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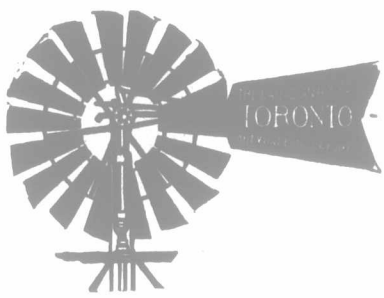
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THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Justin McCarthy tells a reminiscent story of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher entered Plymouth Church one Sunday and found several letters awaiting him. He opened one, and found it contained the single word, "Fool."

He quietly announced to the congregation the fact in these words: "I have known many an instance of a man writing a letter and forgetting to sign his name, but this is the only instance I have ever known of a man signing his name and forgetting to write the letter."

FISH THAT SWIM IN THE FOG.

The following fish story, long current in all parts of the world where the piscatorial art is practiced, is claimed by U. S. Secretary Taft, who professes to be the original fisherman to whom the incident happened. The vicinity of the remarkable feat of angling was near Murray Bay, where is situated Mr. Taft's Canadian summer home.

"As you know, my favorite fishing place is some five and a half miles from here on the river, and my favorite hour for this sport is before sunrise. I, therefore, one night, had all arrangements made, a horse and buggy ready, and left a call to be awakened at 2.30 o'clock the next morning. On getting up I found the whole countryside enveloped in a thick gray fog, but as I was familiar with every foot of the way, I drove ahead undaunted. At 4 o'clock I concluded I had reached my destination; in fact, I recognized dimly an old tree in the neighborhood. I drove up a little closer to the bank, baited my hook and cast blindly from my wagon seat out into the fog over the river.

"Luck was with me from the start. I yanked in a big five-pound bass inside two minutes. In another minute I had landed a fine trout. Next came a bouncing salmon. After that, the fishing, as they say in pugilistic circles, was fast and furious. In less than two hours I had completely filled my buggy with the most remarkable catch of my life."

The hearer sat back in silent thought. "But that is not all," concluded Mr. Taft. "At sunrise the fog lifted and cleared. I found that I was over half a mile from the river, and had been fishing in the fog all the time."

FARMING AND FRUIT-GROWING IN THE HILL COUNTRY.

British Columbia is vain of her fruits. As you glide down the mountains towards the Pacific, the train pulls up at a station, and you are made aware of the resources of the country when urchins come to the car steps offering apples and plums for sale. After having seen so many snow-capped peaks you cannot resist the fruit.

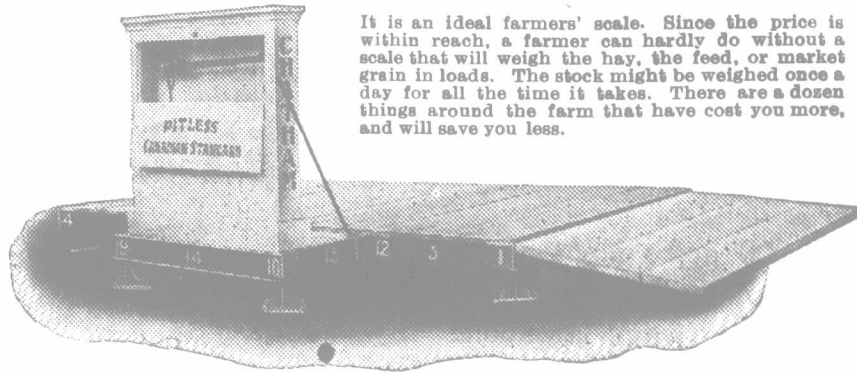
In some parts of the Province the rich soil of the valleys extends quite a distance up the slopes or "benches" of the mountains, and those who dwell on the level amuse themselves at times by making jests about those who have hanging gardens on the hillsides. A story is told to the effect that two members of the Alpine Club of Canada were bravely climbing a mountain that they supposed had never been scaled, when they were astonished to hear a noise above them, and to see a man go sprawling past them down the declivity, scraping with his toes and clutching with his hands. Peering after him they saw him cleverly arrest his fall by grasping a shrub, and soon he labored up to where they stood, pale and shaking. His face was not pale like theirs, but red, and wore a look, not of fear, but of injury and disgust.

"That's the third time," he said, "that I've fallen off my orchard, and if it happens again I won't climb back. There's no use talking—I can't get used to it."

The foregoing story, taken from Toronto Saturday Night, reminds us of a brilliant, if somewhat libelous newspaper skit concerning the Laurentian region of Northern Ontario. "The chief advantage," wrote the paragrapher, "of farming in New Ontario is that the land may be cultivated on both sides."

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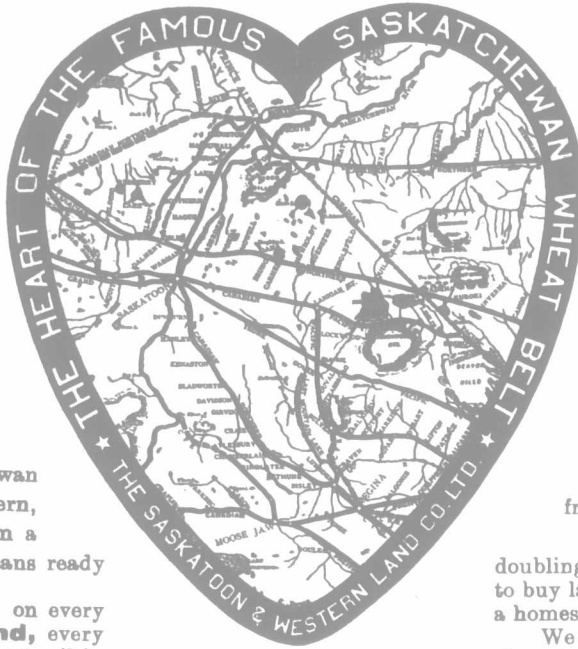
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(Average yield of wheat per acre last year in this district, 24½ bu.)

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 Etc., Etc.



56,000 acres along main line of Grand Trunk Pacific near Blaikie.

(Average yield of wheat per acre last year in this district, 24½ bu.)

140,000 acres along Canadian Pacific between Lipton and Saskatoon.

(Average yield of wheat per acre last year in this district, 23½ bu.)
 - Etc., Etc.

These lands lie in the very heart of the Saskatchewan wheat belt. Three great railways—Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific, and the Grand Trunk Pacific—form a network of lines throughout the property. This means ready markets and prompt shipments of grain, etc.

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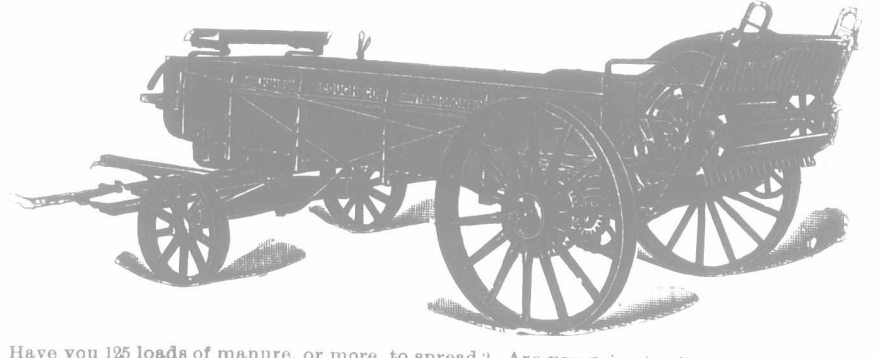
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Vol. XLII.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 10, 1907.

No. 785.

EDITORIAL.

WAGES AND PROGRESS.

There are those who argue that it is futile for Canadian workingmen's unions to essay to keep out cheap European and Asiatic labor, because if the cheap labor is not employed in Canada, its products will meet ours in the world's markets. In reply, it may fairly be urged that, even if that were the case, it were still preferable to have it kept out, because then we would, at any rate, not be obliged to have a horde of unassimilable foreigners living among us.

But a very little examination of the subject will suffice to prove that cheap labor in Europe or Asia will not economically affect our workingmen in anything like the disastrous way that it would affect them if allowed into America. If it be granted that the object of civilized society should be to improve the position of its poorest citizens, rather than to enrich its privileged few, then cheap labor must be regarded as a detriment to any country. So long as cheap labor is available it is bound to be used, because a few capitalists see in it a temporary chance to make a little more money for themselves, practically regardless of the effect on the position of the working classes, who (including farmers) constitute the overwhelming preponderance of our population. On the other hand, high wages and labor scarcity stimulate invention, which increases and often multiplies the efficiency of labor, to the ultimate advantage of employer, as well as employed. An average American or Canadian laborer, with the aid of machinery, horse-power and brains, accomplishes ten or twenty times as much as a Chinese coolie in his own country. True, when the coolie comes to America, and fits into our improved industrial system, he becomes an effective unit of production; but, let immigration of coolies increase until labor is as cheap and plentiful here as in China, and the tendency would be not merely to enervate inventive genius, but to bring about in time a partial return to the conditions of primitive methods and hand labor that once existed all over the world, and that still obtain in Asia. As the laborers under such circumstances would be very poorly paid—thanks to the inevitable competition for work among themselves—they would have to live very plainly, and an immense population could be crowded into a limited area. A community of people with proper conceptions of life, and well paid for their industry, are the best patrons of the farmer, who produces food and clothing. Good wages are the most equitable and effective way in which to distribute wealth.

The question arises, whether the production of sustenance for the greatest number of human beings per square mile is the highest ambition of civilization, or whether our chief aim should be to develop a high average type of civilization, in which the poorest class may compare well with the best, and in which the chances of life may be as nearly as possible equalized for all? The latter aim is the true one. It is the one toward which we are now tending in a surging tide of social and economic evolution, which is so far past the comprehension of unthinking minds that many of them wonder whether the movement is forward or back. We are working out our national development with the factors of labor, invention, brains and capital at our command. A flood of cheap foreign labor would complicate the problem, check our progress, set the dial back toward mediævalism, and possibly secure the western part of North America to the yellow races. Do we relish the prospect?

SOLUTION OF THE SERVANT-GIRL QUESTION.

It is a very human but very unwarranted tendency of mankind to infer that the things we have grown up with and become accustomed to are actual necessities. In Canada we think of city street cars as indispensable, yet in Old London, where the crowds are ten, twenty, or thirty times as great as our largest, surface electric street railways are considered entirely out of the question. They handle the traffic better in London without such cars than we do ours with them.

Another illustration of the common tendency to regard accustomed conveniences as necessities is found in the public attitude toward the servant-girl question. Society is all awry on that matter. It has become well-nigh impossible to secure good Canadian-born housemaids, cooks and waitresses. This state of affairs is loudly lamented by the pets of Society and proteges of Luxury as an unmitigated evil. But is it? Is it not rather a sign of the wholesome, beneficent and democratic spirit of the age that girls no longer have to bear the social stigma that attaches to domestic service in a stranger's home? Is it not fortunate that the young women are fewer and fewer who are obliged to accept positions that we would shrink from having our own daughters forced into?

Nor must we allow the admission of Chinamen to take their places. Why do we want a class of useless society ladies, living in immense, elaborately-furnished houses, and waited on by servants, either native or foreign, who must needs occupy an inferior social rank? Is that democracy? Is it Christian civilization? Is it healthy? Is it desirable in any proper sense?

Does not the real solution of the servant question lie in doing away largely with the need for servants by building smaller houses, furnishing them more simply and bringing about a state of affairs in which a more rational, wholesome home life will prevail among the rich and middle rich? If half the senseless cringing to Mother Grundy were done away with we would hear a great deal less about the servant problem.

Granted that domestic help may be needed in homes where families are large and the mother overworked. But when the servant-girl question is adjusted, on something like a healthy basis, there will be no social reflection cast on the girl who assists a friend in such circumstances, and the young man who calls on her will be no more compromising his social standing than if he called on the daughter of the house. At present it is not so, as every young man or woman in the city very well knows.

The natural and proper repugnance of modern girls toward domestic service arises from the implied position of social inferiority, which, in the cities at least, almost invariably attaches to those who do the housework. When rich and middle-rich can no longer get servants and have to do housework themselves, it will be a grand thing for the young women and better still for the ladies who are now their mistresses. The servant-girl question is working out in the only way possible. More speed to it. May servant-girls for the aristocratic and the plutocratic rich become scarcer and scarcer.

The question also involves as one of its largest phases, hotel and restaurant service. The patronizing and often vulgar air assumed by the average guest toward dining-room waitresses and chambermaids is repulsive to every man of chivalrous instinct. We often wonder how girls with a modicum of self-respect can endure their manner and remarks. Unfortunately many of the occupants of such positions are not girls of unblemished honor, and yet people deplore the scar-

city of hotel help! We wish some gentlemanly hotel proprietor would hang up a sign like this: "Our employees are Ladies; we expect only gentlemanly and ladylike guests."

Housework is honorable and noble in itself. Instil this idea into the minds of the rich as well as the poor. Eliminate the stigma of snobbery from the servant's status, and there will be plenty of respectable and desirable young women to fill all necessary places in Canadian homes.

PASS THE \$50,000 GRANT ONLY ONCE AROUND.

The Dominion Government committed itself to a policy of doubtful wisdom by granting Toronto fifty thousand dollars in 1903 for the holding of the first of a series of Dominion Exhibitions, intended to provide throughout the country an exposition on broad national lines of the agricultural, industrial and commercial resources and achievements of the Confederation. The policy has been to give the \$50,000 grant each year to a leading Provincial exhibition, and it has now been bestowed in annual succession on Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; New Westminster, B. C.; Halifax, N. S., and Sherbrooke, Que., while Calgary, Alberta, has already cinched it for 1908. In addition to the above shows, Charlottetown, P. E. I., was voted a consideration of \$10,000 in 1906, the year in which the Dominion Exhibition was held in Halifax.

While the purpose of the grant was laudable, it is a question whether the results have justified the expenditure, while one cannot help wondering where it is all to end. As a matter of fact, Toronto, and possibly Winnipeg, are the only places fitted by geography and facilities to hold an exhibition of national scope; but once the ball is set rolling, there comes from every corner a clamor for the plum. Experience shows that the grant, while partly used for needed increase of permanent accommodation, and partly devoted to increased premiums, is also partly consumed in providing temporary housing—housing which, by no stretch of imagination, can be called an economical disposition of funds. In short, the Dominion grant has already been passed around to every exhibition of a scale to justify the expenditure, and to some others besides. Presumably, it will have to be extended to one show in each remaining Province, viz., Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, but after that we trust it may be withheld. Of course, exhibitions such as London and Ottawa may feel that they, too, should participate, but if they are favored other Provinces will demand second and third Dominion grants. A stop must be made some time, and after each Province has had a single turn will be the most appropriate juncture. We feel that there are better ways of spending public money.

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"Ninety per cent of every load by steamship, railroad or express must be carried by wagon or truck over a highway. It costs the farmers of the United States nearly three times more than those of Europe to market an equal tonnage of farm products."

The above items printed on the stationery of Mr. D. Ward King, the inventor of the split-log drag, embrace the pith of a dozen sermons on the necessity for more practical attention to rural road improvement. Think over them. Stir up your municipal and legislative representatives on the subject of immediate road improvement.

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DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

OUR MARITIME LETTER.

GREAT SHEEP YEAR IN AUSTRALASIA.

As supplementary of the strictures made on
the sheep industry of Canada in our last, we may
as well offer this week a few reflections from the
report on the wool and mutton markets of Aus-
tralia, which has recently been issued by com-
petent authority and which is accepted as con-
clusive on the matters treated, all the world over.
And, in passing, it may be remarked that in the
matter of statistics, so important to the proper
understanding and development of great industries
like that under consideration, the new Common-
wealth can well teach us all a lesson. In Canada
it is difficult, except in the time of decennial cen-
sus, to get anything like an accurate return of
field or animal products, and these come years
after they are due, and are often faulty in many
particulars. The world is now in such close
competition in all its parts, that it is certainly
vital to the trade of any country, to get the best
and most reliable information on the sources of
supply of food and other staple products, and we
trust that the General Government, which, under
its charter, controls trade and commerce, may
devise some satisfying system of statistics with-
out undue delay. With regard to the wheat crop
of the West, so conflicting are the reports to-day
that the public mind cannot be otherwise than in
a state of general confusion, a condition which
must militate adversely to our trade exactitude
and stability generally. Besides, exaggerated
stories of hardship and privation, coming on the
heels of scant crop rumors, may condemn to a
very great extent a vast domain, in the develop-
ment of which we have spent vast amounts of the
public treasure and the best blood and brawn of
our older centers. An authoritative Federal
Bureau in close touch with the ends of the Do-
minion, for the collection and issuance of statis-
tics, is a necessity, and we hope that it will
not be withheld much longer.

1906-1907's Australasian wool clip is a record-
maker. Not only has there been more wool pro-
duced than ever before—than even 1897, a top-
notch year—but the prices have been the best in a
quarter of century. The Australian exports
reached the immense figure of 1,663,130 bales, and
those of New Zealand 427,058 bales, thus reach-
ing, for the first time, the Two Million Mark in
wool exportation. It is estimated that at least
40,000 bales should be added to this total as
consumed in home uses. The average price re-
ceived was £14, 3s. 11d. per bale, or an aggre-
gate of £30,239,794. This is an immense sum,
all will admit, added to the wealth of Australasia.

Accompanying this wool return is one of the
sheep flocks of the country, which show an in-
crease over last year of 9,711,782 head. The
totals now reach the immense number of 103,548,-
330, exceeding the 100,000,000 limit for the first
time in ten years. The totals by provinces are
given as follows:

States.	Sheep in 1906.
New South Wales	44,132,421
Victoria	12,937,440
Queensland	14,886,438
South Australia	6,700,000
West Australia	3,200,000
Tasmania	1,583,560
Australian States	83,439,859
New Zealand	20,108,471
Total Australasia	103,548,330

What is most interesting to us Canadians,
striving as we are to encourage the upbuilding
of our flocks, is the fact that this immense ad-
vance in numbers with the Australasians, has
taken place in the face of and despite the slaugh-
terings for home and foreign trade, which reached,
in the twelve-month, nearly 16,000,000 head.
Much of this mutton, chilled and frozen, is sent
to the British market, entering into competition
with native and over-sea meats. A considerable
quantity, too, in the frozen state, strange as it
may appear, reaches the Vancouver trade, and is
by it distributed throughout British Columbia.
One would think that this latter market should
be easily and effectively supplied from the Albertan
plains. The tables before us give the sources of
supply by states, and will doubtlessly prove of
interest to Canadian meat importers:

States.	Number of sheep slaughtered		Population.
	For Local use.	For Export.	
New South Wales	3,173,185	1,253,185	1,543,360
Victoria	1,972,331	861,669	1,231,940
Queensland	350,918	90,082	535,110
South Australia	531,490	248,550	385,330
West Australia	525,000	262,946
Tasmania	326,500	178,276
Australian States	6,870,424	2,453,486	4,136,962
New Zealand	1,802,530	4,656,470	948,650
Total Australasia	8,681,954	7,109,956	5,085,612

It is hardly creditable to a great sheep-produc-
ing country like Canada, that it cannot at least
meet the home demands for meat, but must de-
pend on such a far-off sister dominion as Aus-
tralia. The pluck and enterprise of the Common-
wealth might be well emulated here, everyone will
admit.

THE SILO AS A FROST INSURANCE.

The advantages of the silo never present them-
selves more strikingly than in a season such as
the present, when thousands of acres of corn were
threatened with frost long before the ripening
stage. While it is desirable to harvest corn for
ensilage before it is struck with frost, providing
a proper degree of maturity has been reached,
still, if the corn is cut and ensiled promptly after
the freeze, it is very little the worse for the
mercury's dip, and about all it suffers is the en-
forced abbreviation of the ripening period. In
case the frozen crop has had to wait for the cut-
ting-box till scorched and dry, it can be material-
ly improved for ensilage purposes by standing a
barrel of water in such position that a stream
may be drained into the elevator pipes or carriers
that raise the cut corn. This, together with care-
ful distribution and trampling in the silo, go far
to insure first-class silage, and the result is a
supply of winter feed comparatively little the
worse for early frost, whereas the man without a
silo may suffer a depreciation of ten, twenty or
thirty per cent. in the feeding value of his crop,
according to the earliness and severity of the
frost and his promptness or otherwise in handling
it afterwards. The silo pays always, but even if
it possessed no advantage whatever in ordinary
seasons, it would be amply profitable as a form
of insurance against loss by premature frosts.

WELL-EARED AND WELL-MATURED CORN BEST.

Speaking of corn, the year 1907 should go on
record as emphasizing the importance of growing
early-maturing varieties in northern latitudes, even
for ensilage purposes. It is not a bad rule to
select a variety that will ordinarily reach the
glazing stage in a week or a fortnight less time
than the usual corn-growing season for the lo-
cality. This insures against disastrous loss by
early frost, and also gives one a chance, in ordi-
nary years, to select next year's seed from his
own crop. A ton of well-eared, well-matured
corn in the silo is worth two tons of swilly silage
made from immature corn; and in northern dis-
tricts, the difference in yield between the early
flints and the late dents is seldom more than fifty
per cent.—often not that. Wherein lies the econ-
omy of growing heavy crops of inferior feed, and
then paying large sums for millfeeds and other
concentrates to help them out? Better and richer
feed should be the motto, to the end that feed
bills may be saved. A dozen cows well fed, chief-
ly on home-grown feedstuffs, will generally prove
more profitable than eighteen half-nourished, or
supplied with high-priced purchased feeds. The
man who has plenty of good silage and a liberal
supply of well-cured alfalfa and clover hay, with
a reasonable acreage of oats and mixed grains, is
well-nigh independent of the feed dealer and the
bank.

TRUE ECONOMY IN READING MATTER.

Every up-to-date farmer concedes the wisdom
of keeping posted concerning all the branches of
his farm husbandry. He cannot do so without
the timely information and regular thought
stimulus obtained from first-class solid agricul-
tural literature. There is a vast difference in the
character of the many publications catering to
his patronage. Some are wordy and sensational,
others concise, practical and reliable, yet withal
progressive. Between these, the wise man has no
difficulty in choosing.

Another question presents itself: Is it cheaper
to pay from half to a dollar each for a poultry,
a horticultural, a dairy, a live-stock, a horse and
a farm paper, than to pay \$1.50 for a journal like
"The Farmer's Advocate," which covers all these
departments in a concise and practical manner,
giving, besides a high-class magazine department
for the home? To state the proposition is to
decide it, as a vast army of Canadian farmers are
every year settling it for themselves.

Until Adam Smith made a science of political
economy, the notion of the mercantile school
about the mysterious virtue of gold and silver
continued to bewilder all who speculated on com-
merce and industry. But the author of the
"Wealth of Nations" showed that the most im-
portant factor in economic life is not gold, but
labor, and that the wealth of a nation consists not
in its success in attracting the precious metals,
but in its success in rewarding its own laboring
classes. The best test of national prosperity is
the wage-earning power of labor.

IMMIGRATION AND TARIFF PROBLEMS.

In the course of a reasonable and temperate editorial, headed, "Canada and Japan," the Toronto News offers these pertinent observations, which harmonize thoroughly with the position of "The Farmer's Advocate" on the subject of immigration and tariff policy:

"We have set ourselves to establish a Canadian nation, with the moral ideals and the standards of living which belong to this continent. We maintain a protective tariff, not so much for the benefit of individual manufacturers as for supreme industrial and national reasons. Its chief objects are to produce an all-round civilization, to give scope for the employment of Canadians in home industries, to provide markets for home products, to maintain good wages for labor, to rear a flourishing commercial fabric, to ensure for Canadians all those opportunities for the exercise of skill, the powers of organization, the pursuit of science, and the arts of invention which other great communities afford."

"We aim at a high average of comfort, and a civilization of sound, moral temper, and it is vain to deny that all these ideals are in conflict with the conditions which would result from the incoming of any considerable Asiatic element."

"These considerations should be influential with the British Government, and not incomprehensible to a nation which has the exclusiveness and the pride of race for which the Japanese are distinguished."

"We may as well understand that in the last analysis we cannot wholly set aside the predominant sentiment of British Columbia any more than we can extinguish the race instincts or the religious preferences of Quebec, or than Ontario could be subjected to the control of an alien community."

"We have the right to ask that British Columbia shall be patient and conciliatory, as British Columbia has the right to ask that her representations shall receive sympathetic consideration, both by the Canadian and Imperial Governments."

"But, in our international dealings, we must show the courtesy, the restraint and the dignity of a responsible and self-respecting people, and very particularly should we refuse to turn a difficult Imperial and international negotiation into an angry party dispute."

HORSES.

HORSE RACING AT TORONTO EXHIBITION.

Around the horse department of the 1907 Canadian National Exhibition rumor was current to the effect that the speed events would very likely be eliminated next year, or at least materially curtailed, thus giving better opportunity for the exhibition of harness and breeding classes before the grand-stand. Before giving publicity to the report, we took the trouble to consult Manager Orr, inquiring what, if any action had been taken. Following is Dr. Orr's reply:

"In regard to horse-racing at the Exhibition, no definite action has been taken. The directors are almost unanimous that the racing conditions should be altered, if not discontinued altogether. The racing at the Exhibition has not been entirely satisfactory. It has been practically agreed to, although no action has been taken by the Board (nor can any action be taken until next year's Board is elected), that the horse show shall be the main feature. It is an impossibility to run a horse show when racing is conducted on the track at the same time; consequently, if any racing is indulged in next year, it will be held the first three days of the exhibition, and all the speed trials will be conducted during the first three days. The track will be given up entirely to the horse show, and it is our intention to extend the classes and increase the prizes, with the object of making next year's horse show the best on the continent. We have already promises of some large exhibits from the United States, especially from the western part."

MIGHT HUNT LONG FOR ITS EQUAL.

I enclose \$1.50 as subscription fee to your valuable paper. It is the most practical magazine that anyone could wish for, and I think one might hunt a long time before finding one to even come up to its standard. I am a very interested reader of the Quiet Hour, and I send my best wishes to its writer, Hope, and I hope that she may be spared so as to continue the good and noble work she is engaged in.

E. M. WROUGHTON.

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

BROKEN KNEES.

"Broken Knees" is a term applied to an injury more or less severe on the anterior aspect of the knee, usually caused by a horse stumbling and the knee coming in contact with the ground. Horses with sores or scars on the knees are considered unsound, as, while the blemish may be slight, and not in the least degree interfering with the animal's usefulness, it indicates a tendency to stumble, and a stumbler is very undesirable and unsafe. Many are the explanations given by dealers to probable purchasers of horses with such marks or scars. They are said to have broken through the stable floor, a bridge, a culvert, etc., or to have been struck in various ways, but we must always look upon such blemishes as suspicious, and unless we know the dealer's veracity to be unquestionable, we are justified in doubting his explanation, and, on general principles, should not purchase a horse with such marks, as, though the seller's explanation may be quite correct, we find, when we offer this animal for sale, that our word will probably be doubted when we explain the manner in which the injury was inflicted. The term "Broken Knees" is used to express even a slight injury to this part of the anatomy. It is not necessary to have a broken bone, or even broken skin. Broken knees are of several kinds:

- First.—When the skin is bruised, but not cut.
- Second.—When the skin is cut.
- Third.—When the skin is cut, and more or less lacerated, the tendon passing over the front of the knee exposed, and the sac that contains the synovial fluid for its lubrication opened.
- Fourth.—When the wound penetrates the tendon and exposes the bones of the joint.
- Fifth.—When there is a fracture of one or more bones.



Standard-bred Stallion, Gearing, Son of Allerton.

With three of his get, winner of sweepsakes ribbon in the Roadster class at the Western Fair, London, Ont., 1907.

Treatment must, of course, depend upon the degree of injury. Excepting the first kind, the principal point to be observed is to keep the patient as quiet as possible, and it is usually wise to tie so that he cannot lie down.

First.—When the skin is simply bruised, the hair being removed by the force of compact with the ground, and a little oozing of blood, there is little cause for alarm. It is good practice to give rest, with low diet, and, as in most cases when an animal is given perfect rest, it is good practice to give a slight purgative, as six drams aloes or a pint of raw linseed oil. The wound should be well bathed three or four times daily with cold water, and, after bathing, a cooling lotion, as the ordinary "White Lotion," composed of one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead to a pint of water, applied after bathing. In a few days the inflammation will subside, when the animal may be put to work. The application of a little oxide of zinc ointment two or three times daily will stimulate the growth of hair.

Second Form.—When the skin is cut, the same constitutional treatment should be adopted. The patient should be tied so that he cannot lie down, the wound thoroughly cleansed, and all foreign substances, as sand, gravel, etc., removed; par-

tially detached tissue that will not be likely to heal should also be removed. It is not good practice to stitch wounds in this locality (unless the limb can be kept straight by the use of splints, which is very difficult), as the bending of the knee will surely tear out the suture, and probably some skin with it, and thus increase the blemish. The wound should be bathed regularly, and the white lotion or a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or other good disinfectant used, and the skin kept in position by bandages or plasters.

Third Form.—When the skin is cut, and more or less lacerated, exposing the tendon and puncturing the synovial bursa, there will be an escape of synovia, generally called joint-oil—a thin, oily-looking, straw-colored fluid. This escape of synovia need not cause alarm, as it is not "open joint," the bursa that is opened being that for the supply of synovia for the tendon where it passes over the bone, and is not in direct connection with the joint. Cases of this kind often present alarming symptoms, the limb swelling from the foot to the elbow, the knee-joint becomes greatly enlarged, and the discharge of synovia profuse. Constitutional disturbance is often greater than in the cases cited, but still recovery usually takes place. In addition to the constitutional treatment already mentioned, it is well to give diuretics and febrifuges, as three-dram doses of nitrate of potassium, two or three times daily. Local treatment is much the same as for the second form, but the application of cold water should be more continuous for a few days. It is good practice to arrange a rubber hose, either attached to a hydrant or to an elevated barrel containing cold water, so that there will be a small stream continuously running over the joint, until the acute inflammatory stage has passed. Some recommend the application of splints extending from the fetlock to the elbow, and bandaged so as to prevent flexion of the knee. This practice is good in theory, but is hard to carry out in practice.

Fourth Form.

When the tendon has been penetrated, the capsular ligament of the joint punctured, and the bones of the articulation exposed, the case is a very serious one, and the best recovery that can take place will result in a stiff knee. Hence, unless the animal be very valuable for breeding purposes, it is better to destroy him. The constitutional symptoms are severe and the local pain excessive. If treatment is attempted, the constitutional treatment already mentioned should be followed, the patient placed in slings, the limb splinted, but the wound left uncovered, and constant application of cold water, with frequent dressings

with carbolic or other lotions applied. If treatment succeeds in checking the synovial discharge, the constant irrigation may be discontinued and the ordinary treatment continued. Any of these forms of broken knees, except the first, will leave more or less of a scar or blemish to indicate the fact that the injury has at some time been received.

Fifth Form.—When one or more of the bones are fractured, treatment is useless, hence the animal should be destroyed. "WHIP."

VALUED IN NOVA SCOTIA.

I enclose one dollar and fifty cents for renewal subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," a magazine, in my opinion, containing information worth many times its subscription price. Wishing you success, I remain,

Antigonishe Co., N. S. THOS. McAMIS.

The man who is after something for nothing generally falls in with someone similarly minded, and gets a lemon.

LIVE STOCK.

DUAL-PURPOSE CATTLE FOR THE WEST.

Those Shorthorn and other beef breeders in Eastern Canada who have beguiled themselves into a comforting and comfortable belief that they could go on indefinitely ignoring milk production, yea, actually discriminating against dairy tendency in their show-yard selection, as well as in herd management, will do well to read and ponder carefully the following logical, incisive and prophetic communication to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, by one who signs himself H. B. Sheldon. It portends clearly that, with the passing of the range and the relegation of the business of beef production to farmers, the Western as well as the Eastern demand will be not for the all-beef strain, but for the dual-purpose cow—a cow which, despite the jeers of faddists, is an entirely feasible and, in many circumstances, a very profitable proposition, although, unfortunately, becoming rare in Canada. It is high time for the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association to adopt a system of official tests for milk and butter-fat production, and introduce into the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook an appendix containing a Record of Dairy Performance:

"The day is coming, and it is not very far distant, either, when the men who are engaged in the beef-producing business will have to give more attention to the milking qualities of their herds. The days of ranching on a large scale in these Northwest Provinces are drawing to a close. The range territory is being invaded more and more every year by the grain-growers, and the field that at one time promised to become a great market for beef bulls is gradually being narrowed. Mixed farming and cattle-feeding in the future are going to become more general. Grain-growing and live stock are going to blend into one industry, just as they are combined in Ontario, in the great prairie States to our south—Kansas, Iowa, and the rest. The great influx of immigrants is going to make ranching unprofitable and impracticable. Towns will spring up and cities grow out of some of the villages that now dot the plains. These communities will be filled with a purchasing population, the principal and staple needs of which will be butter, milk and meat. Milking cows will be required to supply this necessity, but cows of a different type to that which now generally obtains—cows that will milk well during their lactation period, and feed rapidly into beef when they go dry. Cows capable of producing stock that will make good butcher or export cattle. Cows that combine in the highest degree the milking with the feeding function—not the kind that are for beef or for milk alone.

"The general tendency, we believe, at the present time among Shorthorn breeders, who are not blindly following the old show-ring ideals of beef and nothing else, is toward a deeper-milking type of cattle; and as the country develops, as the demand for dairy products becomes greater, as it assuredly will, farmers generally will give more attention to this phase of the live-stock industry; they will keep records of some kind of the performance of their cows. Let them do this but for a single year; let them once awaken to the fact that one good milker is worth two or three inferior producers, and there will be a demand in this country for bulls from deep-milking dams that will become greater in ever-increasing ratio. The farmer, when he finds he cannot secure such sires among the beef breeds, will turn, naturally, to the dairy breeds for his bulls, and it is right here the danger lies. It is easier to develop a heavier-milking Shorthorn than it is to produce a deeply-fleshed Holstein. It is easier, because milk production is a natural characteristic in all breeds, while the tendency to lay on meats has been developed by breeding and selection. It is easier, because, on one hand, all that is required is to bring into action a characteristic which has been more or less dormant in the breed for something like half a century, while, on the other, it would be necessary, first of all, to overcome, to some extent, a character which has been predominant in a herd for two thousand years, and then, when this is accomplished, to engraft upon that breed the tendency to produce meat, which for hundreds of years has been the one thing these cattle were bred particularly not to do.

"We must stay with the beefing breeds, but we must breed them not for beef alone. There are some old ideas which we must eradicate from our minds and methods. The old and too common way of allowing the calves to do the milking must cease if development is to be looked for in milk production. So long as it prevails, no development can be made in the milking functions of any

breed. Retrogression alone in that respect can be looked for. The calf-milking system in pure-bred Shorthorns is largely responsible for the fact that this breed of cattle, on the whole, have nothing like the milking capacities now which they had half a century ago. It is a system which, if persisted in, will result inevitably in the milkless cow. Deep-milking cows are never produced by such methods as this. The heifer calf designed for a cow must be fed for flesh, and not for fat. Cows milked by the calf from year to year go back in their milk-producing capacity instead of improving. Heifers bred from such cows, sired by bulls that have come from such cows, and fed in such a manner as this in their calfhood, cannot be expected to be better milk producers than their dams; in fact, they cannot be as good. It is contrary to all the laws of nature that they should, and to that fundamental law of heredity upon which the science of breeding is based. If this is true, it is little wonder that the number of heavy-milking cows in practically all our beef breeds is steadily growing less. And where is it going to end? Whither are we drifting?

"It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that the breeders of live stock in this country—we refer particularly to the beef breeds—will have to unlearn a lot of that knowledge which seems hitherto to have constituted the foundation of their work. We have no desire just here to enter into a discussion of the theoretical dual-purpose cow. What we are trying to say, and what we want to emphasize is simply this, that the beef-breeds men in these three Western Provinces—in the whole Dominion, for that matter—have got to get away from this old idea which so long has possessed them, that the beefing qualities of their stock 'is the only factor to be considered in breeding up a



Barcheskie King's Own (imp.) =20726=.

Ayrshire bull; calved Sept., 1902. First prize and grand champion, Canadian National Exhibition, 1906 and 1907. Imported and owned by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

herd. The men who, in the years to come, are going to make the largest success in pure-bred live stock are the ones who now will read aright the signs of changing circumstance, who will break away from the old belief that beef production is the only function of such breeds of cattle as the Shorthorn.

