price and skim milk at 15c. per hundred lbs., in comparatively few cases is the net profit on the food consumed less than 100 per cent. During the period from Sept. 10th to Nov. 2nd, 1905, records of 83 cows have been accepted; thirteen of which were begun more than eight months after freshening. All made seven-day records, and several were tested for a longer time. The averages, by ages, were as follows: Twenty-nine full-aged cows averaged: age, 6 years 1 month 1 day; days from calving, 27; milk, 427.0 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.32; fat, 14.162 lbs. Seven four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years 3 months 22 days; days from calving, 23; milk, 376.9 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.49; fat, 13.167 lbs. Fifteen three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years 5 months 24 days; days from calving, 27; milk, 353.1 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.35; fat, 11.827 lbs. Nineteen heifers classed as two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years 3 months 20 days; days from calving, 26; milk, 289.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.23; fat, 9.372 lbs. From a Holstein-Friesian standpoint there is nothing specially notable in these records, but it should be borne in mind that they were made during the season of the year when the weather is the worst, and that the cows have done well, they creditably. They are much better under such circumstances.—M. H. Bennett, Toronto.

Mr. H. W. Truman, Manager of the Canadian branch of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, advises us that the firm has lately received another large importation of Shires, Clydesdales and Hackneys. Fuller particulars of the Canadian consignment will appear next issue.

The annual meeting of the Turkey and Water Fowl Club of Canada will be held in the City Hall, Guelph, on Wednesday, Dec. 13th, at 3 p. m., during the Winter Fair.—W. J. Bell, Secretary.

Farmers who have used or contemplate purchasing anything in the line of agricultural implements and machinery from the Noxon Company, of Ingersoll, Ont., will be pleased to learn that Mr. W. F. Johnston has resumed the general management of the company, and will give his entire time and the benefit of his extended experience to the further perfecting of their harvesters and implements of cultivation and seeding. It was largely due to his untiring efforts during his previous engagement with the company that Noxon Machinery reached the high degree of perfection which has been demonstrated, both in Canada and in European countries of late years. The firm is now reaping the benefits of their foreign trade policy, and have recently received an order from European agents for 4,000 machines. Their Australian trade is also developing rapidly, and large orders are being received from that country. Mr. Johnston's return as general manager of the company will inspire confidence in all concerned, as his record in the implement business stands for sterling goods and success in every department; and the Noxon Company will now be in a position to take care of their full share of the trade.

Mr. W. D. Monkman, whose P. O. address is Bond Head, and whose farm lies in Simcoe County, five miles south-west of the town of Bradford, is just now showing something especially nice in Shropshire sheep and White Wyandotte poultry. He makes a specialty of these two lines of pure-bred stock, and by giving his undivided attention to the care and improvement of his sheep and poultry, as might be expected, they are looking their best. The Shropshires are a big, well-covered lot, principally of Mansell, Cooper and Williams strains. Their show record this fall is almost one unbroken record of success. In the round of some 7 local and county shows they lost only one first prize, truly a remarkable record, and an indisputable guarantee of excellence. This season's crop of lambs are sired by an exceptionally well-built and well-covered ram, that is leaving an impress of covering, form and uniformity of type seldom seen. There are still for sale two shearing rams and two ram lambs, very good ones, also five ewe lambs, and one pair of shearlings. The Wyandottes are a very even lot. The cockerel used this year is one of A. G. Dustin's breeding, America's most noted Wyandotte breeder. For next year, Mr. Monkman has secured two, one of Dustin's and one of I. K. Felsh's breeding, better than which there is none. There are for sale about 30 cockerels and a few choice pullets, some of which have already commenced laying.

New Route to Southern California.

The opening to traffic of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, known as the Salt Lake Route, between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, makes available a most desirable short line to Southern California. This will doubtless be of great interest to the ever-increasing number of people who journey each winter to this sunny clime. In anticipation of a large volume of this class of traffic, a handsome equipment of modern vestibuled trains has been placed in service in connection with the Overland Limited train of Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western Lines, the most luxurious train in the world. This forms a new and interesting route by which first class tourist travel can reach the sunshine and flowers of Southern California, travelling on fast vestibuled cars and in luxurious comfort. Rates, timetables and full information can be obtained from B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto.

The above Nov. 14th tained, at made, including apples, peaches, g

The sale address orchards trees that ing, were which to The fact who grow phazised discussion.

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Maine State Pomological Society

The above society convened at Canton, Nov. 14th to 16th. Much interest maintained, and a fine exhibit of fruit was made, including many new varieties of apples, besides specimens of pears, plums, peaches, grapes, prunes and cranberries.

The salient point of President Gilbert's address was that a large part of the orchards of the State, especially the trees that have been some time in bearing, were hungry for the food with which to nourish a generous fruitage. The fact that money is made by those who grow fruit in an off-year was emphasized by all who took part in the discussion.

One evening was devoted to the storing of fruit, home and co-operative storage being discussed. F. H. Morse, of Waterford, described a house built with dead-air spaces, the temperature of which, once at proper mark, scarcely varied a degree in three months. William Craig spoke of the co-operative plan as carried out in Canada, also the operation of the Fruit Marks Act, which had done so much to raise the standard of Canadian fruit.

"Do you mean to say," asked Prof. Munson, "that co-operative storage is in actual successful operation in Canada?" The reply was in the affirmative.

There was quite a discussion on grading, in which both packers and growers took part. Dr. Twitchell read a letter from Canadian authority defining the standards as set forth in the Fruit Marks Act. The conference resulted in the adoption of the following resolution and the appointment of Dr. Twitchell, as the committee suggested:

Resolved that this society, recognizing the substantial growth of our fruit industry and realizing the necessity for a more critical grading of the stock for the protection of the grower, declares in favor of national legislation looking to a Fruit Marks Act, and authorizes the appointment of a committee whose duty it shall be to correspond with the officers of the Fruit-growers' Associations in the several States, and, if a generous sentiment is found favoring such action, to arrange a conference for the purpose of outlining national legislation, said committee to be authorized to expend a sum not to exceed fifty dollars for postage and necessary printing and expenses, a full report to be made at the next annual session of this society.

The business meeting was held the morning of the second day. Among the observations made by the secretary, we note the following, which will be of general interest: "Not long since an 'apple trust' went into effect in England, under which an association of fruit-auctioneers was formed to bar all buyers from the auction-room who do not join the trust. The first sale of apples made after it went into effect caused a 'slump' of several shillings in the price, and up to this time the prices have hardly returned. The effort of the trust seemed to be to limit competition in the auction-rooms. To what extent this situation may affect the price of our fruit this year one cannot tell, but to me it seems to place the advantage in the buyers' hands. There are English auctioneers who are not in the trust, and so the grower may exercise some choice in the matter. We shall see what we shall see."

Practically the same people remained as head of the society: President, Hon. Z. A. Gilbert, N. Greene; Vice-Presidents, D. P. True, Leeds Ctr.; Edward L. White, Bowdoinham; Secretary, D. H. Knowlton, Farmington; Treasurer, Ellis L. Lincoln, Wayne.

The committee on fruit packages strongly advocated the box, with uniformity of grade and system in packing, although the difficulty of its introduction was admitted. E. L. Lincoln was authorized to confer with other associations of New England and those of New York, and, if possible, reach an agreement upon a standard box.

E. L. White, a young orchardist coming into prominence, had learned from the experience of the former that the expense of profitably conducting an orchard need not be great, while the owner was not obliged to retire into obscurity to carry out the work, but, on the contrary, could maintain an ideal home and ideal surroundings.

The necessity of cultivation and fertilization was strongly emphasized by both Mr. DeCoster and Prof. Munson, who also stated that Baldwins would

bear a crop each year if fed with that end in view. Orchards, properly nourished, had stamina to withstand the rigors of the Maine climate as well as the inroads of disease.

Experiments conducted by the latter showed that growth upon cultivated area was greater than that upon mulched plats, while in the latter case, the gain by the application of fertilizer was more marked than in the former, there being, however, a limit to the growth and productiveness of a tree where cultivation alone is kept up.

The evening session was in the hands of the ladies: Miss Lilla M. Scales, of Temple, relating her experience in the handling of strawberries; Miss Mary Augusta Bass telling the story of the way in which she and her sister conduct extensive orchard operations. Miss Kate B. Ellis, of Fairfield, talked along the lines of beautifying the home. She held the closest attention of her audience, and merited the applause she received.

GOSSIP.

BELL BROS.' SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND SHROPSHIRE.

Few young Canadian breeders have made more rapid strides along the lines of improvement in breeding, type and individuality than Bell Bros. On their splendid farm, known as The Cedars, two miles west of the town of Bradford, in Simcoe County, Ont., are to be seen 31 head of typical Shorthorns, Scotch and Scotch-topped, Stamfords, Rosebuds and Louisas, headed by the thick, massive, short-legged and mossy-coated bull, Queenston Archer =48898=, sired by Imp. Derby, Dam Veronica (imp.), by that noted winner and sire of winners, Brave Archer. Queenston Archer is a splendid specimen of the modern, up-to-date type of Shorthorn, carrying a wealth of flesh, very evenly put on, and covered with long, silky hair, and is proving a sire that will leave a name long after he is gone.

His predecessor was Heir at Law =34563=, by Prince Arthur, a bull that left a vast improvement on the herd, and is the sire of the bulk of the two and three-year-old heifers of the herd, others being sired by Imp. Gladiator. Among the younger bulls that are for sale is Archer's Lad, a roan yearling, by the stock bull, and out of a Louisa-bred cow. He is a grand good type of youngster, and should prove a useful sire. Another is Simcoe Archer, a red-roan yearling, also got by the stock bull, and out of a Louisa cow, by Ronald. This is a larger animal, and the making of a good one. Then there is a seven-months-old roan, by the same sire, and out of Zephyr Beauty, by the Kinellar Claret bull, Lord George. This youngster is an extra good one, and will make a show bull sure. Another is a nine-months-old roan, by the same bull, and out of Juno, Vol. 15, by Aurora Borealis, a son of Northern Light. He is a Strawberry-bred youngster, and should prove a profitable sire. Among the females are about a dozen heifers, a nice, thick, even lot. The breeding cows are a very larger, well-built lot, carrying an abundance of flesh, many of them being heavy milkers. Anything in the herd will be priced, and will be sold for what they are worth. The Shropshires are mostly Mansell-bred, covered from their nose to their feet. This year's lambs are the get of Miller's 2099, sired by a Mansell-bred ram, and out of a Cooper-bred ewe. For sale there are seven ram lambs and a few ewes and ewe lambs. In Clydesdales there are for sale a pair of mares: Bessie 6977, a bay five-year-old, got by Imp. Brown James, dam Nell 2526, by Imp. Sir Walter, is a big, well-put-up mare, and safe in foal; and Fanny Harmony 7597, by Imp. Harmony, dam Dolly, by Imp. Blamefield Stamp. She is a black two-year-old, the winner of several first prizes, full of quality, and a good one. Write the Bell Bros., to Bradford P. O.

Trumans' Champion Stud

We are the oldest and largest importers of strictly first-class

Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

IN AMERICA.

Our record at the last four International Exhibitions, and at the World's Fair, St. Louis, has no equal. No firm ever made such a clean sweep as we did at St. Louis, viz.: **\$2,871** in cash, **\$600** in gold medals, and **5 diplomas.**

We will sell you a Draft or Coach Stallion of first-class quality for less money than you can buy anywhere in Canada. The dealers' profit that other importers pay in England is all saved by us, and this in itself is a good profit to us. Intending purchasers should call at our new Sale Stables at the Western Hotel, see our horses, and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

We guarantee every horse, and insure them against death, from any cause, if desired. Large importations arrived April 9th, July 8th and Sept. 4th, and another due Nov. 3rd. If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity, please write us. Write for new catalogue R.

