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TORONTO. THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY. MONTREAL.

This picture shows the Dairy Barn of Geo. M. Kellogg, Pleasant Hill, Mo., which is covered with Carey's Roofing.



The Favorite

AND THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY OF THEM ALL IS TOLTON'S

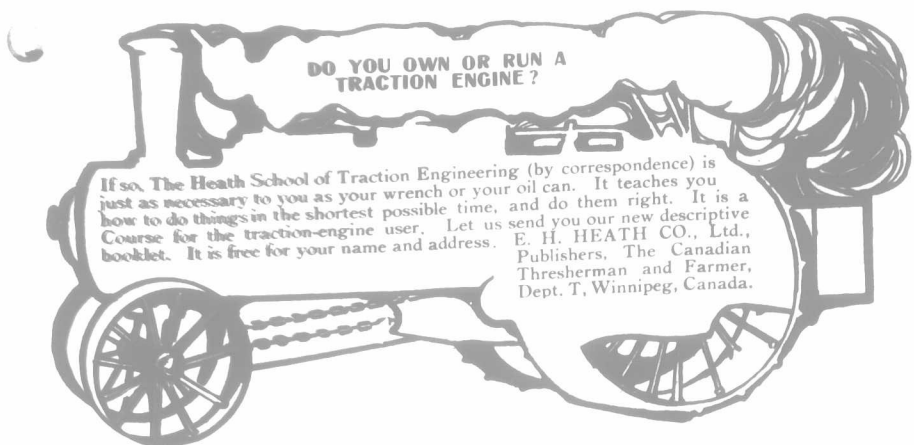
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POINTS OF MERIT:

1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
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"What made you angry with that shoe clerk?" "Why, didn't you hear him say that pair he tried on me were the greatest shoes out?"

HAPPINESS CLOSE AT HAND.

The surprise of life always comes in finding how we have missed the things which have lain nearest us; how we have gone far away to seek that which was close by our side all the time. Men who live best and longest are apt to come, as the result of their living, to the conviction that life is not only richer, but simpler, than it seemed to them at first. Men go to vast labor seeking after peace and happiness. It seems to them as though it were far away from them; as though they must go through vast and strange regions to get it. They must pile up wealth, they must see every possible danger of mishap guarded against, before they can have peace.

Upon how many old men has it come with a strange surprise that peace could come to rich or poor only with contentment, and that they might as well have been content at the very beginning as at the very end of life! They have made a long journey for their treasure, and when at last they stoop to pick it up, lo! it is shining close beside the footprint which they left when they set out to travel in a circle!

EX-PRESIDENT DOOLEY'S OWN STORY OF HIS BIG HUNT.

"A Sunday's Fishin' at Mud Lake," be ex-Prisidint Dooley. (Price two hundred and forty thousan' dollars. Sundah, th' illivinth iv July, woke clear an' fair. We determined on an arly start, an' th' nine-nine saw us uncomfortably ensconced in a corner iv th' smoker. Our outfit had been carefully selected. F'r th' bini-fit iv young sportsmen, p'raps a few wurruds on th' equipment may not be amiss. In th' first place th' Nimrod shud provide himsilf with a sthrong pair iv shoes. Button shoes are excellent, but not so aisy to put on again after th' niciss'ry nap aafter lunch. I mesilf prefer ordhinary lace shoes, with a loop behind. Th' loop shud be made iv cloth, which is aisy on th' middle finger, that must be employed to pull th' shoe on th' foot. Socks shud be worn inside th' shoes an' between th' shoes an' th' feet. Th' rest iv th' apparel f'r pickerel, perch, an' bull-head fishin' consists iv a pair iv pants an' a shirt iv some dark mateeryal, undherwear, if convenient, although this is a matter iv personal taste, an' some kind iv hat. A silk hat, although tasty, is not advised. Th' adventurer shud provide himsilf with a coat collar an' necktie to guard again th' chill night air an' th' withering glances iv ladies in th' sthreet-car.