"Milking tests and advanced registration might not be a bad way of encouraging beef breeders to develop the milking qualities of their cattle. Something ought to be done to induce breeders to breed along these lines. The English and American Shorthorn Breeders' Associations offer prizes, we understand, for milking tests. Why could our Dominion Association not follow their example, and devote some of that idle surplus of theirs to useful purposes? Our experiment stations in this country are giving some attention to the matter—the new Macdonald College at Ste. Anne, Que., particularly—but they can accomplish nothing unless farmers and breeders also look for some means of improving their stock along these lines. The problem is an acute one, and it will become more so as the years go on. Twenty years from now, we doubt not, farmers will marvel at the shortsightedness of breeders in not seeing the trend of circumstance and in preparing for it. The demand of the future is for milk, as well as beef, in our beefing breeds. What are we doing to provide for it?"

None of us have too much time to read. We cannot afford to read anything but the best.

THE AYRSHIRE BREED.

A neat and instructive little brochure on the Ayrshire breed of cattle, with the scale of points of the perfect Ayrshire cow, has been printed for the use of and distribution by members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. It is, we believe, from the facile pen of W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, Que., the Secretary of the Association, and is altogether so instructive, lucid and concise as to claim reproduction in full through these columns:

"The Ayrshire cattle originated in the county of Ayr, in the south-west part of Scotland, in a district of succulent grasses, and adapted to dairying, but exposed to the severe storms of an unprotected coast. There the Ayrshires still thrive in numberless herds, the pride of the Scotch breeder, by whom foundation stock is sent to all parts of the world.

"Having been subjected to rigorous climatic conditions for over a hundred years, this breed has developed a vigor of constitution that can endure and easily adapt itself to the biting frosts of the north, or to the hot sun of the south; and is equally contented on the prairies of the west, upon the rocky hillsides of British Columbia, or Eastern Canada.

"Wherever the Ayrshire cow may be located, in whatever country or clime, she maintains a cheerful and gentle disposition, combined with an exuberant spirit and bloom, which are as apparent and pronounced in the old cow, as in the young cow, the yearling, or the calf. This condition is the outgrowth of universal good health, and explains why the Ayrshire cow continues to breed and keep up a profitable flow of milk in her advanced years. She matures late and improves

with age. Being hardy and tough, a good feeder, and not dainty in her appetite, the roughest food tastes good to her, and she does not seem to be disturbed whether the hay is good or poor; she eats it with relish and wants more.

"She is a very persistent milker, giving a uniform quantity well up to another calving, and requiring some care to dry her off.

"The Ayrshire is pre-eminently the family cow, and an analysis shows her milk to be particularly nutritious for humankind, a balanced ration, a complete food; it is easily digested and assimilated by the system. Physicians who know about Ayrshire milk, strongly recommend its use for babies and in-

valids; and many families living in suburban places have bought and kept one or two Ayrshire cows each, solely to get the proper food for their babies, or for invalids with weak stomachs.

"If the world should ever give full recognition for the service this patient and noble animal (the dairy cow of any breed) has rendered to the human race, then, like the custom in India, she would receive the tenderest treatment, from all mankind, until her natural death; be buried with family affection, and her memory cherished, instead of being slaughtered for a little profit, when her usefulness begins to wane.

"Ayrshire milk has a good body, is rich in total solids and never looks blue. In the Pan-American Model Dairy contest at Buffalo, the Ayrshire stood a close second in quantity of milk, and a close second in profit from butter and milk combined; and if the value of all the by-products of the Ayrshire milk in that test had been taken into account, the Ayrshire would have given the largest returns in profit based on the cost of production.

"Her yield was more uniform than that of any other breed entered in the contest, and a less difference between the best and poorest.

"The Ayrshire cow will show more net profit every year, from her beginning to her ending in old age, taking into consideration the amount, the kind and the cost of food consumed, her easy-keeping tendencies, and the amount and quality of milk produced, than the cow of any other dairy breed.

"Her general appearance is striking, being

alert and full of life and reserved energy, handsome and attractive, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds weight, usually white and red, spotted, but varying in these colors from nearly all white to nearly all red.

"The Ayrshire Breeders' Association claims, and is prepared to demonstrate in competition with the Holstein, the Jersey or the Guernsey cows, that for quality and quantity of milk, of butter-fat and solids, considering the cost of feed in each case, and the actual net profit, the Ayrshire, as a dairy cow, stands on an average pre-eminently above them all.

"It is only within a very few years that the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association instituted a system of official tests, and only a few of the breeders have entered their herds, consequently we have the records of a comparatively small number of cows, but enough to show that the Ayrshire cow is by nature a wonderful dairy cow, both in milk and butter production, and that it would be an easy matter to produce families of phenomenal cows, adapted to the production of either butter or milk.

"The Association has confined itself chiefly to the yearly tests, believing that it is the long period that shows the staying quality of the breed, and the true value of a dairy cow. It is not a hard matter to get a spurt of a record for a week, or even for a month, but when it comes to a full year of steady work it shows the capacity of the cow.

"We have in the ordinary work of the dairy found a number of cows that gave from fourteen to nineteen pounds of butter in seven days, and from sixty to nearly 100 pounds in the month.

"We have from the official files of the American Association tests, compiled the following yields from individual cows:

MILK.

- 78 cows gave over 8,000 pounds of milk in a year.
- 51 cows gave over 8,500 pounds of milk in a year.
- 43 cows gave over 9,000 pounds of milk in a year.
- 17 cows gave over 9,000 pounds of milk in a year.
- 14 cows gave over 10,000 pounds of milk in a year.
- 7 cows gave over 10,500 pounds of milk in a year.
- 6 cows gave over 11,000 pounds of milk in a year.
- 4 cows gave over 11,500 pounds of milk in a year.
- 2 cows gave over 12,000 pounds of milk in a year.
- 1 cow gave over 12,500 pounds of milk in a year.

BUTTER.

- 181 cows gave over 300 pounds of butter each in one year.
- 87 cows gave over 350 pounds of butter each in one year.
- 33 cows gave over 400 pounds of butter each in one year.
- 13 cows gave over 450 pounds of butter each in one year.
- 5 cows gave over 500 pounds of butter each in one year.
- 1 cow gave nearly 550 pounds of butter in one year.

"In the Canadian Record of Performance test, scarcely over 16 months in operation, a number of cows have been entered. Many of them have already qualified, with records of 10,000 and 11,000 lbs. of milk within the year for mature cows, and 7,000 to 8,000 lbs. of milk for heifers, the mature cows frequently giving over 400 lbs., and the heifers over 350 lbs. of butter-fat.

"A number of private records of Ayrshire herds that has come under our notice, gives the average yield of milk per annum to run from 7,000 to 8,000 lbs., showing a high percentage of butter-fat.

"The perfect Ayrshire cow is found in the requirements of the Uniform Scale of Points prepared and agreed to at a meeting of a joint committee representing this Association and the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association, at Ottawa, Ontario, March 7th and 8th, 1906, since approved and ratified by the members of each association. As adopted, this Uniform Scale of Points should be adhered to by the judges of Ayrshires at all the fairs in the United States and Canada, in placing the awards upon the true merits of the animals exhibited. A similar Scale of Points has been adopted by the Ayrshire Breeders in Scotland.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR AYRSHIRE COW.

- Head 10
- Parcheal. Broad and clearly defined..... 1
- Horns. Wide set on and inclining upward..... 1
- Face. Of medium length, slightly dished, clean cut, showing veins 2
- Muzzle. Broad and strong without coarseness; nostrils large 1
- Jaws. Wide at the base and strong..... 1
- Eyes. Full and bright with placid expression 3

Ears. Of medium size and fine; carried alert. 1
 Neck—Fine throughout, throat clean, neatly joined to head and shoulders, of good length, moderately thin, nearly free from loose skin, elegant in bearing 3

Fore quarters 10
 Shoulders. Light, good distance through from point to point, but sharp at withers, smoothly blending into body 2
 Chest. Low, deep and full between and back of fore legs 6
 Brisket. Light 1
 Legs and Feet. Legs straight and short, well apart; shanks fine and smooth; joints firm; feet medium size, round, solid and deep..... 1

Body 13
 Back. Strong and straight; chine lean, sharp and open-jointed 4
 Loin. Broad, strong and level 2
 Ribs. Long, broad, wide apart and well sprung
 Abdomen. Capacious, deep, firmly held up, with strong muscular development 3
 Flank. Thin and Arching 1

Hind quarters 11
 Rump. Wide, level and long from hooks to pin bones..... 3
 Hooks. Wide apart and not unduly overlaid with fat 2
 Pin Bones. High and wide apart 1
 Thighs. Thin, long and wide apart 2
 Tail. Long, fine, set on a level with the back
 Legs and Feet. Legs strong, short, straight when viewed from behind and set well apart; shanks fine and smooth; joints firm; feet medium size, round, solid and deep 2



Pride of Hume Farm —18685—

Ayrshire cow, three years old. First in class, Toronto, Sherbrooke and Ottawa Exhibitions, 1907. Bred and owned by A. Hume & Co, Menie, Ontario.

Udder. Long, wide, deep, but not pendulous nor fleshy; firmly attached to the body, extending well up behind and far forward; quarters even; sole nearly level and not indented between teats; udder veins well developed and plainly visible 22

Teats. Evenly placed; distance apart from side to side equal to half the breadth of udder, from back to front equal to one-third the length; length, 2½ to 3¼ inches; thickness in keeping with length; hanging perpendicular and not tapering 8

Mammary Veins. Large, long, tortuous, branching and entering large orifices 5

Escutcheon. Distinctly defined, spreading over thighs and extending well upward 2

Color. Red of any shade, brown, or these with white; mahogany and white, or white; each color distinctly defined. (Brindle markings allowed, but not desirable) 2

Covering 6

Skin. Of medium thickness, mellow and elastic 3

Hair. Soft and fine 2

Secretions. Oily, of rich brown or yellow color 1

Style. Alert, vigorous, showing strong character; temperament inclined to nervousness but still docile 4

Weight. At maturity not less than one thousand pounds 4

Total 100

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER.

For three weeks past this old country has enjoyed the unwonted experience (this season) of basking in sunshine. September has quite easily been the best month of this wholly remarkable year. August gave us almost incessant rains, July gave us about three weeks of good weather, and June was only middling in respect of weather, but September has given us weeks of unclouded sunshine, and corn harvest, in the earlier districts, with hay harvest amongst the hills, has been prosecuted with vigor. The fine weather has, unfortunately, come too late to do much to save the turnip crop, which is this season such an uncertain factor that it has seriously affected the prices of lambs at the great autumn sales. Many thousands of sheep are fed on the turnip break, being folded with wire netting from stage to stage across a field, until the whole is eaten bare. A curious fact connected with this season's turnip crop is the prevalence of seeded plants throughout the country. In a normal season, turnips do not "seed" or "shoot" until the second season, but this year they have seeded prematurely, and many of the fields show plenty of blanks, even where the crop otherwise would be regarded as satisfactory.

In spite of these things, the autumn ram sales, which have just concluded, have been brisk; a record price of £280 has been made for a Border Leicester ram, a record average has been made for five Blackface shearlings, and good prices have been made for Cheviots, which, however, have felt the brunt of the depression in the lamb trade more than the others. The Kelso ram sales were the scene of the record price for a Border Leicester. He was purchased by Mr. Robert Wood, Carnoustie, the Secretary of the Flockbook Society, for a

New Zealand buyer. That colony, especially the south island, is reported to be enjoying a season of unexampled agricultural prosperity. Fortunes are being made in land speculation. It is not so with the north island, where there appears to have been a prolonged drouth. However, New Zealand is not afraid to buy Border Leicesters at long prices, and Scotland reaps the benefit. The fortunate sellers were Messrs. A. & J. K. Smith, Leaston, Upper Keith, who have long been in the front as breeders of the Whitefaces. They were, however, eclipsed in respect of an average by Mr. Matthew Templeton, Sandyknowe, Kelso, an Ayr-

shire man, who, after farming for about twenty years at Dromore, in the Stewartry, has taken a farm in the native home of the Border Leicester, and has revived the glories of the race. His averages at nearly all the sales this autumn have been the highest, and the splendid figure of £40 5s. 7d. for 25 shearlings was reached at Kelso. His highest price was £160. Last year he had one at £200, but his average was £34 4s. Leaston had an average of £35 18s. 4d. for thirty, and Mr. Mark, Sunnyside, had £34, 18s. 8d. for 15. For several years past the Border Leicester has felt the rivalry of the Oxford Down, but this year the breeders of the English variety flooded the market, and had to be content, in the main, with decreased averages. The highest price realized for an Oxford at Kelso was £35, which figure bought the Highland & Agricultural Society's champion sheep, from the English flock of Mr. Jas. T. Hobbs, Maisey, Hampton, Gloucester. The best average, £23 18s., was, however, made by the Scots flock of Mr. William Ritchie, Lyne, Peebles, and another successful Scots flock was that of Mr. Andrews, Elliot, Hollybush, Galashiels. Splendid results have been got by crossing half-bred ewes with an Oxford tup. The lambs come early to maturity, and put the flesh on the right parts. Border-Leicester breeders have themselves rather to blame for the comparative success of their opponents. The Border Leicester was by some breeders being produced as Bates cattle once were, on pedigree only, without much regard to utility. Now it is different. Sandyknowe, Leaston and Sunnyside are utility flocks, where sheep are reared with

plenty of bone and muscle, and, therefore, depth of lean flesh. Lord Polwarth's flock, at Mertoun, was wont to maintain an easy ascendancy at Kelso, but that day seems to be gone. This year, his Lordship's average for 30 was £19 2s. 8d. His sheep are better covered below than they were for some time, but otherwise experts do not consider them as in the front rank. There is reason to believe that the Oxford Down will not be in such strong evidence next year as it was this year at the Kelso sales.

Blackfaces reserve an easy supremacy for the flock owned by Cadzow Bros., Boreland and Stonehill, Thankerton, in Lanarkshire. This firm got £140 for a shearing ram, and for their first-prize group of five they got the record figure of £98. Another of their rams, not in the first-prize group, made £100, so that if they had got £2 more they would have had the extraordinary average of £100 apiece for six Blackface shearing rams. They had an average of £41 4s. 6d. for 20. Mr. Horvatson, of Glenbuck, had an average of £33 11s. for 10, and got £115 for one. Another exporter, Mr. Lees, Lagg, Ayr, got £103 for a ram, while £80 were paid for one of a great lot of 13 shown by Mr. Hamilton, of Woolfords, Cobbinshaw. His average was £22 18s. 5d. At the same sale, Glenbuck sold not less than 80 ram lambs, for which he got the remarkable average of £4 1s. 7d. each. At Perth, two days later, a splendid shearing ram, out of one of the oldest flocks, that of Mr. R. M. Buchanan, Lettre, Killeam, sold for £90. His sire came from the north of Ireland, where strenuous efforts to improve the sheep stocks have in recent years been made. Quite a number of superior rams were this year bought at all the sales for that part of Ireland.

The Cheviot breed felt depression worse than the other two native Scots sheep breeds. The Cheviot ewe and lamb sales have experienced rather a serious drop in prices, and this was reflected in the prices current at the Hawick tup sale on Wednesday. Unlike Border Leicesters and Blackfaces, Cheviot tups are mostly sold as two-year-olds. The yearling is called a dimmont, and a few of the latter are usually to be found at the Hawick sale. This year, the highest price at Hawick was £90, made by Peebles Dandy, the champion of the breed at the Highland. He was bred by Mr. "Jack" Elliot, Hindhope, and has been purchased by Mr. G. G. Rea, Doddington, Wooler, a large farmer in Northumberland, who is a member of council of the Royal Agricultural Society. Jack Elliot also made the second highest price, £76, for a lovely dimmont named The White Knight. This title he deserves, as a ram with a more beautiful white head it would be difficult to find. The favorite sheep in the Hawick yard was No. 15, of the Newton (Bellingham) lot, exposed by Mr. John Robson. This splendid two-year-old attracted all the breeders, and went at £51 to Mr. John Elliot, Hindhope, Jedburgh, the owner of the champion flock of the breed. The sire of this noted sheep was the H. & A. S. champion, Marshal Oyama. Cheviots feel the pressure of competition in the wool market more acutely than do other breeds. The Australian clip comes into active competition with Cheviot wool, and Australia is said to have increased her sheep population by 28,000,000 during the past three years.

Horses are selling very well here at present. A great sale of pedigree Clydesdales was held at Perth, at which 74 head made an average of £83 5s. 6d. The best average was made by Mr. J. Ernest Kerr for a draft of 15 from his celebrated Harviestown stud. They made an average of £149 17s 5d., the celebrated, unbeaten mare, Veronique, selling for 345 gs., which was the highest figure realized at the sale. A yearling colt, in another consignment, got by Baron o' Bucklyvie, made 320 gs., and Dalgety Bros., Dundee, and London, Ont., gave 190 gs. for a splendid two-year-old stallion, which some day will likely find himself on your side of the Atlantic. The noted yearling filly, Queen of the Ochils, in the Harviestown lot, made 300 gs. She went to Mr. Weightman, Sunderland. Lord Polwarth sold 12 at an average price of £67 12s. 9d. He got 165 gs. for a three-year-old filly. A Morayshire breeder, Mr. A. M. Gregory, Elgin, got 142 gs. for a yearling filly by the Highland & Agricultural Society's first-prize horse, Baron's Best. The annual sale from Seaham Harbor stud was held on the following day, when 57 head made an average of £38 1s. 6d. Eighteen brood mares, aged, and out of work, made £40 7s. 11d. apiece, of an average. Seven filly foals made £47 2s., and 11 colt foals £31 18s. At Lord Durham's sale, on the Thursday, Mr. Brydon, of the Seaham stud, paid 110 gs. for Lambton Maud 16648, by Lord Stewart 10084.

Since I last wrote, a very valuable shipment of Clydesdale horses, Blackface sheep and Ayrshire cattle has been made to Nova Scotia by Professor Cumming, of the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S. The Clydesdales numbered eighteen—three stallions and eighteen fillies. Several other shipments have recently been made to Canada by Mr. Brodie, Stouffville; Mr. Colin McKeigan, Strathroy; Mr. T. L. Berry, Hensall, and others. It does not appear that the numbering of exported animals on this side has done much for the export

trade, which seems to be rather quieter this autumn than it was last.

I may have something to say about cattle business in my next.

"SCOTLAND YET."

STUDENTS' SCORE CARD FOR JUDGING BEEF CATTLE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Will you please send a score-card for judging fat cattle in a judging competition.

JOHN BATER.

Ans.—I am not exactly sure whether your inquirer means a "judging competition" or whether he means a "judging class." In a judging competition no score-cards are required. All that is necessary is to place in the hands of each competitor a sheet of blank paper on which to write how he places the animals and his reasons for so placing them. This is all we ever use in our judging competitions at the Winter Fair, and whenever we have anything of this kind in our own classes. A judging competition is held to test the competitor's knowledge of the subject of judging.

A judging class, on the other hand, is held for the purpose of instructing students in the art of judging. For this purpose we usually make use of score-cards. The score-card is useful in training the student to notice all parts of an animal, and, when properly used, it compels each man to make up his mind independently regarding the defectiveness or excellence of the animal in each point taken up. The score-card is merely a means employed to enable a teacher to have all his class at work at one time, and each member doing independent work. As soon, however, as our students become somewhat familiar with the score-card, we resort to what might be called judging competitions; that is to say, we give them practice in judging classes of animals in which they write their reasons for placing, because, as every-



Cotswold Ram Lamb.

Winner of first prize, Canadian National, Toronto, and Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que., 1907. Imported and owned by J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ontario.

one knows, the score-card has no place in judging animals as they would be judged in a show-ring. The score-card is useful as an educator, especially in first taking up the subject, but it is possible to use it too much, and its use should always be wisely alternated with practice in judging without the score-card. I enclose a copy of our score-card for beef cattle.

G. E. DAY.

Professor of Animal Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College.

O. A. C. STUDENT'S SCORE-CARD FOR BEEF CATTLE.

SCALE OF POINTS.

	Possible Score.	Student's Score.	Corrected Score.
A. General Appearance: 28 points.			
ESTIMATED WEIGHT.....LBS.			
WEIGHT, according to age.....	4		
FORM, deep, broad, low set, smooth; top line and under line straight and parallel.....	8		
FLESH, naturally thickly-fleshed. See further under quality.....	4		
QUALITY, bone strong, but of fine texture and clean; skin pliable and elastic; hair soft and thick. All parts evenly covered with firm flesh, which should be mellow to the touch, but not soft and flabby nor yet in hard rolls or ridges.....	8		

STYLE, active and vigorous, but not restless; should show strong character.....	4		
B. Head and Neck: 12 points.			
MUZZLE, broad and clearly defined; mouth large; nostrils large.....	2		
EYES, large, prominent, clear, and placid.....	2		
FACE, short, with clean-cut appearance.....	1		
FOREHEAD, broad.....	1		
EARS, medium size and fine texture.....	1		
NECK, thick and short with full neck vein; junction of neck with head clearly defined; no throatiness. In bull, crest well developed.....	5		
HORNS, (when present) fine in texture, flattened at base, not more than medium size.....			
C. Fore Quarters: 11 points.			
SHOULDERS, smooth, covered with flesh, well laid back into ribs, compact and moderately broad on top.....	5		
BRISKET, prominent and blunt; breast full and wide.....	3		
DEWLAP, light.....	1		
LEGS, straight and short; arm, broad and well muscled; bone, flat, clean, and strong.....	2		
D. Body: 29 points.			
CHEST, deep and wide; fore flanks, full; space back of shoulders well filled, leaving no depression; heart-girth, large.....	9		
RIBS, long, well arched; thickly fleshed.....	5		
BACK, broad, straight, well fleshed and smooth.....	7		
LOIN, deeply fleshed, coming out full to hooks and carrying width evenly from hooks forward.....	5		
FLANK, full and even with underline.....	3		
E. Hind Quarters: 20 points.			
HOOKS, wide, but smooth and well covered, not prominent.....	4		
SIRLOIN AND RUMP, straight on top, long, wide, well filled between hook and pin bones, smooth, not patchy.....	5		
PIN BONES, wide apart, smooth, not patchy.....	2		
TAIL HEAD, smooth; in line with back; tail fine, falling at right angles to top line.....	1		
THIGHS, full, deep and wide.....	3		
Twist, full and deep, nearly as low as flank.....	3		
LEGS, straight and short; bone, flat, clean and strong.....	2		
Total.....	100		
Student's Name.....			
Animal.....			Date.....

SILAGE GOOD TO USE NOW.

Now is the time to commence stabling and feeding the cows nights, so as to work them gradually over to winter conditions. The autumn pastures are no longer very nourishing, and, though furnishing a good deal of appetizing forage, they should be supplemented, for best results, with green corn, hay, roots or silage, and a moderate meal ration.

There is nothing better than silage. Many dairymen labor under a false impression that silage is not good to feed until it has cured for six weeks or a month in the silo. This is a mistake. Silage is at its very best during the first week after it is ensiled. At this stage fermentation has only nicely commenced, and the first stage of the process gives the cut corn the odor and flavor of fresh cider. At this stage the cows will eat it greedily, and do well on it. Cattle which would require to be accustomed to cured silage will eat this sweet, fragrant feed at once, without demur. The only caution necessary is to exercise care when throwing out the silage to keep the surface level, to avoid digging holes with shovel or fork, and to tramp around the edges occasionally. It must be remembered that the unsettled surface is loose, and unless one is lowering the level pretty rapidly, it is liable to deteriorate as new layers are exposed to the air from day to day. Owing to carelessness in throwing out the silage, some have experienced a waste with this early-autumn feeding, but there need be no difficulty if one feeds a reasonable amount per day and observes the precautions above indicated.

The cheapest farm literature is the dearest.

THE MISFORTUNE OF BUMPER WHEAT CROPS.

"About the biggest curse this country has is the bumper crop of wheat," said Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, addressing a Manitoba meeting of stockmen last winter. "Some three times since I first came into this Province we got farmers started fairly well along live-stock lines and along dairy lines, and were getting them to try various live-stock branches. Creameries were being built, pipens erected, and people were doing fairly well, but there would come one of these big crops of wheat and everyone would throw up his head and the first thing we knew the cattle were sold, the pigs were sold and the fowls were allowed to freeze to death. Creameries were closed up. Every man was plowing, and it was forty bushels to the acre and \$1.00 a bushel!" The fact of the matter is that with all credit to wheat, we must, if we wish to succeed in this country, look to our live stock."

While it may occur to the satirist to suggest that next winter Dr. Rutherford may be able to lead in a hymn of praise for the blessing of a slim crop of wheat, nevertheless there was much wisdom in his words. Mankind is ever prone to shortsighted conduct which very often leads to commercial suicide, and it is only when the easy down-grade path is providentially blocked that he begins the climb to higher and more stable levels of success.

So much for official philosophy. Continuing, the Live-stock Commissioner touched on a question that will awaken the interest of Eastern as well as prairie cattlemen:

"Complaint has been made that it does not pay to go into beef production in the West. As matters are, a man, after considerable expense and trouble, has prepared a number of fat cattle for sale and then finds very great difficulty in getting their proper value in the market. You all know what has been achieved by the united concerted action of the grain-growers of this country. The same thing can be done with regard to the marketing of cattle. It is simply a matter of combination on the part of the producers, and, in my opinion, there is a very profitable field for the production of beef. The export of cattle bred in this country is large, and it is getting larger all the time. In 1904 30,000 head of cattle were shipped East; in 1905, 32,000, and in 1906, 35,000. For years large numbers have been sent, and a lot of these cattle are shipped at a loss to the owner.

"In the States the cattle are shipped from the ranches to the Middle States, and there fed up, and at the end of ninety days are sent in to Chicago, and are carefully culled and only the best are sent forward for export to European markets. They sell from a penny to two-pence a pound more than Canadian cattle. On the other hand our cattle are shipped right through, and when they arrive on the other side of the Atlantic are a disgrace to Canadian breeders. It has always struck me on this phase of the matter that there is a great field in our Province of Manitoba, and in what is now Saskatchewan, as well as some parts of Ontario, for the finishing of these cattle. I think if these cattle could be taken by our Manitoba farmers in the fall and put into feed lots and fed on coarse grains, that it would pay very well indeed to finish these cattle here and send them forward to a properly-safeguarded market in Europe or in the East. I think that could be done very profitably. We have more coarse feed in this Province and in Saskatchewan than in any other part of the world that I know of. It is a ridiculous thing to ship cattle and also to ship our coarse grains. I intend to go thoroughly into this question with a view of establishing a paying and profitable cattle trade from Manitoba to Europe.

THE FARM.

EXPENSIVE PASTURE.

Late autumn and early spring grazing of meadows shortens more hay crops than drouth, soil poverty and summer frosts combined. The fields need an autumn growth of top for winter protection, and for mulch and fertilizer next summer. Don't crop the pastures too close or too late. Better put the stock up early, even if they require to be fed partly on straw and bedded with sawdust. Every bite in November means two or three less next summer. Penny wise, etc.

THE BEAN CROP SUFFERED.

In my neighborhood the bean crop is not nearly so even as it was last year. The frost of July 2nd took off a large per cent. Some planted over again, and some sowed buckwheat and millet. One neighbor had twenty-five acres frozen right down, another thirty-five acres, and many others had acres hurt. There has been no threshing done in this neighborhood, as there has been so much wet weather, and the beans are soft yet, so cannot tell how they are turning out.

Kent Co., Ont. W. LORNE DEMPSTER.

THE THING THAT IS NEEDED.

Ours is an era of progress, and everything must be turned to account. Even brains must be utilized! This is true on the farm, as anywhere else. The "anybody-can-farm" idea, of the days of crude methods and initial conditions, has exploded; the scientific idea and advanced conditions have succeeded. The farmer is approaching his true status. He is a force to be considered in the community and in the councils of the nation. To be a successful farmer, a man must be a thoroughly practical man of affairs, not a dreamer or mere theorist. He has as much need to think clearly, forcefully and intelligently as any other, the "learned" professions not excepted. Indeed, I am convinced, from some acquaintance with professional men, added to a practical knowledge of agriculture, that exigencies arise almost daily in the latter which tax equally, if not in a greater degree, the resourcefulness and innate ability of a man. And, after all, this is the chief factor and the supreme test—the aptitude to do, and do well, the work in hand. A man may sit on a fence and theorize all day; he may even learn the rules and principles of a vocation in a college, or from books, and yet be a failure. There are many such. It is not intended to put any discount upon theories as such, nor to cast any discredit upon books, colleges, rules or principles. These are, or should be, valuable aids. But the object is to emphasize the fact that the thing needed—the something, natural or acquired—which enables one to make his efforts count for success under ever-varying conditions, to surmount obstacles, and to solve the practical problems of



Rose Victor =64835=.

First-prize senior yearling Shorthorn bull, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907. Owned and exhibited by W. R. Elliot & Sons, Guelph, Ont.

life, is the prime essential. The farmer, like every other man who wins success, must be more than a mere automaton, more than a mere machine working blindly, or working even according to set rules. He must be able to think, to see, to plan and to contrive independently of rules. I don't believe that all the mathematics in the world would fit a man to plow a good furrow, without a firm muscle, a good eye, and a correct idea of a furrow. A man may have a good acquaintance with the principles of the science of surgery, and yet, through lack of deftness in manipulation or steadiness of nerve, fail to be a skillful surgeon. So one may be well versed in mechanical philosophy, or the theory of machines, and yet be unfit to operate the common machinery of the farm.

By working according to right methods, let the farmer win the best that nature holds in store for him.

W. J. WAY.
Kent Co., Ont.

TEN TO FIFTEEN BUSHELS BEANS PER ACRE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Regarding the bean crop in this section of the country, I would say the acreage for this season is about the same as former years. Regarding the yield, the late beans are not all harvested, and it would, therefore, be hard to determine, but I think I will be safe in saying the yield will be from 10 to 15 bushels per acre, with an average quality.

EDWARD BRIEN.
Kent Co., Ont.

RESULTS OF SEED SELECTION IN ONTARIO.

The work of inspecting the field plots of members of the Canadian Seed-Growers' Association is completed again in Ontario, not without some lessons which may be of general interest. Most farmers understand that there are a number of men in the Province who believe sufficiently in the forward movement in field agriculture of improving their crops by a system of selecting good, strong, vigorous plants, and sowing the product on what is called a breeding plot, to take the time necessary to work along lines laid down by the Canadian Seed-growers' Association.

Needless to say this season has been a peculiar one in being so late, and early growth having been so much retarded. With all the handicaps of weather, there has been a lot of good work accomplished by our members, and the work of breeding up plants has gone forward a stage. In fact this has been a season in which the value of this kind of work is clearly demonstrated.

In fall wheat, one of our oldest operators, Mr. C. R. Gies, of Heidelberg, had his breeding plot out in the middle of a 15-acre field of Dawson's Golden Chaff, which gave promise of an average yield of close on 40 bushels per acre. Mr. Gies top-dresses a meadow with stable manure after he has pastured the field or taken off a crop of hay, and sows it early in the season for fall wheat. The result is that he rarely fails in having an excellent crop. This year, where his breeding plot was a little thin, the plants were large and sappy and showed a slight tendency to rust when rust was scarcely seen anywhere else. He sows with alternate drills closed. The heads were very large and compact, and some of them showed an increase in the number of kernels. He was intending to hand-select these as a means of increasing the productive capacity of the strain. Mr. Gies informed me later that his plot turned over 42 bushels per acre. Mr. John Mc-

Callum, of Shakespeare, was growing side by side this year, in large quantities, the varieties of Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Abundance, I believe he called it. The latter was giving a much better promise for a yield. At the O. A. C. experimental plots the same variety was showing well.

I think I never saw larger heads of wheat than on Mr. H. Davidson's plot of Early Red Clawson. The severity of the spring season had thinned the crop somewhat, but it was trying hard to make up for this in growing heads which would undoubtedly yield well. One conclusion I drew from

visiting the fall-wheat districts was that on well-drained soil those who top-dressed sod and plowed it shallow for wheat, rarely, if ever, failed in getting good crops, no matter what the season was, unless hit by insects or a fungous disease, and even from these this preparation made the crop quite immune.

Mr. Chas. Mackey, of Kinsale, had a remarkable plot of barley. He had alternated every other drill hoe in sowing about three acres, so that not only his breeding plot, but a large amount of his improved-seed plot was sown that way. One object he had in view was to get a good stand of alfalfa, and in this he had succeeded admirably. The heads on this barley plot were exceptionally large, and must have given a big yield; I fancy rather more than would have been the case if every drill had been used in seeding.

A very striking thing in this plot was that on about one acre, some three years before, a top-dressing of stable manure had been given it. Its effect in hastening maturity could be seen to the very line where it came. The barley on that part would do to cut probably a week before the rest, and it was ripening very evenly. This is not the first time my attention has been drawn to this fact. In Alberta, some German farmers about Didsbury, some years ago, found that on that rich prairie soil stable manure had a similar effect on the oat crop.

Selection was not able to make the oats immune from the blight which seemed to affect oats so very generally this year. There was nothing

very marked about the oat plots, more than that, I believe, the oats are improving under this system of selection.

The corn plots still show evidence of improvement and the value of selection.

Mr. Abram Van Sickle, of Onondaga, whose plot I mentioned last year as being so bad with smut, had the same trouble to contend with this year. Smut was very common. But his corn plot was excellent. The stalks were very long, and most of them well-eared. In a number of plots of corn, the weakness of individual ears was quite noticeable. The vitality of the seed, however, was remarkable. Very few blanks occur in any of the breeding plots, and those which did occur were usually the result of cultivation.

In the plots of Mr. Chas. Pierce, Wellington, the effect of using corn from the breeding plot for seed, and seed corn which came from the improved seed-plot of last year, was quite noticeable. The breeding-plot corn seemed to be stronger and more promising in every way. He was also trying the effect of some fertilizer on part of his corn. Even in this very dry season, there was ample evidence that even a tablespoonful or so was having a beneficial effect.

It remains for Mr. D. G. Thompson, of Cumming's Bridge, near Ottawa, to demonstrate that it is possible to grow and mature ears of a flint variety he calls the North King, and grown by him for a number of years, in the Ottawa Valley, where so many corn-growers believe they must buy Western seed corn every year. One would not wish better ensilage corn than Mr. Thompson is able to produce.

The value of seed selection is undoubtedly moved a stage forward in the eyes of those who have been following and examining the work this year.

T. G. RAYNOR.

THE VALUE OF DETAIL.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Success in modern farming depends very largely upon intelligent and persistent attention to detail. Indeed, the farmer is a manufacturer, and if he would reap the fullest reward of his craft, he must be careful to see that his establishment has no waste, either in its equipment or in its output. Like other manufacturers, he finds that his profits swell in proportion to his skill in making what is already productive more productive, and in turning what so far has scarcely paid its way into a highly remunerative agency. For instance, one has but to observe the average field for an illustration of this. In almost any ten acres one notices almost all grades of productiveness, from the straggling, inferior yield that scarcely pays its way, up to the yield that gives a profitable return. Now, the parts with the meagre yield demand as much time and labor in the way of preparation for seeding as the profit-yielding portions of the field. It is in this connection that the farmer's profits fade away, and upon his turning these portions into highly-productive portions of his farm, depends the success to be won from that field. The season is opportunity for making note of these sources of loss and for laying plans for an early application of the proper remedy. The unproductive knoll should be staked out, and provision made for extra manuring, with precautions taken against leaching, and the boggy or overwet portions should be drained. If the field, as a whole, has proven unproductive, the soil should be sampled and sent to the agricultural college, or "The Farmer's Advocate," where the farmer's experience will be helped out by the latest word that science can speak, by way of helping him. At any rate, the farmer will do well to get acquainted with the weak spots in his farm, and leave nothing undone till every foot under cultivation is yielding the highest possible return.

Another matter requiring attention just now is the condition of the winter quarters for the stock. Every uncomfortable hour spent by an individual of the herd means additional drain on the farmer's pocket. Foul odors, draughts, uncomfortable floors, lack of light, unsanitary conditions of any kind, or anything that lowers the vitality of his herd, or of any of its members, must be set down on the wrong side of the farmer's profit-and-loss account.

Roots will soon be seeking their winter quarters. Provision should be made for ample ventilation, and precautions taken to prevent destruction by frost later on.