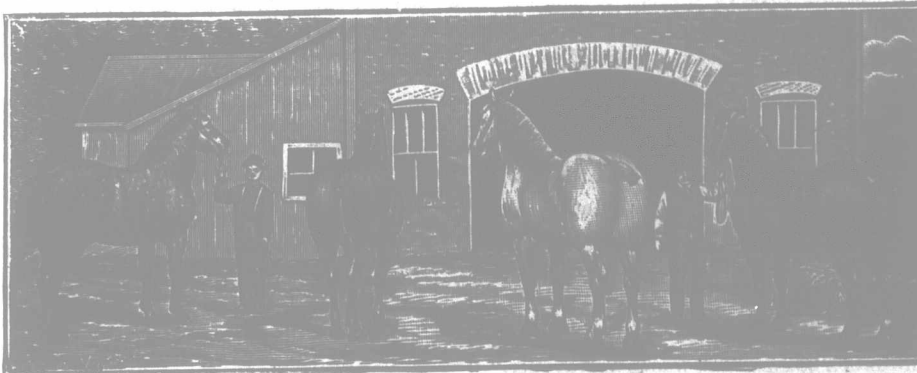
A FEW GOOD RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED.

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Bushnell, Illinois.

Canadian Branch Stables: Western Hotel, London, Ont.

H. W. TRUMAN, Manager.

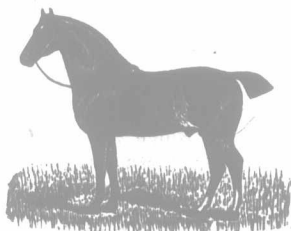


25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1905, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Bealque and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,600 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.

Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 82 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash

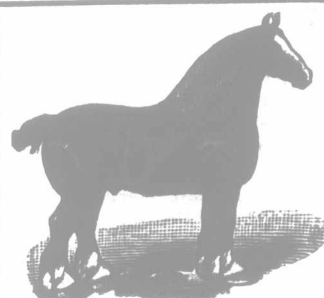
Hackneys and Clydesdales



From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Baron Fashion and Lord Lothian, etc. Inspection invited.

For fuller description and prices write: o

T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.



NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions

Just arrived from Scotland. Selected personally.

A grand lot of stallions and mares, combining size with quality, and the best of breeding.

WRITE US FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.

GRAHAM BROTHERS

"CAIRNBROGIE,"

CLAREMONT

Importers of :: HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

Established for 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 just arrived and on exhibition at Toronto.

A WOMAN'S BACK IS THE MAINSPRING OF HER PHYSICAL SYSTEM.

The Slightest Back-ache, if Neglected, is Liable to Cause Years of Terrible Suffering.

No woman can be strong and healthy unless the kidneys are well, and regular in their action. When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to have filtered out of the blood are left in the system.

The female constitution is naturally more subject to kidney disease than a man's; and what is more, a woman's work is never done—her whole life is one continuous strain.

How many women have you heard say: "My, how my back aches!" Do you know that backache is one of the first signs of kidney trouble? It is, and should be attended to immediately. Other symptoms are frequent thirst, scanty, thick, cloudy or highly colored urine, burning sensation when urinating, frequent urination, puffing under the eyes, swelling of the feet and ankles, floating specks before the eyes, etc.

These symptoms if not taken in time and cured at once, will cause years of terrible kidney suffering. All these symptoms, and in fact, these diseases may be cured by the use of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

They act directly on the kidneys, and make them strong and healthy.

Mrs. Mary Galley, Auburn, N.S., writes: "For over four months I was troubled with a lame back and was unable to turn in bed without help. I was induced by a friend to try Doan's Kidney Pills. After using two-thirds of a box my back was as well as ever."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

NEW IMPORTATION

I have landed one of the best importations of

CLYDESDALES, SHIRES and HACKNEY STALLIONS,

males and fillies ever landed in America. They are got by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Up-to-Time, Marcellus, Pride of Blacon and others, Scotland's greatest sires. Mares and fillies all bred in Scotland to the best.

Have size and quantity, and I am offering these at just one half less than other importers are asking for theirs. For full particulars write

DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ontario.

British Columbia Farms.

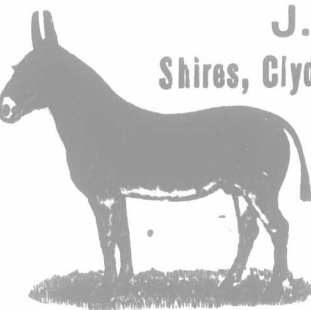
We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent Islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

The Settlers' Association,

322 Cambie St., P. O. Box 329 Vancouver, B. C.

Sheep and Hog Labels. Hog labels, with initials and Nos., \$1.75 per 100, postpaid. Suitable for sheep also. Write for sample and circular. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper



J. B. HOGATE'S

Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.

My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and fillies, Clyde stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions and Spanish Jacks, many of them prizewinners in England, Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we ever imported, combining size and quality.

Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.

GOSSIP.

THE GUELPH SHORTHORN SALE.

The contribution of Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, of Moffat, Ont., to the joint sale of Shorthorns to be held in the Western Hotel stables, Guelph, Dec. 13th, includes the following richly-bred animals: Lot 21, Mina (imp.), a thick roan, with good spring of rib and grand front end, has been shown several times, winning several first prizes at local fairs, was second at Guelph Central Fair this fall (to the Messrs. Amos' own show cow, Imp. Martha 4th). She is a daughter of the richly-bred Orange Blossom bull, British Prince (74135), and has a nice red bull calf at foot, by Imp. Old Lancaster =50068=, first-prize two-year-old and grand champion bull at Toronto this year. Clementina Bud, a richly-bred Campbell Clementina heifer, possessing a very strong back, with a fine head and horn, was first-prize yearling heifer at several fairs this fall. Cecelia Ray, a fine dark roan of the Cruickshank Cecelia family, stood second at the fairs this fall, as a yearling, to Clementina Bud, both heifers being bred to Imp. Old Lancaster. Maria 14th is a thick, red daughter of Imp. Ben Lomond =45159=, and out of Imp. Mabel of Knowhead, by Prince Victor (73320), the sire of Mr. Flatt's renowned champion heifer, Cicely, and she will be bred to Imp. Old Lancaster before sale. Mysie 44th is a Cruickshank Mysie, got by Imp. Ben Lomond, dam Belwood Mysie, by Belwood Boy =2834=, tracing to Imp. Mysie 37th, by Senator, a cow imported from the herd of the late Amos Cruickshank. Rosebud 15th, a Campbell Rosebud, by Imp. Ben Lomond =45159=, has McTurk =21324=, a son of Imp. Indian Chief (57435), and Prince Royal (imp.) (56349), and others of equal merit down her pedigree. Bridesmaid, a daughter of the grand champion, Old Lancaster (imp.), and Rosebud 15th were first and second prize heifer calves, wherever shown this fall. Jealous Hero =55589=, a son of the 1903 junior champion bull at Toronto, Clipper Hero =44785=, who was a son of Imp. Collynie Archer (58860), a Duthie-bred bull, is out of Rose of Towie, by Red Light (imp.) (75384), grandam Rose of Towie (imp.), by New Year's Gift (76176), making his breeding all that could be desired. He won several first prizes as a yearling this fall, and is a bull that would have been fit company for Toronto winners. The Amos contribution to this sale will be found to be up to any of their contributions to Hamilton sales, both individually and in breeding. This will be a good opportunity for parties desirous of purchasing good Scotch Shorthorns with calves at foot by the best Scotch bulls, or young heifers bred to good bulls, at their own prices.

WM. WILLIS & SON'S JERSEYS AND COTSWOLDS.

A visit to Pine Ridge Farm, four miles south-west of the town of Newmarket, Ontario, will convince the most skeptical that Wm. Willis & Son's Jerseys come very near holding the enviable position of being the banner Jersey herd of Canada. Representatives of this herd have, time and again, in strongest kind of competition at the leading Canadian shows, carried off the coveted red. Their milk and butter records are equal to that of any other herd in the Dominion, while their size, individuality and uniformity of type is superior to most. The stock bull, Earl of Dentonia, has developed into an exceptionally fine animal, and is proving a grand stock-getter. Mr. Willis reports enquiry for Jerseys the best he has ever experienced, and sales eminently satisfactory. He has still for sale one yearling bull, out of Dottie of Pine Ridge, second-prize two-year-old heifer at Toronto. This young bull has a form hard to fault, and will certainly make a

winner, besides being bred on producing lines. There are also a few young females that can be spared. The Cotswolds have held their own and generally a little more at a number of local shows, for many years. Their quality, covering and type is perfect. So great is the demand for Cotswolds, there are no rams left, but a few ewes can still be spared. Write Messrs. Willis & Son, to Newmarket P. O., Ont., or call and see them.

HOGATE'S SHIRES AND HACKNEYS.

Mr. J. B. Hogate, late of Sarnia, now of Weston, Ont., near Toronto, is one of the oldest as well as one of the most successful importers of horses in Canada. His experience is life-long, and to him, perhaps, as much as any other one man, is due the credit for the high standard of excellence to which Canadian draft horses have attained. It is doubtful if any other man has imported more high-class stallions, notably Shires, than Mr. Hogate, and his latest importation of Shires (stallions and fillies), Percherons, Hackneys and Spanish Jacks is not only the largest importation (about 45 head), but decidedly the best he ever made. The Shires represent very strongly the blood of Harold and Gunthorpe Advance, a pair of Shire sires that stand pre-eminently as England's most illustrious and potent sires, horses whose get have won seven-tenths of the money at the leading shows for some years. All told, there are nine Shire stallions, three Clyde stallions, eight Percheron stallions, eight Hackney stallions, thirteen Shire fillies, one Clyde filly, and six Spanish Jacks, among them being a number of prizewinners. They combine size, quality, style and action, have grand feet and ankles, and a superb quality of bone. In fact, we are convinced that people, having a prejudice against this great English draft breed, would certainly undergo a change of mind if they had a look over this splendid lot. They are all young, and although at the time of our visit they had scarcely got off their sea legs, they showed phenomenal action. One bay three-year-old stallion is, without doubt, the best all-around Shire ever, to our knowledge, imported. He will make a 2,500-lb. horse, is choke-full of quality, acts remarkably well, and is certainly the most powerfully-built horse we ever looked at. Individual mention of each horse is out of the question, but there are several that, to our way of thinking, have never been duplicated on this side of the water. The fillies, too, were selected on account of their superior individuality, are very large, with heavy bone and splendid ankles, and are just the kind to improve our Canadian drafters. Intending purchasers will find in this lot something that is sure to suit, but an early selection is always desirable. The Percherons were a revelation to the writer: very large, having clean, flat bone, splendid feet and ankles, combined with almost Hackney action. Surely the day is not far distant when the Percheron will hold a warm place in the heart of Canadians as a typical draft horse. In this lot are several that were prizewinners in France, big, stylish fellows, standing on faultless legs and feet, with style and action galore. The section of country that is lucky enough to get their services is to be envied, and will certainly be a stamping-ground for horse buyers at no distant day. In Hackneys, the same high order prevails, carrying the blood of England's most noted sires, with faultless forms and superb action, and style to spare. Hogate's stable at Weston is certainly Canada's headquarters for this great harness breed, where eight royally-bred aristocrats delight the onlooker. Then, again, we must not forget the Spanish Jacks, six of them imported directly from Spain at a big cost. Spanish Jacks are the largest and most docile in the world, very many of them being sixteen hands high, and built in proportion. This lot are as good as the country produces, big, smooth fellows, all two years old, the kind that produce the big, useful mules. Mr. Hogate will always be found at the stable at Weston, which is reached by both the G. T. R. and C. P. R., from north and south, also is connected by electric street cars from Toronto. He will be pleased at all times to welcome visitors, show them through the stables, and give any desired information.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Tuttle's Elixir
cures lameness, splint, curb, thrush, colic, founder, distemper, etc. Standing offer, good everywhere: \$100. for a failure where we say it will cure. "Extraordinary Experience" rec. 100 pages, the perfect horse doctor. Write for a copy.
Tuttle's Elixir Co., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Lynan Knox Sons, Montreal and Toronto.
Lynan Sons & Co., Montreal.

ABSORBINE
REMOVES
RURAL ENLARGEMENTS, THICKENED TISSUES, INFILTRATED PARTS, and any PUFF OR SWELLING, CURES LAMENESS, ALLAYS PAIN
without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-B free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for marking \$1.00
Bottle. Cures Synovitis, Weeping Sides, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits. Allays Pain. Book free. Manufactured only by
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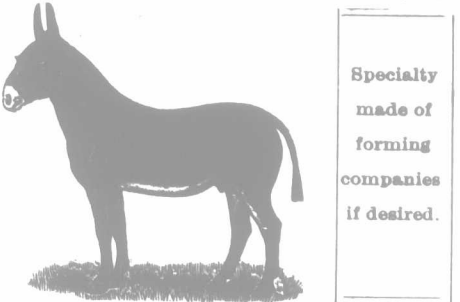
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

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.