"This much f'r th' costume. To protect wansilf again th' fnyy monstherers it is niciss'ry to provide wansilf with a rod, some line, an' a hook, which, whin thrown into th' water an' violently raised an' lowered, prevents th' maddened craters fr'm leaping into th' boat an' atin' th' lunch. Th' line is attached to th' rod at th' end most remote fr'm th' fisherman. At th' other end iv th' line is attached th' hook, which is in turn attached to th' forestry in th' bottom of th' lake, to th' side iv th' boat, to th' fisherman, or, in some rare instances, to th' fish. In case th' hook becomes hopelessly entangled in a fish, I do not know what advice to give. But this is an unusual occurrence, an', in th' rough life iv th' wilderness, it is not possible to provide again ivry emergency. Provisioning th' expedition is th' most seerious matter. I have found th' brand known as Boodweiser th' most nourishing, but many men skilled in woodcraft prefer th' blander Pilsener. However individjool taste inclines, th' beer shud be carried in glass bottles holdin' at laste a pint. Excellent sport is sometimes to be obtained durin' th' arly hours iv th' expedition by hurling th' empty bottles at switchmen, station agents, an' th' other semi-savage fauna-iv th' outskirts iv th' wilderness. This is a neat, though iv coorse not a serious test iv marksmanship. In practisin' it th' party shud be careful to larn that th' thrain intends to proceed an' is not goin' to stop at th' next switch."—American Magazine.

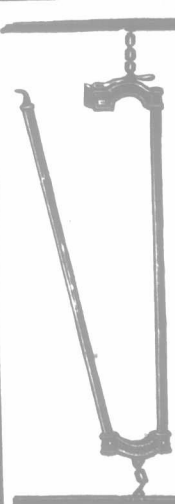


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See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONTARIO



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Got with our new

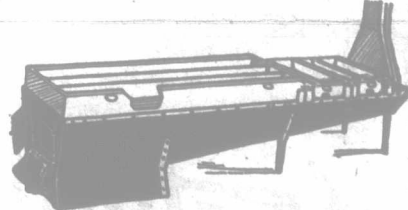
Champion Stanchion.

It allows cow to move head freely, and to lick its side. Does not chafe neck. Brazed steel rods. No weight on neck.

SELF LOCKING.

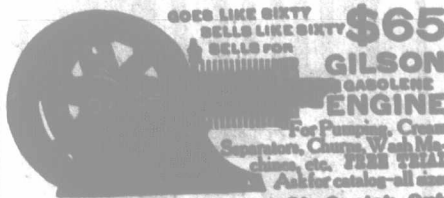
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GOES LIKE SIXTY BELLS LIKE SIXTY BELLS FOR \$65 GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE For Pumping, Cream Separation, Churn, Wash Machine, etc. THE GRIMM MFG. CO., Ask for catalog—all sizes. GILSON MFG. CO., 150 York St., Guelph, Ont.

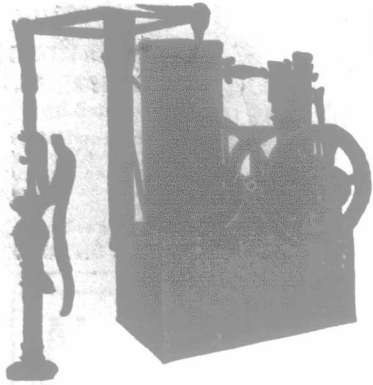
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The Best and Safest Cure for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, is BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS All Druggists, at 40c. and \$1 per box.



Boys for Farm Help The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 15 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 50-52 Peter St., Toronto.

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JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES

Gasoline Engine

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Please send me (without cost to me) your catalogue E 101 and full information regarding your Gasoline Engine for farm use. F. A.

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This is due to the fact that Amatite has a *real mineral surface*—a surface that is too strong to need protection—too durable to require painting.

If you buy one of the smooth surfaced roofings you will have to paint it every two or three years to keep it from leaking. In fact, such roofs depend on the paint almost entirely for their waterproofing qualities.