In matters of this kind, each farmer must study his own conditions. No one can do his seeing but himself. The loss, too, will be his if he is careless and happy-go-lucky. Success is not a matter of luck or of happy chance, but comes to the agriculturist who spares no pains in finding, securing and using the best and cheapest methods available in his art. From the hour the first furrow is turned in the field, till the product is on the best available market, and in the most attractive and remunerative form, the farmer who prizes results will do well to put the best he has of skill and attention into every detail of his business. Only in this way can he come into his own.

O. C.

THE TRUSTEE OF THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

The man on the land has his own fortune and progress wrapped up in the country, and, being so bound together, he is anxious to do something to advance their joint interests, the country's just as sincerely as his own. Just what to do, is a more difficult problem to solve. He has not money enough to be a public benefactor in the usual acceptance of that term. Politics and lawmaking have their attractions, but special qualifications are necessary, and openings for this kind of service not very plentiful; city and town offices of trust and honor are not proportionate in number to the number of men competent and willing to fill them, and in the rural districts there are still fewer opportunities for public service to the country.

But there is one honorable and important office that the public-spirited man in the country can hold, and that is the trusteeship of the school in his district. It isn't a large-sounding honor; there is no fame to be gotten out of it, and less money. It is a thankless task, and he who undertakes it becomes an unflinching target for the criticism of the countryside. In that it bears a strong resemblance to the position of the teacher of the same school, except that the latter has a salary attached as a solace.

But there are some advantages adhering to the position as crowded in among the disadvantages, and certain qualifications are as necessary to holding it with credit as the filling of more lofty places. The rural-school trustee has in his hands the reins that guide the future of the community. His judgment selects the teacher, his oversight keeps the work and equipment of the school in good order, and his opinion is the pattern upon which the people of the district mould theirs. The moral and intellectual health of the country depends upon the tone of the several districts, and



Hampshire Sow Under Six Months.

First at Western Fair, London, Ont., 1907. Owner and exhibitor, Artemas O'Neil.

these in turn upon the schools; and the man who helps in ever so slight a degree to create a good spirit of citizenship and loyalty in the little red schoolhouse has done an amount of service for his country that cannot be measured.

It requires no mean capacity to be a rural-school trustee—a good trustee. One of the weaknesses of our schools is an outgrowth of the idea that anybody can be a trustee. There never was a greater mistake. To begin with, he should have an interest in the welfare of the school district, not an impersonal sort of feeling, but a healthy, human interest in the people within its borders. He should have some education—the more the better—but not to the preponderance of books and booklearning over practical knowledge. He should know something of modern methods and modern difficulties in the work of the teacher. He should be able to view any matter connected with the school from the standpoint of the taxpayer, the parent, the child, the teacher, and yet have clear enough judgment and firm enough will to withstand the demands of any one of these groups, if such demands are based upon ignorance or unreason. He should be patient, slow to speak, slow to wrath, but ready for speech and righteous indignation if the occasion demands. And, last of all, he must have an unflinching supply of that most uncommon of all commodities, common sense, without which, though having all the others, he can do nothing.

CHEAPEST PAPER THAT COMES TO THE HOUSE

Have been a reader of your interesting paper for two years and a subscriber for five months, and in that time I have gained a great deal of good information. It is the cheapest paper that comes into our house.

DAVID BALLINGALL,

Huron Co., Ont.

Quality and price are necessarily running mates.

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THE DAIRY.

HEATING WHEY AT CHEESE FACTORIES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The question of heating whey at cheese factories is not by any means a new idea, but has, up to this season, been given very little attention by our Western factories. The word "pasteurizing" is hardly a proper term, since "pasteurizing" means heating and cooling; but, to get good results from heating whey, no cooling is required, any more than the natural cooling of the surrounding atmosphere; in fact, it is better kept hot as long as possible. The attention of the writer was drawn to this subject more particularly about a year ago. One of our largest factories in Western Ontario (I refer to the Bright factory) had never returned any whey in cans to the patrons. Last October, 1906, the directors and managers were up against the proposition of returning the whey, as the patrons were bound to have it, and, at the meeting held to discuss the matter, were almost unanimous in voting for the returning of the whey, claiming that, at the high price of hogs, more profit could be secured. Formerly the whey had been sold by tender. When this step was decided on, the managers saw they were likely to have trouble with the milk supply, since the patrons were not used to washing the cans, and it would take some time to get them to do this thoroughly. The writer was asked if there was any solution of the problem, and he suggested that the whey be heated to a sufficiently high temperature by turning the exhaust steam in the tank, and then adding sufficient live steam for the purpose of preventing the formation of high acid, and also to inhibit the growth of any bacteria which might be present in the whey.

The cost was the first trouble, but it was finally agreed that the cheesemaker be paid 50 cents per ton of cheese for heating the whey. This was done, and is giving the best of satisfaction. The patrons say they would not want the whey home in the cans if it was not heated. The result of the year's work is about as follows:

The feeding value of the whey is increased, since it can be fed to young calves and young pigs. All the fat is kept in the whey, not rising to the surface and being left in the tank at the factory. The tanks are easily kept clean, smell sweet; the cans are more easily cleaned; the acid of the whey being very light, the cans will last much longer, as sweet whey will not rust or take off the tin the same as sour whey. In fact, it is claimed that the saving in cans alone will pay for the small amount that it may cost the patrons for heating the whey. Again, the chances of contaminating the cans is very much less, and when certain flavors, which appear to grow readily in sour whey, are present, the heating of the whey will prevent these flavors from spreading among all the patrons. It will kill the bitter, yeasty or goosy flavor. This flavor may be developed in one or more patron's milk from conditions at the farm, but in heating the whey it will prevent this flavor from being seeded at each farm.

Different temperatures have been tried, with following results: Acidity without heating, next morning, about 1 per cent. or over, depending on the cleanliness of the tanks. Heated to a temperature of 130 degrees, the whey had .5 per cent. acidity the following morning. Heated to a temperature of 140 degrees, acidity next morning, .45 per cent. Heated to a temperature of 150 degrees, acidity next morning .4 per cent. Heated to a temperature of 165 degrees, acidity next morning .25 per cent., or comparatively sweet.

Two other factories which are troubled badly with the bitter or yeasty flavor, have tried heating the whey, and find the results very satisfactory. They found that as soon as the heating was practiced every day the flavor gradually disappeared.

The cost is estimated at about 50 to 60 cents per ton of cheese. This, for a factory making 150 tons of cheese, would be about \$75. A factory of this size will have about 80 patrons. This would mean \$1.00 each for the patrons, and, considering the benefit to the patrons, it is a very small cost.

Now, in regard to whey tanks, we may clean them often, but unless they are scalded with live steam or boiling water, they are not clean from a bacteriological standpoint. The heating of the whey to 165 degrees, and keeping at that temperature for three or four hours, will certainly have a great influence in freeing both the tank and the whey from germ life.

I would not advise heating to much over 165 degrees, since a higher temperature will have a tendency to bring the albumen to the top and give trouble with the pump or ejector. The whey, when heated to 165 degrees in summer, will go into the patrons' cans at 130 to 140 degrees, provided the tanks are covered; this will help to kill germ-life in the can. Then, in washing the can, it should be first rinsed out with cold or lukewarm water, then washed with boiling water and scalded. This should leave the cans sweet

and clean, without that disagreeable, old, sour-
 whey flavor so hard to remove from cans which
 contain whey from tanks where it is not heated,
 even if kept reasonably clean.

FRANK HERNS,
 Chief Dairy Instructor in Western Ontario.

THE SHIPMENT OF CANADIAN BUTTER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your correspondent, "H. H. D.," must have
 been in a particularly reckless mood when he
 penned the article headed "Colonial Dairy Pro-
 duce," published in your issue of September 26th,
 as his statements regarding the time required to
 ship butter from Canada to London, and the tem-
 peratures in our iced cars while in transit with
 butter, are, to put it mildly, "fanciful" in the
 extreme. The article in question is a review of
 Weddel & Co.'s thirteenth annual publication on
 the "Dairy Produce Trade of Great Britain,"
 which contained the following reference to Cana-
 dian cold-storage services:

"The refrigeration facilities that now exist for
 placing Canadian butter in about fourteen days after
 its manufacture are such that the quality is virtually
 as good as when it is made."

"H. H. D." comments on this as follows:

"The second point, with reference to refrigeration
 facilities, is largely fiction. We should like to know
 where the creamery is located that can ship butter
 to London in fourteen days. It takes three days to land
 butter from Guelph to Montreal, a distance of less
 than 400 miles. One month would be nearer the time
 required to land butter in London, England. Then,
 again, we should like to ask the writer if he does not
 think the quality of the butter will be considerably
 worse than 'when it is made,' after lying in the freight-
 shed for several hours at a temperature of from 72 to
 84 degrees F., waiting for a freight train, and whether
 or not it is likely to have its 'quality virtually as good
 as when made,' by being placed in a refrigerator car,
 where the temperature in the car runs 70 to 76 degrees,
 with only 500 to 600 pounds of ice in the ice-boxes to
 cool the butter? These are not fanciful but actual
 conditions that have existed during the past season."

In the foregoing, "H. H. D." makes two state-
 ments: (1) That, instead of fourteen days, it
 takes nearer one month to ship butter from any
 Canadian creamery to London, England, and (2)
 that the temperature in our refrigerator cars
 carrying butter to Montreal runs from 70 to 76
 degrees, and that there is not more than 500 to
 600 pounds of ice carried in the ice-bunkers in the
 cars.

With regard to point No. 1, anyone conversant
 with the facts knows that Weddel & Co. are not
 far out in their estimate that Canadian butter
 can be landed in London in about fourteen days
 after it is manufactured. The bulk of the butter
 exported from Canada is made in the Province of
 Quebec, and the majority of the creameries in that
 Province can deliver their butter in Montreal by
 refrigerator car in 24 hours or less, the outlying
 districts requiring one day longer. Butter from
 Western Ontario points, of course, is much longer
 in transit, the iced-car schedule allowing three
 days for the trip. With reference to the time re-
 quired to transport the butter from Montreal to
 London, the following table shows the sailing date
 of each steamer carrying butter to London this
 season, up to August 24th, the date of her ar-
 rival in London, the actual average temperature
 of the butter when loaded into the steamer at
 Montreal, and the actual average temperature
 when discharged in London:

Steamer	Sailing Date	Arrival Date	Average Temp.	
			of Butter, Montreal.	of Butter, London.
Ontarian.....	June 22	July 4	39.1	11.3
Kildona.....	June 22	July 5	50.8	20.3
Latona.....	June 29	July 12	40.1	12.6
Hurona.....	July 20	Aug. 2	44.0	22.2
Hibernian.....	July 20	Aug. 2	41.0	22.0
Iona.....	July 27	Aug. 9	48.4	19.8
Ontarian.....	Aug. 3	Aug. 15	34.1	14.0
Kildona.....	Aug. 3	Aug. 16	35.8	23.8
Latona.....	Aug. 10	Aug. 22	36.0	12.6
Hungarian.....	Aug. 17	Aug. 29	21.3	17.3
Cervona.....	Aug. 17	Aug. 30	38.2	25.2
Hurona.....	Aug. 24	Sept. 7	37.0	24.0

It will be seen, therefore, that Quebec creamery
 butter shipped to make close connection with the
 steamer at Montreal, could be landed in London
 in 14 days, by allowing two days from the cream-
 ery to Montreal and 12 days from Montreal to
 London, which is the time taken by most of the
 ships mentioned above.

With respect to point No. 2, there are only two
 methods by which the temperature maintained in
 the iced cars can be ascertained, namely, by carry-
 ing a thermograph in each car, or by taking the
 temperature of the butter itself before it is loaded
 into the cars, and the temperature of the same
 packages when they are unloaded at Montreal.

The former is not practical, but the latter is, and
 as our iced-car inspectors make these tests
 throughout the season, our information on the
 subject of temperatures is complete. Our reports
 show that butter from Western Ontario is usually
 warmer on arrival at Montreal than that from
 Eastern Ontario and Quebec, on account of the
 large amount of dairy butter carried by the
 Western cars. This class of butter is usually
 very warm when loaded, and it raises the tem-
 perature of the creamery butter when carried with
 it. Another difficulty connected with the Western
 service is the necessity for amalgamating, at
 junction points on the G. T. R., the butter col-
 lected on the numerous branch lines. Notwith-
 standing these difficulties, the Western cars de-
 livered their butter at Montreal this year at tem-
 peratures much below those given by "H. H. D.,"
 as shown by the following particulars, taken from
 our official records for the current season:

Butter shipped from Kingsville, Wheatley, Blenheim,
 Ridgetown, Muir Kirk and Iona, in G. T. ref. car
 41264, on June 25th. Outdoor temperature, 86 de-
 grees; average temperature of butter at shipping
 points 72.3 degrees, and at Montreal 60 degrees; re-
 duction, 12.3 degrees.

Butter shipped from New Hamburg, Baden, Water-
 loo, Petersburg and Guelph, in G. T. ref. car 40030, on
 July 6th. Outdoor temperature, 76 degrees; average
 temperature of butter at shipping points, 55 degrees,
 and at Montreal 59.8 degrees; increase, 4.8 degrees.

Butter shipped from Forest, Parkhill and Ailsa
 Craig, in G. T. ref. car 41194, on July 5th. Outdoor
 temperature, 76 degrees; average temperature of butter
 at shipping points 61.8 degrees, and at Montreal 58
 degrees; reduction, 3.8 degrees.

Butter shipped from Ripley and Dungannon, in G.
 T. ref. car 40148, on July 12th. Outdoor temperature,
 64 degrees; average temperature of butter at shipping
 points 54.3 degrees, and at Montreal 48.6 degrees; re-
 duction, 5.7 degrees.

degrees; at Montreal, 55.6 degrees; reduction, 8
 degrees.

The above particulars completely refute "H.
 H. D.'s" wild assertion of temperatures of from
 70 to 76 degrees, and show that the conditions
 he referred to as "actual," did not exist outside
 of his own imagination. In conclusion, I might
 add that the smallest quantity of ice reported in
 any Western car this season at the last icing-
 station was one and a half tons, and ranged from
 that quantity up to three tons.

W. W. MOORE, Chief Markets Div.
 Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SHOULD TEST FOR FAT, AS WELL AS WEIGH.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I kept a record of my cows three years ago,
 and the extra time it took was well spent. Think
 it is more important to test quality than quan-
 tity. When I had my herd of twelve cows tested
 with Babcock tester last winter, the herd averaged
 4.3 per cent. fat. The highest individual test
 was 6.6, the lowest 3.5. Two grade Guernseys,
 four years old, from the same sire, fed together,
 one with a milk record of 8,000 pounds and the
 other 5,000 a year. We considered one worth near-
 ly twice as much as the other until we tested
 the quality, when we found the heifer giving 5,000
 pounds was making about the same quantity of
 butter as the one giving 8,000 pounds.

Colchester Co., N. S. GEO. CAMPBELL.

SELL CANADIAN CHEESE AS CANADIAN.

The following letter appeared in the London
 (England) Grocers' Gazette:

"A few days ago I saw in one of the company
 shops a ticket on some cheese in the
 window, 'Cheddar,
 7d. per lb.' I
 went inside and
 asked if they sold
 English Cheddar.
 The manager re-
 plied, No. Then,
 take that ticket off
 those Canadian
 cheese immediate-
 ly,' said I; and
 he obeyed, replac-
 ing it with 'Finest
 Canadian, 7d. per
 pound.' In an-
 other shop win-
 dow I saw side by
 side two halves of
 cheese which looked
 as if they were
 closely related. One
 had a ticket on,
 'Best cheese, 6½d.
 per lb.' the other,
 'Nothing finer,
 7½d. per lb.' I
 asked if the latter
 was English Ched-
 dar. The reply
 was, No. Then,
 said I, 'where is
 the sense or reason
 of your window
 bill?' which was
 as follows: 'Best
 cheese, 6½d. per lb.
 Why pay more?
 Cannot the Mer-
 chandise Marks Act apply in such cases, for it is
 teaching the public to believe honest traders are
 robbing them when they offer English cheese at
 proper prices? AGENT."

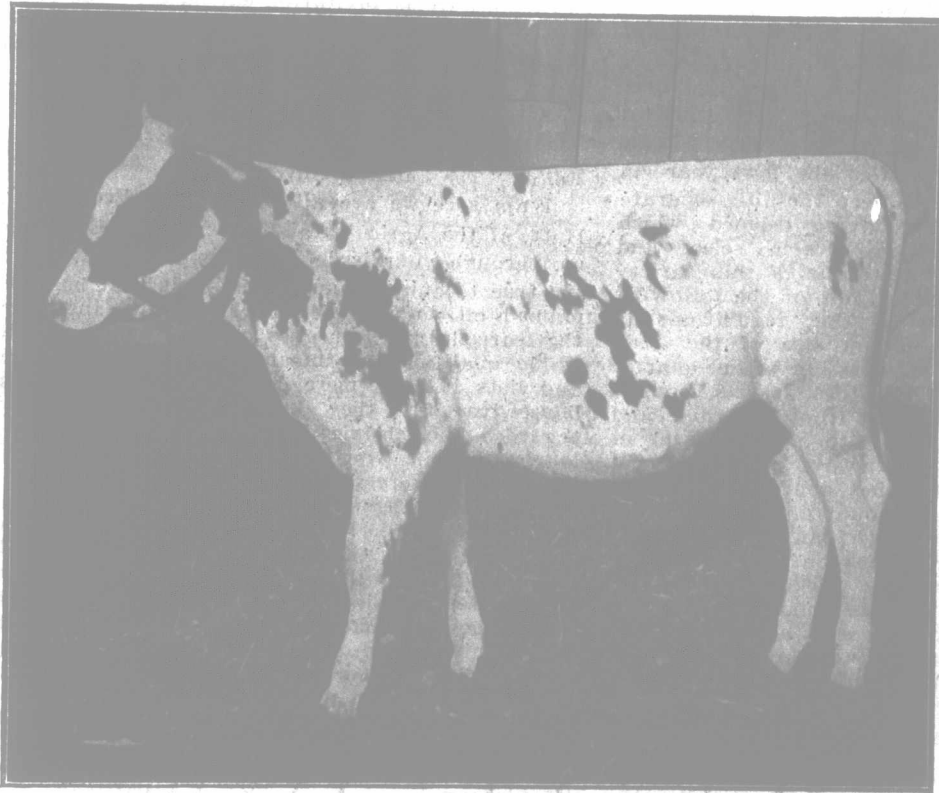
Mr. J. A. Kinsella, late Dairy Commissioner
 in New Zealand, has been engaged as dairy expert
 to the West Australian Department of Agriculture.

POULTRY.

QUESTIONS FOR POULTRYMEN.

We propose to publish a number of letters from
 practical poultrymen on the subject of poultry-
 housing. Regular space rates will be paid for
 short, pithy letters from successful poultry-keep-
 ers, covering any or all of the following points:

1. How many fowls do you keep, and what breeds?
 2. What kind of poultry house have you (describe briefly the walls, flooring, lighting, and ventilation)?
 3. Have you had experience (a) with single-board houses? (b) with muslin-curtain ventila-tors; (c) with the straw loft?
 4. What do you consider the ideal poultry house for an ordinary farm flock?
- No answer should exceed 500 words.



Clara of Stockwood.

Ayrshire heifer calf. First in the junior calf class, Central Canada Exhibition,
 Ottawa, 1907. Owned and exhibited by D. M. Watt, Allan's Corners, Que.

Butter shipped from St. Joachim, Haycroft, Tilbury,
 N. Thamesville and N. Bothwell, in C. P. ref. car
 182462, on July 25th. Outdoor temperature, 80 de-
 grees; average temperature of butter at shipping
 points, 71.0 degrees; at Montreal, 59.5 degrees; re-
 duction, 11.5 degrees.

Butter shipped from Leamington, Merlin and Ridge-
 town, in G. T. ref. car 40041, on July 30th. Outdoor
 temperature, 84 degrees; average temperature of butter
 at shipping points, 63.5 degrees; at Montreal, 59 de-
 grees; reduction, 4.5 degrees.

Butter shipped from Paisley, Cargill and Walkerton,
 in G. T. ref. car 41216, on Aug. 9th. Outdoor tem-
 perature, 76 degrees; average temperature of butter at
 shipping points, 63.1 degrees; at Montreal, 50.4 de-
 grees; reduction, 12.7 degrees.

Butter shipped from Baden, Petersburg and North
 Hamburg, in G. T. ref. car 40083, on Aug. 17th. Out-
 door temperature, 73 degrees; average temperature of
 butter at shipping points, 62.7 degrees; at Montreal,
 59.7 degrees; reduction, 3 degrees.

Butter shipped from Bowmanville, in G. T. ref. car
 41078, on Aug. 20th. Outdoor temperature, 72 de-
 grees; average temperature of butter at shipping
 points, 62.7 degrees; at Montreal, 51.7 degrees; re-
 duction, 11 degrees.

Butter shipped from Seaforth, Mitchell, New Ham-
 burg and Baden, in G. T. ref. car 46170, on August
 30th and 31st. Outdoor temperature, 71 degrees;
 average temperature of butter at shipping points, 63.6

FEED THE CHICKENS FOR MARKET.

Because one has not enough young poultry to warrant the trouble of crate-fattening, he need not market his cockerels with nothing but skin on their bones. A fortnight's liberal feeding in a small, dark but well-ventilated pen will pay well in increased weight, as well as superior tenderness and salability. Plenty of clean water, plenty of grit, and a dust bath, with skim milk, grain, mashes, scraps and the other tidbits that chickens like, will amply reward the slight expenditure of trouble and feed. It is the flesh of a chicken that is edible, not the bones. Profit lies in producing as much edible portion as possible on a given frame. There is true economy in this. Try it.

LEAVES AS POULTRY LITTER.

During the mellow autumn months, the evening atmosphere in villages, towns and cities is thick with smoke from thousands of heaps of shade-tree leaves, scrupulously raked off the lawns and burned in bonfires on the streets. Suburban poultry-keepers have a fine opportunity to collect these leaves, already gathered, and store them for poultry litter. There is nothing better than dry leaves for fowls to scratch in, and as the fallen foliage contains a considerable quantity of fertilizing constituents, its admixture with poultry droppings produces a valuable garden manure.

GARDEN ORCHARD.**IMPROVING POTATOES BY SELECTION AND BREEDING.**

Among the various phases of farm-crop-improvement work carried on by the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, is that of developing improved varieties of potatoes.

In undertaking systematic work, according to this system, it is recommended, in the first place, that a good standard variety be chosen, and that the best possible seed of that variety with which to start be secured. The beginner is advised to test two or three leading varieties the first year in small plots side by side, to keep the hills separate when digging, and, after having decided which variety has given the best results, to select and keep separate 25 of the best hills of this variety for planting in the breeding plot of the following year, in accordance with the regulations as drafted. While the minimum size of the seed plot recognized by the Association is one-quarter acre, yet, in the case of potatoes, it was thought advisable to depart somewhat from this rule, and to reduce the size of the plot to one consisting of 25 rows, with 8 hills in each row, both rows and hills to be at least 24 inches apart. A plot of this size, it was thought, should not require more work than the average grower can well afford to expend, and more careful work on the part of the grower should be encouraged. From each of the 25 chosen hills, 8 of the most uniform, smooth and sound tubers are then chosen, and each set of 8 tubers so selected is used to plant one of the eight-hilled rows, a single whole tuber being used to plant each hill. At harvest time each row is dug separately, and the individual hills within the rows are likewise kept separate for examination. This arrangement permits the grower to determine, first, the best rows, and secondly, the best hills in these rows. The required number of

specially desirable hills can then be laid away for planting on the plot the following spring, as above indicated. Special blank forms are sent each grower in duplicate, in order that he may record certain information regarding the performance of each row, referring especially to yield, quality, and freedom from disease. While it is urged that the crop on the improved plot be sprayed for blight, yet the spraying of the breeding plot is left to the discretion of the individual grower. In districts where disease is troublesome, the desirability of developing strains capable of withstanding these maladies is such that spraying is ignored, and those plants which have shown the greatest power in resisting disease are chosen. The difference between varieties in their attitude toward blight and other diseases, as observed at the different experiment stations, is so noticeable that the development of disease-resisting strains seems to offer great possibilities.

POMOLOGISTS COMING TO CANADA.

During the latter part of the Exposition at Jamestown, Va., meetings were held by the American Pomological Society, the Nut-growers' Association, the Society of Horticultural Science, and the National Council of Horticulture. Canada was well represented at these meetings by Mr. A. McNeill, Chief of the Canadian Fruit Division; Mr. W. T. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm; Mr. R. B. Whyte, Ottawa, and Prof. H. L. Hutt, of the Ontario Agricultural College. One of the three Wilder Medals given for display of fruits was awarded to the Central Experimental Farm, for the educational exhibit of cross-bred apples. Following the Canadian lead, a committee was appointed to seek for the United States legislation similar to the Fruit Marks Act, which has been so helpful to the fruit trade in Canada. In response to the invitation extended by the Canadian delegation, it is likely the next meeting of the American Pomological Association will be held in Canada.

THE PROFESSOR AND THE HUCKLEBERRY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am sure we are all indebted to Prof. H. L. Hutt, of the Agricultural College, for enlightening us, through your issue of September 26th, as to the true technical name of the fruit that has been palmed off as a garden huckleberry. But when the learned Professor goes on to descant on its edible qualities as almost useless, if not worse, and lists it as a mere curio, why a good many housewives say they know better, unless their "garden huckleberries" are different from his. A lady friend in Grey County, Ont., tells me she made fine preserves of the berries by stewing them thoroughly with sugar and water, and a near neighbor says she made pies of them the other day, with which the family were highly pleased; and still another friend reports using them, with the greatest possible relish, as a preserve. The one suggestion made is that they should be thoroughly cooked, say, for an hour. Some of us do not like raw or half-cooked elderberries, but, in a properly-made pie, nothing is more delicious. Being so easily grown, and so prolific a bearer, what I would suggest is that the Professor set to work to improve the qualities of the "Garden Huckleberry."
Elgin Co., Ont. MRS. COOK.

THE FARM BULLETIN.**GREAT INFLUX OF STUDENTS AT THE O. A. C.**

The inaugural attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for the year 1907-8, affords good evidence of the increasingly strong hold the institution has secured upon the public mind. On October 1st there were more students than ever before at that date. Over 280 had registered for the regular course, with ten or fifteen additional expected. The residence accommodates 170, and the new dormitory wing is not expected to be completed before Christmas; hence, in the interval, over 60 young men were obliged to find accommodation in the city, an inconvenient and regrettable circumstance. Unfortunately, the additional room will provide for only 40, so that the authorities are face to face with the problem of providing residential room on a more comprehensive plan.

Up to a recent date, 115 freshmen had registered who were of the average age of nineteen, and mostly from the Province of Ontario, though the other Provinces are quite as well if not better represented than heretofore.

It is extremely gratifying to know that at the Macdonald Institute the situation is also most encouraging, there being a registration of 96, all but one (a special) being regular students, of whom thirty-four are for the three months' Domestic Science short course. The remainder are one-year and two-year students—professional and non-professional. The young women this year are all taking Domestic Science. There are more non-professionals than last year, and the number of non-professionals this year exceeds those taking the professional course. The non-professional students are those who return to the farms and their own homes. Last year it was quite the opposite. That the latter class now predominates is a decidedly hopeful sign for country life, because it shows that the people are awakening to properly appreciate the importance and the true dignity of domestic affairs.

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION IN PASSENGER RATES.

It is only a matter of time—and a short time at that—when the maximum passenger rate in the United States will be two cents a mile, predicts our live contemporary, the Toronto World. Ohio was the first State to grasp the plain principle that limiting the rate to be charged for the carriage of passengers was a duty confided to the whole people in legislature assembled. They compelled a flat two-cent rate, and the railroads found it paid, because deadheads were cut off, and general traffic increased.

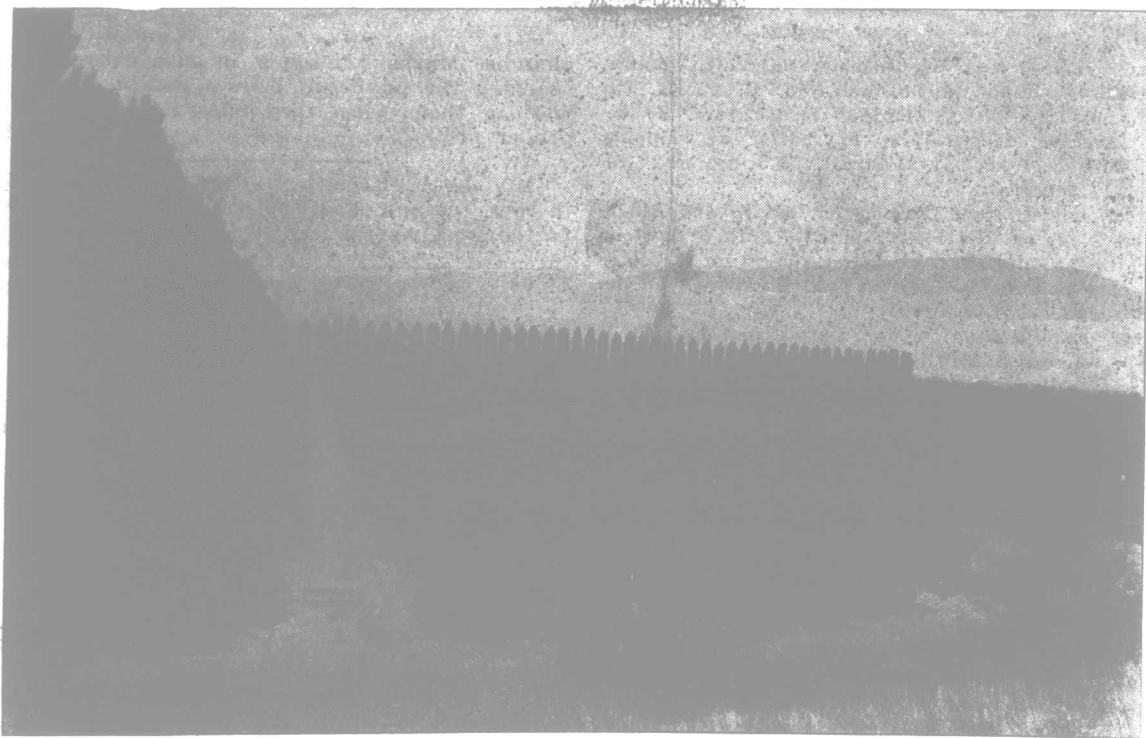
Then other States followed in quick succession. Two cents a mile was established by law in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and other States, amounting to fifteen in all. In Oklahoma, where the North American Indian has demonstrated his remarkable aptitude for politics, the two-cent-a-mile rate is incorporated in the constitution.

We have that rate in Canada, but not for Canadians. The Grand Trunk carries a passenger through Canada at two cents a mile, provided he buys his ticket at some point in the United States. The Canadian who rides on the Wabash from one point in Canada to another, is paying three cents, while a man in the same seat, riding from Buffalo to Detroit, is paying only two cents. The man who travels from Chicago to Halifax via C. P. R. meets a Canadian at Toronto. The Canadian pays more to ride from Toronto than the American pays to ride from Chicago. The Canadian is penalized, and perhaps he should be, when the Parliament and Government of his country builds a road and then turns it loose to charge what it pleases, and to discriminate against him in favor of people who live in a foreign country."

ALL SING THE OLD SONGS.

A special correspondent of the London (Eng.) Times, who has carefully traversed Canada and personally studied Canadian conditions from Atlantic to Pacific, concludes a recent letter on special aspects to immigration as follows:

"It is interesting to note the rapidity with which Canada is assimilating its new population. In addition to those coming from the British Isles and the United States, the immigrants classified in the Government returns show that some 60 nationalities are represented by those who seek their homes in this country. The original immigrants preserve for a time their native costumes, and possibly for a longer time still their old habits of life and thought. But the children quickly become Canadians pure and simple. A Galician peasant woman will retain her picturesque dress but her daughter becomes indistinguishable from the other young Canadian girls. A Doukhobor, clad in sheep skins and knowing no language but his own, will take his child with him as an interpreter when he visits a town on business, and the boy or girl will conduct the necessary conversation in English as fluent and idiomatic as any that one could hear in the Dominion. The minds of these young people are very susceptible to the influence of the country, and none are more ready than they to join with heart and voice in the two patriotic songs which one hears so often and so fervently sung—the 'Maple Leaf' and the National Anthem."



Sterling's Orchard, Kelowna, Okanagan, B. C.

DISAPPEARANCE OF DUGALD ROSS.

The newspapers have been all agog and the Canadian public greatly disturbed during the past week over the mysterious disappearance in Old London of Dugald Ross, of Streetsville, Ont., the well-known breeder and importer of Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney horses, with whose enterprises "The Farmer's Advocate" readers are familiar. Last winter he spent considerable time in England, where he selected and sold to the Japanese Government a large consignment of breeding horses. He came to Canada in May, but returned to London in June, where he is said to have invested in Kimberley diamond-mining stock. He also visited a number of the leading stud farms of Scotland and England, and had arranged for another exportation of

horses to Canada. A young man of some twenty-four years; his habits were quiet; his chief recreation apart from horsemanship being motoring. He had stayed at the Hotel Cecil, but last month moved to the Berkeley, from which he disappeared on Sept. 24th. He had been to the Bank of England about a check, and a letter, dated September 24th, to his relatives in Canada informed them of his proposed sailing, on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm steamer, for New York, which, however, he did not do.

Rumor has it that he purposed selling his South African holdings, and remitting the proceeds to Canada, which gave rise to rumors of probable foul play, and the Scotland-yard detective authorities were placed in charge of the case. However, the fears of his friends and relatives were allayed by subsequent cable despatches announcing that he had turned up all right at Dover, England.

ADVANCED PRICES FOR MACHINES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your enquiry, we might say that the Canadian manufacturers of farm machinery and equipment are making a small advance in many of the lines sold in this country, but the advance has not been uniform, and in no case that has come to our attention (and so far as our own prices are concerned) would it exceed 5 per cent. Prices of implements are much too low compared with the marked increase in the cost of raw material during the past few years; and, if present prices of raw material continue, a further advance in the finished article will be imperative. Generally speaking, the advance already decided upon will take effect this fall, and will apply to all business written for 1908.

THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition.

The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, at Halifax, Sept. 25th to Oct. 3rd, was well up to the average of its meetings in all departments, and in many superior to its best former record. A singularly wet and cold summer having been experienced, harvesting in the Province was unusually late, and, to Western visitors, the sight of hay lying in the swath and in coils on the dyke lands, in some cases soaking in water, and oats yet uncut, in the early days of October, promised anything but a good attendance at the Exhibition. However, a truce was declared between the directorate and the weather man, by which fair weather and sunshine were assured for the most of the exhibition week, and the people came in crowds, to their own delight and that of the Association, making the event one of the most successful in its history. Nova Scotia is famed for the production of broad-minded men and cultured and kindly women, and a happier or more contented, courteous people are not found in any country. The officers and directors of the Exhibition are business men with liberal views and an intelligent understanding of how to run a show to the satisfaction of exhibitors, judges and the public. The superintendents of departments are courteous and considerate of the rights of all with whom they have to deal, and the machinery of the management throughout moves without friction.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

The display of roots and vegetables in the Agricultural Hall was one of the best we have seen, the many varieties of potatoes being especially notable for uniformity of size, soundness and quality, while the turnips, cabbage, cauliflower and other vegetables were equal to any seen at Western fairs. The display of fruit, while not as highly colored as usual, owing to the wet and cool season, was well up to the usual standard in size, soundness and quality, and exceedingly creditable in nearly all varieties, while the classification and arrangement was worthy of special commendation.

LIVE STOCK.

The dairy breeds of cattle, as might be expected in a Province so well suited and so generally devoted to dairying, were the most largely represented, the four leading breeds, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Guernseys and Holsteins, being forward in goodly numbers, and of excellent character, while Shorthorns were out in largest number of the beef breeds, and of creditable quality. Herefords were well represented by the excellent herd of Mr. W. W. Black, of Amherst, and both beef and dairy grades made a decidedly better showing than we have seen at any of the Provincial fairs in the West.

One thing for which the directorate of the Halifax Show deserve special commendation is the publication of an official catalogue of the entries of live stock and poultry, a great convenience to the press and the public, and a step in advance of most of the more pretentious exhibitions in the West. The judges of live stock were all chosen from Ontario: Mr. John Gardhouse, Highfield, for horses; Capt. T. E. Robson, London, for beef breeds of cattle; Wm. Hunter, Maxville, for Ayrshires; J. C. Snell, London, for Jerseys, Guernseys and Holsteins, and all breeds of hogs; Capt. Robson and Mr. Gardhouse judged the sheep, and Wm. McLeod, London, the poultry.