Shires, Percherons, Clydes, and SPANISH-BRED JACKS for Sale.



W. R. GRAHAM, Box 33, Kincardine, Ont.

Rosedale Stock Farm—Clydes and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep. Choice young stock for sale at all times. For particulars write
J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

Telephone at house and farm. Ten miles west of Toronto, on G.T.R., C.P.R. and Electric Ry.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

41 prizes won at World's Fair at St. Louis, 11 firsts, 5 champions. Will now offer my entire flock of rams and ewes at prices according to quality.

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.


Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull, by imp. sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to
W. D. PUGH, Claremont, Ont.

DEATH TO HEAVES
Guaranteed
NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid.
The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it, or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

THOS. MERCER, Box Markdale, Ont.

Breeder and Importer of
CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS.
Car lots a specialty.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



RY ONE MAN with the **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE**. It saws down trees. Saws any kind of timber on any ground. One man can saw more with it than 2 in any other way. Man'd at Essex Center, Ontario. No duty to pay. Write Main Office for illustrated catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS, and testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency. Address **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO.**, 155-164 E. Harrison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES


The most successful money making machines ever made. Also machines for boring wells with augers by horse power. Write us if you mean business.

Loomis Machine Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

Broxwood Herefords

Young bulls for sale from 6 to 18 months old, all from imported sire and dams. prizewinning stock at Royal and leading English shows.

R. J. Penhall, Nober P. O., Ont.
THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS



Imp. Onward in service. Six choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 4 2-year-olds, all of the blocky, heavy type, at prices that will move them. We can yet spare some cows and heifers.

O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont.
Hiderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T. R.

HEREFORD CATTLE

FOR SALE.

A number of nice young bulls, from 6 to 24 months old, low-down, beefy fellows. At rock-bottom prices.

W. B. BENNETT,
Box 428, Chatham, Ont.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers 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, beefy lot. If you want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you.

J. A. LOYERER Coldwater P.O. and Sta.,
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE

One year-old bull, two bull calves and females of all ages, by imported bull. Drumbo Station.

WALTER HALL, o Washington, Ont.

Two correspondents wrote to a country editor to know respectively, "the best way of assisting twins through the teething period," and "how to rid an orchard of grasshoppers." The editor answered both questions faithfully, but unfortunately got the initials mixed, so that the fond father of the teething twins was thunderstruck by the following advice:

"If you are unfortunate enough to be plagued by these unwelcome little pests, the quickest means of settling them is to cover them with straw and set the straw on fire." While the man who was bothered with grasshoppers was equally amazed to read:

"The best method of treatment is to give them each a warm bath twice a day, and rub their gums with boneset."

IT WAS NOT A FAITH CURE

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Adams' Bright's Disease.

She Did Not Believe in Them, but Today She is Strong and Well.

Collingwood, Ont., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—Mrs. Thos. Adams, who moved here about two years ago from Burk's Falls, is one of the many Canadians who once had Bright's Disease and are now strong and well. Like all the others she was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was eight months an invalid," says Mrs. Adams, "and no one can tell what I suffered. My doctor said I had Bright's Disease and Sciatica, but I got no relief from anything he gave me. At last a friend of my husband induced me to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I had no faith in them, for I thought I never would get better, but after taking three boxes of them I was able to do my work. I have had good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

CLOVER SEED ANALYSIS.

Where would I get a sample of clover seed analyzed, and about what would the charge be?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Send sample to G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa, who will make the test free of charge.

SHEEP PASTURING WITH CATTLE.

Are sheep any injury to cattle pasturing together in same fields, or would cattle do better where there are no sheep?

D. S.

Ans.—From a long experience keeping cattle and sheep on same pastures, we have never noticed any injury to the cattle from their being kept together where the grass is sufficient for both. It is true that sheep bite close, but they prefer the short to the long grass, and will choose the short, leaving the long for the cattle. Sheep will also eat many weeds that cattle will not touch, and thus aid in cleaning the farm and keeping it clean.

WANTS TO BE AN ENGINEER.

Is there any school in Ontario where young men can learn to be railway engine drivers and firemen?

G. G.

Ans.—The only school that turns out qualified engine drivers is the school of Practical Science in Toronto gives a course in general engineering, embracing steam, hydraulic and electric power, which would be useful to a young man who wished to become a driver, but the course is designed for professional engineering rather than qualifying station or local engineers. A driver must begin as a fireman and work up.

A BEEF-RING SHOULD HAVE SECRETARY

We have been running a beef-ring here for twenty-two weeks, kill one head per week. When we settled up, each man received, or paid in his amount. No one knew anything about the books, only the butcher and his brother. Is that the way to run a ring?

INQUIRER.

Ans.—Each ring should have, besides the butcher, a secretary to whom the former should render an account at the end of each season of the weight of each animal killed, and the amount of meat received by each member. The secretary should keep the accounts, which should be open to the inspection of the members.

HOLIDAYS—SALE OF CATTLE.

1. About the holidays, you say a man can take all the statutory holidays; but if he takes them, can he make the farmer pay him for them, that is, if he is hired by the month or year, or a term of months?

2. It has been thought by the most of farmers if one sells a beef animal, or a number of any stock, for a lump sum, if any or all of them die before they are taken away he himself was the one who had to bear the loss. He is not. If, again, he sells by the lump, and the man does not take them at the time set (three days after), he can sell them to whom he wishes, or the deal is off. This was all so ruled at the courts in an Ontario township this month.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes. 2. There is no such hard-and-fast rule of law. The circumstances of each individual case must be considered, and given effect to, in the decision of such case.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY BULLS.

We are trying to reorganize our agricultural society, but find it difficult in this scattered locality. Members persist in selling bull calves to outsiders, and so they cannot be got to join. Is there any law to prevent this? If we pass a law to prevent this, must this law be approved by the Governor-in-Council before we can enforce it?

W. M.

Ans.—There is no law in Nova Scotia to restrain members of agricultural societies from selling pure-bred calves to persons outside the society. As a rule, the members of the agricultural societies do not raise pure-bred stock, they only keep pure-bred bulls, consequently the calves are only grades, which should not be sold for stock-breeding purposes. Suppose it were the case, what objection would there be to a society selling pure-bred bull calves to the general public the

same as individual breeders do. In answer to the next question, we do not think a by-law passed by a society can be enforced without an act of the Legislature.

HEADING BACK A RUBBER PLANT

I have a rubber plant, now five or six years old, and it is nearly ten feet high (straight). I would like to make it branch out from sides and not grow higher. Some say to cut the top, but I do not know how to treat it when I cut it. Is this the season to treat it, as it has stopped growing?

S. I. D.
Newfoundland.

Ans.—The way to make a rubber plant, or, in fact, any tree, form a head is to cut back the central stem at whatever height it is desired the head should be formed. The heading back of the stem causes the development of the lateral buds. Usually three or four of those near the top develop into branches, and if one or all of these in turn make too much growth, they should be headed back to cause a second branching. The time for heading back depends largely upon the kind of tree or plant. In the case of the rubber plant and trees generally, it is best to do it when they are dormant. Greenhouse plants may be headed back by pinching out the terminal buds, although they may be in full-growth. If you wish to propagate another rubber plant from your old one, you might do so by cutting the top nearly off, leaving only a small connection between it and the part below; then wrap tightly around the wound a four or five inch bundle of sphagnum or peat moss. If this is kept moist, roots will be thrown out in it, so that the top can be separated from the parent plant and potted into a pot by itself. In this way you might head back your old plant, and also make use of the top in forming a new plant.

H. L. HUTT,
Ontario Agricultural College.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM POTATO YIELDS.

I read in your paper a report of some experiments with potatoes at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Could you tell me how they get four hundred (and over) bushels to the acre? What kind of soil, and how did they treat it? It seems impossible to me. Two hundred is about our limit.

E. F.
Toronto, Ont.

Ans.—In considering the yields per acre of potatoes obtained at the Central Experimental Farm, it should be understood that the plots in which these potatoes are grown are small, and such high yields would not be obtained from a large area, unless the same care were taken as with the plots and the conditions of soil were as uniform as in the small plots. In our reports, we usually mention that it is at the rate of so many bushels per acre, not the actual yield of so many bushels per acre, which is obtained here. Briefly stated, our method of culture is as follows: The soil is a good sandy loam, which has usually been heavily manured for a preceding crop. It is plowed in the fall and spring, and disk harrowed once or twice, and brought into still better condition with the smoothing harrow. Drills are opened 30 inches apart, and about 4 inches deep, with a double-mouldboard plow. The sets, which contain at least three eyes and a good amount of flesh, are planted by hand, usually between 22nd and 26th of May. The drills are covered with a hoe to ensure greater uniformity. The soil is harrowed before the potatoes are up in order to kill weeds, and is kept thoroughly cultivated between the rows as long as possible. The plants are kept thoroughly sprayed with Paris green and Bordeaux mixture to prevent injury from potato beetle and blight. I may say that I consider our large yields are accounted for by the fact that our soil is an almost ideal one for potatoes. Good sets are used, thorough cultivation is given, and spraying is well attended to.

W. T. MACOUN,
Horticulturist.

Messrs. Hamilton & Hawthorne, the well-known importers of Percheron, Hackney and French Coach stallions, of Simcoe, Ont., have lately opened a branch stable at Belleville, Ont., where a full stock of their various breeds of horses will always be kept on hand. Mr. Hamilton will personally be in charge, and will be pleased at all times to show visitors through the barns. They report sales as exceedingly satisfactory.

Torpid Liver Cause of Fevers

THE SUREST WAY TO PREVENT DISEASE IS TO KEEP THE LIVER ACTIVE WITH

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Too frequently an external cause for fever is looked for, when the real source of trouble is from within the body itself. To begin with, the liver becomes torpid, sluggish and inactive, and poisonous bile is left in the blood to corrupt the whole system. The result is the overworking of the kidneys and the clogging up of the organs of excretion. Food which should be digested is left to ferment and decay in the intestines, and inflammations and fever are set up. In such a condition the body is a regular hotbed of disease, and is most susceptible to any ailment of an infectious or contagious nature. The best insurance against disease is the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to keep the liver active. This great medicine has a direct and specific action on the liver, and is wonderfully prompt and effective in awakening and invigorating this important filtering organ. A healthy liver means pure blood, good digestion and the proper working of the bowels. A healthy liver ensures the onward passage of the food through the intestines and excretory organs, and so removes all chance of poisonous waste matter remaining in the body to produce pain, suffering and disease. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ONTARIO'S LARGEST AND FINEST HERD OF HEREFORDS.—We sell our beauties to breeders all over Canada, because we sell our stock at much below their value. Come with the rest and get some of the bargains in 25 bulls a year old and over, 25 heifers and 30 cows, or write to have us save you some. (Farm inside the corporation of the town.) **A. S. HUNTER,** Durham, Ont.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

Fit for service; sired by Royal Peter, imp. Grand Champion at Dominion Exhibition this year; also one May and several August calves by a son of imp. Douglassdale and imp. Minnie of Lessnesock, both champions and out of daughters of imp. Daisy and imp. Kirsey.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

HILLYVIEW STOCK FARM
SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and COTSWOLDS

Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows. Apply to **JOHN E. DISNEY & SON,** Greenwood, Ont. STATIONS: Claremont, C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.E.; Brooklyn, G.T.E.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE SHORTHORN BULL

GOLDEN ABEL (imp.) 40282, sired by Golden Fame 78798.

Golden Abel has headed my herd for three years, and is sure and active, and as a sire, the 20-odd youngsters in my stable will vouch for that.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

CLEAR SPRING SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Spicy Broadhooks at the head of herd. Young bulls from 6 to 11 months old, females of all ages. Prices reasonable. Call or write

JAMES BROWN, Thorold.

SHORTHORNS AND DORSETS.

3 bulls, seven to nine months old; also a few ewe lambs and ewes in lamb for sale. Prices reasonable.

R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ont.
Mapleview Farm.