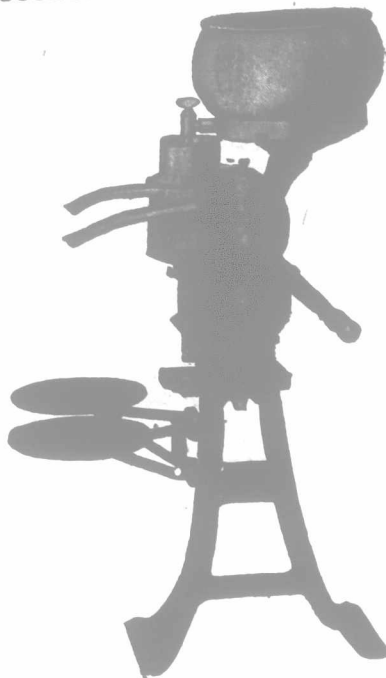
Amatite on the other hand depends for its waterproofing upon double layers of Coal Tar Pitch,—the greatest known enemy to water.

Amatite comes in rolls of 110 square feet ready to lay. No special tools are required, and anyone can lay it properly.

A Sample of Amatite will be forwarded free on request. Send for it and see how much better it is than the kind which requires painting to keep tight.

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The Recipe "Ladies, here's my recipe for Apple Custard Pie:-

'Two eggs, four or five apples, grated, a little nutmeg; sweetened to taste; one-half pint of new milk or cream; pour into pastry'—then



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"Four—pies—that—don't—last—long."
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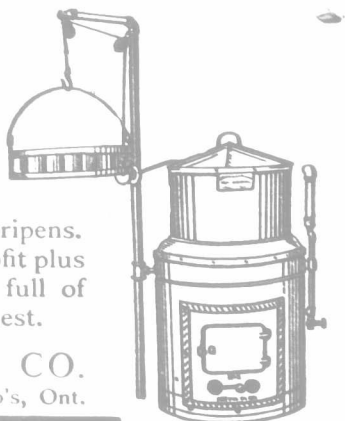
Study a few hours a day for eight to ten weeks, and we guarantee to assist you in getting a position on any railway in Canada. We teach and qualify you by mail. Write us for booklet and full particulars.

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Save all you lose by windfalls, early ripenings and overloaded markets. Get a Modern Canner. Can the fruit as it ripens. Secure *two* profits—your former market profit plus the canner's. Free BOOKLET crammed full of money-making suggestions mailed on request.

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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

Vol. XLIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 15, 1908.

No. 838.

EDITORIAL.

HOW DAIRY INSTRUCTORS EARN THEIR SALARIES.

The system of dairy instruction maintained by the Province of Ontario costs between thirty-five and forty thousand dollars a year. In 1907 the figures were \$36,478.10. Thirty-one instructors are employed, twenty-three in the Eastern and eight in the Western part of the Province, the disparity in numbers being partly due to the largenumber of small factories that abound in the Eastern extremity. These two staffs are directed, each by a Chief Instructor, namely, G. G. Publow, at Kingston, and Frank Hems, at London, Ont.

The immense value of the services rendered by this capable, devoted and hard-working body of men is too scantily appreciated. While, happily, they are no longer regarded by factory patrons as spies or enemies, very few patrons, and not all the makers, realize what vast practical uplift they have given the dairy industry. This is partly because the general public are not well informed as to the nature and extent of the work they do, and partly because a negative benefit is not so convincing or so impressive as a positive one. The trouble and loss from which the industry has been saved by the timely assistance of the dairy instructor are almost incalculable. Then again the results of dairy instruction in gradually improving factory methods, in bringing about, by suggestion and otherwise, improvement in factory buildings and equipment, and in raising the standard of quality and uniformity, and, consequently, the prices of butter and cheese, are not realized by the general run of patrons, who, if they think of these things at all, complacently attribute all the credit to themselves, or, more rarely, to the maker, or, perhaps, to the assumed absence of any particular difficulties. The contrast between conditions, markets and prices, as they are, and as they would be but for the dairy instructors' suggestion, counsel, object-lesson and practical advice, seldom or never comes home to us.