BEEF CATTLE.

Shorthorns were shown by C. R. H. Starr & Son, Port Williams; C. A. Archibald, Truro; A. N. Griffin, New Minas; Wm. Sharp, Windsor; James A. Bell, Shubenacadie; Fred T. Holmes, Amherst; Thos. H. Morse, Berwick, and S. A. Rowser, Grand Pre, the bulk of the principal prizes going to Messrs. Starr and Archibald, the latter winning entirely with animals of his own breeding, and of uniform excellence. In the aged-bull section, a clear winner, and the male champion of the class, was found in the excellent roan three-year-old, Deeside Chief, imported by H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., and owned by Messrs. Starr. He is a typical Scotch Shorthorn, of fine character and choice quality of flesh, with a model head, straight and true outline, deep and well-sprung ribs, a commanding appearance, and standing well on his underpinning; in short, one of the very best bulls of the breed in the Dominion. Mr. Archibald had a good second in his home-bred Duke of Bellview 3rd, sired by Robert the Bruce, a massive, well-fleshed, good-handling bull. Third

place was given to Minas Hero, a useful three-year-old shown by Mr. Griffin; and fourth to North Light, shown by Mr. Sharp. Mr. Bell was first in two-year-old bulls, Holmes in senior yearlings, and Griffin in senior bull calves. Archibald had a very superior calf, which won first in the junior class, a mossy-coated, mellow-fleshed roan son of Huntlywood, of the most approved type. In a good class of cows, Starr & Son's white four-year-old, Marr Beauty 16th, by Bapton Fancy, a remarkably smoothly-formed and well-fleshed cow, was a clear first and the champion female, Griffin's excellent roan four-year-old, Favorite's Gem, being placed second, and Starr's other entries third and fourth. Archibald scored first in three-year-old cows with a capital daughter of Robert the Bruce, Starr and Sons being second with Willowside Lady. In a capital class of half a dozen two-year-olds, Archibald made a clean sweep of the first three awards with superior roan heifers, the first, Lady Bruce, by Robert the Bruce, the second and third by Royal Hero. In senior yearling heifers, Starr & Son were first with Bonnie, by Bonnie Lad, and in both senior and junior heifer calves Archibald scored first and second with charming, excellent daughters of Huntlywood. For bull and three of his get, Starr & Son won with Deeside Chief (imp.) and his progeny. The aged and the breeders' young-herd prizes went, first to Archibald, and second to Starr & Son, while the male and female championships went to Starr & Son.

Herefords were represented, as before stated, mainly by the excellent herd of W. W. Black, of Amherst, headed by the capital two-year-old bull, Rupert Ingle-side, bred by Mr. H. D. Smith, of Hamilton, and sired by Bourton Ingle-side, a smooth-fleshed, level-quartered bull, of superior type and quality, the first prizes throughout the class going to this herd, and the third for aged cow to Mr. Robertson, of Amherst.

Aberdeen-Angus were not represented by any entries here, and Galloways by only one herd, that of E. S. Congdon, Waterville, N. S., who showed good cattle, and was awarded first prizes in all the sections for which he entered.

DAIRY BREEDS.

The competition was keen in all the dairy breeds except that of Holsteins, which were represented only by the grand herd of Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S., which has made such a signal record of success in prizewinning this year at Toronto, Sherbrooke and Fredericton, as well as their own Provincial Fair at Halifax. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that never has a herd of Holsteins of more uniform excellence of type and quality been shown in Canada, or one that has made a better show-ring record at leading exhibitions in one year.

Ayrshires were strongly shown by McIntyre Bros., Sussex N. B., C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S.; Hampton Stock Farm Co., Hampton, N. B.; John Macdonald, Shubenacadie, and Chas. Symes, Minudie, N. S., the tug-of-war being principally between the two first named, Archibald winning first in aged bulls, with imported Howie Star, Hampton Stock Farm Co. in two-year-olds, Macdonald in senior yearlings, and McIntyre Bros. first in junior yearlings with their excellent imported Whitehall Sunrise, which was later awarded the male championship of the class. This is a youngster of superior type and quality, promising to take a prominent place in coming years, as well as having started successfully. McIntyre Bros. were also first in senior bull calves, and Archibald first in junior calves and second in seniors, Symes winning second in juniors. In a good strong class of a dozen aged cows, McIntyre Bros. scored first and second with Rose of Springvale and Queen 3rd of Springvale, the former a typical Ayrshire in conformation and style, with a model-shaped udder and well-placed teats, afterwards made female champion of the class. She was sired by Matchless 2nd, and her stable mate by Commander of St. Anne. The Hampton Company were third with White Rose of Kelso. In a good class of three-year-old cows, McIntyre Bros. were again first with an excellent entry, Snowflake of Springvale, and third with Lassie of the Willows, the Hampton Company being second with Aggie of Spruce Grove. An exceedingly interesting class was that for two-year-old heifers, in which the champion at Fredericton, the week previous, Culcaine White Lady, recently imported, and shown by McIntyre Bros., was, after serious consideration, placed second to Archibald's Gurta, which had calved since they met

at the former show and had put up a fine showing of udder, while her rival was not in as fresh bloom as at Fredericton. Both are of superior type, and may continue to make it interesting for each other. In senior yearlings, McIntyre Bros. won with Gem of Springbrook, and also were first in senior yearlings with Mary of Springbrook, Symes being second and Macdonald third. Archibald was first in senior and junior heifer calves. McIntyre Bros. were first for both aged and breeder's young herd, Archibald being second for the latter, and Hampton Stock Co. second for the former. The male and female championships both went to McIntyre Bros.

Jerseys made an excellent showing in nearly every section of the class, the exhibitors being H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst; Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.; R. Robinson, Sussex, and I. L. Hartlen, Halifax, the best prizes being divided between the two first named, Pipes & Son winning first in the aged-bull section with the grand old Blueblood of Dentonia, imported in dam, formerly a Toronto champion in the hands of Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, and exhibited here by Messrs. Pipes & Son, looking as fresh and fit as he did years ago, and defeating a strong and worthy rival in McMonagle's Imp. La Chasse Foxy, by champion Flying Fox, also of fine type and quality. Pipes & Son also won first in two-year-old bulls with Star's Rex, and first in senior and junior yearling bulls and bull calves, the senior yearling, Brampton Financier, by Nameless King, dam Sunbeam of Brampton, a young bull of model type and quality, being reserve champion. The same firm were also first in senior and junior bull calves. In a capital class of cows three years and over, Pipes & Son also won first with Brampton Tena, by Brampton Monarch (imp.), out of Brampton Batina, a cow of grand constitution and conformation, not in milk, but showing strong indications in quality and shape of udder of being a model dairy cow. Second went to McMonagle's aged cow, Silver Leaf, a cow of excellent parts, giving evidence of being a superior dairy cow; third to Pipes & Son for Dolly of Pine Ridge, a handsome and sweet cow, with many good qualities. In three-year-old cows, Pipes & Son won first with Monarch's Dina, a very fine specimen. In two-year-olds, after close comparison, first award went to McMonagle's charming and milky-looking Roxana of Glenview, by Pedro 17th of Hood Farm, second going to Monarch's Ora, shown by Pipes & Son, a broken-colored heifer, carrying a remarkably well-shaped udder. In senior and junior yearling heifers, McMonagle won, while Pipes & Son were first in senior and junior heifer calves. For a bull and three of his get, Pipes & Son won with Blueblood and his progeny; also for a cow and two of her offspring. The same firm won first for aged herd, bull and four females over two years, McMonagle winning for young breeder's herd, bull and four females under two years. The championships for bull and for female went to Pipes & Son for Blue Blood and Brampton Tena.

Guernseys make the best showing at Halifax of any place in Canada, there being several excellent herds in the Maritime Provinces, the exhibitors here being Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.; Roper Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, N. S.; Jas. McKenzie, Samuel McPhee, John Macdonald and Allison Macdonald, of Shubenacadie, N. S. McMonagle won first in aged bulls, and championship, with the grand bull, Hedwig's Nonpareil, one of the best of the breed we have seen, second going to McKenzie's Golden Opinion. Corning was first in two-year-old bulls with Pilot of Hillside, a bull of superior type and quality, second going to Roper Bros.' Rita's Heir. In yearling bulls, McPhee won with Gipsy Boy. In senior bull calves McMonagle was first, John Macdonald being first in juniors. In a very strong class of aged cows, Roper Bros. won first with their newly-imported Rosa of the Vilett, Corning being second with the rich and sweet young cow, Columbine of Eastview, and McMonagle third with Queen Ovid, a milky sort. In three-year-old cow, Roper Bros. won with Rosa May, Corning being second with Emma of Eastview. McMonagle was first in two-year-old heifers, Roper Bros. first in senior yearlings, McMonagle in juniors, Corning in senior heifer calves, and Roper Bros. in juniors. For aged herd, Roper Bros. won first, McMonagle second, and Corning third. For breeder's young herd, McMonagle first and Corning second. The championship for bull went to McMonagle's aged bull, and for fe-

male to Roper Bros.' first-prize aged cow, Rosa of Villett. For bull and three of his get, McMonagle was first.

HORSES.

The display of horses at Halifax was very largely made up of light and general-purpose classes, the roadsters, as a rule, being of a very good sort, the carriage classes but medium, and the general-purpose sections fairly good. Heavy-drafters were scarce, though a few very good entries were forward, especially in the Clydesdale class, in which there were four very good aged imported stallions, the first award going to the big, substantial and quality horse, Baron Primrose, sired by MacEachran, and shown by C. R. H. Starr & Son, Port Williams, N. S., second going to McQueen, by Queen's Own, shown by P. C. Brown, Charlottetown; third to Wm. Sharp, Windsor, N. S., for Baron Frederick, by Baron's Pride, and fourth to Full of Fashion, by Prince of Kyle, shown by J. M. McGrath, Halifax—all useful horses. Starr & Son won in yearling stallions and yearling fillies, and the championship for best stallion any age with Baron Primrose; also first for stallion and three of his get with the same horse. W. W. Black, Amherst, had the first-prize brood mare and foal, and three-year-old filly, and the champion female of the class.

In Hackneys, Roper Bros., Charlottetown, were first in stallions four years and over with Fashioner, by Welbeck, second going to C. R. Smith, Central Pond, N. S., for Sedgeford Enterprise. Fashioner was the champion stallion of the class, and W. W. Black had the first-prize yearling filly and champion female.

The only Thoroughbred shown was Cyclist, by Selby, a fair good representative of the class, shown by Robert Dill, Falmouth.

In a class of eight Standard-bred stallions over four years, Dr. Ronan, Antigonishe, won with Maid's King, by May King. In three-year-old stallions, Frank Boutillier, Halifax, won with Frank Power, by Rampart. In two-year-old stallions, John Barteaux was first with Robert B. For the best stallion and three of his get, H. C. Lydiard, Centreville, won with Border, by Pioneer.

SHEEP.

Most of the breeds of sheep were represented by some excellent specimens, well fitted, and creditable to their owners, while a considerable number in most of the classes were inferior and by no means well fitted for show.

Leicesters were well shown by Albert Boswall and S. L. Boswall, of Pownal, P. E. I., between whom the prizes were divided, the first awards going to the first named, and the second prizes to the last named. Cotswolds were shown in really good entries by H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, N. S., and Roper Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I., the former winning all the first prizes, and the latter the seconds, throughout the class. Lincolns were out in goodly numbers, and of excellent type and quality, shown by A. Boswell, Jr., and Geo. Boswall, both of French Fort, P. E. I., the first honors in all sections going to the first named, and the seconds to Geo. Boswall. Shropshires were largely shown by Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S.; Cephas Nunn, Winslow Road, P. E. I.; Wm. Sharp, Windsor, N. S., and Andrew McPherson, Rocklin, N. S., Logan Bros. winning first in all sections of the class except for ewe lamb, which went to McPherson, who also won second for pen of one ram lamb and three ewe lambs, and for shearing ewe. Southdowns were shown creditably by Robert Furness, Vernon River Bridge, P. E. I., who won first for aged ram, shearing ram, shearing ewe, ewe lamb, and aged flock, Cephas Nunn, of Winslow Road, P. E. I., winning first for ram lamb, two-shear ewe, and pen of four lambs; also three seconds. Oxford Downs were strongly shown by Jas. E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield, N. S.; Geo. G. Symes, Minudie, N. S.; Silas Lane, Southport, P. E. I., Baker & Sons winning all the first awards, Lane second for aged ewe and shearing ewe, and Symes third for ram lamb. Hampshire Downs were well shown by Cephas Nunn, Winslow Road, P. E. I.; Oliver Nunn, of the same place, and James Burns Collie, River John, N. S., the first awards throughout the class going to Cephas Nunn, second for ram lamb and aged ewe to Oliver Nunn, and second for ewe lamb to Collie. Cheviots made an excellent showing in the hands of Henry Leithead, Lyon's Brook, N. S.; Chas. Symes, Minudie, N. S., and Peter Adams, Plainfield, N. S., the first awards for aged ram, ram lamb, aged ewe, ewe lamb, aged and young flock going to Leithead, and the first for shearing ram and shearing ewe, also second for aged ewe, ewe lamb and aged flock going to Symes. Adams had second-prize shearing ram and pen of lambs. Suffolk Downs were shown by P. H. Lane, Cherry Valley, P. E. I., and I. L. Lane, of the same place, between whom the first and second prizes were awarded, the former winning the majority of first prizes. Grade or cross-bred ewes, long-wool and medium-wool were strongly shown in separate classes, H. W. Corning winning the first awards in the former class with Cotswold grades, and Logan Bros., Amherst Point, capturing the firsts in medium-wools with grade Shropshires of excellent type and quality in each.

SWINE.

The display of hogs was not as good as in some former years, and many were shown in very ordinary condition, though there were a few really good things in nearly every class. H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, winning in Berkshires with a right good sort—lengthy, smooth, and of a good type. Yorkshires were repre-

mented by some good entries in the hands of Roper Bros., P. E. I.; C. W. Holmes, Amherst; C. J. Keelor, Dartmouth, and A. J. Nicholson, Halifax, the first named winning first honors in three sections, and Holmes first in five sections. Chester Whites were shown by H. W. Corning, C. W. Holmes, Wm. A. Bickers, and Lewis R. Rose, the first named winning first in eight sections, and Holmes second in most sections. Tamworths were shown by Roper Bros., Charlottetown, and C. W. Holmes, the first prizes going to Roper Bros.

NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLYDESDALES.

On Wednesday, October 2nd, a lot of splendid Clydesdale mares, fillies and stallions, imported by the Government of Nova Scotia, were sold on the Exhibition grounds, at Halifax, N. S., under bond, to be used for breeding purposes in the Province of Nova Scotia. The shipment had been personally selected in the Old Country by Prof. M. Cumming, and received highly commendatory mention from "Scotland Yet." They are by such sires as Acme, Sir Simon, Everlasting, Gallant Carruchan, Labori, Up-to-Time, Refiner, Drumflower and Montrave Ruler. The highest price realized at the sale was \$415.00, paid by W. W. Pineo, for Lady of Broomfield, a three-year-old filly, by Acme. Arranged in catalogue order, the list is as follows:

Pink Rose (18799), Stanley A. Logan, Amherst..\$220	
Queen Bee (18796), Howard W. Corning, Chegoggin	230
Soubrette (18805), Stanley A. Logan	320
Eunice (18797), J. H. Simpson, Truro	290
Titania (18813), Stewart Etter, Shubenacadie.....	210
Sonata (18802), Fred. S. Black, Amherst.....	230
Bessie of Auchentroig (18803), A. H. Clark, Durham	230
County Beauty (18817), W. W. Black, Amherst... 320	
Adela (18801), Stewart Etter	210
Lady of Broomfield (18807), W. W. Pineo, Waterville	415
Lucina (18815), W. W. Pineo	340
Nectarine (18804), John W. Blanchard, Windsor.. 235	
Mayfly of Coniston (18795), John A. McFarlane, Fox Harbor	365
Saxon Prince (18886), W. W. Black.....	325
Norseman (13887), Wm. O'Brien, Windsor.....	360

OVER A MILLION IMMIGRANTS IN TEN YEARS.

During the first eight months of 1907, immigration to Canada numbered 216,865 souls, being an increase of 50,658, as compared with the first eight months of 1906, and more than the total immigration during the six years, 1896 to 1902. Immigration via ocean ports was 143,394, an increase of 44 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year. Immigration from the United States totalled 31,253, a decrease of 8 per cent. Since 1897 the total influx of population into Canada to the end of August, 1907, foots up the respectable total of 1,149,949 head. The Dominion has plainly reached a stage where she can afford to discriminate and choose.

GOOD CHANCE FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

We desire readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" to call the attention of their friends to the fact that we are beginning in this issue the publication of the famous story of Canadian farm life, "Carmichael," by Anison North, and that in December we will publish another beautiful Christmas Number, which has sold at 50c. per copy to non-subscribers. These splendid features with all the regular copies may be secured until the end of 1907 for 40c.; or, still better, to the end of 1908 (63 copies) for \$1.75; regular subscription price, \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance.

A London (Eng.) cable of Oct. 5th announced that Canadian cheese would be raised to 6½d. to 7½d. per pound.



Holstein-Friesian Calves.

Winners of second prize at Canadian National Exhibition, 1907, for four calves sired by one bull. Bred and owned by A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont. Sire Nannet Pietertje Paul (4275).

PRICES OF MILK FOR RETAIL PURPOSES.

Soaring feed values, with high figures for butter and cheese, are forcing up prices of milk for retail purposes, not only in the large centers, such as Toronto and Montreal, but in the smaller cities and towns as well. For instance, in Brantford, Ont., the albulactic fluid is now retailed at 7 cents per quart, while Guelph dealers have raised the price from 6 to 8 cents. At Toronto, the producers and retailers have again been conferring over the wholesale prices to be paid the former during the winter.

The executive of the Toronto Milk-Producers' Association and a committee of the Retailers' Association held a conference at the Albion Hotel on Saturday, Sept. 28th. The producers were firm in their demands for the prices set at their annual meeting, held on Sept. 14th. These prices were \$1.60 per can for six months, and \$1.30 per can for five months, leaving October, 1908, to commence the winter term.

The dealers were anxious not to have so much difference between the winter and the summer prices, so as to be justified in retailing the milk at the same price throughout. The dealers first made a proposal of \$1.50 per can for seven months, and \$1.40 for four months. This the producers considered too low a price for winter. Their final offer was \$1.55 for seven months, and \$1.35 for four months, this offer to be submitted to the Retailers' Association for approval. At the close of the conference, the executive of the producers decided to call a meeting of the Association on Monday, Oct. 7th, to consider and decide on the latter offer. These prices would net the producers more than the original prices.

On October 7th, the Producers' Association, presided over by President Cornell, convened to the number of one hundred, in Victoria Hall, Toronto, and went fully into the retailers' proposition, finally agreeing to accept their offer, as above, to take effect November 1st. Adjourning at 5 p. m., their Executive met the officers of the Retailers' Association, and made an agreement as per their offer, covering the next eleven months. Afterwards the dealers decided to advance the retail price of milk one cent a quart, from November 1st. Both producers and retailers expressed satisfaction at the amicable conclusion of an agreement.

PRESIDENT SHAUGHNESSY ON THE NORTH-WEST WHEAT CROP.

At the annual meeting of the C. P. R. shareholders in Montreal, President Shaughnessy estimated the shortage of marketable wheat in the Northwest as 25 per cent. compared with last year, but that with the increase in other grains, and higher prices, farmers would receive in the aggregate quite as much for their products as in 1906.

MACDONALD COLLEGE OPENING.

Owing to unavoidable delays in the completion of the buildings, the opening ceremonies of the Macdonald College, at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., have been postponed to the first week in November, by which time, it is confidently believed, the principal buildings will be finished and ready for occupation.

Up to the end of September, 1907, shipments of cattle from Montreal have been the smallest of any year to corresponding date since 1902, and shipments of horses and sheep, the smallest for many years past.

Wisconsin, Michigan and Pennsylvania pulp and paper mills are actively competing for pulpwood on both the Quebec and Ontario sides of the border, adjacent to the territory tapped by the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. An export duty on pulpwood cannot be imposed too soon.

By the end of the season, says Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, 361 miles of canals and ditches will be completed in Western irrigation blocks, serving 210,000 acres at a cost of \$6.50 an acre.

MARKETS.

TORONTO. LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets last week were large, 297 carloads, consisting of 5,227 cattle, 2,383 hogs, 5,085 sheep and lambs, 402 calves and one horse. A few good cattle were on sale, but the bulk were of the common to medium classes. Trade, under the circumstances, was fair, the best being readily picked up, but the unfinished cattle were inclined to be slow sale. Good butchers' were firm, and exporters easier.

Monday's receipts at the Junction were light, numbering 1,100 cattle. Prices: Exporters, \$4.40 to \$5; one choice load, \$5.25; prime butchers', \$4.75 to \$5; good, \$4.30 to \$4.65; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.20; common, \$3.25 to \$3.65; feeders, \$3.25 to \$3.60; stockers, \$1.75 to \$2.50; milch cows, \$35 to \$55. Veal calves, \$4 to \$6 per cwt. Sheep, \$4.50 per cwt. Lambs, \$5.50 per cwt. Hogs, \$6.12 1/2 for selects.

Exporters.—Prices last week for the best exporters ranged from \$4.60 to \$5; and common to rough unfinished steers sold from \$4.25 to \$4.50, these being little, if any, better than short-keep feeders. Export bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots of butchers' were in demand, but scarce, at \$4.70 to \$5; best loads, \$4.25 to \$4.60; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.75; canners, \$1 to \$2 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was a little more business transacted in these classes. Good-quality feeders and stockers are scarce. Steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.60; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$2.25 to \$2.75, and \$3 for a few choice.

Milkers and Springers.—There has not been much change in the market for milkers and springers. The demand was good, for good to choice cows, and weak for the common, which are always hard to sell. Sales ranged from \$25 to \$60, the bulk going at \$37 to \$45 each.

Veal Calves.—Too many horsey, coarse, grassy calves are coming forward, and few proper new-milk fed. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$7 per cwt., the bulk selling at \$5 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were fairly large. Trade steady. Export ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.40; yearling ewes and wethers, \$5; rams, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; lambs, the bulk being rams, sold at \$4.75 to \$5.75 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts continue light. The general quality is not good, fully fifty per cent. being lean, rough, heavy-framed hogs. Farmers seemingly will not give them enough grain to finish them properly. Packers are culling many of these unfinished hogs out at lower prices. Prices are quoted as being unchanged at Toronto. Selects, \$6.12 1/2; lights and fats, \$5.87 1/2. Puddy Bros. are paying \$6.10, f. o. b. cars at country points, and drovers informed us that \$6.20 was paid at Listowel, and some other points, by agents of the Davies Packing Co. One Western packing company had hogs bought at \$6.10, f. o. b. cars, and Davies' agent came along bidding \$6.20, and got them. Finished hogs are scarce.

Horses.—Toronto's horse trade continues dull. Mr. Burns, of the Repository, stated that farmers were asking from \$30 to \$40 each more than could be realized on the same horses after the expense of bringing them to the market and selling them. Less than 100 horses were disposed of at unchanged quotations. Heavy workers, \$150 to \$175; second-class drivers, \$70 to \$100; expressers, \$130 to \$175; wagon horses, \$120 to \$160.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, sellers, at \$1; No. 2, red, 96c. bid, sellers, \$1; Manitoba, No. 2 Northern, \$1.11, sellers, lake ports; spring, No. 2, Ontario, 80c. bid; No. 2 Goose, 80c. bid.

Rye.—No. 2, 70c. bid. Peas.—No. 2, 85c., outside. Corn.—No. 2 yellow American, 73c., at Toronto.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 50c.; mixed, 19c., outside. Bran.—\$21.50 to \$22.50, in bulk, outside.

Shorts.—\$24.50 to \$25.50, in bulk, outside.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.85 bid for export; Manitoba, special patent, \$5.80; second patent, \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5.10.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Scarce. Market firmer. Creamery, pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery, boxes, 25c. to 26c.; dairy, pound rolls, 26c. to 27c.; tubs, 23c. to 24c.

Eggs.—Receipts light; market stronger, at 28c.

Cheese.—Market firmer. Large, 13c.; twins, 13 1/2c.

Honey.—Extracted, 12c. to 13c.; combs, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per dozen sections.

Poultry.—Deliveries large. Prices easier. Prices, alive, were as follows: Turkeys, 14c.; ducks, 8c. to 10c.; chickens, 9c. to 10c.; fowl, 7c. to 9c. The above quotations are from M. P. Mallon, who does the largest wholesale trade in the city.

Potatoes.—Receipts moderate. Prices firm, at 70c. to 90c. per bag, by the load, from farmers' wagons. Car lots, on track, are reported at 75c. per bag, at Toronto.

Hay.—Baled hay is in demand at \$16.50 to \$17.50 per ton, for car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Baled Straw.—Market firm at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton, for car lots, on track, at Toronto.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Prices are quoted as follows by E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., Toronto: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 7 1/2c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 6 1/2c.; country hides, 6c. to 6 1/2c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 10c. to 11c.; horse hides, No. 1, each, \$2.75 to \$3; horse hair, 30c.; tallow, 5 1/2c. to 6c.; wool, unwashed, 12c. to 13c.; washed, 22c. to 23c.; rejections, 16c.; lamb skins, 65c. to 70c.

FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts last week were large. Quality of fruit generally not what could be called good. Prices firm for all of choice quality. Peaches, \$1.25 to \$1.75; grapes, 40c. to 60c.; plums, scarce, 60c. to 90c. per basket; tomatoes, 25c. to 30c.; cantaloupes (musk melons), 35c. to 40c. per basket; pears, 40c. to 60c.; apples, 25c. to 35c. per basket. Gherkins, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket.

SHEEP MARKET.

The seed market was unchanged from our last. Alsike, No. 1, \$8.25 to \$8.50; No. 2, \$7.40 to \$7.80.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.25 to \$7.80; cows, \$3.30 to \$5; bulls, \$2.60 to \$5; calves, \$3 to \$8.50; heifers, \$3 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$5.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$6.35 to \$6.45; light butchers', \$6.65 to \$6.85; light mixed, \$6.30 to \$6.50; choice light, \$6.70 to \$6.85; packing, \$5.60 to \$6.20; pigs, \$5 to \$6.25; bulk of sales, \$5.90 to \$6.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.25; lambs, \$6 to \$7.65, yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.10.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Listowel, Ont., 12 1/2c. bid, no sales. Napanee, Ont., 12 1/2c. bid. Cowansville, Que.—Butter, 25 1/2c. to 26c.; cheese, 12 1/2c., and 12 11-16c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 12 1/2c. Cornwall, Ont.—White, 12 11-16c.; colored, 12 1/2c. St. Hyacinthe, Que.—Butter, 26 1/2c.; white cheese, 12 1/2c.; colored, 12 11-16c. Picton.—Cool-cured, 12 1/2c.; ordinary, 12 13-16c. Belleville, Ont., 12 1/2c., 12 11-16c. and 12 1/2c. Watertown, N. Y.—Large, 14 1/2c. to 15c.; small, 15c. Chicago.—Creamery butter, 24c. to 29 1/2c.; dairies, 22c. to 27c.; cheese, 12 1/2c. to 14 1/2c. London, Ont., 12 1/2c.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6 to \$6.50. Veals.—\$5.25 to \$9.75.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.75 to \$7; mixed, \$7 to \$7.05; Yorkers, \$7.10 to \$7.15; pigs, \$6.75 to \$6.80; dairies, \$6.50 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$8.25; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.25; wethers, \$5 to \$8.25; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.25; wethers, \$5 to \$5.75; ewes, \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.50; Canada lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.90.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Shipments of cattle from the port of Montreal for the week ending Sept. 28 were 3,028 head, against 2,233 the previous week, shipments of sheep being 112, against none the previous week. Total shipments of live stock from Montreal during September were 11,852 head of cattle, 810 sheep and 12 horses. Shipments since the first of the season were 71,981 cattle, 4,955 sheep and 96 horses, against 94,758 cattle, 7,500 sheep and 382 horses the previous season, being, in fact, the smallest season in cattle since 1902, and the smallest for many years past in sheep and horses. Offerings of cattle on the local market were heavy last week, and prices declined 1/2c. to 1c., the influence extending, to some extent, to other live stock also. The quality of the cattle offered was by no means satisfactory, this adding to the slackness of the market. Choicest offerings of cattle sold at 4 1/2c. to 5c. per lb.; fine about 4 1/2c.; good, 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c.; medium, 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c., and common, 2c. to 3c., some inferior stock selling lower. An active trade continues to be done in sheep and lambs, and offerings are liberal. Sheep have been 4c. to 4 1/2c.; lambs, 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c. Calves ranged in price from \$3 to \$5 for poor, and \$6 to \$12 for good. There was a good demand for all the hogs offering, at steady prices, ranging from 6 1/2c. to 6 3/4c. per lb., for selects, off cars.

Horses.—Market steady. Slight improvement in demand from lumber camps. Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275; express, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice saddle and carriage horses, \$300 to \$350 each.

Provisions and Dressed Hogs.—Receipts of hogs continue moderately large, and have been just about sufficient to supply the demand. Prices: 9c. to 9 1/2c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock, choicest. Lard holds steady at 9 1/2c. to 10 1/2c. per lb. for compound, and 11 1/2c. to 12c. for pure.

Potatoes.—Green Mountains, from New Brunswick, are offering very freely, owing to the fact that the stock is showing indications of rot, and farmers seem trying to get rid of them. They have been offering here at about 65c. to 70c. per 90 lbs., cars, on track, and selling to grocers, delivered, at an advance of 10c. per bag. Local potatoes are in good condition, and are valued at 70c. to 75c., in a wholesale way, and 5c. more per bag of 80 lbs., to grocers, delivered into store.

Eggs.—Market has been stronger of late. To secure stock, in the country, dealers have been compelled to allow 20c. per dozen east of Toronto, and 21c. west of Toronto. This stock is sold, as it arrives, at 22c., No. 1 candled bringing about the same figure, and selects bringing 25c. and more, according to quality. New York has been offering early eggs, cold-store stock, for delivery next winter, at 22c., there, it is said. To this must be added 3c. for duty, and 1c. for freight, making a cost of 25c. here. This may have the effect of holding down local prices during the winter.

Butter.—Quebec creamery, 25 1/2c.; Townships being 26c. to 26 1/2c. Some quote higher figures. Exports for last September, 500 packages, making 66,000 for the season. No demand from England, prices here being too high for business. Local market has been excited.

Cheese.—Fairly active trade. Prices decidedly firmer, owing, doubtless, to the improved demand from the other side of the Atlantic. Quebec cheese is quoted at 12 1/2c. to 12 3/4c. per lb., Townships being 12 1/2c. to 12 3/4c., and Ontarios, 12 1/2c. to 13c. per lb. Shipments from Montreal for the last week of September amounted to 75,000 boxes, making nearly a million and a half for the season to date, against nearly 1,700,000 a year ago. The make is falling off, although the quality of the goods continues good. Many factories have turned over to buttermaking.

Grain.—The market for oats is rather firmer, and it is said that 58c. has been paid for No. 2 Manitoba oats, No. 3 being 57c., and No. 4 about 56c. This is for old-crop oats. New-crop Quebec oats are valued about 2c. below these figures, and Ontarios are about the same as Quebecs. Nothing can be done for export. Wheat is above an export value at the moment, but, from time to time, the situation permits of cargoes being worked

for export. There is nothing in the market for grain, save wheat and oats, just now.

Flour and Feed.—The market for flour remained steady last week. Demand fair. Prices range from \$5.30 per bbl., in bags, for strong bakers' or second patents, \$5.90 for first patents. Feed has been very strong, and prices are now \$23 per ton, all round, for Manitoba bran, in bags, shorts bringing from \$25 to \$28. Even at these figures, millers are reluctant to make sales, and they will only accept orders when same are accompanied by orders for flour. In a car, the greater portion must be composed of flour.

Hay.—Firm than ever, on spot, at \$16, to \$17 per ton for No. 1 timothy, \$15 to \$15.50 for No. 2, and \$13.50 to \$14 for clover and clover mixture. The spread, between choice hay and the poorer qualities is rather large, owing to the scarcity of choice.

Hides.—The market for lamb skins has advanced somewhat, dealers now offering 75c. each, all round. The remainder of the market is steady. Dealers are paying 7c., 8c. and 9c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, Montreal, and selling to tanners at an advance of 1/2c. per lb. Calf skins are quoted at 8c. for No. 2, and 10c. for No. 1. Horse hides are steady at \$1.75 each for No. 2, and \$2.25 for No. 1. Tallow, 1c. to 3 1/2c. per lb., for rough, and 6c. to 6 1/2c. for refined.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—London calves, 10c., to 12 1/2c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9 1/2c. to 10c. per lb.

NEW TELEPHONE CONNECTION.—The Bell Telephone Company of Canada has recently extended its long-distance system from Glencoe to Kilmartin. Telephone users in this vicinity will find it of interest to learn that this line is now in good working order.—(Advt.)

FAIR DATES FOR 1907.

Table listing fair dates for 1907 in Ontario, including locations like Abingdon, Bradford, Caledonia, etc., and dates from Oct. 8 to Oct. 18.

An old physician of the last generation was noted for his brusque manner and old-fashioned methods. One time a lady called him in to treat her baby who was slightly ailing. The doctor prescribed castor oil.

"But, doctor," protested the young mother, "castor oil is such an old-fashioned remedy."

"Madam," replied the doctor, "babies are old-fashioned things."

THE THOUGHTFUL LANDLORD.

A New Yorker, whose business frequently takes him through the South, tells of an amusing experience in a country hotel in one of the Carolinas.

The New Yorker soon learned that the landlord of this establishment laid it down as one of his principles of action to give his patrons a little more than they asked for—to be "extra accommodating," as he termed it.

The New Yorker had left a call for 6 in the morning, so that he might take an early train North, and he went to sleep in the calm assurance that he would be aroused at the proper hour.

"I seemed hardly to have fallen into a sound slumber," says he, "when I heard a terrific pounding at my door. I sprang up, wide awake.

"What's the matter?" I cried out. "Four o'clock!" came the landlord's voice from the other side of the door. "Two more hours to sleep."



Life, Literature and Education.

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



E. Wylie Grier, R.C.A.

PEOPLE, BOOKS, AND DOINGS. THE JAPANESE CONSUL.

Hon. T. Nosse, Japanese Consul-General in Canada, who has been brought into much prominence of late by reason of the "Japanese question," is described as a gentleman of very pleasing manners and much refinement. He was born in 1860, at Ashmory, a small town on the coast of the Sea of Japan. In 1880 he went to the United States, where he was successively attached to the Japanese Legation at Washington, and the Consulate in New York. Returning to the East in 1885, he became Deputy Vice-Consul of Japan at Fusan, Corea, and was subsequently appointed as Vice-Consul at Chefoo, China, and Consul at Chemulpo, Corea. In 1896 he was established as Consul at Vancouver, B. C., where he did all in his power to promote trade between Canada and Japan, meeting with such success that the total exports to Japan were increased, within a very few years, from about \$8,000 to over \$500,000. In 1899 he was sent as Consul to Chicago, and three years later was transferred to Montreal. In 1904 he was appointed to the Consulate in Ottawa, where he has won golden opinions on every hand. His commercial talents are remarkable, and he is devoting his life to promoting commerce between Japan and the British Empire.

ESPERANTO.

The extraordinary interest which is being shown in Esperanto, the new "universal language," invented by Dr. Zamenhof, is becoming a matter of some concern to those who feel that language should grow, and that its dignity is being mutilated by this invasion of a made-to-order article.

Nevertheless, the Third Esperanto Congress, which met at Cambridge in August, was accorded a hearty welcome by the great University, and was regarded as a most successful convention by the large body of Esperantists assembled from every part of Europe. During the Congress, sermons were delivered in Esperanto by Monsignor Giambene, Keeper of the Archives to the Sacred College of Indulgence, at the Vatican, and by Rev. W. B. Selbie, of the Congregational Church, while High Anglicans and Evangelicals united at Great St. Mary's in using a Book of Common Prayer in Esperanto, which has been approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dr. Zamenhof is one of the few innovators who have lived to see their ideas meet with widespread success. He is a Russian Pole, and was nineteen years of age when he invented Esperanto. At that time he was living at Bielstok, then inhabited by a mixed population of Russians, Germans, Jews and Poles. Noticing that frequent and bitter misunderstandings took place, chiefly because of the inability of the opposing parties to explain themselves in so many languages, he devised Esperanto, and published his first pamphlet regarding it, at his own expense, just twenty years ago. Now his language is spoken by numbers of people in almost every country in Europe, more than twenty monthly journals are published in it, and there are flourishing Esperanto Circles in India, China, Japan, and the United States.