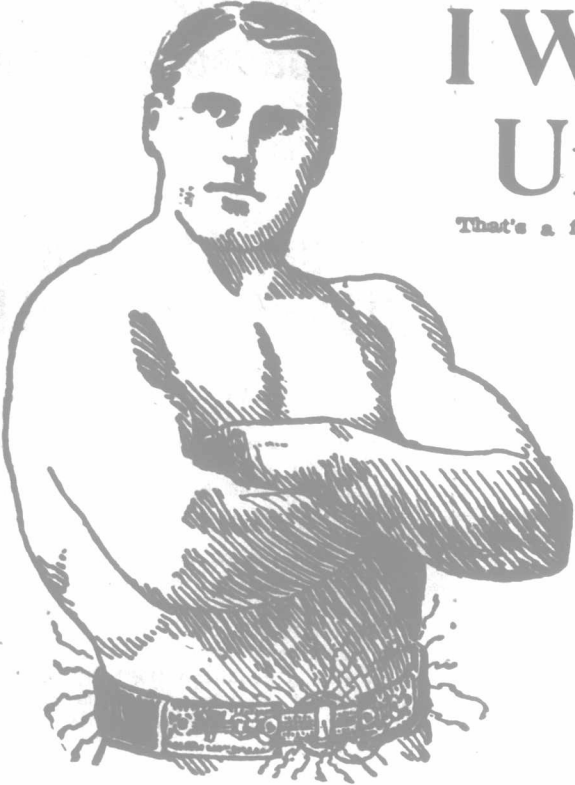
SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.

Seven good young Shorthorn bulls for sale, from 6 to 15 months old; sired by Brave Ythan (imp.), some from imp. dams. Prices right.

JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P.O. and Tel.

THE CEDARS STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Scottish King at head of herd. Some choice young bulls for sale. For prices apply to **O. L. WESTOYER, Luton, Ont.**



I Want No Money Until I Cure You

That's a fair and square proposition — no cure no pay. No man can

make it unless he knows what he can do. I'm no novice in the business of curing men. I've been at the business 14 years, and in that time have learned that Electricity will cure hundreds of cases where nothing else will.

I know what kind of cases I can cure and will not take a case that I can't. When I found that I could feel sure of success in certain cases, I saw then that it was possible to make this proposition — no pay unless I cure you.

There may be some people who would not pay me when I cured them. I can take chances on those, as there are very few men who, when they feel the exhilaration from my belt, will not be glad to pay the small price it costs them.

I cure some men for \$5. My \$5 Belt cured one man of lame back who had not been able to bend over to unlace his shoes for five years.

You pay a doctor a little money every month, and a druggist some more for the stuff he sells you to dope your stomach. It's no fun to look back after you have taken this stuff for years, and are just as bad off as when you started—and your stomach the worse from the poison you have put into it.

me and I'll give you his name, and you can ask him about me.

Now let's get together. If you would like to be a stronger, younger man than you are, come to me. Call and I'll give you all the satisfaction you want. If you can't call, send this coupon and I'll send you, sealed, free,

a book that will tell you how I do these things, and of men who would not sell my Belt now for ten times what they paid for it. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A scientific man noted the world over—Prof. Loeb, of California University—makes the assertion that "Electricity is the basis of human vitality." Coming from him, you believe it. I've been saying that for the past twenty years. Some believed me. Some didn't. I say this now: Electricity is the power that drives every wheel in your body machinery, that enables you to talk, to walk, run, think, eat and everything else you do. To you it's like the steam in an engine. When you have enough you are strong—not enough then you need my belt.

Maybe you believe that—or not. You will some day. Anyhow, I am ready to back up anything I say, and all I ask you to spend is your time. And as you wear my belt while you sleep, I don't use much of that.

Some of the things I can cure are: Debility of any organ of the body, decay of youthful vigor and every evidence of it, weakness of kidneys, stomach, liver, rheumatic pains, poor circulation, constipation and general ill health.

I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. I don't care where you are. Tell

GOSSIP.

Mr. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., writes: "My Shorthorns, though not fitted for show this fall, have gone into winter quarters in excellent shape. My young things off Imp. Joy of Morning are the thickest fleeced, mellowest handling and best backed calves I have ever had, and I have a few good ones to offer, among which is a choice red Cruickshank Missie bull, eleven months old, from a Spicy Robin dam and Joy of Morning. This one would make a good show bull, and should make an impressive sire. I have also to offer some choice Yorkshire sows and hogs from a good imported sow and Imp. Duke of York, the hog used for service and successfully shown by D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove. These are now six months old, ready for breeding, and will be sold cheap to make room."

DUGALD ROSS' CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES.

1905 will certainly mark an epoch in Clydesdale lore as a year that showed a vast improvement in the quality of animals imported. Mr. Dugald Ross, of Streetsville, Ont., has lately returned from Scotland with an importation of 21 head of Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys, among them being seven Clydesdale fillies and one Shire filly; without doubt the best lot of imported fillies we have ever seen together, and they certainly reflect great credit on this young importer's judgment, combining to a marked degree size and quality, coupled with gilt-edged breeding. Many of them are first-prize winners at leading Old Country shows, and will certainly make things interesting for the older importers and breeders of this country. Lady Currie, Vol. 27, is a thick quality yearling, by Baron's Pride, the making of something extra good. Another yearling is a brown, sired by the Highland Society winner, Everlasting, the banner son of Baron's Pride. This filly is the winner of several first prizes, and is a cracker. Minosa, Vol. 28, is a brown two-year-old, by the champion Marcellus, by Hiawatha, a rare good filly, very large and full of quality, and bred to Baron Hood. Milly, Vol. 28, a bay two-year-old, got by Montrave Dauntless, and bred to Pride of Blacon, is a big quality mare, and when in condition will take a heap of beating in the show-ring. Queen of Chapleton, Vol. 28, is another bay two-year-old, got by the celebrated Woodend Gartley. She is a first-prize winner several times, and supposed to be in toat to Baron Hood. Bet of Sandyknowl, Vol. 26, is a bay two-year-old, by Baron Robgill, bred to Up-to-Time. She has the size, quality, action and style that make the winners. Myrtle, Vol. 28, is a brown two-year-old, by Eureka, and bred to Everlasting. We look for great things from this filly, as she has the quality, and will make a ton animal. Black Jewell is a three-year-old Shire filly, got by Tartar 2nd. She is a Royal winner, and won first at several other shows, and is said to be the best Shire filly ever imported to America. She is very large, has clean, flat bone, and is full of quality. She was bred to Harpling Harold. Majesty, Vol. 28, a one-year-old Clyde stallion, got by Majestic, dam by Macgregor, has several first prizes to his credit, and is certainly a very sweet colt. Celtic Tom, Vol. 28, is a black yearling Clyde, got by Up-to-Time, dam by Prince Thomas. This is the making of a very large horse, shows muscular development, has very heavy, flat bone, grand feet and ankles, and moves well. Cathcart (12518), by Pride of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard, is a bay two-year-old, the proud winner of a number of first prizes at leading Old Country shows, and is one of the kind that can win anywhere. King of Shires is a bay yearling Shire, by Tartar 2nd, dam by Cardinal. This colt is also the winner of several first prizes. Taken all through, we very much doubt if a better bunch of colts and fillies were ever imported, and predict for Mr. Ross a successful career as an importer, as he has started right, and this lot shows that his judgment is sound. He has opened a stable at Regina, where a number of others, not mentioned here, were shipped. Anyone wanting something extra good should look after these at once, as the good ones soon go. The farm is only two miles east of the village of Streetsville, on the C. P. R.; 20 miles west of Toronto.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

We are now offering for sale 19 bull calves, 2 yearling bulls and high-class females, all ages, at moderate prices. The herd is headed by the great breeding bull (Imp.) Lord Roseberry.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

Scotch Shorthorns SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

4 yearling bulls. 12 young bulls, 8 to 13 months, all from imp. sires and dams. 30 heifers under 3 years old. 40 breeding ewes, 20 ewe lambs and 30 ram lambs. 3 imp. Yorkshire brood sows. Prices easy for quick sales.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont. Burlington Jct. Sta. Long distance telephone in house.

1864 + HILLHURST FARM + 1905 SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull: Scottish Archer (59893), Missie 134th, by William of Orange. Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr. Butterfly 46th (Sittytton Butterfly).

JAS. A. COCHRANE, o Compton, P. Q.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

Salem P.O. Elora Station, Telephone in house. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.

The great Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beau, imp. (36099), formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Present offerings: two bulls seven months old, and females of different ages. Also for sale, Clydesdale mare and foal.

N. S. ROBERTSON, Arnprior, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings. 29 heifers, calves. 4 bulls, yearlings. 26 bulls, calves. All out of imported sires and dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, Manager. N. GARGILL & SON, Gargill, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto, 1905. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

200 Leicester Sheep for sale. Champion winners all over America. Both sexes. Choice Shorthorn bulls and heifers.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS

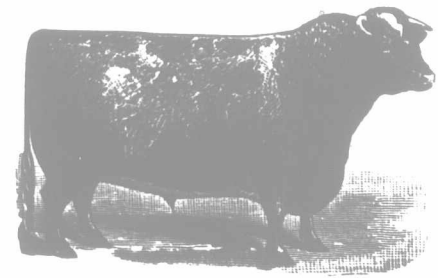
Strathroy, Ont. SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 19 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

MAPLE HILL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS STOCK FARM

of best families. Herd headed by the grandly bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star (4885). A few choice young bulls.

Box 426. WM. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices: 3 high-class imp. bulls. 2 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred. 17 first-class bull calves. Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

MAPLE SHADE

Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep 16 choice young bulls of Cruickshank breeding, from which you can select high-class herd headers. If you wish to see the breeding we shall be pleased to mail a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations Brooklin, G.T.R. Long distance telephone. Myrtle, C.P.R.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th. Herd catalogue on application. Address: C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, Brocklin, Ont.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (7963) -39075; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) -50071; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81778) -45909. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to PETER WHITE, Jr., Pembroke, Ont.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS

Headed by imp. Old Lancaster. Young stock for sale. For particulars, write or come and see. Visitors met at station, Moffat, C. P. R., 1/2 mile, or Guelph, G. T. R., 11 miles. GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat, Ont.

Valley Home Stock Farm

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires For Sale: Six young Shorthorn bulls, some from imp. sires and dams. Also 10 fine Berkshire sows, from 6 to 10 months old, and a fine lot of young boars and sows, from 4 to 10 weeks old, and Shropshire ram lambs. For particulars write S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont. Stations—Streetsville and Meadowvale, C. P. R.; Brampton, G. T. 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.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English flocks. JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont. 40 miles west St. Thomas, on M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry.

CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

Imp. Golden Cross at head of herd. 6 young bulls, three reds and three roans, from six to twelve months old. Parties wishing to visit the herd will be met at Ripley station and returned. R. H. REID, Ripley Sta., G.T.R. Pine River, Ont.

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady Janes and Roses. We have for sale eight bulls, including our stock bull, four yearlings, and the balance calves; also a few one, two and three year-old heifers. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some spring and one-year-old Oxford rams. Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Sta.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Large English Yorkshire Swine.

Herd headed by the Dutch-bred bull (imp.) Fox of Morning, winner of first prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Present offering: young Shorthorns of either sex; also a choice lot of Yorkshires of either sex, six months old, from imp. sire and dam. Prices easy. Elnkham P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Tel.

GOSSIP.

OLD LANCASTER.

The photograph in the "Stock" department of this issue of the imported two-year-old bull, Old Lancaster (imp.), owned by Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., shows that he is a typical Scotch Shorthorn in character, conformation and quality. He is low-set, thick-fleshed, round-ribbed, and of approved breed type. He was bred by Mr. Alex. Crombie, Woodend, Aberdeenshire, imported by W. D. Platt, Hamilton, sired by King Robert (76962), and his dam, Lovely, by Coldstream (60510), a straight Mary Ann of Lancaster in breeding, traces to the great cow of that name in the herd of Amos Cruickshank, and which bred the champion bull, Baron Booth of Lancaster, famous in the history of Shorthorns in America. Lovely, the dam of Old Lancaster, is considered, by leading Canadian importers who have seen her, one of the very best cows of the breed in Scotland, and with such notable Cruickshank bulls as figure on the paternal side of his pedigree, his breeding is of the bluest of the breed. He has been two seasons in service in the herd of Messrs. Amos & Son, and a number of his progeny will be included in the joint sale of a selection of 30 head of Shorthorns from this herd and that of Mr. A. Edward Meyer to be held on December 18th in the City of Guelph during the Provincial Winter Fair, as advertised elsewhere in this issue.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MISREPRESENTATION BY AGENT.