Now and then, however, a case occurs in which everyone can perceive the tangible assistance of the dairy instructor in helping maker and patrons out of a difficulty. This summer, at a factory in the Ingersoll district, a serious case of bitter flavor developed in the cheese. It was so bad that it seemed almost impossible to make cheese at all. On July 24th Chief Instructor Hems visited the factory and noted the conditions. The whey tank was situated about ten rods from the factory (from which the whey was conducted through a pipe), making it very inconvenient, if not impossible, to heat the whey. The maker was told that if he would move his tank up, pasteurize the whey, and enlist the co-operation of his patrons, the instructor staff would do its best to help him out. Accordingly, an instructor was sent to see the matter through. The tank was at once moved up to the factory and given a thorough scalding; steam connections were put in, and next day the whey was pasteurized to a temperature of 155 degrees. During the day when the tank was being removed, the instructor made curd tests of the milk from each of the 62 patrons, as a result of which only ten were found free from the yeast which causes the bitter flavor. The patrons were all visited, and the situation explained to them. They heartily co-operated with the instructor in every way. Twenty new cans were purchased to replace rusty ones, and particular pains taken by the patrons to scald their cans. In all, 98 curd tests were made by the instructor. In five days the bitter flavor disappeared. On the eighth day it reappeared in one curd, but since then there has been no further trouble.

Another case happened in a factory near Aylmer. The maker was in trouble; his cheese were not right, being affected with the yeast flavor. The whey tanks were examined, and found in bad condition. Instructions were given to put in steam connection and pasteurize the whey. The maker was instructed how to handle the curds. Within three days the trouble had disappeared, and has not occurred again this year.

A factory near St. Thomas had been troubled with the bitter flavor on and off for fourteen years. In this case the whey tanks had always been kept clean, but, of course, the germ life and yeasts in the tank had never been completely destroyed, and the tank was, consequently, a means of disseminating the yeast among all the patrons. Last year pasteurization of whey was adopted. Within seven days the trouble disappeared, and the factory has been rid of it since.

Cases similar to the foregoing could be cited from every instruction group in Western Ontario. Pasteurization of whey has proven a wonderfully effective means of controlling these bitter and other flavors caused by yeasts. Of course, pasteurization is no excuse for carelessness in the washing of milk cans, nor for carelessness in making or inattention to the tanks, as regards keeping them clean, but it is an excellent supplementary means of improving conditions for both maker and patrons, and in advocating this one idea alone the dairy instructors have been of great assistance to the cheese industry. In many other ways they have rendered equal or greater service. The dairy instructors of this Province are not overpaid.

THE IRISH STORE-CATTLE TRADE.

Ireland's interest in the British cattle embargo is set forth this week by our Irish correspondent, "Emerald Isle," in a lucid, closely-reasoned argument. While admitting that protection of the health of the herds of the United Kingdom is the main consideration that weighs with the British Government in its maintenance of the embargo, he naturally devotes most space to discussing the more purely local or Irish phase of the situation, and in advancing the belief that removal of the embargo on Canadian feeding cattle would jeopardize and restrict the Irish store-cattle trade with England and Scotland, his argument under this head naturally resolves itself into a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages to Ireland of such a trade.

Without pretending that the store-cattle business represents a highly-ordered system of agriculture, our correspondent explains that the exigencies of the local situation have led the Irish farmer to resort to it. Climatic vicissitudes tend to restrict the area devoted to grain, and to that extent lessen the facilities for fattening his own stock. Impecuniosity and shiftlessness, resulting from a blood-sucking, disheartening system of land-tenure, and a generally depressed condition of the agricultural class, have tended to prevent the development of a more enterprising and profitable system of stock husbandry, and the peasant has been glad to realize a little ready money on his yearlings and stockers. In short, as we read it, the Irish farmer has dropped into the store-cattle rut, and any innovation which threatens his continuance in this path is anticipated with alarm. While not fully sharing the general apprehension, our correspondent, we fear, is not wholly free from it himself. To our mind, a complete revolution of Irish agriculture, that would shake it rudely out of its beaten paths, would be about the best thing that could happen it, though the change, of course, would be unpleasant. Canadian experience has been that hos-

tile tariff walls and other dilemmas have eventuated to our great advantage by compelling attention to superior lines of effort which our own individual enterprise was insufficient to persuade us to take up.

Our correspondent endorses the wisdom of devoting increased attention to dairying and pig-rearing, but remarks that dairying means a large annual crop of calves. Quite true, but the best Canadian practice, in districts where dairying is the specialty, and where a special-purpose breed of cows is kept, calls for the vealing of the calves, or, if veal prices do not warrant, knocking them on the head when born. What Ireland clearly needs is more special-purpose dairy cows and more bacon nogs. Beef-raising, we should say, except, perhaps, for the local markets, and, to a small extent, for export, the Irish farmer had better leave to other countries.