Only the invention, however—not the idea—can be said to be new. Bacon, Descartes and Leibnitz, all had dreams of a universal language, and made some attempt towards its realization. At a later period, Dr. John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, essayed a similar task, and, a little later, Schleyer invented the much-discussed Volapuk, which, however, failed in establishing a foothold, probably because of the fact that it is almost as difficult to learn as an ordinary language.

Esperanto, on the contrary, is exceedingly simple. It is made up of but 2,000 root-words, from which all others, by a system of prefixes and suffixes, are derived. For example, from bovo (ox) come bovino, cow; bovido, calf; bovaro, herd; bovineto, heifer; bovaio, beef; bovisto, herdsman, etc. The grammar consists of but sixteen short rules, which can be mastered in an hour. There are no irregular verbs, no indefinite article, no grammatical genders. The parts of speech are distinguished by vowel endings, the vowels, a, e, i, o, added to the root, invariably forming adjective, adverb, verb and noun, respectively. The vowels also give the conjugation of the verb.

As may be seen, but little fault can be found with Esperanto on the ground of its being unmusical. Although it is altogether unlikely that it will ever supplant other languages for general conversation, its advantages, as a commercial medium are obvious, and would seem to render any question as to its final adoption for that purpose superfluous. It is interesting to note that Lord Roberts, the famous British soldier, is President of the British Association of Esperantists.

AN ARTIST OF DISTINCTION.

The subject of to-day's sketch, Mr. Edmund Wylie Grier, one of the artists of whom Canada may be proud, was borne in Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 26, 1862. His father was Charles Grier, L. R. C. P.; his mother, Maria Agnes Munro, granddaughter of Alexander Munro, the third and last of the Monros who for three generations occupied the Chair of Anatomy in Edinburgh University.

Mr. Grier's parents returned to England in 1866, and came to Canada ten years later, the future artist receiving his education at Upper Canada College, Toronto. In 1879 he went to London to study under Legros, at the Slade School of Art, and later worked at Julian's, in Paris, and in the Scuola Libera, Rome. In Paris his drawing gained high commendation from Robert Fleury, the friend and adviser of the famous Russian, Marie Bashkirtseff. He exhibited his first picture in the Royal Academy, London, Eng., in 1886, and his fine picture of the Hon. Edward Blake, in his robes as Chancellor of the University, exhibited in 1895, is the sixth from his brush which has gained the high distinction of being admitted to that highest institution of art in the British Empire. Mr. Grier has evidently found the Blake family admirable subjects for portraits, for he has since painted the excellent portrait of Mr. S. H. Blake which was so admired at the recent Toronto Exhibition.

Mr. Grier's fame is not, however, confined to Great Britain or her colonies. In 1890, his picture, "Be-reft" (of which a full-page illustration appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" Christmas number for 1906), was awarded a gold medal at the Paris Salon, no insignificant distinction, since in the Paris Salon, if anywhere, the gladiators among the artists of the world meet.

Some of those in Canada whose portraits Mr. Grier has painted are, Prof. Goldwin Smith (for the Bodleian Library, Oxford); Chief Justice Sir William Meredith, Sir George Burton, William G. Falconbridge, Sir William Mulock, J. D. Armour (for the Dominion Government). He has also painted notable portraits of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Sandford Fleming, Frederick Wyld (awarded silver medal at the Pan-American Exposition), W. K. MacNaught, Hugh Ryan, Mrs. Edward Blake, Mrs. Strachan, Mrs. Eber Ward, Lady Mulock, Mrs. Falconbridge, Mrs. A. T. Wood, Mrs. J. K. Kerr.

An increasing number of commissions in the United States necessitated his taking a studio in New York, and Mr. Grier works there two or three months each year, this fact of itself proclaiming the repute in which he is held. As a rule, work seeks the true master of it. One of his portraits occupied a central place in the National Academy of Design, New York last winter.

In 1895 Mr. Grier married Florence Geale, daughter of Mr. J. Geale Dickson, of Niagara. At present he and his family live in their home overlooking one of the many pretty valleys in the outskirts of Toronto.

THE DRAMA OF LIFE.

The literary or historic drama, exhibiting, as it does, a picture of human life, consists of comedy and tragedy. So life itself is made up of light and shade, joy and sorrow, success and failure. The reality ever remains, whether truly or falsely represented. But while this is true, it is also true that in real life we ourselves hold in appreciable measure the power of choosing between light and shade. As to the men of old, so Providence is ever saying to us, "Choose ye." In choosing between industry and idleness, between activity and indolence, between virtue and vice, we determine largely whether our life shall be one of joy or sorrow, whether it shall be one of success or failure—a comedy or a tragedy.

No one's life, however, is wholly a comedy, or wholly a tragedy. Life is neither a laugh nor a cry.

"Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destin'd end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Finds us farther than to-day."

Man is not complete master of circumstances. Extraneous forces, both of mind and matter, are ever moulding him, and shaping his activities, his ambition, and his destiny. It is quite true that strong natures are capable, in a measure, of marshalling the forces about them. But let us look for a little into that oft-quoted proverb from Sallust, that "Every man is the architect of his own fortune," and I think it will become apparent that the maxim contains less truth and less philosophy than it is usually accredited with. We are prone to accept the ipse dixit of noted men without examination. Critically considered, the proposition under review is false and absurd. Face the facts: One's position in life is often a matter of birth, always more or less so. Over the circumstances and conditions of his birth man has absolutely no control. One man is born to be a king—born heir-apparent to a throne; millions are born peasants, doomed to toil for bread. In the nature of things this is so, and must continue to be so, unless a totally different order of things should arise, for all derive sustenance from the products of labor, the difference being that the peasant toils for it, the king does not. The one sits in a high place and receives admiration and homage, the other dwells obscure. The one may have as little to do in ordering his fortune and his destiny as the other. Then, again, men are born with widely-different constitutions and temperaments. One man starts from vigorous parentage, from whom he inherits physical robustness or unusual vigor of mind, while another is handicapped by hereditary weakness or proclivity to disease. Further, one man is born with special qualities which develop into controlling force in some particular line, as business, finance, professional pursuits, etc. Another man evinces no marked aptitude, and so remains in the rank and file. Someone will reply, "But much can be done by training." This is true. But how much easier to train special abilities than

strange land, and her kindly sympathy was like water to a man dying of thirst. She has only seen him twice, but now he writes to her every week—eager letters, asking for advice as to his future life. Her influence over him is wonderful, and he is evidently willing to be guided by her in almost everything. Some of his letters are too confidential to be shown to a third person, but here is a copy of the first one:

"Dear Miss,—Your letter, also the book that you was in favor to send me, received. I could not express how much I am obliged to you for your kindness. I'll never forget it. Till now I was there like a man passes in a wilderness, no friends, no spring for help, but now who may compare with me. I hope that this book will help me much in compositions. To-day I'll go to New York for a couple of weeks and when I'll come back I'll be in pleasure to see you. I hope that you will excuse me for my rough expression, and perhaps is there some mistakes, because you know the time that I am here. Thank you for your kind wish. I wish you to be well and happy.

"Sincerely yours,
"Harry."

Just think of it! My friend has had placed in her hands almost unlimited power to mould and influence for good a wonderfully promising young life. Here is a boy who, a few months ago, did not know a word of English, graduating from the High School and writing long letters in the new tongue, letters full of poetic thought and inspiring ideals. He is pretty certain to be a power among his own people some day. And my friend gained that influence through sympathetic interest, shown sacramentally by comparatively trifling acts and words—a simple congratulation addressed to a lonely stranger, a book sent to him and a few friendly letters. Then there is another requisite for God's messengers, if they wish to reach the hearts of men—Hopefulness. Our great Leader was ready to give praise and encouragement wherever possible. He never quenched the smoking flame of love, no matter how feeble it was, nor broke the bruised reed of endeavor by discouragement and fault-finding. He found good in the scorned woman of Samaria, and sent her at once to be His messenger to the whole city; He invited the despised Zaccheus to be His honored host, rousing at once the determination to restore fourfold all that he had obtained wrongfully. A few words of encouragement are the greatest help to anybody, while discouragement and fault-finding take the heart out of one's work. I often feel as though people must have grown tired of my writing—there seems to be a great sameness in the Quiet Hours sent out each week—but a letter like the one I received this morning puts new energy into me. The writer says:

"I feel prompted to write a few words in reference to the Quiet Hour; in fact, it would seem like disobeying an inward voice if I did not yield to the impulse and tell of the benefit it has been both intellectually and spiritually to soul and mind. The truths it contains are so convincing, and, in addition, so pure and simple, that it carries one's thoughts into the realms of the Eternal, there to behold the Invisible One, and gives the assurance that that Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God. I wish to say for the encouragement of Hope that it has been an inspiration to my life unexpressible, and in the midst of discouragements it has sufficed to lead me up and out of them into light and liberty. It is like a little talk with Jesus which smoothes the rugged way."

Such words as these bring one before the Throne in wondering thankfulness, thankfulness that God has spoken through me to souls He loves, thankfulness that I have still the opportunity to carry His messages. Such letters help me to write with more eager desire to help our readers to "live on, hope on and rest in the promises," as my kind correspondent says the "Quiet Hour" helps her to do.

Bishop Ingram, when addressing the Canadian Club in Toronto a short time ago, named five secrets of influence. These were "Sincerity" in public life, in

private life and in friendship; absence of "frills"; loads of "sympathy"; a sense of "humor," and last, but not least, "faith." He said: "The world to-day is looking for people with strong convictions. Never give up your faith without reading the other side." It seems to me that the people who exert the widest and deepest influence for good—like the Bishop of London himself—are those who walk with both hands outstretched, with one hand clasping the Hand of God and the other warmly clasping the hand of any brother who may be within reach. Influence does not come from the man himself—it is continually being poured out by God to strengthen and brighten the world. To keep up the connection, is the all-important thing; just as it is in the case of an electric car, or any machine running by electricity. The best equipped car is helpless and dead if it has only its own power to move it, but it moves swiftly and easily when the connection with the source of power is kept up. If you wish to carry God's messages, go to Him for them continually, and take His Holy Spirit with you as you go to deliver them. With His All-Mighty help nothing can be impossible, while apart from Him we are helpless. If you find that others are helped and influenced by you, do not fancy that you are unusually good or wise, but give God the glory—for you may be quite sure that it is His doing.

And may I suggest one caution?—a caution we all need. Be sure you take

The Young People's Department.

MARJORY.

Spring, summer, autumn, winter,
Over the wild world rolls the year.
Comes June to the rose-red tamarack buds,
But Marjory comes not here.

The pastures miss her; the house without her
Grows forgotten, and gray and old;
The wind, and the lonely light of the sun
Are heavy with tears untold.

Spring, summer, autumn, winter,
Morning, evening, over and o'er!
The swallow returns to the nested rafter,
But Marjory comes no more.

The gray barn-doors in the long wind rattle
Hour by hour of the long white day.
The horses fret by the well-filled manger,
Since Marjory went away.

The sheep she fed at the bars await her.
The milch cows low for her down the lane.
They long for her light, light hand at the milking,—
They long for her hand in vain.

The woodland country, the homeward way!
Oh, to look out of the sad, bright window
And see her come back, some day!

Spring, summer, autumn, winter,
Over the wild world rolls the year.
Comes joy to the bird on the nested rafter;
But Marjory comes not here.
—Charles G. D. Roberts.

PRIZE ESSAY.

To encourage systematic reading, a prize will be given for the best paper sent in at the end of November by anyone aged twenty-one or under, entitled "Queen Elizabeth's Times Compared With Our Own." The following books are suggested for forming a vivid idea of everyday life in those days when so many heroes flourished: Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"; Charlotte Yonge's "Unknown to History"; Scott's "Kenilworth." Address: "Cousin Dorothy," 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.

ABSENT-MINDED SCHOLARS.

As long as the Human race continues to produce savants, there must be no lack of stories of absence of mind. Anyone who follows the obituary notices appearing from time to time in the press may collect excellent instances. Many such were recorded on the death of Sir John Burdon-Sanderson, Professor of

Physiology at Oxford. His classes often watched him stuff one chalky duster after another into his pockets until at last he was reduced to cleaning the blackboard with his pocket-handkerchief. The oddest tales were reported of him in the function of guest or host. While staying at Sir Henry Acland's he asked Miss Acland one day if he might have his luncheon earlier than usual as he wished to take a walk before returning to his work. The arrangement was made as he desired, the professor took his early lunch, and left the house. Several minutes later, at the usual luncheon hour, he returned, asked for lunch, and made a second hearty meal quite unconscious of his previous exploit. As a host his vagaries were even more

astounding. At his own dinner-table he would carve the joint and serve his guests, while utterly forgetting to help himself. On one occasion while walking in Oxford, he met a distinguished visitor who was at the time staying at his (Sir John's) house. He greeted the stranger with the utmost cordiality, and invited him to accompany him homewards. When they arrived at the gate, Sir John turned round and shook hands with him, saying, "It has been the greatest pleasure to me to meet you, and I wish I could ask you to spend a few days with us. But the house is full, as we have some people staying with us just now."

Prof. Ludwig Beltzmann, of Vienna, whose death was reported a few months ago, was an excellent continental example of absence of mind. One day he set out to purchase a cottage at Währingen. The agent showed him the plans of a suitable villa, with which he was delighted. He promptly paid the purchase money—30,000 florins—and returned home to tell his wife of the investment. "And where is the villa?" she asked. The



October Woods.

"The pale descending year, yet pleasing still,
A gentler mood inspires; for now the leaf
Incessant rustles from the mournful grove,
Oft startling such as, studious, walk below."
—Thomson.

in more than you attempt to give out. It is possible to be so eagerly bent on carrying God's messages that we forget the necessity of asking Him what message He wants us to carry. It is possible to live like Martha a life of busy service, without really helping other souls very much; because we have neglected to sit like Mary quietly at the Master's feet, listening to His voice—that still, small Voice which is so easily drowned by the rush of work or pleasure. We must take in—by prayer, study and meditation—before we shall have anything worth giving out. And we must continue to "take in," even while we are trying to give out. In fact, we must be channels through which God can touch men, never breaking our connection with Him, for if we do let go our hold the flow will stop instantly. We have nothing of our own to give, any more than the Apostles had when they fed the hungry multitudes. As someone has said: "We are not to work for Christ, but to give ourselves to Christ that He may work through us." HOPE.

Spring, summer, autumn, winter,
Morning and evening, over and o'er!
The bees come back with the willow catkins,
But Marjory comes no more.

The voice of the far-off city called to her.
Was it long years or an hour ago?
She went away, with dear eyes weeping,
To a world she did not know.

The berried pastures they could not keep her,
The brook, nor the butter-cup-golden hill,
Nor even the long, long love familiar,—
The strange voice called her still.

She would not stay for the old home garden;
The scarlet poppy, the mignonette,
The foxglove bell, and the kind-eyed pansy,
Their hearts will not forget.

Oh, that her feet had not forgotten

professor looked dazed for a moment, and then replied, "I forgot to ask."

In the United States absent-mindedness has been ascribed to two distinguished professors whose names it would perhaps be unkind to publish in this connection, as they are still alive. One of them, an eminent mathematician, was walking one day in the gutter instead of on the pavement, when his way was blocked by a carriage standing in front of a shop. The polished back of the vehicle suggested a blackboard to his mind, so he took a piece of chalk out of his pocket and began to work out an abstruse problem that was just then occupying his attention. Presently the carriage started off. The mathematician followed, still working at the problem, until the pace became too hot for him. Then he looked about him in a surprised way, pocketed his chalk, and walked home. The other professor, who is an ornament of Yale University, accepted an engagement to lecture in a city some distance away. His train arrived late, so he jumped quickly into a cab, handed the driver two dollars, and shouted, "Drive fast." The horse started with a plunge, and kept going at a rapid rate for half an hour, up one street and down another. Finally, the professor, who was meanwhile concentrating his thoughts on the forthcoming lecture, stuck his head out of the window and enquired, "Are you nearly there, cabby?" "Blest if I know, mister," was the astonishing reply. "Where did you want to go?"—Sel.

MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN USEFUL.

The Slovo recently asked its readers, "Have you ever noticed that the lady assistants in the general post office at St. Petersburg are almost without exception good-looking?"

Most people might consider this a mere coincidence, but that this is not the case is shown by Miss Petrova, who writes to the newspaper to tell how two friends of hers recently applied for clerkships in the general post office. After a time, the application papers were returned with a formal note to the effect that at present there were no vacancies.

The returned documents, however, revealed marginal notes which had been imperfectly obliterated with India rubber. One read: "She looks to be over 30, is small, plain, and flabby." On the other paper in microscopical characters were the words: "Old maid, tall, bony."

The Slovo asks what might have been the marginal notes on the papers of successful candidates, and who are responsible for them. It adds that the selection of youth and beauty for this branch of the public service has by no means improved the unsatisfactory condition of the general post office.—A St. Petersburg paper.

G. A. HENTY'S IDEA OF A HERO.

"It is in boyhood that true heroism must be felt, if it is ever to be attained to in riper years. Boys are apt to make heroes of those who are strongest and most skilful in games, and to despise those who are unable, from ill-health or constitutional weakness, to bear their full share in any sports. They do not reflect that the skill and prowess of their champions are largely the result of good health and physique, and that the shrinking, delicate boy may be as true a hero as the captain of their football team. Above all, perhaps, they admire the boy who won't peach. I think that this kind of bravery is often carried to excess. When the fault that has been committed is a disgraceful one, and the boy is asked if he knows who committed it, I think that refusing to answer is not an act of heroism, and that he is more than justified in giving the name of the boy who has brought disgrace on the school. I know very well how strict is the code of honor among boys on such matters, but I think that when carried to an excess it is a mistaken one. To sum up, then: True heroism is largely based upon two qualities—truthfulness and unselfishness; a readiness to put one's pleasure aside for that of others, to be courteous to all, kind to those younger than yourself, helpful to your parents, even if that helpfulness demands some slight sacrifice of your own pleasure. You must remember that these two qualities are signs of Christian heroism."

CARMICHAEL.

A Realistic Picture of Canadian Rural Life—The Story of a Family Feud and What Came of It.

BY ANISON NORTH.

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CHAPTER I.

In Which Appears the Bird with Golden Wings.

Looking back upon that afternoon on which appeared the bird with the golden wings, it seems the fingerpost which marked the beginning of all the vicissitudes of my life. Before that there had been but the same uneventful routine, summers and winters filled, for the most part, with play and the child's joy of life; afterward many things happened, but of those later. . . . And yet my poor bird with the golden wings was innocent, and the cause of nothing whatever that followed, a good father bird, perhaps, wending its way homeward with a fat grub in his beak, and the slant afternoon sunlight on its flapping pinions.

The manner of its stamping itself on my memory was as follows:

We had been gathering strawberries, Dick and I, in the meadow below our house, burrowing verdant channels through the tall timothy, or lying at full length at an especially good "patch," while little dog Jap stood by, wagging his great plume of a tail, and waiting with open mouth, to snatch the ripe berries from our reddened fingers. Oh happy childhood! Again, in writing of that afternoon, do I look up through the

heavy, swaying timothy heads and catch the clear blue of the far-off sky, with the white fleece of a June cloud upon it, and the afternoon sunlight streaming down from it upon the green world! Again do I feel the crisp breeze, full of the elixir of life—or was it the life in us that transformed the breeze?—upon my cheek, and hear the silvery plaint of the meadow-lark flying low over the bending grass! Again, with the pleasant acid of the little red berries that stained lips and fingers, do I take into my being the tang of the fields and all the great outdoor world! And again, looking between the thin green stalks, do I catch a glimpse of Dick, diligently cramming the ripe fruit into his mouth, and paying about as much attention to me as a lad of fourteen, under such conditions, is likely to pay to a foolish little lass three years his junior. Happy childhood, indeed. Can one ever get one grip of the essence of it in later life? One quaff of the simple joy of living that seems Paradise enough? And happiest of childhoods those spent in the country, where, grovelling on old Mother Earth's bosom for the strawberry



clusters that she holds close to herself among the timothy and red-top, is but one of the thousand delights of a whole year!

And then, as we burrowed among the grasses that fair afternoon, looking out above the sea of shimmering green to the blue sky, I saw the bird with the golden wings. It was floating serenely, high in the air, sometimes wheeling somewhat, as though to prolong a buoyant enjoyment of the summer day. Even yet I cannot say what kind of bird it was, but I do know that when I first caught sight of it, there in the blue, and for the space of nigh half an hour afterward, its wings and body shone like burnished gold.

Excitedly I sprang to my feet. "Look, Dick, look! Oh, see the bird!"

Dick, too, was on his feet in an instant. "Hooray! Come Peg!" he shouted, and, catching off his straw hat, as was his habit when starting on a race, he was off on a run through the meadow, crushing the tall grass to right and left with a recklessness that boded trouble for the mower.

As closely as might be I followed, my eyes fixed on the golden bird Jap, too, glad to know that something of unusual interest was on hand, bounded on ahead with sharp yaps, his black head appearing from time to time above the wriggling mass of green that marked his way through the timothy.

Here was a fence, and, beyond, a green hill, where travelling was easier; and still our bird kept easily in advance of us, flapping its bright wings steadily, as though keeping ahead of two panting children were but play.

Passing over the crest of the hill, Dick slackened speed a bit, and I caught up to him.

"Why, Peg, you're puffing like a grampus," said he, with that inking of ridicule in his voice which a half-grown lad usually assumes toward a younger and weaker companion.

Sometimes I resented this trace of ridicule, for it was not my fault if I could not climb trees and run races with the best of them; but to-day I paid no attention to it. A new and absorbing idea had taken hold of me.

"Dick," I said, in a half-awed whisper, "do you think it is an angel?"

"Angel! Pooh!" said Dick. "It's a bird. Don't you see its wings going it, something like a hawk's?"

"Well, angels have wings, haven't they?" I retorted.

"But angels haven't tails, leastways bright angels haven't," returned Dick, triumphantly, "and that one"—mixing his pronouns badly—"has a tail. I can see it, can't you? 'N' sometimes it wiggles. There, I see it wiggling now! Can't you?"

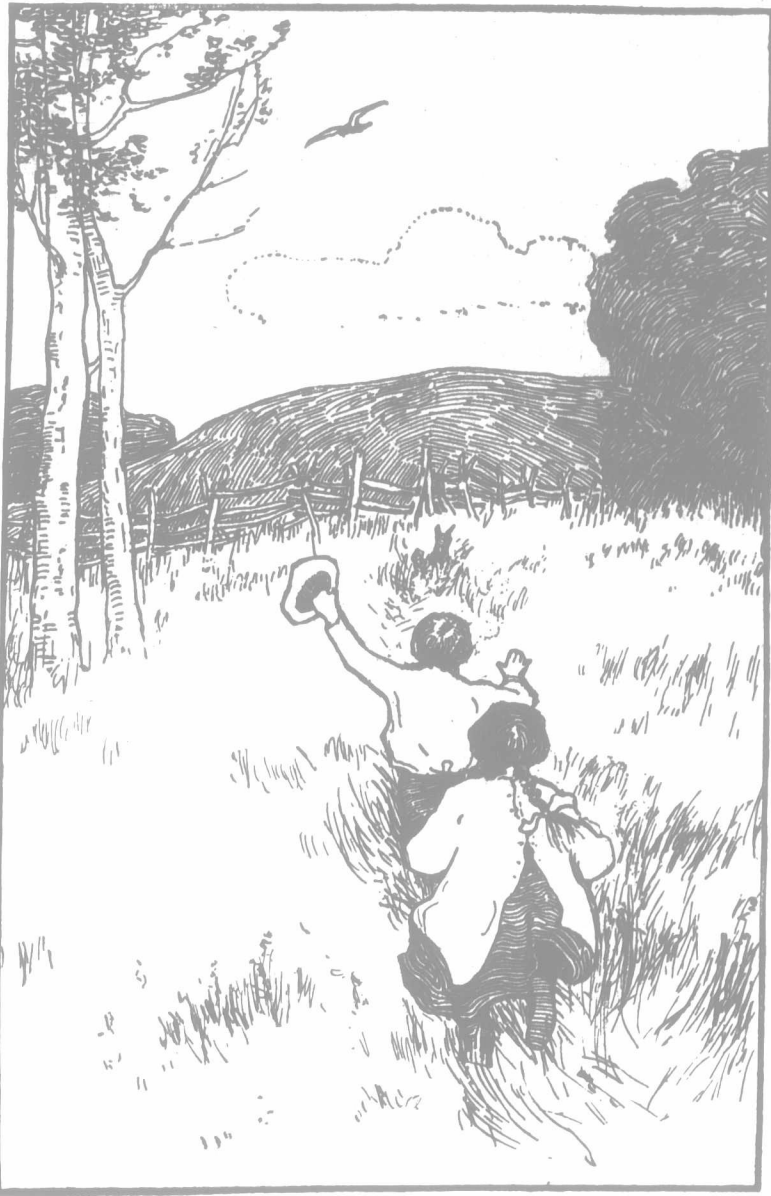
But I saw neither the tail nor the wiggle. Besides, I was getting badly out of breath, and was only fearful of losing the bird, which had now settled down to a more steady sweep toward the great bank of woods that stretched like a rampart along the back of my father's farm, and thence along the "backs" of all the farms along the line.

"Let's run, Dick, or he'll get away on us," I said, and on we went again, down the incline toward the stream that ran through the "beaver" meadow at the edge of the wood.

"I tell you," panted Dick, confidently, "it's a rare bird in these parts—a golden eagle, maybe, 'n' you know it 'ud be worth something to find its nest. There might be eggs in it, or maybe a whole family of little eagles, 'n' if we got them 'n' sold them in Saintsbury we might get a lot o' money. I'd give you half, you know," with praiseworthy magnanimity.

"'N' what 'ud we do with the money, Dick?" panted I in return.

"Why, I'd buy mother a silk dress, 'n' you a silk dress, too, maybe, for not being a cry-baby like Gay Torrance. What 'ud you do with yours, Peg?"



"As closely as might be I followed, my eyes fixed on the golden bird"

"Why," I considered, for the possibility of having money of my own to spend had never entered my head before, and was worth deliberation. "I'd buy you a knife, Dick, 'n' I—I guess I'd buy mother a silk dress, too, only," dubiously, "I'm afraid my mother wouldn't wear a silk dress. She would say it was 'stravagant'."

"A two-blade knife, Peg?"

"Yes."

"Rogers?"

"I guess."

"That 'ud be great. Can you walk that log, Peg?" for we had come to the creek.

"Course I can," indignantly.

"Take my hand?"

"No, I'll go myself."

"You're a 'brick! Hurry, though, for that fellow's making good time." Dick ran over on the log, and I followed, bravely trying to run like-wise, but wobbling as is the manner of girls crossing streams on logs.

When I could raise my eyes from the narrow bridge which alone separated me from the shallow, dimpling water, I saw that a change had come over my bird. No longer golden; as it descended to the wood it was as dun-colored a creature of the air as the commonest hawk that might hover above a wood on any summer's day.

A cloud, possibly, had passed over the face of the sun, or perhaps the sunlight was now striking the flapping wings at a different angle. I do not know. But I well remember the thrill of disappointment with which, with the passing of the gold, I saw our castle go tumbling down; the nest of golden eaglets; the little heap of green bills and silver quarters; above all, the double-bladed Rogers knife that was to rejoice Dick's heart.

Even so, in later life, are our castles often shattered, and we seldom understand that the fallen stones go usually to build a foundation upon which more stable structures may be erected.

"Oh Dick!" I cried, "the bird!" Dick whirled round, for he had been watching me in smiling expectation that I should fall into the water.

"Pshaw!" he said, "It's only a hawk or something, after all! It must have been the way the sun was shining that made it look so!"

"Guess so," returned I, "'n' now you can't buy the silk dress, Dick, 'n' I can't buy your knife. Oh, Dick, I wish I could, ever so!"

"Never mind, Peg," sympathetically, "I feel just as if you'd given it to me, because I know you wanted to. See? 'N', Peg, when I grow up 'n' earn money I'll buy you the silk dress, sure. Now, Sis, cheer up. Let's go up, now we're this far"—evidently seeing a necessity, from my rueful face, of changing the subject—" 'n' see where father got out the barn timber last winter. There must be a big hole in the bush up there, with the firewood 'n' all."

Nothing loath I plunged after Dick, through a "swale," from that into a thicket, thence into the more open wood, where the fence that marked the boundary between my father's farm and Dick's father's, might be more easily followed.

It was a very harmless-looking "snake" fence, made of honest gray rails, now showing some signs of age, weather-beaten into the dull silver with which Nature paints the glaring crudeness of the new wood, blotched here and there with a kindly brown lichen or patch of green moss, and mantled all over, as it crept up an incline nearer to the clearing, with the greenery of raspberry and thimbleberry bushes. Yet I looked upon it with a feeling akin to horror, almost as though it were a sort of live thing zigzagging itself, serpent-like, up the hill-face. For it was over this very fence that had arisen the feud which had "put between" the houses of Mallory and Carmichael.

Since that day, so long before, no Mallory save me, and no Carmichael save Dick, had ever set foot over the fence which ran the full length of the "string" hundreds. The battle

had been fought before I was born, but I knew enough of it to look upon it as a catastrophe of past history. My father, as it fell out, had been in the right, and the slice of land claimed by Carmichael had been promptly transferred to the Mallory estate by the surveyor who was at last called in to settle the dispute, and who departed with a fat fee in his pocket and a sense of thanksgiving in his heart for line fences and quarrelling farmers in general. Henceforth, to my father Henry Carmichael was a scoundrel of the deepest dye, who would rob you of the butter on your bread while you looked round for the knife to spread it with. What Carmichael thought of my father was a light by no means hid beneath a bushel. "A damned hypocrite!" was his swelling up of the whole question, expressed with the greatest nonchalance whenever an opportunity offered; whether my father were present or not, made little difference.

For my part, in my own way I hated as well as feared this enemy of my father's house. To me he was an ogre as terrible as any hobgoblin of the fairy books; and at any time the sight of his huge figure and rugged face, all covered with a curly beard, was enough to send me scurrying off with thumping heart. But what I lacked in love for Carmichael, I made up in affection for Dick. To me, in those early days, Dick was everything—brother, sister, playmate—for I was an only child, as was Dick, and I believe his liking for me was as deep and unselfish.

It seems strange now that the friendship between Dick and me was never interfered with. I suppose our parents thought there was little use of passing the feud on to the second generation. However that may have been, Dick and I were daily companions. To be sure, I never dared go near the house where the burly man might be, nor did Dick ever enter our home; but along the quiet country roads and through the fields we ran and clambered as pleased us, and no one said us nay. To others, the trill that came so often from the meadow field—three quavering notes, with a ripple following—was but the warble of the field-sparrow, but to me there was no mistaking the song of the sparrow, and I knew when Dick called. Happy was I then if no task prevented me from running off to join him in a free, wild ramble over hill or down valley.

But to return—for I am digressing—passing along close to the "snake" fence, with its brambly draperies, we came to the place in the wood whence the timber had been taken. Truly, as Dick had said, there was a "great hole in the bush" here. Bare stumps, with tops still yellow with newness, stood on every hand, with here and there the remains of a skidway, or a pile of cordwood drying for winter use; and everywhere flourished luxuriantly the strangely-formed crop of weeds that springs up wherever the forest has been laid low—great mulleins and willow herb, curious little flat burs, raspberry bushes and thistles, with traces, wherever a stump had been burned, of wood-sorrel and fireweed.

Nevertheless, the nakedness of the spot, in contrast with the surrounding forest, aroused my sympathy. At one moment it appeared like a neglected cemetery, each stump a tombstone marking the spot where a giant had fallen; at another, each severed trunk, bleeding still, as it were, from the stroke of the axe, seemed crying out against the hand of the tyrant, man. But Dick was troubled by no such tender emotions. The might of the arm that had felled the monarchs of the wood appealed to him more than the fall of the monarchs themselves.

"Isn't it grand to be able to throw down big trees like these?" he said, admiringly. "Father cut them all himself early last winter. He's the best timber man in the country. Jack Hall said so. 'n' he knows. It's great to be a strong man, Peg, and when I'm a man I mean to go into the bush 'n' make

father just hop to keep up to me. Father 'd like no better fun."

As he spoke, the lad drew himself up to his full height unconsciously, and there came upon his face a look which I had never seen there before. It was a look that I did not understand, and yet even then there drifted across my childish mind a hazy idea that soon Dick should have outgrown me and become a man, who would, most likely, drift out of my life and take to quarrelling over line fences and things. I hoped he wouldn't wear a bushy beard like his father's, but didn't dare to mention it. The next moment Dick was climbing up a slanting trunk, like a monkey, and was a boy again. Reaching the top, he looked about.

"Why, Peg," he said, "I didn't know you folk took out timber last winter, too?"

"We didn't."

"But you must have. There are new stumps right over the fence from father's. Come till we see."

Another minute brought us to the spot, and there, sure enough, were the newly-cut tree trunks, several of them on the Mallory side of the fence.

"I guess we have," said I, dwelling on the "we," with a swelling sense of importance. "I guess father must have cut down these trees when I didn't know. My father isn't big like yours, but he's just ever so strong, as strong as—"

"Methusalem," prompted Dick.

I nodded, then wondered what Dick found in my doing so worth laughing at.

But the shadows in the wood were beginning to lengthen. It was time to go home, and I made up my mind to lose no time in asking my father if he, too, were intending to "put up" a new barn, an event of great importance in our neighborhood, and one which, if carried out on our farm, could not fail, in my estimation, at least, to invest the Mallorys with an importance equal to that with which the prospective Jamieson and Carmichael "raisings"—for there were to be two raisings in our vicinity this season—had surrounded the Jamiesons and the Carmichaels.

(To be continued.)

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.



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About the House.

SOME SEASONABLE RECIPES.

As you may still have some green tomatoes left over, try making some green tomato jam. A very little eaten with buttered toast is nice for breakfast. To every pound of fruit allow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of preserving sugar and one lemon. Peel the lemon thinly, then cut off the pith, and slice the inside of the lemon, removing the pips. Slice the tomatoes, and put them with the lemon and sugar into a preserving pan, and boil till the tomatoes are quite transparent, and the jam a good consistency. Then put it into jam pots, and cover in the usual way.

Stewed Celery.—After the celery is well washed, cut into half-inch lengths. Cover with salted boiling water, and stew until tender. Drain off the water, and put the celery into a saucepan with a cup of scalding milk, stew for a minute more, then thicken the mixture with a teaspoonful of butter and one of flour rubbed smooth. Stir to a smooth white sauce, season with salt and white pepper, and serve.

Sour-cream Griddle Cakes.—Stir $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda into a cup of thick sour cream until foamy throughout. Pass through a sieve together $\frac{1}{4}$ cups flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 1 level teaspoon baking powder. Beat an egg; add the cream and stir into the flour mixture. Bake at once on a hot griddle.

Sour-cream Biscuits (from Boston Cooking School).—Sift together 2 cups pastry flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 level teaspoons baking powder. With the tips of the fingers work one or two tablespoons shortening into the flour, then stir the whole to a dough with a generous cup of sour cream, into which $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of soda has been stirred. Turn onto a board lightly dredged with flour, shape about, then pat and roll lightly into a thick sheet. Cut into biscuits, and bake 15 or 20 minutes in a rather hot oven.

THE GERM OF THE BULLETINS.

PREPARATION OF VEGETABLES FOR THE TABLE.

(Condensed from Farmers' Bulletin No. 256, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Green plants are made up of water, starch, and some nitrogenous material (protein), sugar, gum, crude fiber, and other carbohydrate and mineral matter. The fruit and seeds of some plants are rich in fat, but the plant itself rarely contains any appreciable amount of this constituent. The green coloring is due to chlorophyll; when this is bleached out, some plants are more delicate, hence the reason for bleaching celery and endive which are to be made into salads.

Vegetable foods may be divided into a few general classes—cereals, legumes, tubers, roots and bulbs, herbaceous or green vegetables, and vegetable fruits and flowers. The cereals, which include the grains, are the most valuable; but in this bulletin rice and corn are the only cereals considered.