An agent left a cream separator here on trial, and urged a settlement before I could correspond with others, stating that "if I could get as good a separator for less money he would take his back." He claimed he was not selling any for less than \$75, but finally accepted two notes for \$35 each, and drove to a neighboring cheese factory and sold 100, the maker retailing a larger size for \$50. His fellow agents in other places are selling the same machine as mine for \$45. The agent admits his statement before witness, but will not withdraw his notes, nor consider my offer of \$50 cash for the two notes. What method should I pursue, as the first note is almost due? Ont. W. R.

Ans.—We would require to see all the documents you have signed in respect of the matter, including the notes, in order to form an opinion as to your liability. But this is certain, if any steps can be effectively taken in your interest, there should be no further delay whatever on your part; you should see a solicitor at once and leave the matter with him.

SHIRE HORSE, DUNSMORE WILLINGTON BOY.

In your issue of July 20th, 1905, I find the following comment from the pen of "Scotland Yet" on the Shire horses at the Royal: "And the champion mare, the gray two-year-old, Dunsmore Fuchsia 44795, with a Clydesdale strain in her veins through that grand horse, Wellington Boy 13021." I have sent for the pedigree of this horse, and having received same, fail to find the least trace of Clyde blood in his veins. Would you be kind enough to give his pedigree so as to show where it comes in? D. M.

Ans.—I have no doubt Mr. M— sent for the pedigree of this fine horse, and that he has failed to find the Clydesdale strain acknowledged in the Shire Stud-book. That does not prove that it is not there. The strain is that of Clark's Clydesdale, Young Lofty 987, which travelled in Derbyshire for many years as "Tagg's Lofty." He twice gained the Glasgow district premium before going to Derbyshire, and his stock were followed up in that county by the late Mr. Drew and others. The facts concerning his influence in the pedigree of Dunsmore Wellington Boy have all been published to the world in one of Vinton's handbooks (and have never been called in question that I know of), by Mr. W. R. Trotter, North Acomb, Stocksfield-on-Tyne, by whom Dunsmore Wellington Boy was first purchased, and by whom he was sold to Sir Philip A. Muntz, M. P., Dunsmore. I refer Mr. M— to Mr. Trotter for full particulars.

SCOTLAND YET.

Veterinary.

UNTHRIFTY MARE.

Mare is out of condition. Her hair is dry, and she stalks in all her legs. She had a foal last spring, but is not in foal now. D. J. F.

Ans.—Give her a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with one dram each nux vomica, gentian and ginger, three times daily. Feed well, and give regular exercise. V.

FARDEL-BOUND.

Cow took sick three weeks ago. She dried up in her milk, and is losing flesh rapidly. Symptoms: Loss of appetite, dullness, cough, dribbling from the mouth, and moaning. F. J. M.

Ans.—She has a form of indigestion called fardel-bound, or impaction of the third stomach. If this is due to disease of the liver, she will not recover. If to the quality of the food, she may. Give her one pound Epsom salts in solution, and follow up with a pint of raw linseed oil daily, until she purges freely. In the meantime give two drams nux vomica three times daily. If she will not eat anything, drench her several times daily with a couple of quarts of boiled flaxseed. V.

RINGBONE.

Colt has ringbone. Would prefer a treatment that does not remove the hair. A. H. H.

Ans.—We know of only three ways to be recommended for treating ringbone. One is blistering, advice concerning which appeared in an article in our "Horse" department, Nov. 16th. If blistering fails, firing may be done by a competent veterinarian. If this fails, neurotomy (removal of the nerves supplying the limb in the region of the ringbone) may be performed by a veterinarian as a last resort.

STERILE MARE.

I have a six-year-old Clydesdale mare that never had a foal. Last season I bred her regularly to a stallion during May and June, and she did not conceive. I have since heard that the stallion is impotent. In October, I bred her to another stallion, but she is not in foal. The periods of oestrus sometimes last two weeks. J. C.

Ans.—There are many causes of sterility that cannot be removed. The fact that oestrus lasts so long with yours indicates disease of the ovaries, and if this exists it is not probable she will breed, but the trouble may get better before another year, and if so, she may conceive. The trouble may be closure of the os uteri (the entrance to the womb). The next time she shows oestrus, take her to your veterinarian and have him examine her, and if this is the trouble he will dilate it. Breed her in about one or two hours after the operation. Some grooms can operate, but no person without experience should attempt to operate on a valuable mare. V.

UNTHRIFTY HORSE, ETC.

1. Horse fed on good hay and three gallons of oats daily is not doing well. His hair stands, and his urine is scanty and high-colored.

2. Horse is so high-spirited and frets so much I cannot feed grain to fatten him. What should I feed him? J. M.

Ans.—1. Feed bran only for twelve hours, then give him a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences; then feed hay and a little grain. Then take three ounces each of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, and six ounces nitrate of potash; mix, and make into twenty-four powders, and give him one every night and morning. Feed as you have been doing, and give, in addition, a carrot or two daily and a feed of bran twice weekly, and give regular exercise.

2. Horses of this description must be very gently used. Feed as you do now, and use him very carefully. There is no particular kind of food that will alter a horse's temperament. V.

Mr. J. B. Hogate, of Weston, has lately sold to Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, of the same place, the high-class Shire filly, Rose, Vol. 27, sired by the great Shire sire, Gunthorpe Advance, dam Lady Jewell (42444), by Vulcan 7th. This filly, a brown two-year-old, safe in foal, is one of Mr. Hogate's latest importations, and combines size and quality to a marked degree.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Eight newly-imported bulls, right for quality, color and breeding. Six home-bred bulls, mostly from imported cows, sired by imp. Bapton Chancellor, by Silver Plate. Imported Cows and Heifers in calf or with calves at foot, of the best breeding, at easy prices. Also Yorkshires, all ages, for sale.

H. J. DAVIS,

Importer and Breeder of Yorkshires and Shorthorns, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, write to W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Choice yearling heifers, Straight Scotch. Two bull calves at easy prices. HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Beechridge Herd of SHORTHORNS

I am offering the grand stock bull Scottish Hero (imp.) -38106, also four young bulls got by him and out of imp. dams. Prices very moderate. JAS. A. ORERAR, Shakespeare P. O. and Station.

FOR SALE 6 Scotch-bred Bulls

from 8 to 90 months; 10 cows and heifers to calve soon; also heifers of breeding age. Prizewinning stock at lowest prices. DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM. For sale: 4 Shorthorn Bulls, including Gold Mine (imp. in dam), also some choice young females. Stations: Cooks-ville and Streetsville, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R. Peel Co. F. A. Gardner, Britannia, Ont.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM Offers Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls, cows and heifers, 50 Shropshire rams and ewes, and Berkshire pigs, from imp. dams and sires, not skin. A bargain for quick sale. D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

Am offering some Shorthorn Cows with calves extra good young imp. sires. Also Clydesdale Mares, as good as the best. Come and see them, or write to J. A. LATTIMER, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, Stamford, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing; 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. James Bowes, Strathairn P. O., near Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Scottish Baron -40491 - (imp. in dam). Also several young bulls and heifers. H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations: Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorn -Herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Eight grand young bulls by Prince Misty -37854. Prices reasonable. Londesboro Sta. and P.O.

Willow Bank Stock Farm | Established 1855 Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Imp. Rosicrucian of Dalmeny -45290 - at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

Shorthorn Bull -Provost -37865 - 4 years old, in prime condition, sure and active; a grand stock bull. Write or call on RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm. Harriston, Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS. Imp. Bapton Chancellor -40350 - (78286) heads the herd. We have for sale a choice lot of young bulls of the very best breeding and prices right. Inspection and correspondence invited. Address: KYLE BROS., Afr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.



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STEVENS

FIREARM

The "Little Krag," \$5, is a little brother to the one our soldiers use.

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Scotch Shorthorns

TWO CHOICE YOUNG BULLS

1 yr old, one of them sired by Famous Pride, imp., for sale reasonable. Come and see them or write to

W. J. Shean & Co.
Owen Sound, Ont.

Rosevale Stock Farm, o

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.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Spicy King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonable. For prices, etc., apply to o

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

RYEBROOK Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

Young stock of either sex by imp. sire at reasonable prices. For particulars address

DONALD McQUEEN, Landerkin P.O.
Mount Forest Sta. and Telegraph. o

HURON HERD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

The great stock bull, imp. Broadhocks Golden Fame, at head of herd. Young bulls and females at low prices.

A. H. JACOBS, - Blyth, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. For particulars write to

John Elder, Hensall Sta. & P.O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to o

CHAS. E. PORTER,
Tottenham Sta., G.T.R., Lloydtown, Ont.

Shortorns, Leicesters and Berkshires

1 yearling bull, bull calves, heifers, all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters. For particulars address

E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P.O.
Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R. o

Shortorns and Yorkshires

A few good pigs, either sex, from imp. sire and dam. Also a few young Shortorns, at reasonable prices.

W. J. MITTON, Thamesville Sta. & P.O.
Maple Park Farm.

Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset SHEEP FOR SALE.

At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford ram lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged ram. Tamworths, both sexes.

J. A. Richardson, South March P.O. and Stn.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

We have for immediate sale several young bulls and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.

G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and Stn.

Bargains SHORTHORNS, either sex, from 7 in to 9 months old for next month.

Wm. E. Hermiston, Brickley P.O., Ont.
Hastings Station.

FOR SALE—One thoroughbred young Holstein bull; 2 Holstein bull calves; 2 Dutch heifer calves. All nicely marked. Some very fine thoroughbred Jersey yearling heifer calves. Cows of either breed for sale, at all times. Apply J. W. Robertson, Vanklor, Ont.

Prince Edward Island.

November half gone, and still we have had very little frost, and little or no rain till the last day or two. Springs and wells are as low as ever known here. If winter should set in before we have heavy rain, it will be difficult to get water for stock in some parts.

Shipping has been pretty brisk this fall, and large lots of oats and potatoes have found a market in the neighboring provinces. Oats has rated at about a cent a pound, and potatoes, 18c. to 20c. per bushel. This is a very small price for potatoes, but as they are a perishable article, farmers are inclined to sell most of the crop in the fall.

Horses are in good demand at from \$100 to \$150 for good drivers or serviceable workers. Horse-raising has been increasing here during the last few years, and a far better class is being bred than formerly. Heavy horses are the most profitable stock for the ordinary farmer to breed, as size and soundness is principally what is wanted in them, but it requires much more skill and horse sense to breed and develop drivers with the style and action that the market demands. The automobile is not much in evidence here yet. I believe there is only one in use on the Island. We may be slow on the automobile and other fads, but there is no province in Canada that raises nearly so many horses per acre as P. E. Islanders do.

During this season, about 9,000 lambs have been exported, mostly to the U. S. They would average, in price, about \$4 each. Some eight or ten years ago, the number exported was far in excess of this, but the price was only half as much per head. The export of live geese has been about 9,000, and the price has been about \$1.25 ea h. The above products might be profitably increased to a very great extent without interfering with other lines of farming. Very many of our geese find a market in a dressed state during the month of December, when there is also large shipments of turkeys and chickens. Sheep and poultry have been the most profitable animals on the farm during the past season.

Winter dairying is being carried on to some extent since November 1st, when the cheese season closed. The high price for cheese this year and the abundance of fodder for cattle will cause considerable expansion in our dairy business next year. Last winter, many dairy cows were sacrificed on account of the short crop, but they are being replaced again. Hogs are scarce this fall, but the price is good, about \$7.50 per cwt., dressed. The price will likely drop a little lower, as three-quarters of the hogs fed here are marketed in November and December.

Judging classes are to be held in Charlottetown about the middle of December. The stock-judging will be conducted in a building on the exhibition grounds. At the same date, a Convention of Farmers' Institutes will be held, when questions of great importance in Institute matters will be discussed by some of our leading agriculturists. On the 19th and 20th, the P. E. Island Fruit-growers will hold their annual meeting also in Charlottetown, and in connection there will be a large display of fruit. This meeting will be held in the hall in the new marketplace, which is an ideal place for the meeting and exhibit. These meetings, together with the Maritime Winter Fair, which takes place at Amherst, the 4th and 5th of December, will make that month a busy one for many of our farmers and stockmen.

Nov. 17th. WALTER SIMPSON.

AN UNUSUAL BREED.