WHAT WILL KEEP BOYS ON THE FARM.

Again and again the plaintive quest is heard, "What will keep the boys on the farm?" Will money-making do it? No, for the exceptionally clever boy can generally make more money in the city, where a certain number of opportunities are found to realize on the labor of others. Will the introduction of urban facilities and privileges into the country keep the boys there? Will rural telephones, rural mail delivery, improved roads, multiplication of electric lines, modern-fitted country homes, more liberal spending allowances, daily newspapers, and the various other fruits of modern civilization keep the boys on the farm? No, for, improve these as you will, the city will still keep several notches ahead in all such privileges and creature comforts. Will the multiplication of rural educational facilities keep the boys on the farm? No, for their tendency has ever been city-wards. Much may be accomplished, though, by a reformation and balancing up of our educational systems, so as to overcome the prejudice with which it now inclines so many pupils from farm to city.

Will enlarged opportunity for political and other public service keep the boys on the farm? No, for in this respect the city man, in closer touch, as he must always be, with large business interests, will naturally have and continue to have an advantage.

What, then, must we do to keep the boys on the farm? Mainly this, arouse and cultivate their interest in the farm and in the distinctly rural advantages of country life. The science of agriculture, the natural processes and mysteries of forest, field and stable, the nobility and fascination in co-operating with nature for the production of increasingly larger and better products of all kinds—this must be the keynote of any gospel calculated to impress the rising generation with the advantages of farm as compared with city life and occupation. With this should go a cultivation of the appreciation of the beauties of the country, the grace and sweep of its landscape, the tang of its fresh, crisp air, the sympathetic interest in the gradual unfolding of plant, animal and bacterial life; the leisure, the sanity, the sweet goodness and wholesomeness of the country life, as contrasted with the sordidness and inherent hollowness of aims centered merely on material ambitions and dollars.

The introduction of modern conveniences in the country, the enlargement and broadening of country life socially and otherwise, and the provision of freer economic conditions under which the farmer's toil will be more generously and fairly rewarded, these things are good as helping to mitigate the disadvantages of country as compared with city life, but we must not depend on them

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
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too far. The farm, as a mere replica of the city, can be but a second-rate imitation after all. The real, positive, dominating influences that will hold people to the land are the distinctively rural and agricultural features above referred to. The boys and girls must be interested, not in the city facilities transplanted to the country, but in the farm and country itself.

How can their interest be thus centered? The public-school garden, the agricultural press, the agricultural college, the Farmers' Institutes, and all the manifold agencies working for the uplift of agriculture and the rural home—these must be more fully enlisted, and on these we must chiefly rely.

MANITOBA FARMERS USING MANURE.

Agricultural history is repeating itself in Manitoba. There is not so much said nowadays by Western farmers about the uselessness of manure. The popular theory of the inexhaustibility of the prairie soil is pretty well exploded. Diminishing yields in exclusive grain-growing sections are opening people's eyes. The Manitoba farmer—at least, the reasonably progressive one—has ceased moving his buildings to a new site when the manure accumulations about the stables impeded the way in and out. Manure is being used, in some cases, with immediate benefit, in others sometimes with injury to the first crop, by reason of the careless, uneven way in which it is applied. The manure spreader is winning its way, and the results of manure thus applied go far to convert the sceptical. The fertility of the Western soil has been wasted with wanton extravagance, but the end of that comes in time. The most fertile soil requires restoration of humus and nitrogen, as well as the mineral elements of fertility. The soil is a bank which nature has providently forbidden to pay out all its resources. The lower the supplies are drained, the harder it is to make further drafts. Finally, we reach a point where the an-

nual draft, in the form of crop production, fails to pay for the labor and expense of tillage, seeding and harvesting. It is the aim of good farming to prevent such depletion by crop rotation, and the careful application of manure. Manitoba is coming to it. Her system of agriculture must change, and, as it changes, fertility will increase, and larger yields of grain will be secured.