Rice is largely composed of starch, and has very little nitrogenous, fatty and mineral matter. When used as a vegetable, therefore, it is very properly served with foods rich in the constituents which it lacks. Corn also has a high percentage of starch, but contains more nutritious matter than rice. It, also, like all starchy foods, may be served with foods rich in nitrogenous and fatty matter to form a well-balanced diet.

The legumes belong to the pulse family, whose edible representatives are beans, peas, cowpeas and lentils. All of these contain, on an average, 25 per cent. nitrogenous matter, over 50 per cent. starch, and about 10 per cent. cellulose, fatty matter, and mineral matter. They are, when ripe, very nutritious, and, when cooked with some added fat, may, to some extent, replace meat. The unripe legumes are not as nutritious as the dried seed, but are more delicate, and apparently more easily digested.

Among tubers, potatoes are the most used. They contain a large percentage of water, a fair percentage of starch, a very small percentage of sugar, nitrogenous and fatty matter, and about one per cent. of mineral matter to which this vegetable owes its antiscorbutic properties. The sweet potato is rich in starch and sugar, is wholesome and

somewhat laxative. Jerusalem artichoke tubers may be left in the ground over winter, and are welcome and refreshing in spring when fresh vegetables are scarce. The carbohydrates (heat and energy producers), which constitute 14 or 15 per cent. of the tuber, consist largely of inulin instead of the starch which is so characteristic in most other tubers.

The true roots most used as table vegetables are beets, radish, turnips, parsnips and celeriac. Both the parsnip and salsify may be left in the ground over winter, and used in early spring. . . . The onion is the bulb most used in this country, but in Europe, leek, shallot, garlic, chives and cibol are also much used.

The herbaceous vegetables—cabbage, lettuce, celery, spinach, etc.—are valuable for their refreshing qualities, the salts they yield, and the variety they give to our diet, but owing to the amount of water they contain, 90 per cent. or more, on an average, their food value is low. The more rapidly these vegetables grow, the more tender they will be.

Fruits used as vegetables include tomatoes, okra, squash, pumpkin, cucumber, eggplant and peppers, among others. In the case of globe or French artichoke, cauliflower and broccoli, the flower buds are the parts eaten.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING VEGETABLE COOKING.

The simpler the methods of cooking and serving vegetables, the better. Badly-cooked, water-soaked vegetables very generally cause digestive disturbances. All green vegetables, roots and tubers should be crisp and firm when put on to cook. If a vegetable has lost its firmness, it should be soaked in very cold water until it becomes plump and crisp. Vegetables that form in heads, such as cabbage, cauliflower, etc., should be soaked, heads turned down, in salted, cold water to which a few spoonfuls of vinegar may be added. If there are any worms in these vegetables, this will drive them out. To secure the best results, all vegetables, except the dried legumes, must be put in boiling water, brought to a boil again as quickly as possible after the vegetables are added, and kept boiling steadily until cooked. Herbaceous vegetables should boil rapidly all the time—tubers, roots, cauliflower, etc.—just quickly enough so that the vegetables may not be broken. If green beans, peas, etc., are a little old, a small piece of baking soda added to the water will make them more tender.

During the cooking of all vegetables, the cover must be drawn to one side of the stewpan to allow the volatile bodies, liberated by the heat, to pass off in steam. The best seasoning for most vegetables is salt and good butter. Vegetables that are "blanched" and then cooked with butter and other seasonings, and very little moisture, are more savory and nutritious than when all the cooking is done in a good deal of clear water.

BLANCHING VEGETABLES IN COOKING.

"Blanching," which in cookery is entirely different from the bleaching or blanching of green vegetables in the garden, is a cooking process often used to remove the strong acid taste of some vegetables. It is also convenient, since blanching may be done at any time, and the cooking completed in a very short time when the dish is to be served.

Have a large stewpan half full of rapidly-boiling water. Add a tablespoon salt for every two quarts water. Have vegetables cleaned and drained. Drop them into the boiling water, and bring to boiling point as quickly as possible. Boil rapidly, with the cover partially or wholly off the stewpan, five or twenty minutes, depending upon the vegetable, then drain off the water. If the cooking is not to be finished at once, pour cold water over the vegetable to cool it quickly, then drain and set aside until needed. If the cooking is to be continued at once, it will not be necessary to rinse in cold water. When needed, simply put the vegetable in a small stewpan with butter or drippings and seasoning, and cook gently until done. A few spoonfuls of the liquid will be required for every quart of very juicy vegetables, and half a pint for drier vegetables. The stewpan is now to be covered, only a slight opening being left for ventilation. Chop rather finely, either before or after the blanching.

LOSSES IN COOKING VEGETABLES.

In baking vegetables, there is little loss of material, except the water which is driven off by heat. When vegetables are immersed in water, as in boiling, a greater or less loss of material is almost inevitable. In experiments carried on under the auspices of the Office of Experiment Stations, it was found that when potatoes were boiled in their jackets, the loss of material was very trifling. When peeled and soaked for several hours before boiling, the loss, in round numbers, amounted to about 50 per cent. of the nitrogenous material, and 40 per cent. of the mineral matter present. When peeled and placed at once in boiling water, only 8 per cent. of the proteid (nitrogenous matter) and 19 per cent. of the mineral matter were extracted. When peeled potatoes were boiled, the amount of starch removed by abrasion was at times nearly 30 per cent. of the total value of the potato. Some recent German experiments have shown that when vegetables are steamed, only one-third as much material is removed as when they are boiled.

CHANGES INDUCED BY COOKING.

In cooking, the cellular tissue is softened and loosened; the nitrogenous substances are coagulated; the starch granules absorb moisture, swell, and burst, and flavors and odors are developed. Starch will not dissolve in cold water, but pure starch gelatinizes readily in hot water, and, if the temperature is high enough, will become gummy and opaque. If starch is cooked in just enough moisture to swell and burst its granules, and is then kept hot, but without additional moisture, a change will continue to take place, though the starch will remain dry and glistening. The flavor grows sweeter and more nutty the longer the starchy food cooks in dry heat. Potatoes, if kept in a closely-covered vessel, or with the unbroken skins on, will become soggy, and have a rank flavor. If the skins are broken, and the vessel ventilated, they may be kept warm a long time without spoiling. Ventilation is always necessary while cooking vegetables of any other foods.

(To be continued.)

Current Events.

An Imperial edict, decreeing compulsory education for everyone, has been issued in China.

Floods in Spain and France have caused the loss of millions of dollars' worth of property.

The enrollment of the students in the University of Toronto this term is about 3,500. Queen's hopes to number 1,400 by spring.

The Marconi Company has stated that, with the two stations which are to be opened for trans-Atlantic wireless telegraphy, they can handle as much business as eight ordinary cables.

In a circular issued to all the trainmen of the G. T. R., it is provided that all train crews shall take their eight-hours' rest after sixteen hours on the road. Failure upon the part of any employee to comply with this regulation will result in instant dismissal.

The first section of the new Trans-continental Railway system is being put into operation this week. It covers a distance of 130 miles, and extends from Portage la Prairie to Miniota. It is announced that the C. P. R. will, in the early future, build a line from Lethbridge to Saskatoon.

The offer of a group of Canadian and United States financiers to buy up 1,000,000 acres of land in New Ontario for \$1,000,000, has been turned down by Premier Whitney. The Legislature decided that it would not be advisable to tie up such a

large area of land, which should be held for distribution to settlers.

The Dominion Government is having prepared a complete statement of Canada's argument against a continuance of the present large influx of Japanese into Vancouver. The statement will be presented to the Mikado's Government at Tokio by a Canadian Minister, possibly Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux. Hon. Mr. Nosse, Japanese Consul-General in Ottawa, will also go to Japan to assist in the settlement of the difficulty.

The Ingle Nook.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

A girl said not long ago, "I always begin collecting Christmas gifts in September. You can get those you buy much cheaper then, and have plenty of time for those you make." At first thought, the first of these reasons seems a little mercenary, and yet why should it? If you can buy an article early in fall for half the price you must pay for it immediately before Christmas, when prices are always pushed to the limit, what harm can there be in being thus provident?

However careful one may be, there is all too often a tendency to exceed one's means at Christmas time. Of course, there is the feeling that one would like to give, give, give—there is a positive pleasure in it—and nothing seems too good for one's friends; nevertheless, common sense should enter into the question. I know many a girl to whom Christmas comes, in one sense, as a positive burden. Could she only give to immediate relatives and friends the matter might be simplified, but the girl has begun by giving to one friend and another, sometimes because she "just wanted to," at other times as a mere matter of being "even," until the circle has gone beyond bounds. As a consequence, she spends ten or fifteen dollars, chiefly in mere trifles of no great use to anyone, and is obliged to go without something she really needs herself. . . . The girl of moderate means who has wealthy friends is, perhaps, in the worst case. She receives costly and often comparatively useless presents, which she feels obliged to return in like kind, and the tax is no easy one. One girl whom I know has in this way been the recipient of three expensive manicure sets. Of course, she has returned as much in value; her money has gone; her wealthy friends are really none the better of it; while she herself has needed waists and has instead—three manicure sets.

The first step in making calculation for Christmas gifts would seem to be, then, to make a judicious selection of those to whom they are to be sent. In making out this list, it is well to bear in mind the old counsel: Do not give, unless in exceptional cases, to those who are much wealthier than yourself, lest your giving may appear an invitation to them to remember you in like manner; nor to those who are much poorer (except where actual charity may be bestowed), lest you may compel them to spend more than they can afford in returning the courtesy. This does not, of course, cut out the sending of pretty cards or dainty notes of remembrance, which should give quite as much pleasure to a right mind as more expensive gifts.

Having weeded these out, it is very likely that your list will be narrowed down—as it is in some places by custom—to those who are very nearest and dearest to you, and those upon whom you can confer charity without fear that your giving may compel return.

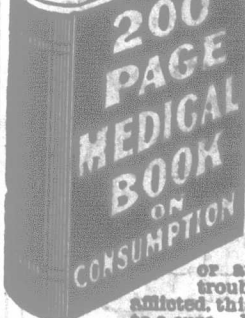
In choosing gifts for your friends, you will, of course, be guided somewhat by the amount of money and time you have to spend. If you have plenty of money there are no restrictions, and you can indulge in beautiful things to your heart's content; if you have plenty of time, there is an opportunity for the loving stitches or strokes of the brush which mean so very much more than anything money can buy. But if, on the contrary, you are hampered by want of both money and time, more consideration may be necessary.

Just here, however inexpensive a gift may be, try to have it such as is sure to

DR. W. A. McFALL

Special attention given to the treatment of rheumatism. Address: 168 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

Consumption Book



FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless. Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 292 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

ECZEMA

OFFERED SKIN AND SCALP CAN BE CURED. It yields quickly to our reliable home remedies for the cure of all skin troubles. No other remedy is a cure-all.



of any young man or woman is always successfully treated. When writing be sure and describe trouble fully.

Superfluous Hair. Moles, Warts, Birthmarks removed permanently by our method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come during summer for treatment. Send 10 cents for booklet "F" and sample of face cream.

HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. FORMERLY GRAHAM. 61 COLLEGE ST. COR. LAPLANTE AVE. TORONTO.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful Marvel Whirling Spray Douche. Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARYEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

LADIES

Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY. If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman, write me at once for ten days' treatment of ORANGE LILY, which I will send to every lady enclosing 5 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, hemorrhoids, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc., like magic. You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to day for the FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

LEARN TO BE A BARBER

Let us teach you how to become an expert barber. You can earn good wages after two months in our school. Write me personally. R. WILSON, MANAGER TORONTO BARBER COLLEGE, 8-10 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO.

DIAMOND DYES Enable Mothers to Keep Their Children Well Dressed.



"I save money year after year by using your never-fading Diamond Dyes. Every month I re-color one or more little suits and dresses for my children. The cost is trifling, and the children always look well dressed. I am convinced that Diamond Dyes are first and best for home use."

Mrs. L. B. Franklin, Hamilton, Ont.
Wise mothers know well that Diamond Dyes make home dyeing scientific and successful, because Diamond Dyes provide special dyes for Wool, Silk, and combinations of Wool and Silk; and special dyes for Cotton, Linen, and those combinations in which Cotton or Linen generally predominate.

Wise mothers know well that Diamond Dyes are simple and easy to use, and that happy and perfect results follow each dyeing operation if Diamond Dye Wool dyes are used for coloring Wool, Silk, and combinations of Wool and Silk; and Diamond Dye Cotton dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.

Send us your full address and we will mail you free of cost New Teddy-Bear Booklet, New Diamond Dye Direction Book and 50 samples of dyed cloth.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL, P. Q.

SOME REASONS WHY

the confidence of the
Canadian public in



was never so great as
at present—

- (1) Because the Company's record has been clean throughout the 37 years it has been in operation.
- (2) Because its plans of insurance are up-to-date and just what the insuring public requires.
- (3) Because its policy-holders are eminently well satisfied with the results realized under their policies.
- (4) Because the general public is beginning to find out the good things the Company has in store for its policy-holders, and
- (5) Because, being purely mutual, its policy-holders are more than customers—they are co-partners in the Company—sharing equitably in all its benefits.

Write Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.,
80

\$12 Woman's Fall Suits \$6.50

Tailored to order. Also suits to \$15. Send today for free cloth samples and style book. Southcott Suit Co., London, Ontario.

Advertise in The Farmer's Advocate

be appreciated, for its own sake as well as for yours, by the one to whom you give it. Don't, for instance, give a copy of Tennyson's poems to someone who has two or three copies already; a doll pin-cushion to someone else who hates such trinkets; or a framed picture to another whose walls are more than sufficiently supplied. There is no sense in wasting money. . . . Try to find out the actual needs or tastes of your friends. I know a woman who has a perfect antipathy to pink; she can't bear to look at it, and yet nearly everything that is given her has pink about it somewhere. . . . Be especially chary, unless absolutely sure of your ground, of giving things to wear. Such "stand-bys" as slippers, umbrellas, dainty underwear, jewellery, etc., are, of course, always in order, but when it comes to colored articles of dress, there may be a different story. It is provoking to be compelled to wear an unbecoming collar or dressing-sacque, or a belt which swears at every other part of a dress, simply because these have been received as presents.

And now for things that are comparatively safe: If you have a friend who is collecting a set of Haviland or Limoge in a certain pattern, you may be sure that she will appreciate a piece, however small, if only a bread-and-butter plate, to add to her collection. Linen of any kind, towels, etc., with embroidered initials, are also sure to be acceptable. One who suffers from cold feet at night is sure to bless you for a pair of long, soft slumber stockings; while where is the dainty girl who will not be glad to receive one of the pretty little lace-trimmed aprons so much in vogue now; a box of dainty stationery; a pair of embroidered stockings; a little case of pasteboard, daintily covered, to keep her collars or veils flat; or even a set of sachets redolent with violet powder, to put among her lingerie, or to wear beneath her blouses? Among useful trinkets which can scarcely come amiss are a small fancy-handled whisk, a pretty china pin-tray, a working apron made with an eye to beauty as well as convenience; a stout, embroidered laundry bag; a neatly-finished board with a leather strap looped across to hold the knives and spoons used in kitchen cookery. . . . Little novelties, which I saw recently, were a letter case made of a circle of pasteboard, covered with pink linen, embroidered with white and supplied with two similarly embroidered pockets stretched tightly across the front, the whole suspended by a loop and bow of pink ribbon; and a hatpin-holder made of two lengths of flowered ribbon sewn together to form a long, narrow bag. The bag was filled with rice, drawn together at the end, and prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon. The advantage of such a holder as this is that it really holds, the hatpins. . . . For the invalid may be suggested dainty handkerchiefs, a covered board for writing letters on, an album filled with snapshots of friends and neighborhood views, a pot of flowers in bloom, or a warm shawl. . . . For the garden enthusiast, nothing could be nicer than half a dozen packages of choice seed which you yourself have "ripened." Put the seed in tiny envelopes made of tinted water-color paper, label each one neatly, and along with them send a tiny booklet, hand-written, describing the cultivation of each species, in a cover of the tinted paper.

But I must stop. Perhaps at a future day I may give a few hints regarding things that may be made exclusively for the children. In the meantime I shall be glad if each of the Chatterers will write telling us about the most enjoyable Christmas gift she received last year.
D. D.

By the way, several interesting letters await publishing; just this word to assure the writers that they are not forgotten.

OUR SCRAP BAG.

Farmer John's Wife, Oxford Co., Ont., kindly sends the following for our scrap-bag. She writes:

"I send these few hints to repay, in part, for the benefits I receive. I enjoy your department so much, Dame Durden, and I enjoyed your description of Toronto Fair, as I was there myself and saw much the same.

"To clean a wash basin, the easiest way is to dip it for a few minutes in the wash boiler on Monday, after taking the clothes out of the hot suds. This cleans it like magic.

"To chop tomatoes for chili-sauce, etc., use an empty baking-powder can; it is far better than a chopping knife. Of course, you all use a can for chopping potatoes.

"To clean an enamel sink or bathtub, use just a little kerosene on a cloth."

[Household ammonia, Dutch cleanser, borax in the powdered form, and common salt, are all fine also for cleaning wash-basins or bathtubs.—D. D.]

"A Friend of the Advocate," Essex Co., sends the following. Many thanks.

"1. To brighten an old floor oil-cloth, give it a coat of hard oil; it will look like new.

"2. Before wetting a black shirting or calico, soak in strong salt and water, and it will keep its color better."

Lemon Sponge.

Dear Dame Durden,—Enclosed is a recipe for lemon sponge, taken from Mrs. Beeton's Cookbook. I have had quite a lot of help from the Ingle Nook, and am quite interested in "The Farmer's Advocate."

Lemon Sponge.—For a quart mold: Two ounces gelatine, 1½ pints water, ½ lb. white sugar, the juice of 3 lemons, and rind of one, the whites of 3 eggs. Dissolve the gelatine in water; put in a saucepan with sugar, lemon rind, and juice; boil about ten minutes; strain; then let stand till cold and beginning to stiffen. Add the beaten whites of the eggs, and then beat till it is quite white. Pour into a wet mould, and let stand till set.
A FARMER'S WIFE.
Kent Co., Ont.

Questions and Suggestions.

I have asked questions through "The Farmer's Advocate" once before, and received such good answers that I thought I would ask you a few more questions about things I would like to know more about.

1. In a case of bed springs rusting, would it be a good plan to hard-oil them?
2. Is there any way of fixing a broken curtain spring, and can you buy a new one without the curtain?
3. A weasel has been taking our young chickens. Which is the best way to catch him?
4. I have had a nice bed of Shirley poppies this summer; they are gone now. Would you dig up the ground this fall, and will the poppies come up thick enough in the spring, or is it best to sow fresh seed?
5. Would you sow the poppy seed in the fall or spring, if you have to sow it every year?
6. What is the cause of small holes in the morning-glory leaves, also the remedy for it?
7. When is the proper time to spray red-currant bushes, and what would you spray with? The bugs or worms eat the leaves off every year, leaving the berries to cook in the sun; gooseberries, too.
8. Would it be the proper thing to do to cut off the hollyhock stems now?
9. Is it too late to sow pansy seed now?
10. What is the cause of flower seeds you get from the store not growing? Is there a better way of getting them?

A FRIEND OF THE ADVOCATE.
Essex Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. We should say oiling might be beneficial.

2. Springs are invariably sold with the rollers; you might, however, try your dealer to see if he will accommodate you.

3. I have referred this question to the Poultry Department.

4. It is better to sow fresh seed; although some of the poppies would, doubtless, seed themselves.

5. Sow the seed in early spring.

6. As the holes appear to have been made by a biting insect, we should say spraying with an arsenite, Paris green, etc., would be efficacious.

7. Spray with Paris green as soon as the worms appear. When the fruit is formed use hellebore.

8. Cut off the stems when ripened.

9. Pansy seed should be sown outdoors in August.

10. Better order seeds from one of the regular seed houses.

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Non-subscribers who wish to secure the whole of Anison North's story, "Carmichael," should send in subscriptions at once. This book alone sells for \$1.25 in Canada, \$1.50 in the United States; get it extra by subscribing for "The Farmer's Advocate." We are making a special offer of "The Farmer's Advocate," including our handsome Christmas number, which sells for 50c. by itself, from now until the end of the year for 40 cents, or from now until the end of 1908 for \$1.75. The regular price is \$1.50 per year. Address all subscription letters to "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

BOOK REVIEW.

FEEDING FARM ANIMALS.

Next to L. H. Bailey, of Cornell, probably the most prolific modern writer of practical books on agricultural subjects, is Prof. Thos. Show, the noted Scotch-Canadian-American authority who gleans the cream of useful information from all available sources, enriches it with an extensive personal experience, and condenses the net result of reading, observation and experience into compact, systematic form, in language which anyone can understand. His latest work, "Feeding Farm Animals," is just to hand from the publishers, Orange-Judd Co., of New York. The first noteworthy feature of it is that it is dedicated not "to the farmers and stockmen of America," but to that eminent Canadian-American, James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, "in consideration of the great work that he has accomplished for the development of agriculture in the United States." This touch of originality is followed out in the collation of material which covers the whole subject in a comprehensive way, commencing with the place of live stock in successful farming, and continuing through its 527 pages, with a consideration of the following chapters: (2) Principles that govern the selection of animals; (3) principles that govern the selection of foods; (4) principles that govern development; (5) principles that govern habit in digestion and assimilation; (6) principles that relate to restfulness; (7) to prolonged usefulness; (8) pregnancy; (9) the value of type in domestic animals; (10) principles that govern feeding; (11) food from cured fodders; (12) food from cereals and other seeds; (13) from by-products; (14) from pastures; (15) from field roots and tubers; (16) preparing foods for feeding; (17) considerations that relate to meat production; (18) to milk production; (19) to general feeding, and (20) to the care of domestic animals, while the twenty-first chapter is devoted to miscellaneous considerations. Attempt has not been made to exhaust the broad subject of stock-feeding in one volume, the author announcing in his preface that he proposes, if spared, to follow this first volume up with four others, discussing the feeding of cattle, sheep, swine and horses, respectively. For the purposes of the average stockman, however, the present volume will answer all reasonable requirements, and prove a most handy and useful manual on a subject concerning which every farmer should endeavor to inform himself. We heartily recommend it to Canadian readers, who will find it quite as applicable to their own as to American needs. Price \$2, postage paid, through this office.

FLAGS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.

The contract for supplying flags to be displayed in rural schools and on their flagpoles on holidays has been awarded to J. J. Turner & Son, of Peterborough, by the Provincial Government. The Legislature voted \$5,000 at its last session for the purchase of the ensigns.

Guide.—You will be the second person, my lord, who will have climbed to the top of the mountain.

My Lord.—Yes, and who was the first? Guide.—A post-card seller, who has now got a shop on the summit.

FERTILIZERS

My "Star Brand" Wood-Ash-Fertilizer is Nature's fertilizer for the Lawn, Garden, Orchard or Farm. They contain plant food in a concentrated form, dry, fine, and guaranteed in first-class condition; no obnoxious odors. Put up in strong bags of 100 lbs. each. We employ no agents, sell at one price to all, direct to customers. Prompt shipment to all points. Prices, in lots of 200 lbs. or more, quoted upon application. Address: CHAS. STEVENS, Napanee, Ont. Drawer 641.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock. TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

BLACKSMITH—Attractive opening for first-class general blacksmith, thoroughly experienced in shoeing Clydesdales and Hackneys. Owner of stock farm will give free use of shop. Thirty-three miles from Montreal, on south shore Ottawa river. A. Runions, Hudson Heights, Que.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—In order to make room I will dispose of 300 White Rock pullets, 25 cockerels, and a few year-old birds—male and female. These are all good snow-white birds. Also 50 Brown Leghorn pullets and cockerels, 50 Barred Rock pullets and cockerels, 50 white Wyandotte pullets and cockerels. Very choice stock. 30 Buff Orpington pullets, cockerels and year-old birds—male and female. 50 Silver spangled Hamburgs—last year's and this year's birds. W. L. Joy, Bradford.

FOR SALE—Extra good stock or grain 200-acre farm in Brant Co. Soil clay loam. Twenty-seven acres heavily timbered. Well fenced and watered. Large stone house. New, commodious, up-to-date basement barn, 54 x 108, with plenty of lights and good ventilation. Situated one half mile from Glen Morris and electric road; seven from Galt and six from Paris. W. & H. Buchanan, Glen Morris.

GOOD road salesman to sell cream separators from wagon. Salary and commission. R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Stewart St., Toronto.

SCOTCH Collie puppies, \$5 each; fire imported, dam a heeler. W. J. Johnston, box 246, Meaford, Ontario.

WANTED—An experienced stockman to manage a large dairy farm. Must furnish references. Address: Box 545, Oshawa, Ont.

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

WANTED—A cheesemaker to erect a cheese factory in the vicinity of Norham, Ont. Patrons guarantee to furnish 450 to 500 standard milk. Patrons a ree to deliver milk at factory. Address all communications to C. L. Cryderman, Sec., Norham, Ont.

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

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

WANTED for the first week in November, by single man, a situation as stockman. Apply: Wm. Wellings Barnston, Que.

WANTED—Four married men (small or no family) who thoroughly understand feeding and caring for live stock and general farming, to work on a stock farm by the month. Steady employment furnished and satisfactory wages paid to sober, reliable men who are willing to work. No loafers need apply. Scotch or English preferred. M. D. Ketchen, South Charleston, Ohio.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Young boars ready for use. Sows ready to breed. Pairs supplied. Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Que.

Catch 'em and Hold 'em.

THE NEWHOUSE TRAP

is absolutely reliable. Never fails to hold the game. Positive in action, easy to set, will not get out of order.

Made in all sizes to catch anything from a rat to a bear.

Send for Catalogue

ONEIDA COMMUNITY, Ltd.
Niagara Falls, Ontario

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER VS. MANURE—GRADING A FLOCK OF SHEEP.

1. Which is more profitable, commercial fertilizers at \$1.80 per cwt., or barnyard manure at 30c. per cubic yard, cost of hauling latter included?

2. Having mated a pure-bred ram to ewes, would you consider it wise to keep a lamb of that grade to breed to the same flock?

D.

Ans.—1. Commercial fertilizer varies widely in value, according to composition, more widely than the general run of barnyard manure. It is fairly safe to say, however, that barnyard manure, at 30c. a yard, is far better value than any commercial fertilizer on the market. Thirty cents a yard for good manure is dirt-cheap.

2. By no means. Get another pure-bred ram of the same breed, and continue the work of improvement. Otherwise, the progress will almost certainly be backwards.

SPAVIN.

What treatment do you recommend for a bone spavin?

F. H. W.

Ans.—The best treatment is rest, with fring and blistering, performed by a competent veterinarian. Sometimes it is necessary to fire more than once. It might be worth while to try blistering first. Rest. Clip off the hair, and make the skin soft by washing with warm soft water and soap. Tie head so she cannot bite the parts. Blister with biniodide of mercury, 2 drams; powdered cantharides, 2 drams; lard, 2 ounces. Rub well with the blister daily for two applications, and on the third day wash off, and apply sweet oil. Turn into a roomy box stall, and oil the hock daily until the scale comes off; then tie up and blister again. Repeated blistering may be necessary, and the chances are that fring will have to be resorted to in the end.

BABCOCK TEST—TENT CATERPILLARS.

1. I have never seen a Babcock tester, and would like to know the principle on which it is worked?

2. I noticed an advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate" about a four-bottle machine. Does that indicate a certain size or capacity?

3. Why are the tent caterpillars worse on ash and hickory trees than on other trees in the woods?

W. S.

Ans.—1. The Babcock-test machine works on the same principle as the cream separator, i. e., centrifugal force. Into small bottles a measured quantity of milk (one sample of each lot to be tested) is placed, and to this a measured quantity of sulphuric acid is added. The bottles are then placed in a circular metal frame, enclosed in a strong metal case, and by means of high gearing the bottles are whirled around at terrific speed for five minutes, either by hand or steam power. The bottles are then removed, hot water added to raise the mixture to a certain height in the graduated neck of the bottles, and the whirling repeated for two minutes, at the end of which time the fat will show plainly in the narrow graduated neck of the bottle, and the percentage of fat in the sample of milk can be readily observed to a tenth of one per cent., as every space on the neck of the bottle that is filled with fat represents one per cent of fat in the milk tested. If the whole space from 0 to 10 is filled, the sample contains 10 per cent. fat. If the space from 2 to 8 is filled, the "reading" is 6 per cent. fat, etc.

2. Yes.

3. Presumably for the same reason that chicken thieves prefer poultry to cats, viz., they make better eating. Of course, it may possibly be that the caterpillars find in the tissues of certain trees better material for making their nests, or that some instinct attracts them to certain species. This question, however, is one for naturalists rather than busy agricultural editors.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE of Shorthorns

Will be held at ROSE COTTAGE STOCK FARM, BOSANQUET TP., LAMBTON CO., THEDFORD STN., G. T. R., on

Thursday, October 17th, 1907.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. Consisting of descendants of imported Fenny, Fashion, Matchless, Golden Drop, and Maid of Sylvan. 7 YOUNG BULLS from 10 to 28 months, and several females. The above offerings are nearly all bred by our present stock bull, Royal Prince = 31241 =, the sire of the champion females, Fair Queen and Queen Ideal, winners at St. Louis and Toronto National Exhibitions. For full particulars write to

H. K. Fairbairn, Prop., Thedford, Ont.

Glenwood Stock Farm Holsteins for Sale!

OCTOBER 31st, 1907; 2 P. M.

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

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

Capt. T. M. Moore, Springfield, Auctioneer.

F. & N. HOWE, Prop., Crampton P. O., Ont.

TELEGRAPHY

For railway and commercial work is well taught by us. Our new book, "Guided by the Key," explains. Sent with first lesson to any applicant on receipt of four cents in stamps. Address: Central School of Telegraphy, 3 Gerrard St., East, Toronto. W. H. S. President.

GOSSIP.

HOLSTEINS BY AUCTION.

At Glenwood Stock Farm, three miles south-east of Putnam Station, C. P. R., and seven miles south-west of Ingersoll, G. T. R. or C. P. R., on Thursday, October 31st, Messrs. F. & N. Howe will sell by auction, positively without reserve, 25 head of Holstein cattle, all of which are registered in the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Herdbook, and the bulk of them are registered in the American book as well. Conveyances will be at the Dereham House, Ingersoll, on day of sale for passengers from east and west. Also, conveyances will meet morning trains at Putnam Station (C. P. R.). Sale will commence at 2 p. m., sharp. The terms will be cash, or eight months' on bankable paper at six per cent. Capt. Moore, auctioneer. Further particulars relative to the records, etc., of the herd will appear in next week's issue.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Oct. 17th.—H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford, Ont., Shorthorns.

Oct. 22nd.—Dr. C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont., imported Shires.

Oct. 23rd.—At Guelph, Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; W. R. Elliot & Sons, and A. E. Meyer, Guelph.

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

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

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

IT MAKES PRIZE BUTTER WHEREVER USED.

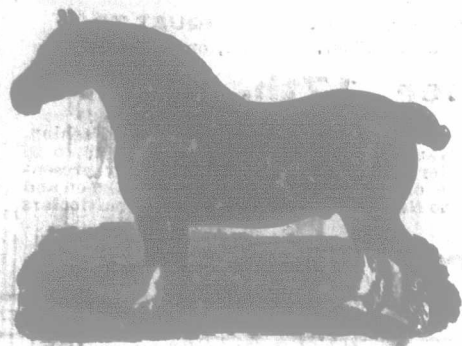
The best, most thorough and most successful buttermakers in the world score their victories and triumphs when they use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, which always gives the true golden tint of June. If you have not yet used this perfect color, you are behind the times, and cannot command the highest market price for your butter. Try it in one churning, and you will see why the majority of buttermakers insist upon using "the kind that has no mud." Refuse all imitations and substitutes. Ask for Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color that makes prize butter.

R. MOORE & SONS' SHIRES.

It is evident that English Shire horse breeders are looking to the Canadian trade from the fact that leading Old Country firms are undertaking to send out shipments of a class to create an impression and promote trans-Atlantic business. The latest English firm to enter the Canadian field is Messrs. R. Moore & Sons, of Beeston Fields, Nottingham, Eng., who have recently exported a lot of seventeen stallions, brood mares and fillies—in charge of a member of the firm. These horses, which have but recently arrived, are stabled at the Britannia House, London, Ont., where a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" had an opportunity lately of looking them over. The horses comprise one five-year-old stallion, a four-year-old, a three-year-old, four two-year-olds and a colt foal; the females number four brood mares, four two-year-old fillies and a yearling. In selecting these, the aim was to choose a class fairly representative of the type, scale and quality of the breed, and among them are quite a number of individuals with creditable prizewinning records. At the head of the stud is a five-year-old massive bay, Croome Cardinal 21305, by Southgate Lincolnshire Lad. With scale and muscling he combines quality and good wearing conformation of feet and legs. Himself a winner of many firsts and championships, he has also sired many prizewinning youngsters. Royal King III., a brown three-year-old, by Royal Warrior, and out of the noted prizewinning mare, Sedate, is a kind that should especially suit Canadian customers, having flat, clean, hard bone, and a set of feet and pasterns that denote free action. Among the two-year-olds are a pair by Calwich Legatte, viz., Dominion (Vol. 29), out of Nottingham Era, and Government (Vol. 29), out of Nottingham Constance. Notable among the mares is Tuttlebrook Fuchsia, a nice-quality grey four-year-old, by Rock's Hero, with a colt foal by Nailstone Ragged Jacket, by whom she has been covered again. Another choice mare, although temporarily out of condition, is Lily of the Manor, by the famous prizewinning sire, Stroxtan Tom. Tuttlebrook Sylvia is a slashing big prizewinning two-year-old, with quality and show-yard performance to boot. Tuttlebrook Queen is an attractive yearling, by Croome Cardinal. Taking them all through, the fillies as well as the stallions, are an active-moving sort, and in these times of equine prosperity should be picked up without delay. Catalogues, with full particulars may be had by addressing Mr. R. Moore, Britannia House Stables, London, Ont.

The Beaver Creek herd of Holsteins, owned by Mr. Albert Mittelschmidt, Elcho P. O., Ont., is offered for sale in this issue. The herd consists of five yearling heifers and some heifer calves, all bred from good milkers. If interested correspond.

SHIRE HORSES



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

R. Moore & Sons,

Beeston Fields Shire Stud,
Nottingham, England,

have exported to Canada a shipment of 17 head, including many prizewinners at

the English shows. The shipment consists of 8 stallions and 9 fillies, which will be sold at **Low Prices**. This stud has won during the last ten years at the leading shows in England upwards of 500 first and other prizes. Come and look them over or send for catalogue. They are at

Britannia House Stables,

London, Canada,

where please address:

R. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

A BIG SHIPMENT OF SHIRES COMING



JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, HOLDENBY, ENG., will ship to Canada 40 to 45 head of choice Shire fillies and stallions on September 21st, due to arrive about October 5th at the Company's American branch in St. Thomas, Ont.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION IN ST. THOMAS, OCTOBER 22, 1907.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.

The lot will comprise 30 to 35 fillies and about 10 stallions, the fillies being all bred and mostly from two to three years old. They include a number of matched pairs. This will without question, be the best lot of Shires that have ever sailed in one bunch shipment. Parties interested should write for catalogue and particulars. L. O. Chambers accompanies this consignment.

C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont., Mgr. American Branch.

SAVE THIS ANYWAY.

Here is a simple homemade mixture as given by an eminent authority on Kidney diseases, who makes the statement in a New York daily newspaper, that it will relieve almost any case of Kidney trouble if taken before the stage of Bright's disease. He states that such symptoms as lame back, pain in the side, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night; painful and discolored urination, are readily overcome. Here is the recipe; try it:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

A well-known druggist here in town is authority that these ingredients are all harmless and easily mixed at home by shaking well in a bottle. This mixture has a peculiar healing and soothing effect upon the entire Kidney and Urinary structure, and often overcomes the worst forms of Rheumatism in just a little while. This mixture is said to remove all blood disorders and cure the Rheumatism by forcing the Kidneys to filter and strain from the blood and system all uric acid and foul, decomposed waste matter, which cause these afflictions. Try it, if you aren't well. Save the prescription.

"What we want," said the patriotic citizen, "is a system that will compel men to vote honestly."

"That's right," answered Mr. Ward-heeler. "There's too many voters getting into the way of taking your money and then voting as they please."