A notable characteristic of the Holstein-Friesians is their wide distribution and adaptability to various climatic conditions. They were brought to their present high standard on the rich pastures of the Netherlands, but they lose nothing by removal to the Western world. On the grassy hillsides of New England, New York, and Ohio, the prairies of the Mississippi valley, the level valleys of Minnesota and North Dakota, the high level lands of Montana, as well as in California and Texas, they are dominant. In fact, they compete triumphantly with the other breeds, and in Mexico the Holstein-Friesian largely derives its milk

supply from Holstein-Friesian cows kept in the vicinity.

In Europe the breed has been the source from which many others have sprung; each modified by its environments, but all retaining the leading qualities of the original. It is generally conceded that black and white cattle of Brittany were originally derived from Friesian stock. Kept on rather scanty rations in that wind-swept region, they have diminished in size, but still possess the true dairy type and are deep milkers. A herdbook of the race has been maintained for many years.

In the "Little Land of Appenzell," Switzerland, is a favorite dairy breed of picturesque black and white belted cattle, which are believed to be closely allied to the Holstein-Friesians, so closely do they resemble them in leading features. There is a tradition that the stock from which they descend was imported ages ago from the Netherlands.

All along the southern shores of the Baltic are black and white cattle of superior dairy qualities. Many of them are pure-bred Friesians, with carefully-preserved pedigrees. Others are offshoots from the same stock, resembling closely, but without authentic pedigree records. But wherever found they are commonly the best cattle of their respective localities.

The Holstein-Friesian blood is strong, and not only remains unimpaired in all situations, but improves all other with which it is mingled.—George A. Martin.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

RIB GRASS.


I got some kind of a weed in some grass seed which I bought last spring; am sending a sample of seed and plant. What is it? Does it come to seed before haying? Is it hard to get out of the land?

ANS.—The plant is rib grass or black plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, L.), a perennial or biennial, with a short, thick root-stock, and is rather a troublesome weed. The seeds occur commonly in clover and grass seeds. An average plant produces 1,200 seeds, which are distinguished by being about 1-12 of an inch long, brown and shiny with a groove on one side, in the center of which there is a black spot. The opposite side is rounded, as are also the ends. The time of flowering is June to September. If the plants are not numerous, cut below the crown with a spud. If they are, plow after haying or harvest, cultivate thoroughly, and follow next year with a hoed crop. Care in purchase of grass seeds, a short rotation bringing in a hoed crop, and thorough cultural methods, are the chief precautions necessary in combating this and most other weeds.

FARM POWER.

What power would you recommend to pump water into the house and barn, grind grain, saw wood, cut roots, and, perhaps, attach to cream separator? Have good breezy elevation for windmill, but favor tread-power, except in summer. Any suggestions as to size of power mill, grinder, or about gasoline engine, will be gratefully received. Am feeding about six cows, few young cattle, and thirty hogs a year.

ANS.—From our observation and experience, we do not hesitate to recommend the windmill as a cheap and efficient farm power for all purposes named, except running the separator, but for that it is not sufficiently steady, and the wind is not always reliable at separating time. A 14-ft. windmill would be ample for the other processes. If the well were conveniently located, and not over 20 or 25 ft. deep, a gasoline engine of, perhaps, six horse-power would do the work desired, including the separator running, but it might not be possible to do the pumping with it, and in that event a small pumping windmill would be required also, and you would also need it in case of using a treadmill for the other work. The latter is very commonly used to run separators. By communicating with any of the firms advertising these three forms of power in the "Farmer's Advocate," you will receive information as to cost, etc.




Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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You need a

HOLSTEIN BULL

to head your herd, sired by such noted sires as

Piebe De Kol, whose dam and sire's dam records average 619.2 lbs. milk, 27.31 lbs. butter in 7 days, or "Duchess Aaggie De Kol Beryl Wayne," grandson of the famous "Beryl Wayne," 92 lbs. milk in one day, 27.87 lbs. butter in 7 days, 17,175 lbs. milk in 104 months. We have 12 imported and home-bred bulls to offer of such breeding; also heifers and young cows. Just imported, 36 head in the past six months. 73 head from which to select. It will be to your interest to enquire before buying elsewhere.

H. E. GEORGE,
Seven miles from Ingersoll, Crampton, Ont.

ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

are the greatest of the breed individually, and backed by great records, viz.:

Brookbank Butter Baron, dam and sire's dam average 22 lbs. butter in 7 days, 4.5 per cent. fat. First-prize bull at Ottawa and Toronto, 1905.

Prince Posch Calamity, dam and sire's dam average 25.1 lbs. butter in 7 days, 36 lbs. milk in one day, 3.6 per cent. fat. Also a prizewinner at Toronto and Ottawa.

Wopke Posma, imported in dam from Holland. Sire Wopke, his dam Boss, greatest cow in Holland. Record: 17,160 lbs. milk in 336 days, 734 lbs. butter, 3.97 per cent. fat.

You don't draw a blank in purchasing a bull from such sires and such dams as are kept at Annandale Stock Farm, **Tilsenburg, Ont.**

GEO. RICE, Prop.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

30 head to select from. Six young bulls, from 4 to 7 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON,
Caledonia, - - - - - Ontario.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechtild Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechtild, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aalsje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.
Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Maple Glen Holsteins—Select bull calves from producing dams now for sale. Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland, a cow bred to Canary Mercedes' Son, and one to Mercedes Julier Picterie Paul. Secure the best.

C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Stock for sale, all ages, imported and home-bred.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P.O.
Burgessville or Harley Stations.

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from

L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

Holstein Bulls—Maple Grove still has a few richly-bred bulls of serviceable ages, which are offered at prices that nobody can afford to use a scrub. For particulars address,

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins

Stock for sale, any age, either sex.

BROWN BROS., - Lyn, Ont.

R. Honey, Brickley, offers Holstein bull calves of the richest quality at reduced rates for the next two months; also Yorkshires of both sexes.

High-class Registered Holsteins. Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to

THOS. CARLAW & SON,
Campbell Stn. o Warkworth P.O.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotawolds and Tamworths.

Present offering: Some choice heifer calves; young heifers fit for service; young sows ready to breed; and younger ones at reasonable prices. o

R. O. MORROW, Hilton P.O., Brighton Tel. & Stn.

GOSSIP.

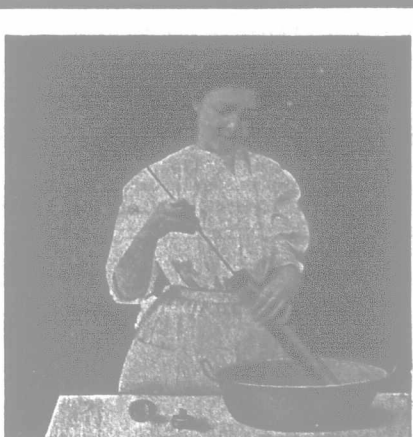
JOHN LEE & SONS' SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Forty miles west of St. Thomas, on the Michigan Central and Pere Marquet's railways, is situated the village of Highgate, and less than half a mile from the station is the farm of Messrs. Jno. Lee & Sons, breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep. The herd of Shorthorns was founded in 1885 by the purchase of three females from the herd of the late Mr. W. B. Watt, one sired by the grand old champion, Barmpton Hero, another by Abbotsburn (imp.), and out of a Barmpton Hero dam, and the third by the imported Cruickshank bull, Duke of Albany. From time to time since then, a good female has been added as opportunity presented, and the herd now comprises representatives of many of the best Scotch families. The Messrs. Lee have always kept in view as their ideal the low-down, thick, sappy sort, and have been very exacting in the purchase of their herd bulls, consequently their thirty-odd head are as select a lot as can be found on any farm in the Province. The word imported as an affix to a bull's name has been no lever to the Messrs. Lee in the purchase of a stock bull. They have demanded a good pedigree and a bull to suit, and would never discard a first-class Canadian-bred bull with a good sire and a known first-class mother for an imported one not good individually and whose immediate ancestors were not known. They have made it a practice, when they have found a bull to suit, to see that the sire and dam were also right. An instance of this may be seen in the case of their stock bull, Royal Senator, that has recently been sent to the shambles at eleven years old. He traced no less than fifteen times to Champion of England, and was of pure Cruickshank breeding. He was sired by the great old Indian Chief (imp.), and out of that splendid imported cow, Duchess of Gloster 34th, that sold for the second highest price of any female at the dispersion sale of the show and breeding herd of the late Col. Moberly, of Kentucky. The second dam was Duchess of Gloster 21st, the dam of Dunblane, who sired such well-known imported bulls as Vice Consul, Hospodar, and others. We might thus follow back through the whole list of their stock bulls, but suffice it to say that in the purchase of their present stock bull, Ridgewood Marquis, they have not wavered from their well-defined plan of getting a good bull with good immediate ancestors. He is a bull low-down, thick and sappy, wonderfully straight in his lines, a well-developed front end, with great spring of rib, and with such a wealth of flesh on the back as is seldom seen in a bull in the same flesh. He was first in his class at London in 1904, and was also a winner at Toronto the same year. He was bred by Mr. W. D. Flatt, and sired by the imported Marr-bred bull, Spicy Marquis, and is out of the cow, Augusta 3rd, one of Mr. Flatt's show herd in 1902. The first crop of calves by him are just beginning to arrive, and if they develop according to present appearance, the bull will be no disappointment. We have not space to mention the many superior females in the herd, but cannot pass without noticing one or two. Flirt, a five-year-old massive red cow, with excellent back, a good front and a wonderful middle, was first in her class at the Essex and Elgin County fairs, and is a cow any breeder may be proud of. Aberdeen Polly, by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), has just entered her fourth year, and is another top-notch. She has an unbeaten record as a three-year-old this fall. Senator's Roan Mina, by Royal Senator, a yearling, whose photo appeared in our last issue, is good enough for anybody, and with her stable mate, Senator's White Lily, they won first and second prizes wherever shown, both this year and as calves. We have not space for further mention, but will just say the Messrs. Lee had this fall the sweepstakes herd of the three counties, Essex, Kent, and Elgin. The young bulls offered for sale are of the right type—straight, smooth, thick-fleshed, sappy, good-haired fellows. Two of them were first-prize winners at the Essex and Elgin County fairs: the one, sixteen months old, win-

ning as a yearling, the other, ten months old, going to the front in the calf class. As herd headers, these bulls are worthy the attention of buyers. In fact, we may say we do not know of a herd that will stand closer inspection than the herd of the Messrs. Lee, and anyone wishing either a first-class bull or female cannot make a mistake by visiting Highgate. The flock of Lincoln sheep comprises some 25 head of breeding ewes, and a more thick-fleshed, stronger-backed, better-woolled lot, or a flock showing more perfect type of the breed, we believe cannot be found in the Dominion. The Lees have kept good sheep for over forty years, but for many years have given their attention to Lincolns. They have furnished winners for the best shows of the land, and as the "Farmer's Advocate" puts it in the October 19th issue, "The exhibit of Lincoln sheep at Highgate Fair had the Canadian National beaten to a finish," and these were mostly owned by the Messrs. Lee, and were all descended from stock of their breeding. The demand for these sheep has been so keen this fall that everything offered has been sold weeks ago, many of them going to the United States, and the inquiry is still astonishing. Anyone wishing to visit the farm will be met at either the M. C. R. or P. M. stations on giving due notice by card or letter.

Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., report the following recent sales from their herd of Shorthorns: "We had a pleasant visit recently from Messrs. Norton Kenny, of Columbus Grove, and Ed Motter, of Bluffton, Ohio, and before leaving, the former concluded to have shipped to him the yearling bull, Lord Crocus, out of the Duthie-bred cow, Sweet Crocus (imp.), a daughter of the prizewinning bull, Lord of Fame (72906), and sired by the Duthie-bred Missie bull, Lord Mistletoe (imp.). This is a beautifully-turned bull, of excellent quality, good character and flesh, and should make a first-class sire, and a show bull, if given the opportunity. With him, Mr. Kenny took the red-roan heifer, Sappho C, of the Mayflowers family, and sired by the Duthie-bred bull, Merchantman (imp.) (81686). Mr. Motter selected two grand heifers, sired by Baron Beaufort, a bull in use for some time in the herd of the late W. S. Marr, of Uppermill, and imported by Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton. Beaufort Blossom, a magnificent red heifer, very thick, wide, on short legs, is out of Parma Blossom (imp.), a sweet cow and daughter of Scottish Hero (77821), and out of Peach Blossom 2nd, by the Cruickshank-bred bull, Dauntless (54155). Beaufort Tulip, a fine roan thick, short, broad-backed and low-down, of grand feminine character, is out of Ballechin Tulip 2nd, a grand cow, a daughter of the Lovat-bred bull, Macbeth (77149), one of the famous sons of the famous Royal Star (71502). Her dam was Tulip Blossom, by Mutineer (69169), a son of Scottish Archer (59893), granddam Tulip 4th, by Dauntless (54155). C. Hintz & Son, of Fremont, Ohio, came along and purchased the white bull, Augustus, which as his name implies, belongs to the celebrated Augusta family, and as is well known, this family had the reputation of furnishing more Smithfield winners than any other. We predict that this bull will well sustain the reputation of his ancestors. He stands on short legs of the right kind, has a beautiful head and neck, good handler, fine flesh, and well covered, is a grand smooth bull, without lacking size. He was sired by Lavender Star (imp.) (81438), as nearly a pure Cruickshank Lavender as it is possible to get. His tabulated pedigree for five generations shows 31 sires, 27 of which were bred by A. Cruickshank, 2 by Mr. Duthie, and 2 by W. S. Marr. His dam is a typical Scotch cow, Augusta of Auguston, out of Augusta 94, by Waverley (68072), and sired by Clifton (74241), a grandsire of Scottish Archer (59893). We should like very much to have anyone within a reasonable distance call and see these cattle, as we are sure their owners would be pleased to show them, as we know they are the right kind and cannot fail to do good wherever they go."

The twenty-second annual meeting of the members of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association will be held at the Palmer House, corner of State and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, December 20, 1905, at 3 p. m.—Thos. McFarlane, Secretary.



Washed in 1 minute

Count the pieces—notice the difference—and you'll understand why the one who has to do the cleaning prefers the simple Sharples Tubular.

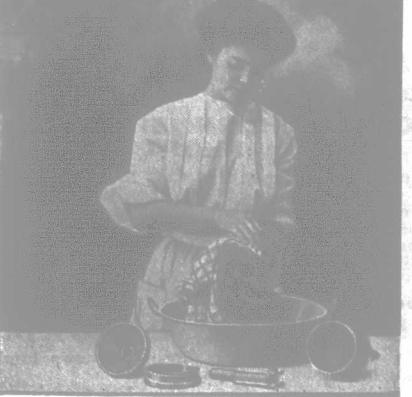
There are other advantages just as much in favor of the Tubular. Write today for catalog V-188—it tells you all about the gain, use, and choice of a separator.

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.

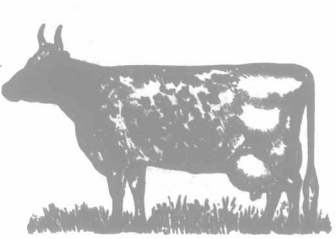
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

A Big Difference

One Minute's Washing as compared to at least fifteen. Wouldn't you like to save at least fourteen minutes twice a day? One minute with a cloth and brush cleans the absolutely simple Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl shown in the upper picture. It takes fifteen minutes to half an hour with a cloth and something to dig out dents, grooves, corners and holes to clean other bowls—one of which is shown in lower picture.



Washed in 15 to 30 minutes



AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

Choice yearling heifers just bred to imp. bulls. A few young cows, young bulls and calves, all bred from the best known milking strains. Jan. and March boars and young pigs of good type and breeding. See us at Toronto, or write for prices.
ALEX. HUME & CO., - Menie P. O.

OGILVIE'S Ayrshires

As quite a number of the cows of this herd have freshened since our auction sale of young stock in March last, we are now able to offer for sale **CALVES**, of both sexes, at reasonable prices, and also a few **COWS**. Apply to
ROBERT HUNTER, Manager
Lachine Rapids, Que.
Telephone M. 2228.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm
Broeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.
R. REID & CO., - Hintonburg, Ont.
Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

Meadowside Farm
Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire Pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale.
A. R. YUILL, Prop., Carleton Place, Ont.

AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to
N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm,
Dundas St. & Tel. **Clappison, Ont.**

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.
Cows and heifers, all ages; 1 bull 2 years old, 2 bulls 1 year old, and bull calf 2 months old, out of the Pan-American winner. Dams are extra heavy milkers.
John W. Logan, Howick Station, Que.

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," **Williamstown, Ont.**

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE
1 bull 11 months, 2 bull calves 6 months; also a choice lot of cows and heifers coming in Sept. and Oct. A number of heifer calves dropped Aug., 1905. For full particulars address,
D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.

H. J. Whittaker & Sons, North Williamsburg, are just now offering: 12 choice young Ayrshire bulls, from 1 month to 2 years of age, breeding and individuality gilt-edged. Also a few Oxford Down ram and ewe lambs; and Bu^o Orpingtons. **North Williamsburg P. O., Morrisburg Sta.**

Burrowside Ayrshires—One two-year-old and two yearling bulls; also females of all ages, just imported June 1st, Scotch prizewinners; also a number of imp. and home-bred cows, due in Aug. and Sept. Order a good calf from heavy-milking dams.
R. R. NESS, Burnside Farm, Howick, Que.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address
B. H. BULL & SON,
address **Brampton, Ont.**
Phone 68. om

Don't Wait! BE UP-TO-DATE

And buy some choice young **JERSEYS**. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also collic pups.

W. W. EVERITT,
Dun-edin Park Farm, Chatham, Ont.
Box 552.

Pine Ridge Jerseys—Present offering: Some good young cows and a choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep (registered).
WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

Highgrove Jersey Herd—Our present offering is: 5 young bulls and few females, among them being 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize winners at Toronto this year. Bred from producers and sired by richly-bred bulls.
ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P. O. & Sta.

Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to
JOHN BRIGHT,
Myrtle Station, Ontario.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

I now offer:
15 shearing ewes, bred to St. Louis Champion ram.
15 shearing and 2-shear ewes, bred to other choice rams.

This is a rare opportunity to get the progeny of the best rams at a World's Fair. Considering quality and value of common sheep. Extra good bargains are offered. Send for circular.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Fairview Farm, **Woodville, Ont.**

Farnham Oxford Downs

We are offering 70 ranch rams, 30 flock headers, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs.
HENRY ARKELL & SON,
Arkell, Ont.

HIDES, SKINS

WOOL, FURS, TALLOW, Etc.
Consignments solicited. Top prices.
E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand
Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.
om

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered.
JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

SOUTHDOWNS

For sale: Babraham Pattern, two years old, the best ram lamb in the second-prize pen at the Royal, and first London Fair.

COLLIES

At stud, imported Wishaw Hero, \$10. Puppies out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York. o
ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramaden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,
North Toronto, Ontario.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs of the low-down, blocky type. Also Yorkshire boar and sows five months old, of improved bacon type. A number of nice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at reasonable prices. Correspondence promptly answered.

R. E. Stations: **Mildmay, G. T. R.** o
W. H. ARKELL, o Teeswater, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES

From the Best Breeders. Home-bred Rams and Ewes, both Shropshire and Cotswold, of the best breeding. Great sappy strong fellows that will breed well, and at prices that cannot be anything but satisfactory. Write me.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE

A good bunch of lambs of both sexes. A few shearing ewes. The right type. Prices moderate. Come and see.

WM. D. DYER, - Columbus, Ont.
Brooklin Sta., G.T.R. Myrtle Sta., C.P.R.

100 Shropshires & Cotswolds 100

One hundred head for sale. Ten shearing rams, fifty ram lambs, and sixty shearing ewes. Rams are good enough to head any flock. The ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to imp. ram.

John Miller, - Brougham, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep

Choice rams and ewes, any age, for sale. Reasonable. For particulars, apply to **PETER ARKELL & SONS,** Summer Hill Stock Farm, o Teeswater, Ont.

Leicester Sheep | Berkshire Swine

Young stock, either breed or sex, of choice breeding, for sale. Prices low. Apply to **JOHN S. COWAN, Fairview Farm,** Atwood Stn. or Tel. o Donegal P.O.

We are Importing Shropshires

If you want any sheep brought out, write us. **Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.**

SHROPSHIRE

Try me for Shropshires this season. Highest honors awarded at Winter Fair, Guelph, 1904, on live and dressed sheep. o
ABRAM RUDELL, Hespeler P.O., Ont.

DORSETS and YORKSHIRES

Can supply stock of various ages of both sexes, at reasonable prices, quality considered. o
E. DYMENT, Copetown, Ont.
Gilead's Spring Farm, Wentworth Co.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

Still have a lot of beauties to offer in Tamworths of both sexes, from 2 months to 2 years old; a half-dozen March sows that will be bred in October and November. All for sale at moderate prices. Also four young Shorthorn bulls ready for service, and a half-dozen beautiful heifers.

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

Two boars sired by Colwill's Chester, one bred and ready to breed, and a choice lot of young boars. Pairs not akin. Also cows and calves of the best milking strains. All at moderate prices. Write or call on **BERTRAM HOOPER,** Grafton Sta., G.T.R. o The

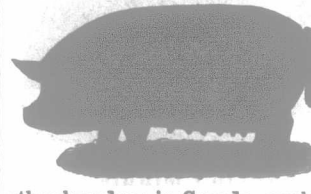
TAMWORTH

3 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable. **Glenairm Farm, Jas. Dickson, Orange, Ont.**

POLAND-CHINAS

Two litters for sale, bred and ready to breed. 19th; ready to breed. 19th. Price, \$10, registered, crated and delivered. Order early, as supply is limited. **F. S. WETHERALL, Rushton Farm, Cookshill, Ont.**

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most improved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

For Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat-stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 840B. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to:

Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

Largo English Yorkshires and Berkshires

Of most approved type, imported and home-bred. A very choice lot of Yorkshires and Berkshires sows five months old, also a few good Yorkshire boars now fit for service. Our stock is giving the utmost satisfaction. We prepay express, furnish registered pedigree and guarantee satisfaction. Our motto: Quality and square dealing. Prices reasonable.

S. D. Crandall & Sons, Cherry Valley, Ont.

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$19 each.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

WOODSTOCK HERD OF YORKSHIRES

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also young pigs for sale—reasonable.

For particulars apply to **GLENHODSON CO., Myrtle Station, Ont.** C. P. R. and G. T. R.

WOODSTOCK HERD OF BERKSHIRES

Having purchased the herd of Wm. Willson, Brampton, we offer boars fit for service, winners Toronto and Ottawa; sows in pig or ready to breed; a number of younger ones by imp. boars (both sexes), pairs not akin.

DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont.

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

ROSEBANK HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 5 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 8th. Can supply pairs and tris not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid.

JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill, Ont.

YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS

For Sale: Boars and sows, 6 weeks to 5 months old, ram and ewe lambs, of good quality; also young pigs. Write

J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS

For Sale: 19th Improved Chester Whites, the best 21st variety strain, oldest established registered in Canada; young sows in farrow; also young pigs, six weeks to six months old; also young boars, express charges prepaid; pedigree guaranteed. Delivery guaranteed. Address:

D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

HEN WITH SWELLED HEAD.

What is the matter with a hen that has a swollen head and big eyes? Eats well, and is in good condition. I feed Pratt's poultry food, and find it pays to feed it, also International poultry food, which is very good. I don't think there is much difference, but I think I couldn't get the amount of eggs if I didn't feed these. C. S.

Ans.—A hen usually gets a swollen head when it has taken cold; sometimes this develops into roup. There are also individual hens that, when they reach the age of three or more years, develop swollen head. In the latter instance, there is practically no treatment. In the former, if you bathe the hen's head in a solution made by using one of Seeler's tablets dissolved in a glass of water, or if this cannot be procured, use good hot water with a little potassium permanganate, or if that cannot be procured, use a little bit of coal oil—about a desertspoonful to a pint of warm water. Immerse the bird's head in the liquid, the idea being to hold the bird's head under water as long as possible, and to force the bird to draw the liquid up its nose and mouth. This should be done two or three times a day. Under ordinary circumstances, the chickens are not worth treatment. If the hen is three or four years old, probably in most instances one would be better off, financially, if she died, rather than improve with treatment.

BROILERS—OTHER POULTRY QUERIES.

I would be glad to obtain the following information:

1. At what age and weight is a chicken considered a good marketable "broiler"?
2. What is the best way to keep skunks and other pests out of poultry-houses having earth floors?
3. What is the best way to pluck a fowl?
4. What is the best way to preserve the feathers, and what is their market value?
5. Some recommend lawn clippings for green feed in winter. What is the best way to save and steam them?