WINTER FAIR

Guelph, Ontario

Dec. 9th to 13th, 1907

FOR PRIZE LIST, ETC., APPLY TO

A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec'y, Toronto.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER
WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

FOUR-HORSE EVENER FOR FLOW.

Give me an idea for a four-horse attachment for a twin plow that has a pole in it, so that the horses will be abreast, and the off horse will be in the furrow. C. C.

Ans.—See answer to similar question on page 1565, issue of October 3rd. Correspondence on the subject is invited.

CATTLE KILLED ON RAILWAY.

I have some young cattle pasturing for the season where a large number of cattle are taken in. The cattle get out of the pasture onto the road, wander on to the railway crossing, and one of mine was killed by the train.

1. Who is supposed to bear the loss?
2. Would the fact that in advertising for cattle to pasture, the owners of the farm had at the foot of their bills "all cattle at owner's risk," relieve them from any responsibility in case of the cattle getting out as I have mentioned?
Ontario.

Ans.—1. The farm owners who took the cattle in to be pastured.
2. We think not.

GOSSIP.

In our report of the Jerseys at the Western Fair, London, Ont., insufficient credit was given Bert Lawson, of Crumlin, Ont., owing to an error in examining the judge's book, which was blurred by the rain. Mr. Lawson won second on yearling bull, second on heifer calf and third on bull calf. The second-prize cow, Queen of Burnside, was purchased from them shortly before the contest.

F. W. EWING'S SHORTHORNS.

Near Salem, Ont., is the farm of Mr. F. W. Ewing, breeder of high-class Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Established a few years ago by the purchase of a few choice animals from the well-known herd of the late W. Watt, and being so favorably situated near that noted herd, where he is privileged with the use of the Watt stock bulls, better than which there is none in this country, Mr. Ewing's herd to-day is an exceptionally choice one, strictly up-to-date in type, an essentially thick-fleshed, low-down, good-doing lot, and bred along the most fashionable lines, representing the Stamford, Mildred, Claret and Martha strains, among which are such grand good ones as Donside Alexandra (imp.), bred by Alex. Campbell; Kintore Leo, sired by Golden Dame, dam Donside Lady, by Clan Alpine. She is a Claret, a big, thick, good kind. Martha 12th, bred by Watt, sired by Golden Sunset, dam Martha 9th (imp.), by Ruler; White Claret, also bred by Watt Bros., got by Scottish Peer (imp.), dam Claret Queen (imp.), by Count Joyful; Mildred 13th, bred by Watt Bros., sired by Scottish Peer (imp.), dam Mildred 5th, by Clan Stuart; Claret Cup, by Orange Victor, dam Clara Jane, by Imp. King James. This cow is Claret-bred. Victoria Stamford, bred by Watts, sired by Royal Victor, dam Daisy Stamford, by Clipper King; Flossie Stamford, by Imp. Scottish Beau, dam Olga Stamford, by Hillsburg Tom; Julia Stamford, by Royal Wonder, dam by Clipper King, etc. Enough has been said to show that this herd is bred along the most fashionable lines. They are in splendid condition, and anyone wanting something really good should visit the farm. For immediate sale are a few heifers and two spring-bred bulls, sired by the great show bull, Springhurst, pronounced by Mr. Duthie as the best bull he had seen in Canada. All the females old enough are now in calf to Imp. Jilt Victor, winner of second at Toronto and first and championship at Sherbrooke and Ottawa this fall. Write Mr. Ewing, to Salem P. O.

WHEN YOU COME TO THE ROOF PUT ON OUR FAMOUS EASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES

Lightning has no effect on them. They are absolutely fireproof. Rain and snow—heat and cold—can't rust, crack or warp them. The perfect fitting side lock (exclusively Eastlake) makes the roof absolutely leak-proof, and cost of putting on much less.

OUR GUARANTEE:

We guarantee Eastlake Metallic Shingles to be made of better material, more scientifically and accurately constructed, to be more easily applied, and will last longer than any other Metal Shingle on the market. Our guarantee is absolute. Our Shingles have been made since 1885.

Eastlake metallic Shingles are made either galvanized or painted. They are handsome in design, attractive on the house and last a lifetime. Our cheapest grade will last longer and costs less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metallic Shingles make as superior a roofing to wooden shingles, tin, slate, etc., as these were to sod roofs. Let us send you the proof. Write us. Complete information free.

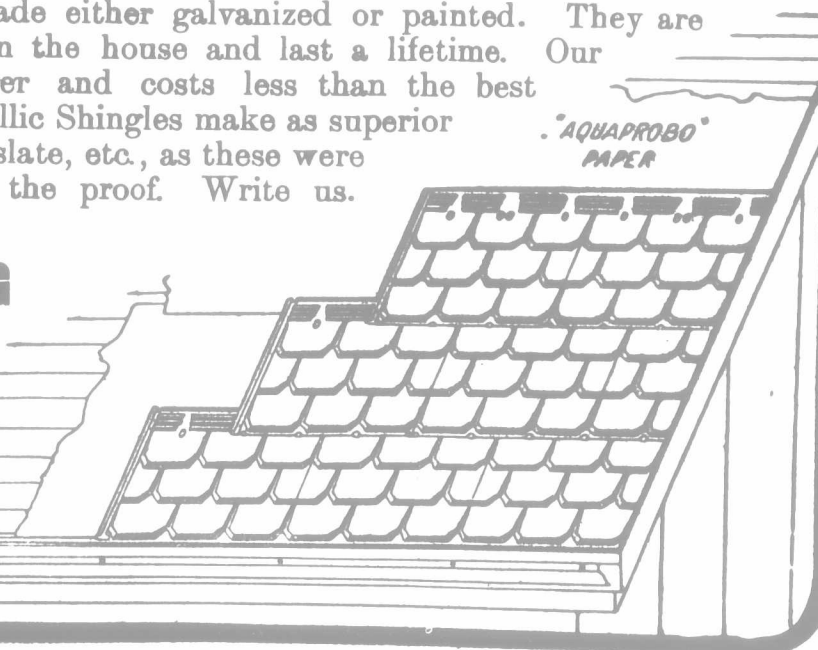
THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY, Limited.

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Toronto and
Winnipeg

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WOOD
SHEETING



LAMENESS
Whether it is a fresh Bruise, Cut or Strain—or an old Spavin, Splint, Ringbone or Swelling—you can cure your horse with

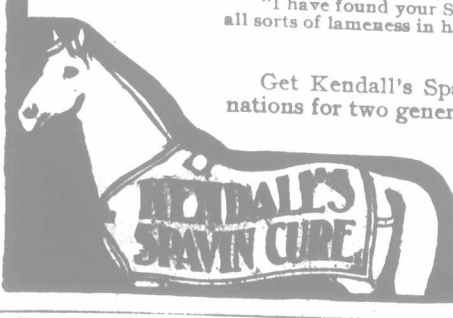
Kendall's Spavin Cure

Thos. Castles, of Newark, N.J., bought a horse—lamed with a Jack Spavin—for \$100. He cured every sign of lameness with Kendall's Spavin Cure—won five races with the horse—then sold the animal to his former owner for \$1,000.00.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Nov. 2nd, '05.
"I have found your Spavin Cure a very fine remedy for all sorts of lameness in horses and I am never without it."
E. J. WISBEY.

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure—the remedy used by two nations for two generations. \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Our book—"Treatise On The Horse"—will save you many a dollar if carefully read and acted upon. Write today for a free copy.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., 27
KEOSAUQUO FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.



CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.

Scottish and Canadian winners, stallions, mares and fillies. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Azme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high-stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best. Long-distance telephone.


ROBT. NESS & SON, Howick, Quebec.



CRAIGALEE HACKNEYS

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


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



CLYDESDALES

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


DALGETY BROS., Glencoe, Ont.



W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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


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



CLYDESDALES

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

Long-distance 'phone. **SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.**



CLYDESDALES

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

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



Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. 'Phone North 4438.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.



SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES

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



Best Results are Obtained from Advertising in The Farmer's Advocate

Poultry Awards at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Andalusians.—Cock—1 and 2, Ralph Smith, Lambton Mills; 3, F. W. Krouse, Guelph. Hen—1, F. W. Krouse; 2, Ralph Smith. Cockerel—1, F. W. Krouse. Pullet—1, Ralph Smith; 2, F. W. Krouse.

Dark Brahma.—Cock—1, C. A. R. Tilt, Doon, Ont. Hen—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt. Cockerel—1, C. A. R. Tilt. Pullet—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt.

Light Brahma.—Cock—1, 2 and 3, John Cameron, Brantford, Ont.; 4, John McDonell, Brantford. Hen—1 and 4, John McDonell; 2 and 3, John Cameron. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, Mrs. C. H. Waters, St. Thomas; 4, Wm. C. Wilson & Son, Hawkestone. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Mrs. C. H. Waters; 4, John Cameron.

Section 13, 14, 15 and 16, no entries.

Partridge.—Cock—1, R. Oke, London, Ont.; 2, F. Wales, Milton. Hen—1, R. Oke; 2, F. Wales. Cockerel—1, Wm. C. Wilson & Son; 2, F. Wales. Pullet—1, Wm. C. Wilson & Son; 2, F. Wales.

Sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, no entries.

Dorking, Colored.—Cock—1, Jas. M. McCormack, Rockton. Hen—1 and 2, Jas. McCormack. Cockerel—1 and 2, Jas. McCormack. Pullet—1, Jas. McCormack.

Dorking, Silver-gray.—Cock—1, S. D. Furminger, St. Catharines; 2, Roswell Goldie, Guelph; 3, A. G. H. Luxton, Milton West. Hen—1, A. G. H. Luxton; 2 and 3, Jas. McCormack. Cockerel—1 and 2, A. G. H. Luxton. Pullet—1 and 2, A. G. H. Luxton.

Dorking, White.—Cock—1, G. Carr, Compton Station, Que. Hen—1, Jas. McCormack; 2, G. Carr. Cockerel—1, G. Carr. Pullet—1, G. Carr.

Game, Indian, laced.—Cock—1, W. H. Reaman, Toronto; 2 and 4, Nixon Bros., Woodbank; 3, C. Finchamp, London. Hen—1 and 4, Nixon Bros.; 3, W. H. Reaman; 2, C. Finchamp. Cockerel—1, G. J. Lawrie, Maple; 2 and 4, C. Finchamp; 3, Nixon Bros. Pullet—1 and 2, C. Finchamp; 3 and 4, Nixon Bros.

Hamburg, Black.—Cock—1 and 2, R. Oke, London. Hen—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, F. W. Krouse, Guelph. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. Oke. Pullet—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, Geo. W. Johnson, Hamilton.

Hamburg, Golden-pencilled.—Cock—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, H. Lentz, Hamilton. Hen—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3 and 4, H. Lentz. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. Oke. Pullet—1 and 2, R. Oke.

Hamburg, Silver-pencilled.—Cock—1, R. Oke. Hen—1 and 2, R. Oke. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. Oke. Pullet—1 and 2, R. Oke.

Hamburg, Golden-spangled.—Cock—1, R. Oke; 2, G. F. Holden, Waterford. Hen—1 and 2, R. Oke. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. Oke. Pullet—1, R. Oke.

Hamburg, Silver-spangled.—Cock—1, R. Oke. Hen—1 and 2, R. Oke. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. Oke. Pullet—1, F. Wales, Milton; 2 and 3, R. Oke.

Houdan.—Cock—1, E. Pickering, E. Toronto; 2, Steven Oliver, Lindsay; 3, H. S. Ruby & Son, Midland. Hen—1, H. S. Ruby & Son; 2, G. J. Lawrie, Maple; 3, Charlton Bros., Iderton; 4, E. Pickering. Cockerel—1 and 3, Charlton Bros.; 2, G. J. Lawrie; 4, Steven Oliver. Pullet—1 and 2, Charlton Bros.; 3, H. S. Ruby & Son; 4, G. J. Lawrie.

Java, Black.—Cock—1, R. Oke. Hen—1, F. W. Krouse, Guelph; 2 and 3, J. E. Peart, Hamilton. Cockerel—1, R. Oke; 2, J. E. Peart. Pullet—1, R. Oke; 2, J. E. Peart.

Java, any other color.—Cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—1, R. Oke (in each).

Langshan, Black.—Cock—1, C. A. R. Tilt, Doon, Ont.; 2, J. H. Wright, Oakville. Hen—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, J. H. Wright, Oakville. Cockerel—1, J. H. Wright; 2, C. A. R. Tilt. Pullet—1 and 2, J. H. Wright; 3, C. A. R. Tilt.

Langshan, White.—Cock—1 and 2, Philpott Bros., Guelph. Hen—1 and 2, Philpott Bros. Cockerel and pullet—1, Philpott Bros. (in each).

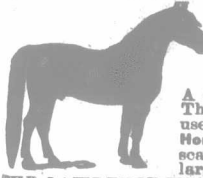
La Fleche.—Cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—1, R. Oke (in each).

Leghorn, White, Single-comb.—Cock—1 and 2, Wm. Ferguson, Brantford; 3, F. Wales, Milton; 4, E. Syer, Milton; 5, J. J. Pearson, Cooksville. Hen—1, 2 and 3, Wm. Ferguson; 4, J. J. Pearson; 5, F. Wales. Cockerel—1, 2 and 6, Wm. Ferguson; 3, Edmund Heap, Dundas; 4, J. J. Pearson, Cooksville; 5, E. Syer. (Continued on next page.)

HORSE OWNERS! USE GONNAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best ELLIOTT'S ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scurf or bluish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada




SHOE BOILS Are Hard to Cure, yet ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horses can be worked \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6 C Free. ABSORBINE, J.F., for making, 6 L.M. per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Always Pain W-F-YOUNG, P.D.F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: LYMAN BONS & CO., Montreal.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windfalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Blows, worms on Oatmeal, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Spavin.

Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkville Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: **J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Drugists, 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.**



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Chicago—Chartered 1892

AFFORDS UNLIMITED CLINICAL ADVANTAGES

New college building containing every modern equipment. Sessions begin Oct. 1, 1907. The new U. S. Sanitary and Pure Food laws require large and increasing number of Veterinary Inspectors. Write for Catalog and other information. **George B. McKillip, Sec., Dept. H. Wash. Ave., Chicago**

Imported Clydesdales

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

Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.

Imp. Clydesdale Fillies!

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

Nelson Wagg, Clarendon P.O. Ont.

RIVER VALLEY CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.

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

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

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle FOR SALE!

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

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle.

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

James Bowman, Guelph, Ont. ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

For sale: young bulls and females. Herd won first prize, and stock bull the championship, at Western Fair, London, 1907, in strong competition. Elora sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. **JOHN LOWE, Elora, Ont.**

Tuttle's Elixir

The Horse Remedy of the Age

No stable is now well equipped without this incomparable liniment on the shelf. It has cured more blemishes and made more horses clean limbed than any other remedy in the world. It never fails to locate lameness.

\$100 Reward

Our offer is always open. Some cases have passed the curable stage. But whenever a cure is possible we will pay \$100 for any failure of Tuttle's Elixir to cure Spavin, Curb, Splint, Sprain, Colic or Lameness.

It is the main dependence of Veterinaries, Express, Livery and Transfer Stables as a



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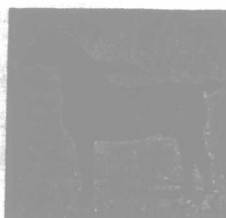
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Leghorn, Brown, Single-comb.—Cock—1, W. A. Gurney, London; 2, 3 and 4, G. G. Henderson, Hamilton. Hen—1, Orr & Creeden, Brantford; 2, 3 and 4, G. G. Henderson. Cockerel—1 and 2, Orr & Creeden; 3, W. A. Gurney; 4, G. G. Henderson. Pullet—1 and 4, G. G. Henderson; 2, Orr & Creeden; 3, W. A. Gurney.

Leghorn, Brown, Rose-comb.—Cock—1 and 3, Wm. C. Wilson & Son, Hawkestone; 2, Wm. Cadman, St. Thomas. Hen—1 and 2, Wm. Cadman; 3, Wm. C. Wilson & Son. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, Wm. C. Wilson & Son. Pullet—1 and 3, Wm. C. Wilson & Son; 2, Wm. Cadman.

Leghorn, Buff.—Cock—1 and 2, E. Jefferies, Toronto; 3, Jas. Baldwin, Simcoe, Ont.; 4, J. H. Edsall, Bowmanville. Hen—1, 2 and 3, E. Jefferies; 4, Frank Stagg, St. Catharines. Cockerel—1 and 2, E. Jefferies; 3, Frank Stagg. Pullet—1 and 2, E. Jefferies; 3 and 4, Frank Stagg.

Leghorn, Black.—Cock—1 and 2, A. E. Doan, Watford; 3, R. H. Chant, Lakefield; 4, A. & T. Readwin, Guelph. Hen—1, J. H. Edsall; 2 and 3, A. E. Doan; 4, R. H. Chant. Cockerel—1, A. E. Doan; 2 and 3, J. H. Edsall. Pullet—1 and 2, R. H. Chant; 3, A. E. Doan.

Minorca, Black, Single-comb.—Cock—1 and 2, J. H. Minshall, Brantford; 3, G. A. McInnis, Prescott; 4, Henry Dunne, Toronto. Hen—1, 2 and 5, J. H. Minshall; 3, Geo. Cook, Toronto; 4, Henry Dunne, Toronto. Cockerel—1 and 2, J. H. Minshall; 3, Henry Dunne; 4, Geo. Cook. Pullet—1, 2, 3 and 4, Henry Dunne.

Minorca, Black, Rose-comb.—Cock—1 and 3, J. H. Minshall; 2, C. W. P. Brock, Waterford. Hen—1, J. H. Minshall; 2 and 3, C. W. P. Brock. Cockerel—1 and 2, J. H. Minshall; 3, C. W. P. Brock. Pullet—1 and 2, J. H. Minshall.

Minorca, White.—Cock—1, A. C. Moyer, Waterloo; 2, G. J. Lawrie, Maple. Hen—1, G. J. Lawrie; 2, A. C. Moyer. Cockerel—1 and 2, A. C. Moyer. Pullet—1 and 2, A. C. Moyer.

Orpington, Buff.—Cock—1 and 2, A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa South, Ont.; 3, H. A. Hoffman, Ridgetown; 4, Robt. Barnes, Toronto; 5 and 6, J. W. Clark, Cainsville. Hen—1, Robt. Barnes; 2 and 3, A. W. E. Hellyer; 4, Alfred Boltby, M. D., Toronto; 5, P. E. Aird, Montreal; 6, J. W. Clark. Cockerel—1, Robt. Barnes; 2, A. W. E. Hellyer; 3 and 4, H. A. Hoffman; 5, J. W. Clark. Pullet—1 and 2, Robt. Barnes; 3, 4 and 5, P. E. Aird.

Orpington, Black.—Cock—1, W. Dawson, Niagara-on-the-Lake; 2 and 3, H. J. Hurd, Berlin; 4, H. A. Hoffman. Hen—1, 2 and 3, W. Dawson; 4 and 5, C. J. Daniels, Toronto. Cockerel—1 and 2, Kemp & Waterman, London; 3, W. Dawson; 4, Murray & Sons, Brockville. Pullet—1, 2, 4 and 5, Kemp & Waterman; 3, Murray & Son.

Orpington, any other color.—Cock—1 and 2, Jas. J. Logan, Morrisburg; 3, W. Dawson. Hen—1, W. Dawson; 2, Jas. J. Logan; 3, J. A. E. H. Irving, Toronto. Cockerel—1, E. Schultz, Jr., Hamilton; 2 and 3, Jas. J. Logan. Pullet—1 and 2, F. C. Bogart, Napanee; 3 and 4, M. A. W. Overend, Toronto.

Plymouth Rock, Barred.—Cock—1, J. E. Fidler, Brockville; 2, 4 and 5, N. Cosh, Port Dover; 3 and 6, I. K. Millard & Son, Dundas. Hen—1, 3 and 5, N. Cosh; 2, I. K. Millard & Son; 4, G. P. Holden, Waterford. Cockerel—1, 3 and 4, I. K. Millard & Son; 2, N. Cosh; 5 and 6, Chas. Hockin, London. Pullet—1, Leslie Kearns, Freeman; 2 and 4, I. K. Millard & Son; 3, 5 and 6, N. Cosh.

Plymouth Rock, Buff.—Cock, hen and pullet—1 and 2, J. R. Boyce, London (in each). Cockerel—1, J. R. Boyce.

Plymouth Rock, White.—Cock—1, P. A. Young, Markham; 2, E. Berner, Toronto; 3, Edwards & Cairns, Toronto; 4, J. R. Boyce, London; 5, J. A. Carroll, London; 6, J. E. Webster, Whitby. Hen—1, J. R. Boyce; 2, Geo. Allen, Toronto.

(Continued on next page.)

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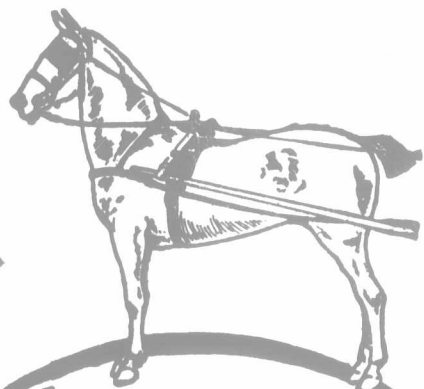
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Wyandotte, Partridge, Cock—1, T. H. Scott, St. Thomas; 2, Rogers & Placard, Brockton, Mass.; 3 and 4, J. E. Fidler, Brockville. Hen—1, J. E. Fidler; 2 and 3, Rogers & Placard; 4, T. A. Scott. Cockerel—1, Rogers & Placard; 2, J. E. Fidler; 3, T. A. Scott. Pullet—1 and 2, Rogers & Placard; 3, T. H. Scott.

Wyandotte, any other variety.—Cock—1, Rev. W. M. Scott, Selkirk; 2, J. M. Thorpe, London; 3, Robt. C. Middlemiss, Brantford. Hen—1 and 2, Rev. W. N. Scott; 3 and 4, C. Schelter, Font-hill. Cockerel—1, W. Dawson; 2, J. N. Thorpe; 3, E. Sites, Elyria, Ohio. Pullet—1, E. Sites; 2, W. Dawson; 3, J. M. Thorpe.

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Orpington, any variety.—Pair—1 and 2, J. W. Clark; 3, J. Tomalin.

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Best pair of broilers—1, Mrs. Walter Baldock; 2 and 3, J. W. Clark. (Continued on next page.)

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Goose, any age.—Male or female—1, J. Tomalin.

Ducks, 1906.—Pair—1 and 2, J. Tomalin.

Eggs, one dozen, Brahma—1, F. W. Krouse, Guelph; 2, Geo. Dodd, Snelgrove.

Eggs, one dozen, Cochinchina or Langshan—1, W. J. Campbell, Snelgrove; 2, F. W. Krouse.

Eggs, one dozen, Plymouth Rock—1, W. J. Alexander, Ashgrove; 2, Mrs. W. Baldock.

Eggs, one dozen, Wyandotte—1, F. W. Krouse, 2, W. J. Campbell.

Eggs, one dozen, Leghorn—1, G. W. Hastings, Park Hill; 2, F. W. Krouse.

Eggs, one dozen, Minorca, Spanish or Andalusian—1, J. Tomalin; 2, F. W. Krouse.

Eggs, one dozen, Orpington—1, F. W. Krouse; 2, Geo. Dodd, Snelgrove.

Eggs, one dozen, any other variety, white shell—1, F. W. Krouse; 2, J. Tomalin.

TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS (OLD)

Turkey, Bronze.—Male—1 and 3, Jas. Ford & Son, Drumquin; 2, Thos. Morrod, Angus. Female—1, Jas. Ford & Son; 2, Thos. Morrod.

Turkey, White.—Male and female—1, Gordon King, Oakwood.

Turkey, any other variety.—Male and female—1 and 2, A. G. H. Luxton, Milton West.

Geese, Bremen or Embden.—Male—1 and 3, Miss Mary Colwill, Paris Station; 2, C. A. R. Tilt, Doon. Female—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, Miss Mary Colwill.

Geese, Toulouse.—Male and female—1, Miss Mary Colwill; 2, Mulock Bros., Waterdown; 3, G. J. Lawrie, Maple.

Geese, Chinese, any color.—Male—1 and 2, G. J. Lawrie; 3, Gordon King. Female—1 and 3, G. J. Lawrie; 2, Gordon King.

Geese, any other variety.—Male and female—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, G. J. Lawrie.

Duck, Rouen.—Male and female—1 and 2, Miss Mary Colwill.

Duck, Aylesbury.—Male—1, J. R. Boyce, London; 2, G. J. Lawrie; 3, C. A. R. Tilt. Female—1, J. R. Boyce; 2, G. J. Lawrie.

Duck, Pekin.—Male and female—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, G. J. Lawrie.

Duck, Call.—Male and female—1 and 2, H. B. Donovan, Toronto.

Duck, Indian Runner.—Male—1 and 2, T. H. Scott, St. Thomas; 3, S. D. Furringer, St. Catharines. Female—1, S. D. Furringer; 2 and 3, T. H. Scott.

Duck, any other variety.—Male and female—1 and 2, Geo. K. Thompson, Whitby; 3, W. Dawson, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS OF 1907.

Turkeys, Bronze.—Male and female—1 and 2, Jas. Ford & Son, Drumquin.

Turkeys, any other variety.—Male and female—1 and 2, A. G. H. Luxton, Milton West.

Geese, Embden or Bremen.—Male—1 and 2, Miss Mary Colwill; 3, C. A. R. Tilt. Female—1 and 2, Miss Mary Colwill; 3, G. J. Lawrie, Maple.

Geese, Toulouse.—Male and female—1, Jas. McCormack, Rockton.

Geese, Chinese.—Male and female—1 and 2, G. J. Lawrie.

Geese, any other variety.—Male and female—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2 and 3, A. G. H. Luxton.

Duck, Rouen.—Male—1, Miss Mary Colwill; 2, Jas. McCormack; 3, Miss Mary Colwill. Female—1 and 2, Miss Mary Colwill; 3, Jas. McCormack.

Duck, Aylesbury.—Male—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, J. R. Boyce. Female—1, J. R. Boyce; 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, G. J. Lawrie.

Duck, Pekin.—Male and female—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2 and 3, G. J. Lawrie.

Duck, Call.—Male and female—1, 2 and 3, H. B. Donovan.

Duck, any other variety.—Male—1, S. D. Furringer, St. Catharines; 2 and 3, Geo. K. Thompson, Whitby. Female—1 and 3, Geo. K. Thompson; 2, S. D. Furringer.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

DOUBLE TEAT.

I have a heifer due to calve in November, and one of her teats is double for about half the distance, making two vents for the milk. W. R.

Ans.—The heifer should be cast and secured, and the smaller section carefully dissected off so as to leave the remaining section as near as possible the shape of a normal teat. The milk duct should then be ligatured with silk suture; the patient allowed to rise, and then the raw surface should be dressed, three times daily, with an antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, until healed. V.

Miscellaneous.

BREEDING AND FEEDING TURKEYS.

We raise turkeys, and have a tom one and a half years old. Would it be better to keep him over, or get a last-spring or six-months-old? Are young hen turkeys, or those one or two years old, the best for breeding purposes? Are the dark or light color the best in the Bronze breed, or is there distinctly a light Bronze variety? What is best to feed breeding turkeys during winter? G. H. S.

Ans.—Yearling turkey hens are better for breeding than younger ones, if they do not get too fat. Turkey hens that are exceptionally large and get very fat are inclined to lay a great many soft-shelled eggs. I think I would prefer the older gobbler, if he is in good health and has proved to be a satisfactory breeder. The only difficulty with old birds is that they occasionally get very heavy. If your bird weighs 30 pounds or better, it might be preferable to use the young gobbler, weighing, say, 20 pounds. I do not exactly understand what you mean by light and dark color. The Bronze turkey is a brilliant bronze; it is not light or dark. I realize that this is not a very clear description, yet at the same time I do not see any better way unless we say that the color of the male is a brilliant bronze. The light color, I presume, is, as you understand it, of foreign origin. For feeding turkey hens during the winter, they require plenty of range, all the mangels and turnips they want to eat, but a very limited amount of whole grain—wheat, barley or corn—not as much as they want to eat. W. R. GRAHAM, Ontario Agricultural College.

TRADE TOPIC.

CHATHAM PITLESS 5-TON WAGON-SCALE.—Every farmer wishes many a time he had a farm scale capable of weighing loads of grain, hay and other feed, as well as live stock. The day of guesswork is past. Profits consist of narrow margins between cost of production and selling price. To widen that margin, careful study and accurate knowledge are requisite. It is often of value to compare accurately the produce of fields as well as to note the scale and increase in weight of feeding animals. Besides these considerations is the advantage of being able to know the weight and value of produce purchased and sold. For all these and many other reasons, a set of scales is a very profitable investment on many farms. That well-known firm, the Manson-Campbell Co., Ltd., of Chatham, Ont., are offering, through our columns, the Chatham Pitless Scale, a scale standing on firm feet without a pit below; a portable scale which will weigh a five-ton load. It is, in short, described as an ideal farmer's scale, and we understand the price is moderate. Turn up the advertisement, and write the Manson Campbell Co. for quotations and other particulars.

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. E. Shean, Elmbank, Ont., advertises in this issue a Shorthorn bull, sired by a Gardhouse-bred bull, and out of a heavy-milking cow. This should be an exceptionally good opportunity to obtain a desirable stock bull.

Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.



SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS

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

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben Leonard = 45180-, assisted by Bud's Emblem, 2nd-prize senior bull at Toronto, 1906, son of Old Lancaster 50083. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

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

SHORTHORNS

Six superior yearling bulls, some of them out of great milk cows; heifers of all ages. A lot of very big yearlings and a few heifer calves cheap.

CLYDESDALES

Two mares 5 years old, one an extra good one, and a pair of geldings 4 years old.

JAS. McARTHUR, Gobles, Ont.

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

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

GREENGILL HERD of high-class

SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 8 young bulls, a number of them from imp. sire and dam; also females with calf at foot or bred to our noted herd bull, Imp. Lord Roseberry.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,

Belton P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS

Offers for sale an 18-months-old Miss Ramsden bull of show quality from Imp. Jilt Victor = 45187-, a Toronto winner, and Imp. Pandora = 44566-, a Toronto winner and an Old Country junior champion. Four other younger bulls. Also cows and heifers imp. and home bred. Prices easy. Trains met on notice. **HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont., Kent Co.**

A. EDWARD MEYER,

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Breeds **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** of the following families: Cruickshank Bellona, Mysles, Brawith Buds, Villages, Broadhocks, Campbell Clares, Minas, Urry, Bessies, Bruce Mayflowers, Augustas, Marr Missies and Lovelaces, and others. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55049- (90065), Sittlyton Lad = 67214-. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

SHORTHORNS

AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

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

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORN BULL

FOR SALE.

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

W. E. Shean, Elmbank, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

Clares, Stamfords, English Ladys, Mildreds, Nonpareils. Present offerings by Springhurst 44864 and Mildred's Royal. Prices moderate. **F. W. EWING,** Salem P.O., Elora Station.

Clean Skimming Means Good Living

The hog trough is no place to put butter. Wide awake farmers want the cream separator that skims the cleanest. It means more profit—better living. That separator is the Sharples Dairy Tubular—the separator that's different.

Sharples Dairy Tubulars have twice the skimming force of any other



separators—skim twice as clean. Prof. J. L. Thomas, instructor in dairying at the agricultural college of one of the greatest states in the Union, says: "I have just completed a test of your separator. The skimming is the closest I have ever seen—just a trace of fat. I believe the loss to be no greater than one thousandth of one per cent."

That is one reason why you should insist upon having the Tubular. Tubulars are different, in every way, from other separators, and every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog & valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., Toronto, Can., Chicago, Ill.



Golden Fox of Dentonia. First prize and junior champion, Toronto 1907. One of the bulls now at the head of my herd. He is doubly bred—Flying Fox and Golden Fern's Lad Correspondence invited. T. Porter, Weston Road, Toronto Junction, Ont.

Brampton Jerseys!

Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, CANADA.

FOR SALE—The pure ST. LAMBERT BULL, EXILE RIOTER KING 59326. Solid color—dark gray, and exceptionally well bred. For particulars address: MRS. F. A. ROLPH, Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ont.

HIGH GROVE A. J. C. C. JERSEYS

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

"It doesn't pay to be overbearing," said the first trust magnate. "You're right," agreed the second trust magnate. "Never defy the law. Just ignore it."

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text: "DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE".

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ECZEMA.

Pigs, nine weeks old, are covered with pimples, and are raw in places. They are very itchy. Is the disease contagious? A. K.

Ans.—This is eczema. It is not usually considered contagious, but it is well to be safe, hence isolate the affected. Give a teaspoonful of equal parts Epsom salts, sulphur and powdered charcoal to each pig, twice daily. Dress the body, twice daily, with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, thirty-five parts. V.

OBSTRUCTION IN TEAT—RESULT OF BLISTER.

1. There is a lump in one teat of my cow. I called my veterinarian in, and he advised an operation. A. G. G.

2. Blistered colt for curb last spring, and the hair stands out straight on place. A. G. G.

Ans.—1. If you wish to make an effort to restore the teat to usefulness, you will have to submit to an operation. There are many ways of operating for this trouble; some slit the teat, and remove the growth, others operate with teat-blisters of different designs. In the majority of cases, it is profitable to allow the cow to go dry, and fit her for the block, as the predisposition to these growths is hereditary, and she will probably continue to give trouble, and will produce heifers that will be predisposed to the same trouble.

2. You either used an improper blister that destroyed some of the hair roots and altered the others, or you did not attend to the case properly after blistering. All that you can do now is to apply a little vaseline daily. V.

FOAL KILLED BY SUDDEN CHANGE OF FEED.

Two mares had foals. One would not own hers, and her mamma became caked. I applied camphorated oil, and in three days she had no milk. Did the oil cause nonsecretion of milk? I raised the colt on cow's milk and oatmeal porridge, until I was giving eight quarts daily, a quart every two hours. I sold the other mare's foal on Monday, Sept. 16th. On Wednesday morning, I gave the hand-raised foal a teacupful of the mare's milk. I gave the same quantity in the afternoon. On Thursday forenoon, it became sick, with symptoms of colic. I treated with colic remedies. The next morning it was worse. I gave a teacupful of raw oil, and in about an hour it died. F. D.

Ans.—The secretion of milk ceased as the result of the inflammation and consumption of what formed, not as a result of the oil. The colt died from indigestion, caused by the change of food. It had gradually become accustomed to cow's milk and oatmeal, and the sudden change to two teacupfuls of mare's milk in a few hours was too violent, and the colt could not stand it. If you had given about 4 ounces of raw oil at first, and followed up with colic remedies, you might have saved it. A change of food should be gradually made with any animal, but especially with a young mare. V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. When colt walks, the stifle bones work in and out.

2. Mare's leg swelled and broke. It healed, but an enlargement remains.

3. Mare was cut with barbed wire; the wound healed, but there is an enlargement. P. T. R.

Ans.—1. It is doubtful whether the colt will ever be quite right. There is likely to be a puffy enlargement below the joint, but it will make a useful animal. Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the front and inside of stifle joints; rub well with the blister; tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours, rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off, and apply sweet oil. Turn him loose in a nice box stall, and oil every day. Keep him as quiet as possible all fall and winter, and blister as described once every month until the pasture is ready next spring.

2 and 3. Repeated blistering as described for question 1 will reduce these swellings to some extent, but enlargements of this nature are very hard to remove. V.

RHEUMATISM.

Two cows, that calved in April, have all summer showed a stiffness in their joints. They take short steps, and appear to be sore; have lost flesh, and failed in milk supply. Neither has shown oestrus all summer. R. S.

Ans.—This is rheumatism. I would advise you to dry them. Give each two drams salicylic acid, three times daily; feed well, and try to fit them for the butcher, as it is probable they will never make satisfactory breeders and milkers again. V.

Miscellaneous.

RECORD FOR HIGH JUMP.

What is the world's record for a high jump by a horse? H. G.

Ans.—The world's record of seven feet eight inches is held by Hetherbloom, who made it in Boston about three years ago. V.

BUYING A BOAR.

Farmer, A, buys from an advertisement of breeder, B, a young Berkshire boar. B agrees to send a good boar, and furnish a pedigree for him. A sends the money before the pig is shipped. The pig arrives, but is a miserable little runt, not fit for breeding purposes. A writes offering to pay express both ways and send the pig back, and B return him his money. B does not answer the letter. A writes again, and B does not answer. B fails to send a pedigree. What is the proper course for A to take to expose the fraud? SUBSCRIBER. Ontario.