H. R. D.

Ans.—1. There are, in many cities, two kinds of broilers for sale—the squab broilers, which weigh from 1/2 pound to 1 1/4 pounds each, and the ordinary broiler, weighing from 1 1/2 to 2 pounds each. Early in the season, the smaller chicken will sell to advantage, but later in the season, say during June and July, buyers are looking for two-pound broilers.

2. If wire netting were buried some six inches under the floor, and well fastened to the walls, it is probably the best-known way to keep skunks, etc., out of the poultry-houses.

3. If chickens are to be shipped long distances, there is only one satisfactory way, and that is to pluck them dry. If you want chickens for immediate use, probably the quickest way to pluck them is to scald them in water at a temperature of about 210 degrees. Chickens that are scalded are usually unsightly in appearance, and will not keep well and, as a general thing, are not wanted by most buyers. Perhaps Buffalo market would be an exception to this. In removing dry feathers, or plucking the chicken dry, do not pull the feathers in the direction they lie, nor the opposite direction, but at the angle; i. e., holding the thumb and finger close to the skin, and taking the feathers off what might be termed sideways. Whether the chicken tears or not depends largely upon the quickness in plucking after the chicken is killed, and also upon holding the fingers fairly close to the skin. Jerking at the end of the feathers usually has a tendency towards tearing the skin.

4. Market value of feathers depends a great deal where one is situated. I presume in the ordinary way, about three to four cents per pound, although we have difficulty here in getting that price. Some places you can get practically ten cents. The feathers should be dried.

5. Lawn clippings are good feed for poultry. In the winter, they should be dried indoors, being spread thinly over a

floor or such arrangement. Our experience in drying them out of doors has been, that unless the weather is extremely calm, by the time the clippers get dry they are blown away, and for this reason we dry them indoors. To use in winter, pour boiling water over them six hours before feeding.

W. R. GRAHAM,
O. A. C., Guelph.

PLAN OF ROUND BARN WANTED.

Kindly send back numbers of "Farmer's Advocate" in which there are models or plans of round barns.

F. S.

Ans.—Not having any copies, except the bound volumes of the numbers in which such plans appeared, we reproduce in another column, for F. S.'s benefit, a plan of circular barn, also the following description, prepared by Mr. D. P. L. Campbell, of Prescott Co., Ont., and published in the "Farmer's Advocate" some eight years ago:

The rectangular form of silo is rapidly giving way to the round, the latter being better and cheaper. In barn building, however, the round form does not find the favor it is entitled to, for not only is it cheaper to build, but much less liable to be damaged by storms. Two reasons may be given why so few round barns are to be seen in passing through the country: First, the supposed difficulty of building circular walls; second, the waste of room. With regard to the first, it will be found that a circular wall can be constructed without any real difficulty, as the sills and plates are easily secured by sawing slightly crooked logs into two-inch thicknesses, and by laying a pattern on these and marking them, they can be cut with a narrow band-saw. Then place two thicknesses on foundation wall so as to break joints and spike together. Next comes studding, 2 1/2 x 5 inches and 8 feet long, toe-nailed, plumbed and stayed. On top of these place two more thicknesses of planks and spike as before. The ends of beams over basements are laid on them. If the siding is to be laid on horizontally, it can be nailed to the studs; but as it will resist the influences of the weather better by being perpendicular, it can be done by nailing scantling, 1 1/2 x 2 inches, horizontally on outside of studding every four feet. To these nail the siding. Next, for a wall, 24 feet high, take 2 x 4 scantlings 16 feet long; toe-nail on top of first stage, plumb and stay, and proceed with siding as before. Spike on plates, and the wall is ready for the roof. Now, make a circle half the diameter of the barn by bending and nailing together four thicknesses of 1 x 4-inch lumber. Support this on posts half the pitch of the roof to serve as a purline plate. The sarking consists of strips of one inch square, and placed at a distance apart equal to the length of single exposed to the weather, which will be about five inches from center to center. By examining the accompanying plan, it will be seen that there will not necessarily be any more waste space than in any other form, as the irregular space is devoted to feed room. At the same time, the plan affords considerable elasticity, which can be modified to suit circumstances and requirements. For instance, if more cattle stalls are required, they can be arranged to replace box stall and extend across the building, cutting off part of root cellar, leaving a passage opposite sheep alley. The advantages of two silos are recognized, and the root cellar can be filled from floor above. The dotted line from water tank represents water pipe with taps (X) convenient to water animals or dampen feed. The tank is placed so as to avoid freezing.

Now, as to the cost, it will be found much cheaper than the rectangular form. Let us compare the two:

A circle, 75 feet in diameter, represents an area of 4,418 square feet, which would require a rectangle of a little more than 55 x 80 feet.

	Length of wall.	Feet of siding.	Area of roof.
Circle	235 5-7	7,543	5,178
Rectangle	270	9,410	5,890

Amount of material less required, 1,867 feet of siding; sarking, 4,900; shingles, 712. While for the frame of a circular barn a few logs would provide scantlings enough, the frame timber of a rectangular barn would make a raft.

Programme of Meetings.

PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH, 1905.

Tuesday, December 12th, 8 p. m. Chairman—F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

Poultry— Addresses: "Breeding and Fitting Exhibition Birds," by Wm. McNeil, London; "Rearing Turkeys for Market," by W. J. Bell, Angus; "Experiments Conducted During 1905 with Special Reference to Artificial Incubation and Brooding," by W. R. Graham, Manager Poultry Department, O. A. C., Guelph; Discussion, Lawrence Baldwin, Toronto; "Squab-raising," by W. E. Rice, Bridgeton, New Jersey.

Wednesday, December 13th, 10 a. m. Chairman—Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture.

Seeds— Addresses: "Seed Act of 1905," by G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa; "Plant Breeding," by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist, O. A. C., Guelph; "Canadian Seed-growers' Association," by Dr. J. W. Robertson, General Manager McDonald College, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que; "Corn Improvement," by W. N. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Wednesday, December 13th, 2.30 p. m. Chairman—Arthur Johnston, President Winter Fair.

Beef Cattle— Subject: "The Most Profitable Method of Handling Beef Cattle"—(a) "Raising Store Cattle," by D. Anderson, Rugby; (b) "Buying Store Cattle and Finishing," by Thos. McMillan, Seaforth; (c) "Raising and Finishing Cattle," by E. C. Drury, B. S. A., Crown Hill; (d) "Summary," by G. E. Day, Professor of Agriculture, O. A. C., Guelph; Discussion, Robert Miller, Stouffville.

Wednesday, December 13th, 7.30 p. m. (Public meeting.)

See programme as end.

Thursday, December 14th, 10 a. m. Chairman—John A. McGillivray, Vice-President Winter Fair.

Sheep— Addresses: "Marketing Wool, from the Standpoint of Producer and Manufacturer," by Lieut. Col. D. McCrae, Guelph; Discussion, B. Biggar, Editor Canadian Journal of Fabrics, Toronto; "Prevention of Disease in Sheep," by R. Miller, Stouffville; Discussion, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; "Most Profitable Methods of Handling Sheep," by Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; Discussion, M. Cumming, Principal, Agriculture College, Truro, N. S.

Thursday, December 14th, 2 p. m. Chairman—A. W. Smith, Ex-President Winter Fair.

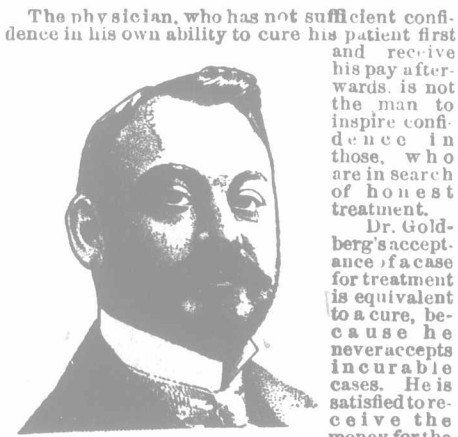
Bacon Hogs— Address: "Most Profitable Methods of Feeding Bacon Hogs," by T. H. Mason, Stratfordville; Discussion, A. C. Hallman, Breslau. Subject: "Marketing Bacon Hogs"—(a) "The Necessity of the Producer Being Paid for His Hogs According to Quality"; (b) "The Advantages of More Even Prices for Live Hogs Being Maintained Throughout the Different Seasons of the Year"; (c) "The Difficulties of the Packing Houses and Buyers in Meeting These Conditions," by Dr. F. J. Smale, Assistant General Manager Wm. Davies Co., Toronto; Discussion, C. W. Bowman, Manager Montreal Packing Co., Montreal.

Thursday, December 14th, 7.30 p. m. Chairman—Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture.

Dairy Cattle— Addresses: "The Dairy Female from Birth to Maturity," by R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; Discussion, Erland Lee, Stony Creek; "Treatment of Milk Fever and Other Udder Affections in Cows," by Dr. R. Barnes, Assistant Secretary Ontario Veterinary Medical Association, London; "General Observations of the Dairy Industry in Denmark, with Special Reference to the Co-operative Testing Associations," by H. H. Dean, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph; Discussion, G. H. Barr, Supt. Western Dairy School.

Friday, December 15th, 9.30 a. m. Chairman—Arthur Johnston, President Provincial Winter Fair. Judging Fat Cattle and Mutton Sheep— Addresses: "Judging Mutton Sheep," illustrated by live animals and carcasses, by John Gosling, Kansas City; Discussion, M. Cumming, Principal Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.; "Judging Fat Cattle," illustrated by live animals and carcasses, by John Gosling, Kansas City; Discussion, G. E. Day, Professor of Agriculture, O. A. C., Guelph.

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Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., reports the following sales of Shorthorns from his herd: "To Mr. A. E. Garnham, Stratfordville, a seven-months-old imported Roan Lady bull calf, sired by Sittytton's Choice, bred by Mr. Duthie. This young bull promises well, and in his present owner's hands, no doubt, will go forward. To Samuel Lyons, Dunnville, a promising bull calf, sired by Imp. Bapton Chancellor, and having for dam Crimson Jean, of the well-known Verbena family; to Geo. Thomson & Son, Woodstock, the red cow, Beauty of Woodstock, twice one of the winning cows in the Shorthorn dairy tests at Guelph. Have at present an offering of fourteen imported and Canadian-bred bulls that will please intending purchasers. Among the lot are four grandsons of Silver Plate. One bull calf is sired by Royal Ensign, full brother to Royal Emblem, champion bull of Great Britain, and recently sold for \$17,000. His dam is a Cruickshank Butterfy, sired by Superior Archer. Anyone looking for show material would do well to see this calf. Prince of Navarre, sired by Early Morning, by Pride of Morning, is a very promising yearling, a red-roan, and is a Bruce Mayflower in breeding; Scottish Senator, from Gordon of Newton's herd, and Deeside Chief, a Roan Lady, sired by King Victor, a Marr bull, make a trio of bulls fit to head any herd. Have a number of fine home-bred calves, sired mostly by Bapton Chancellor (imp.), of right colors, and of the stamp that are sought after at the present time. Also can supply heifers with calves at foot or in calf and young imported cows of right quality."

PROGRAMME FOR PUBLIC MEETING AT WINTER FAIR. Wednesday, December 13th, 1905.

Chairman—Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture.

Addresses of Welcome, His Worship the Mayor, J. P. Downey, M. P. P.; Replies to Addresses of Welcome, Arthur Johnston, President Winter Fair, the Chairman; Address, Hon. J. P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario; Address, W. M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Address, Hon. John Dryden, Toronto. Musical Director, Captain T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.



With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression! If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discolored, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for ALBERTS' Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knees, Ulcerated Joints, Caruncles, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Corns and Bunions.

Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites. or write ALBERTS, 78 Farringdon Street, London, England. Agents: Evans Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal; Paine & Parks, Hamilton, Ont.

Boog Spavin advertisement with image of a horse's leg and text describing the remedy for lameness.

"I'm Well

Because of Liquozone," is a Tale Told Everywhere.

been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. To-day there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done. But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

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Also most forms of the following: Kidney Troubles, Liver Troubles, Stomach Troubles, Women's Diseases, Fever, inflammation or catarrh-impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack. In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligations whatever. Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

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W414.....

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We will send one by registered mail to anyone sending us Three New Subscribers and \$4.50, or will sell the razor for \$2.00.



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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 dollar.

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