Ans.—A ought to write B again, but this time by registered letter, referring to the former letters, stating that the pig received is not according to contract, and that the promised pedigree has not been received, and proposing suit for damages for breach of contract unless the money paid is returned by a certain (reasonable) date, and also that the pig is being kept in the meantime at B's risk and expense. Then, if such demand be not promptly complied with, A could, and should, enter action against B in the Division Court.

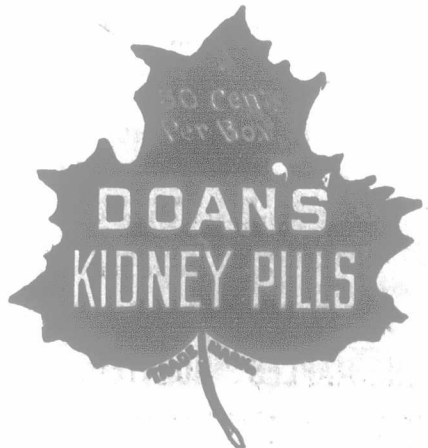
WILD RADISH.

What is the enclosed weed? It seems to be something new. The first I saw of it was when I was cutting my spring grain this harvest, and then it was just beginning to flower. Since then, I find it coming up afresh in the fields that I seeded with clover. Do you consider it a dangerous weed, and what is the best way to get rid of it? G. A. S.

Ans.—The weed referred to is wild radish (Raphanus raphanistrum). It is an abundant weed in the Maritime Provinces, where it is also called wild turnip. Like other members of the mustard family, it depends alone on its seed for reproduction. It is an impurity in seed oats, seed barley, and other cereal grains. The seed-pod does not open as it does with wild mustard. Rather does the pod break up into sections, and in that condition it is chiefly found in seed grain. The seed will retain its vitality in the soil for a few years. Any method of cultivation that is effective with other members of the mustard family may be successfully employed in the eradication of wild radish. Such methods of cultivation should aim to stimulate germination in the seeds in the soil at a time when the plants may conveniently be destroyed before they have an opportunity to produce another crop of seed. Wild radish has proven to be a seriously noxious weed in all districts where it has become well established. GEO. H. CLARK, Seed Commissioner. Ottawa.

An exceptionally pretty girl with an English flag lieutenant at her side was standing on a chair on the pier watching the racing at an English regatta recently. On a chair behind were two Frenchmen. The lady turned round, and said in French: "I hope I do not obstruct your view." "Mademoiselle," quickly replied one of the men, "I much prefer the obstruction to the view."

The Executive of the Brandon (Man.) Winter Fair has decided to offer a cash prize of not less than \$200, as a championship prize for a steer four years or under, any breed.

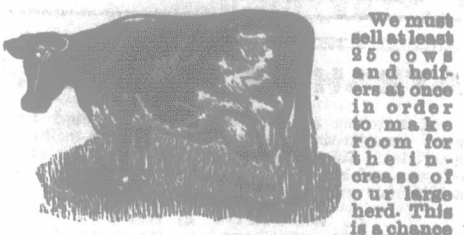


CURE ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Hiram Revoy, Marmora, Ont., writes: "I was troubled for five years with my back. I tried a great many remedies, but all failed until I was advised by a friend to use DOANS' KIDNEY PILLS. I did so, and two boxes made a complete cure. I can heartily recommend them to all troubled with their back. You may publish this if you wish."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

HOLSTEINS



We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way: arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls, 100 head to select from. Imported Fentima Heewest, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.



ROCK SALT

For horses and cattle, in ton and ear lots. TORONTO SALT WORKS, TORONTO.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For sale: Eight young bulls from 3 to 8 months old, out of Record of Merit cows, sired by Johann Bue 4th's Lad and Sir Pieterje Pouch DeBeer, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 35.57 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 87.6 lbs. milk 1 day.

J. W. RICHARDSON, Caledonia, Ont.

MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS

Herd of 35 head with A. B. O. breeding, backed up by butter tests of over 16 lbs. as a two-year-old to over 26 lbs. as a cow. A good herd to select from. Two spring bull calves on hand. A. B. O. test of one is over 26 lbs. for dam and s. dam. Come and inspect the herd. Any animal will be offered for sale.

G. A. GILROY, GLEN BUELL, ONT.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices.

G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins

Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 30 lbs., and sired by a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol.

BROWN BROS, LYN, ONTARIO.

Imperial Holsteins

Bull calves for sale.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont.

Grove Hill Holstein Herd

Offers high-class stock at reasonable prices. Only a few youngsters left. Pairs not akin. F. R. MALLORY, Frankford, Ontario. G. T. B and C. O. Railway connections.

Spring Brook Stock Farm

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

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS.

For sale: seven bulls from twelve months down; good individuals; some have record-of-merit dams; several of them have full sisters in record of merit. R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P. O. Hillview Herd of Prizewinning

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

Holsteins and Ayrshires **GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

RECORD OF MERIT HOLSTEINS

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

P. D. EDM, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Station.

"THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD

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

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ont.

Holsteins and Yorkshires

R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont., offers a very choice lot of young bulls, also heifers and cows fit to mate.

FAIRVIEW HERD is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull sired by our great herd bull, **PONTIAC KORNDIKE**, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 13 pounds at less than two years old to over 313 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4 1/2% fat. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters that made 96.40 pounds butter in seven days with second calf. I have over 50 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere. **E. H. DeLar, Nevelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott**

STEVENS DAIRY FARM HOLSTEINS

We are just now offering one bull 7 months old, two bulls 11 months old, out of record-of-merit cows and by our stock bull with rich official backing. Heifers all ages. A lot of Tam-worths coming on for later delivery.

W. C. STEVENS, Phillipsville P. O., Delta Sta.

Stoneycroft, Ayrshires.

SEVENTY-FIVE (75) HEAD.

Imported and imported-in-dam, both sexes and all ages. Winners and champions in Scotland and Canada among them. A high-class lot. Anything for sale. Also imported Clydesdales and Imp. Yorkshires.

Harold Morgan, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Bell 'Phone connection.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

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

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

Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

Cattle and Sheep Labels

If you want to improve your stock, these labels will interest you. Write for circular and sample, free. **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM

FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

AYRSHIRES.

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

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

'Phone Campbellford.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to

WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Sta. Menie P.O., Ont.

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

H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, Props

AYRSHIRES

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

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

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES.

LAST IMPORTATION OF 45 HEAD

Arrived home, and we now have a selection that cannot be excelled of cows and heifers, all ages, fifteen due to freshen in August and September. Bargains in bull and heifer calves, most of them imported or imp.-in-dam. Oldest bull 12 months (imp.). Everything for sale at reasonable prices.

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

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. G. Howard Davidson, Pres., Millbrook, N. Y. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEV BRING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.** on

Dorset Sheep

different ages, and of the choicest quality, from prizewinning stock, for sale. For prices and particulars apply to

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

SHROPSHIRE

Can sell about 20 Ram Lambs. Mostly by an Imp. Butlar-bred ram.

GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig, Ont.

LEICESTERS

for sale, different ages; either sex.

W. LISHMAN, Hagersville, Ont., P. O. & Stn.

South-downs

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont. Long-distance 'phone.

Shropshires—Foundation of Mansell, Williams, Linton and Harding breeding. Stock ram of Harding breeding; all this year's lambs, 3 shearing rams, several shearing ewes for sale; show stuff. **W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head P.O., Bradford Sta.**

FOR SALE—Leicester Sheep and Yorkshire Pigs—Am now offering full flock in show fit, also rams and ewes in breeding condition, good size and extra quality. Four hogs fit for service from imported stock. **ABRAM EASTON, Appleby P. O., Ont. Spruce Lawn Farm, Tansley station, G. T. R.**

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS of best strains of breeding. Easily trained and well marked. Now ready for shipping. Price \$5.00 f.o.b. Picks for \$7.00. Write at once. **J. K. HUX, Rodney, Ont.**

TRADE TOPIC.

IMPORTANCE OF A FIRST-CLASS ROOT PULPER.—On account of the scarcity of hay and other fodder in many sections this season, it will be a problem with stockmen how to use their scanty supplies to the best advantage. Many will no doubt make use of cutting-boxes and root pulpers, and by mixing chaff, pulped turnips and cut feed, improve and utilize to good advantage coarse fodders that would otherwise be unpalatable and unavailable. It is really wonderful how much can be done to save hay by economy and care in working up straw and chaff. That many farmers are resorting to this method of economizing fodder is evident from the fact that Messrs. Tolton Bros., Limited, of Guelph, Ont., (who manufacture one of the best machines for this purpose—in fact, we believe, the only double root pulper being made)—report that so far this year the demand for their excellent machines is greater than in any previous season. They, as manufacturers, are making specialties of certain lines of implements, and root pulpers are one in which they excel. Many of the best stockmen in the country are already using their machines. As an enterprising Canadian firm, originators of the lines they handle, they are worthy of patronage and encouragement. Readers will be interested to know that they have a farm in connection with their industry, which enables them thoroughly to test in a practical way whatever improvements are made on the machines they manufacture. From the excellent reports heard from time to time concerning their double and single root pulpers, we feel safe in predicting for them a banner season's output, and have pleasure in recommending their goods for inspection and purchase.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Sam'l Holmes, Chatham, Ont., advertises in this issue a three-year-old dark red Shorthorn bull, a few Standard-bred yearling colts, also Angora goats.

THE GUELPH COMBINATION SHORT-HORN SALE.

As announced in last week's issue, the great combination sale of Scotch Shorthorn cattle to be held in the Winter Fair building, Guelph, on Wednesday, October 23rd, when 30 head of high-class Scotch Shorthorns will be sold to the highest bidder, offers an exceptional opportunity to the farmers of Ontario of getting choice Shorthorns at their own prices, from the herds of such noted breeders as Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; A. E. Meyer and W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph. None of the animals offered are over-fed. All are in good breeding condition. All old enough will either be safe in calf or have calves at foot, among them being such fashionably-bred animals as Golden Bud 51453, a red six-year-old cow, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud strain, sired by Imp. Royal Prince. She is in calf to Imp. Scottish Hero. Roan Bessie is a three-year-old Campbell Bessie, about due to calve to Scottish Hero (imp.). She is sired by Chief of Stars (imp.), and is an exceptionally choice offering. Village Lassie 2nd is another three-year-old with calf at foot, by Scottish Hero (imp.). She is a Cruickshank Village Blossom, sired by Chief of Stars (imp.). Village Lassie 4th is a full sister, two years old, a low-down, thick good one. Ivy 3rd is a two-year-old, safe in calf to Scottish Hero (imp.), sired by Imp. Prince Ramsden, and out of Imp. Ivy. Fashion's Rex is a thick, low-set four-year-old, by the Claret-bred bull, Imp. Scottish Rex. She is of the noted Fashion strain. Another of the same family is Fashion's Star, a red-roan yearling, by the Lavender-bred bull, Wanderer's Star. The above-mentioned are representative of the entire offering. In all 30 head only four are over three years of age, the others being one, two and three-year-olds; all fashionably bred and in nice thriving condition, many of them being extra high-class animals, carrying the blood of such popular strains as the Village Blossoms, Bessies, Clarets, Urys, Brawith Buds, Wedding Gifts, Victorias, Mayflowers, Fashions, Cecelias, Daisies, Mysies, Augustas, Buckingham, and Marys. Among the lot will be 5 young bulls, from 10 to 12 months of age, richly bred, thick, sappy young bulls, that will certainly develop into choice show-yard material.

T. D. ELLIOTT'S CLYDESDALES.

The unprecedented demand for heavy harness horses that has prevailed in Canada for the last few years shows no sign of a falling off, either in the demand or price. While the chronic predictors of calamity and hard times are in evidence with their prophecies, the continued prosperity of the country is a direct contradiction of the prophets. The enormous amount of public work now under construction, which will take years to accomplish, and the breaking up of our boundless unbroken tracts of land require a very large number of heavy horses every year, so much so that the demand far exceeds the supply. The annual importation of large numbers from England and Scotland helps, to a large extent, to keep the supply balanced up, and also to improve the quality of the breeding stock. No farmer can possibly make a mistake in adding one or more well-bred brood mares to his stock; while the result of Government inspection of stallions last winter shows there is room for hundreds of registered stallions in the Province of Ontario alone to displace the scrubs doing duty for breeding purposes. T. D. Elliott of Bolton, Ont., has lately arrived home with a consignment of Clydesdale stallions and fillies of a kind that this country is sorely in need of. They have large size, the very best quality of bone, ankles and feet—big, drafty animals of the very choicest breeding. Not one in the lot of over twenty has fewer than two numbered dams, and up to six. Gallant Barrie is a bay six-year-old, by the great Prince Thomas, dam by Balmiedie Prince, grandam by Macgregor, breeding rich enough surely—a big, smooth, quality horse. Riverside is a brown three-year-old, by Scotland's Stamp, dam by Darnley's Last, grandam by Lord Derby, a big, flashy colt. Scotland's Gift is a bay three-year-old, by Scotland's Stamp, dam by May Duke, grandam by Gartsherrie, another big colt with grand quality throughout. Pride of Avon is a black three-year-old, by Rathilet, dam by Carthusian, grandam by Young Kier Darnley. Here is a show horse with a grand combination of size, smoothness, quality, style and action. Vital Spark is a brown two-year-old, by Gay Spark, dam by Baron's Pride, grandam by Darnley's Last; no breeding can beat this; besides, he is a rare big good colt. His Grace is a bay two-year-old, by Moncrieffe Marquis, dam by Drummur, grandam by Gay Gallant, great-grandam by Boydston Boy, royal breeding and a royal colt. Blacon Yet is a bay yearling, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Darnley's Last, grandam by Lord Dalkeith, a colt choke-full of Clydesdale character and a vast amount of substance. Sheddass King is another bay yearling, by Dunure Castle, dam by Prince of Clay, grandam by Belted Prince. This is the making of a very large horse, with splendid quality all over. Gallant Baron is a brown yearling, by the great Baron's Pride, dam by Gallant Ballassie, grandam by Darnley Monarch. He is a colt that will make something extra, with abundance of size and quality. There are ten fillies, from one to three years of age, the best bunch we have seen for some time—a big, drafty lot, with grand bone and well-sprung ankle, a very desirable lot: Blossom 2nd 18721, bay, three years old, by Strongbow, dam by Macbeth; Lady Slavery 18741, black, two years old, by Gallant Faunterroy, dam by Goldenberry; Maggie of Carrat 18736, brown, three years old, by Up-to-Time, dam by Royalist; Bolton Maggie, brown, two years old, by Scotland Fashion, dam by Royal Norman; Lady Merle 18733, brown, two years old, by Balmiedie Queen's Guard, dam by Prince of Albion; Ruby of Drip 18737, bay, yearling, by Up-to-Time, dam by Captain Alexander; Lady Roberta 18734, brown, two years old, by King o' Kyle, dam by Ghillie Caltum; Hamilton Rose 18729, brown, two years old, by Hiawatha, dam by Baron's Pride; Craigie Beauty 18742, brown, yearling, by Royal Blend, dam by Crown of Leather. Then there is a brown two-year-old Hackney stallion, by Brigham Lord, an exceptionally high-class colt, with phenomenal natural action. Sir Ralph De Willington 465 is a bay two-year-old Shire stallion, by Imp. Mars, dam Imp. Moulton Marianne. This colt won first at Winter Show in Toronto, first at Toronto this fall, and first at Ottawa, a rare good one sure. There are also three imported Percheron stallions, a big, quality lot.

GOSSIP.

A recently returned traveller from Britain says: In the Isle of Thanet the other day I came across a narrow strip of cliff fenced in. On it stood two notice boards side by side. One said, "Please keep to the path or roadway, as this cliff is dangerous." The other said, "This desirable plot of freehold land for sale." Cynicism knows no law.

The kangaroo is popularly supposed by the Australian farmer to eat as much grass as a sheep, and though in good seasons the grass is not missed, the presence of kangaroos on a run is a serious matter in years of drought. When lack of rain appears to indicate approaching scarcity, measures are taken to kill down the kangaroos, and this is most efficiently done by erecting a "yard," into which the animals are driven with the help of dogs. To make the yard secure, especially for the species known as the black kangaroo, the fences must be at least 8 feet high, with a wire stretched about a foot above the top. If the kangaroo succeeds in jumping the height of the fence, the wire catches and throws him back. Long wing fences are thrown out to guide the animals to the yard, and a successful drive may result in the capture of 800 or 1,000 kangaroos.

ELMWOOD JERSEYS.

One and one-quarter miles west of Bedford Park, on Yonge St., York County, Ont., lies Elmwood Stock Farm, the property of Mr. E. Wicks & Sons, breeders of Jersey cattle, Yorkshire hogs and Buff Orpington poultry. Elmwood herd was founded fifteen years ago by the purchase of the two richly-bred cows: Pearl of St. Lambert 28142 was bred by the late J. Turner, and was closely related to the great cow, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, whose butter record was 36 lbs 12 1/2 ounces in seven days; sired by Salathiel 2nd, a grandson of Sweepstakes Duke, who has six daughters with butter records ranging from 14 to 21 lbs. in seven days. Her dam, Pearl of St. Lambert 5527, has a butter record of 14.2 lbs. in seven days. She is also blood sister to Glen Rouge, with butter record of 16.6 lbs. in seven days. The other foundation cow was Violet of Glen Duart 40710, by Actor of Hillhurst, a son of Nero, whose daughters, Royal Queen, butter record, 22.6 lbs.; Dark and Fair, butter record, 16.9 lbs.; Latchen, 16.7 lbs., and Miss LeDain, 14 lbs. 5 1/2 ounces, show the remarkable productiveness of this strain. Her dam was Brownie of Hillhurst (imp.). From such rich ancestry as these, the present herd of 30 head originated; all the younger ones, up to three years of age, being the get of Skee of St. Lambert 63652, by Hugo of Maple Leaf Farm, by Hugo's Bonanza, sire of Queen May of Greenwood, seven-day butter record 17 lbs. 14 1/2 ounces. His dam, Susie of St. Lambert, was by Canada's John Bull 5th, with eleven daughters that made the following butter records in seven days: 23 lbs. 12 ounces; 23 lbs. 10 ounces; 22 lbs. 12 1/2 ounces; 22 lbs. 11 ounces; 22 lbs. 10 ounces; 21 lbs. 11 ounces; 18 lbs. 8 ounces; 16 lbs. 13 ounces; 16 lbs. 5 1/2 ounces; 15 lbs. 9 ounces, and 14 lbs. 7 ounces. A bull so richly bred, coupled with such high-class cows as Ida of Elmwood, butter record, 15 lbs. in seven days; Pearl's Queen, 14 1/2 lbs. in seven days, and Alice of Buttonwood, 14 1/2 lbs. in seven days, must, if blood tells, produce a lot of exceptionally choice animals. The above-mentioned three cows are all in the herd that have been tested, but, in milk, they range from 25 to 32 lbs. a day for heifers; to from 35 to 45 lbs. a day for developed cows. For sale are heifers all ages, those old enough being bred to King Cole 367 N. R., by Silent's Owl, dam Duchess of Berlin, with a milk record of 61 lbs. a day. In bulls, for sale, there is only one, Elsie's Ajax, by the old stock bull, Skee of St. Lambert, dam Queen's Elsie of St. Lambert, a daughter of the noted show bull and champion, Violet's Leo. The Yorkshires are pretty closely sold out at present, but a number of youngsters coming on will be for sale later. The Buff Orpingtons are of Cook's strain, beautifully colored. For sale are about 35 choice cockerels and 80 pullets. Anyone interested in ferrets can get them here, as there are a large number of various ages. Write Mr. Wicks, to Bedford Park P. O., Ont.

CEDAR LODGE YORKSHIRES.

The trade that has come to Mr. P. O. Collins for breeding stock from his noted Cedar Lodge herd of Yorkshire hogs during the past year is extraordinary. Residing in the Ottawa Valley, near Ottawa, whence he does most of his shipping, his location is particularly favorable for trade with Eastern Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces and the States of Vermont, Maine and Massachusetts, to all of which, during the last year, he has shipped a large number. The herd is almost always from 100 to 150 strong, which gives a wide scope from which to select something extra choice for a fastidious customer, hence the general satisfaction expressed by his many customers on arrival of their purchase. The stock hogs are: S. H. Metchley 20th, by Chancellor, the sire of the grand champion over all breeds at St. Louis World's Fair. This great hog has to his credit six winnings, second at Toronto and Ottawa last year, and first at Ottawa this fall; and tips the scales at 900 lbs. Second in service is Cedar Lodge Dalmeny Royal (imp.), now in his 800-lb. form. He won first under a year and first under two years at Ottawa. His sire was the Royal champion, Park Royal. Third in service is S. H. General, which, in his eleven-months-old form, weighed 552 lbs., sired by the Toronto double champion, Cotgrave Duke of York (imp.). Twenty-five brood sows are kept busy supplying youngsters to fill the orders; ranging from 250 to 800 lbs. in weight, according to age, of a type in strict conformity to the ideal laid down by the packers, among which are a number of Toronto, London and Ottawa winners. On hand for sale at all times are: sows, bred and ready to breed, and younger ones of all ages; boars, from young pigs up to service size. Pairs and trios supplied not akin. Write Mr. Collins, to Bowesville P. O., Ont.

T. B. CARLAW & SON'S HOLSTEINS.

Near the village of Warkworth, in Hastings Co., and a few miles west of Campbellford Station, is the well-appointed dairy farm of Mr. T. B. Carlaw & Son, breeders of a high-class producing strain of Holstein cattle. At present about 30 head make up the herd, the get of such wonderfully richly-bred bulls as the following: Many of the older ones are by Prince Yonintje Clothilde De Kol, whose sire's dam, De Kol 2nd's Queenie, has an official seven-day butter record of 28 lbs. 7 ounces as a three-year-old. His dam, Princess Yonintje Pauline, has an official two-year-old butter record of 13.52 lbs. in seven days. Following him, and sire of a great many in the herd, was Della Sarcastic Lad, whose sister, Johanna Rue De Kol, at twenty-five months of age, gave 47 lbs. 8 ozs. of milk a day, and made 13.38 lbs. of butter in seven days. His dam, and five other nearest dams, have official butter records that average 22.24 lbs. in seven days, his own dam, Della Sarcastic, having a record of 25.24 lbs. The present stock bull is Prince Posch Calamity 2nd, whose sire's dam, Alta Posch, holds the world's record, at two years eleven months, of 87 lbs. of milk in one day, and 27 lbs. of butter in seven days. His dam was the noted old cow, Calamity Jane, whose official record is 25.1 lbs. of butter in seven days. None of the cows have ever been officially tested for butter-fat, but their milk records are certainly indicative of great things; a few of them we give, as space will not allow of all being enumerated: Eugene De Kol gave 12,666 lbs. in thirteen months; Sevangeline gave 13,516 lbs. in eleven months; Tritonia Netherland Clara gave 10,420 lbs. in eight months; Netherland Jean gave 10,011 lbs. in ten months; Tritonia Mercedes Queen gave 9,278 lbs. in nine months. From the above it will be seen that this herd is capable of making a great showing if put to the official test. Prof. Gridale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, on receipt of the report of this herd's milk yield for the last year, wrote the Messrs. Carlaw, saying, "I must congratulate you on the wonderful showing of your herd. Certainly the best I have seen for some time." Mr. Carlaw enjoys a widespread demand for his surplus stock, and, at present, has only to offer a few heifers, with some bull calves coming on.

Oak Park Stock Farm Shropshires

Have just landed with our importation of 152 choicely selected Shropshires from England. A number of prizewinners among them at the Royal, Staffordshire, Shrewsbury, and other shows. We also purchased a second highest priced ram at the Royal. Show flocks for sale, also flock-heading rams and high-class breeding ewes. We have a choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs from our last year's importation. Our flock will be on exhibition at Toronto Fair, also Detroit, Mich.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM CO., LTD., Brantford, Ont. T. A. COX, MANAGER.

Farnham Farm Oxford Downs

We are now offering a number of select yearling rams and ram lambs, sired by imported ram, for flock headers; also yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Price reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario. Arkell, C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R.

WE WANT YOUR

WOOL

WRITE OR SHIP E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

71 Years WITHOUT CHANGE MEANS

that in 1836 we made an importation of sheep, that Shorthorns followed very soon, that we have been importing and breeding them ever since, and that this year I have made an importation of Shorthorns, Shropshires, Clydesdales and Welsh Ponies as good as could be bought. They, with high-class home-bred ones, are for sale, write me. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.

Linden Oxfords Shropshires and Cotswolds

We have a nice bunch of rams, two-year-olds, yearlings and ram lambs for sale. Sired by choice imp. Royal-winning ram.

R. J. HINE, DUTTON, ONT. P. O. and Telegraph Office.

I am now offering 35 shearing rams and 60 shearing ewes, also an extra good lot of ram and ewe lambs from imported Minton ewes and Butcher ram.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham P.O. Clarendon Stn., C.P.R.

SPRINGBANK OXFORDS.

A number of select yearling rams by Hobbs' Royal winner for flock headers. Lambs of both sexes. Also one aged ram, first at Ottawa, 1906. Prices right. WM. BARNET, LIVING SPRINGS P. O. Fergus, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Very choice imp. ram lambs. Real good home-bred yearlings. One excellent two-shear (New-ton Lord and Fair Star Rose combined in his ton Lord and Fair Star Rose combined in his breeding), and a four-year-old son of Fair Star Rose—a capital and very sure breeder. Splendid values to quick purchasers. J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prizewinning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door.

OAKDALE BERKSHIRES

Largest Berkshire herd in Ontario. Stock boars and several brood sows imported. For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed, boars ready for service, and younger ones, all ages, richly bred on prizewinning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance phone. L. E. MORGAN, Milliken P.O., Co. of York.

Mount Pleasant Tamworths and Holsteins.

For Sale: Pigs of either sex, from 6 weeks to 7 months; pairs not akin; also bull and heifer calves under 5 months. Phone in residence. BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

Willowdale Berkshires

are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. My stock is bred from the best imported and Canadian-bred dams, and imported sires of the richest breeding to be found in England. Young stock all ages for sale reasonable. Young sows bred and ready to breed. Young boars 8 and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long distance telephone in residence J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

For Sale

—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address H. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

For sale: Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. March and April pigs supplied in pairs and trios not akin; bred from my imported and home-bred sows. My pigs are all bred on prizewinning lines, and true to type. Come and see, or write for prices. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Box 1, Woodstock, Ontario. C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations.

Maple Grove Yorkshires

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED Boars and sows of the best possible breeding, with lots of size and full of quality, comprise our herd. We are winning at the leading shows in Canada. We have a fine lot of sows and boars ready for service, also both sexes of all ages—younger. We guarantee everything as represented. Prices always reasonable. Write at once. H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal P. O., Sheddin Stn. Behav Sta., C.P.R.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

are second to none. Have now for sale some sows bred, and boars fit for service, also younger ones from two to four months old, bred from show stock. Also Leicester shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs of finest type. JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal P. O. Atwood and Milverton stations.

Yorkshires and Tamworths

—Either breed any age, both sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from imp. sire and dam. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Pairs not akin. As good as the breeds produce. CHAS. CURRIE, Morriston P.O.

Meadowbrook Yorkshires.

Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Dalmeny Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. H. SNELL, Hagersville P.O. & Station.

Elmhurst Berkshires

Motto: "Goods as Represented."

With our recent importation, personally selected from the best herds in England (some of them prizewinners), we have the most select herd of Berkshires in Canada. A grand group of breeding and show masters. Our new imported boar, Stall Pitts Middy, won 1st under 1 year at Oxford, 1907, also Compton Duke, Imp., and Compton Swell, Imp., head the herd. Mail orders receive careful attention. Brantford shipping station. H. M. VANDERLIP, Gainsville P. O., Brant Co., Ont.

Maple Leaf Berkshires.

Large English bred. Now offering Doctor sows, bred to British Duke (imp.). Also young boars and sows for sale, 10 and 12 weeks old. JOSHUA LAWRENCE, OXFORD CENTRE P. O. WOODSTOCK STATION.

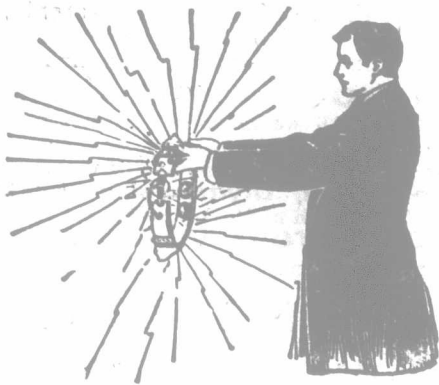
Make More Money

Health and Energy Mean Prosperity.

You can't add to your income while you carry about that outfit of weak nerves.

Bodily strength and vigor is the principal stock of about 19 men out of 20.

The most profitable investment you can make is to increase this capital stock, and you can do this if you will use electricity as I apply it, a few hours every night for a while, and build up your nerve power.



Electricity is nerve power. That fact was proved years ago, and plenty of nerve power means abundant strength and energy.

"Look here," said a man in my office last week, "your Belt is better than any medicine chest. It's better than having a doctor right in the house all the time. My wife uses the Belt in the afternoon, and I use it in the evening. We wouldn't part with it."

Yesterday a man wrote in: "I suffered for ten years, and your Electric Belt cured me. My father was on a sick bed when we got the Belt, and the doctors had given him up. He used the Belt, too. In four days he was up and walked seven squares. He is now running two hotels and manages both himself."

"That's coming pretty strong," you say. Call at my office and we will show this evidence, and more, too—all going to prove that our statements about the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt are conservative, compared with the actual facts.

Don't stick in that old rut. Help Nature along by the intelligent use of this wonderful force, Electricity, and you can overcome your bodily weakness, your pains and aches, double your strength and vigor, double your income, and add to your balance in the bank.

Below I give you specimens of the kind of letters I get every day by the score from people who have used this grand remedy.

"Before I commenced wearing your Belt, I couldn't take a drink of cold water, it would distress me so, but now I can eat and drink anything that is set before me. There is no ache or pain of any kind about me. I haven't felt so well for ten years, and I claim it all from using your Belt."—M. McKENZIE, Corliss, Que.

"I am well satisfied with your Belt. I feel well, and can work without being fatigued and done out like I used to be."—JOSEPH O. CARTER, Londesboro, Ont.

If you are sceptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

WHEN YOU ARE CURED PAY ME.

The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt cures Indigestion, Constipation, Weakness of the Liver and Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica; overcomes the effects of exhaustive habits—every sign of weakness in men or women. It puts new Life and Energy into the Nervous System.

Ginger up! Use this Belt and become a Man!

Call at my office, or send me this coupon, and I will mail you my 84-page FREE BOOK. It points the way to Health and Prosperity.



List of Poultry Awards at Central Canada Exhibition.

Brahma, Dark.—Cock and hen—1st in each, J. H. Warrington. Cockerel—1, C. Larose. Pullet—1, J. H. Warrington.

Brahma, Light.—Cock—1, W. H. Reid; 2, R. Guy. Hen—1, W. H. Reid; 2, R. Guy.

Cochins, Partridge.—Cock, hen and cockerel—1st in each, J. H. Warrington. Pullet—2, J. H. Warrington. No first award.

Cochins, Buff.—Cock—1, 2 and 3, J. M. Peaker. Hen—1 and 3, J. M. Peaker; 2, D. Pritchard. Cockerel—1, C. Larose; 2, D. Pritchard. Pullet—1, C. Larose.

Cochins, Black or White.—Cock—1, C. Larose; 2, D. Pritchard. Hen—1, C. Larose; 2, D. Pritchard. Cockerel—1, C. Larose. Pullet—1, C. Larose; 2, W. H. Reid.

Langshans.—Cock—1, W. H. Reid; 2, J. H. Warrington. Hen—1, W. H. Reid; 2, J. H. Warrington. Cockerel—1 and 3, W. H. Reid; 2, J. H. Warrington. Pullet—1 and 2, W. H. Reid; 3, J. H. Warrington.

Dorkings, Silver-gray.—Cock—1, W. H. Reid; 2 and 3, W. McGannon. Hen—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, W. McGannon; 3, W. H. Reid. Cockerel—1, J. H. Warrington; 2 and 3, W. McGannon. Pullet—1 and 3, W. McGannon; 2, G. Robertson.

Dorkings, A. O. V.—Cock—1, W. H. Reid; 2 and 3, J. H. Warrington. Hen—1 and 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, W. H. Reid. Cockerel—1 and 3, J. H. Warrington; 2, G. Robertson. Pullet—1 and 2, G. Robertson; 3, J. H. Warrington.

Orpingtons, Buff.—Cock—1 and 2, A. W. E. Heliyer; 3, Taylor Bros. Hen, cockerel and pullet—1, 2 and 3 in each, A. W. E. Heliyer.

Orpingtons, White.—Cock—1, W. J. Annand; 2 and 3, Jas. J. Logan. Hen—1 and 2, Jas. J. Logan; 3, J. A. E. Irving. Cockerel—1, Murray Bros; 2, W. J. Annand; 3, T. G. McLaurin. Pullet—1 and 3, T. G. McLaurin; 2, Murray Bros.

Orpingtons, A. O. V.—Cock—1, C. J. Daniels; 2, W. H. Snelling; 3, Murray Bros. Hen—1, C. J. Daniels; 2, Murray Bros; 3, W. H. Snelling. Cockerel—1, Hintonberg Poultry Yards; 2, J. L. Armstrong; 3, C. J. Daniels. Pullet—1 and 3, C. J. Daniels; 2, Hintonberg Poultry Yards.

Houdans.—Cock—1, W. H. Reid; 2, J. H. Warrington. Hen—1 and 2, W. H. Reid. Cockerel—1, P. A. McIntosh; 2, J. H. Warrington. Pullet—1, J. H. Warrington.

Faverolles.—Cock—1, G. Higman. Hen—1, G. Higman. Cockerel and pullet—1 and 2 in each, G. Higman.

Wyandottes, Silver.—Cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—1, 2 and 3 in each, Hintonberg Poultry Yards.

Wyandottes, White.—Cock—1 and 3, Wright Bros; 2, G. Higman; 4, Belford & Casselman. Hen—1, B. J. Hunt; 2 and 3, Wright Bros; 4, G. Lake. Cockerel—1, G. Lake; 2, 3 and 4, Wright Bros. Pullet—1, 2, 3 and 4, Wright Bros.

Wyandottes, Gold.—Pullet—1 and 2, G. Higman.

Wyandottes, Buff.—Cock—1, C. W. Taylor; 2, R. E. Blakely; 3, J. Masson. Hen—1, C. W. Taylor; 2, J. Masson; 3, W. H. Reid. Cockerel—1 and 2, W. H. Reid; 3, J. Masson. Pullet—1 and 2, W. H. Reid.

Wyandottes, Partridge.—Cock—1, G. Higman. Hen—1 and 2, G. Higman.

Wyandottes, A. O. V.—Cock—1 and 3, W. H. Reid; 2, E. R. Frith. Hen—1, E. R. Frith; 2, W. H. Reid. Cockerel—1, E. R. Frith. Pullet—1, E. R. Frith; 2, W. H. Reid.

Plymouth Rock, Barred.—Cock—1 and 3, F. James; 2, Jos. Fortier. Hen—1, F. James; 2, Hintonberg Poultry Yards. Cockerel—1, F. James; 2, Jos. Fortier; 3, Hintonberg Poultry Yards. Pullet—1, S. H. Short; 2 and 3, F. James.

Plymouth Rock, White.—Cock—1, J. A. Mills; 2, Jos. Fortier; 3, Hintonberg Poultry Yards. Hen—1, Hintonberg Poultry Yards; 2, J. A. Mills; 3, Jos. Fortier. Cockerel—1, Jos. Fortier; 2, W. McGannon; 3, T. Crouch. Pullet—1 and 2, Jos. Fortier; 3, T. Crouch.

Plymouth Rock, Buff.—Cock—1, 2 and 3, Hintonberg Poultry Yards. Hen—1, D. Cummings; 2 and 3, W. H. Reid. Cockerel—1, T. Crouch; 2, D. Cummings;

(Continued on next page.)

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Sows ready to breed. Young pigs, either sex, ready to ship Canada Boy (imp.) 19997 heads our herd. MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Harwich, Ont.

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