WASTE OF STUDENT TIME.

With the opening of agricultural and other colleges and universities, many thousand students will equip themselves with assortments of blank notebooks, and proceed as best they may to scribble down what they can catch of cut and dried, or discursive and more-or-less coherent lectures, as the case may be. In some cases the lecture period will consist wholly of an exercise in dictation, the students writing down word for word what their instructor reads to them. This plan, though involving an enormous waste of time, has at least the advantage of providing the pupils with clear, accurate and legible notes from which to study. More interesting, though also more perplexing periods, will be spent listening to masters who spend the time in lucid exposition, during which their auditors are expected to jot down the principal points, to serve subsequently as memoranda by which to recall the substance of the lessons.

From lack of understanding of the subject, from occasional inattention and unappreciation of the relative value of points, many of their listeners will necessarily take down incomplete and unreliable notes, which, in many instances, will throw them more or less off the track when they come to read them over. Others are such illegible writers that they will scarcely be able to read their own notes when "cold."

However his notes, the poor student is compelled to depend on them when he comes to review—which, unfortunately he often puts off doing until obliged to "cram" for examination. Occasionally, some lucky fellow will spurn the whole note-taking business, merely listening attentively during the lecture and depending upon his memory. This plan has something to commend it, for few or none can listen to the best purpose while their attention is divided by the nuisance of writing notes; as between notes and memory there is not a little to be said for the latter.

The whole system of note-giving is a ridiculous farce, admirably calculated to waste the time of both teacher and student, while throwing into the student's way a direct temptation to neglect his studies during the term, and then try to make up for it by "plugging" for exams. Lessons so learned are retained about as long as water is held in a basket. "Plugging" is admittedly one of the curses of modern educational methods, and the note-and-lecture system is a direct incentive to plugging, seeing that under it, daily preparation of lessons is not required by the master.

Vastly superior in almost every respect is the elementary method followed in the common and High schools of prescribing suitable text-books, and assigning daily lessons in these with such brief preparatory exposition as may be necessary, requiring the pupils to study these lessons and at the next class making them the basis for questioning and discussion. In this way far more ground may be covered and a great deal more thoroughly, seeing that every lesson is something of a review, and so the pupil learns from day to day, instead of constantly procrastinating his study of his notes. The pupil is enabled to concentrate his energy on thought instead of dividing it between thought and writing, and is more likely to be drawn out into intelligent questioning, thus indicating the points on which further elaboration would be helpful. Moreover, when he comes to review comprehensively, he has books, on which he may rely, while in after life his printed, bound and indexed volumes will often be serviceable for reference, whereas a bundle of blurred, musty, imperfectly-written notebooks, are hardly ever referred to, and then not with confidence.

It is not overlooked that in some cases suitable text-books are unavailable, and a professor may prefer to use an originally conceived system of presenting his subject. In such cases let him get his notes together in good form and have them typewritten and mimeographed, supplying

copies to the students at a price sufficient to cover the expense. In most cases, however, satisfactory text-books may be found, and when necessary, a few supplementary notes may be dictated.

It is occasionally urged that this method of teaching is not applicable in colleges, where few of the instructors become individually acquainted with the members of their large and numerous classes. The difficulty, however, is not insurmountable, and if it were otherwise insuperable, the true remedy would consist in further division of classes. As demonstrating the feasibility of the plan in college work it is gratifying to note that what is substantially this method is followed to a greater or less extent by several professors at the Ontario Agricultural College with much satisfaction and profit to the student body, and, no doubt, also, by a proportion of the faculty in similar institutions elsewhere.

About the only thing to be said for the note system is that it gives the student a degree of reportorial practice. Against it must be set grave waste of student time, inaccurate and imperfect comprehension of subjects taught, inferiority of such notes for subsequent reference, and strong temptation to neglect study till the close of the term, and then grill for exams., with the unsatisfactory and sometimes disastrous results that such a habit entails.

FUNCTIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

The matter published in the agricultural press may be roughly divided into five classes. First, there is the discussion of what might be termed the fundamental principles of the agricultural industry. Whatever progress agriculture makes, however it may advance, there are some things essentially elementary that need to be said and re-said—things that most of us know, or think we know. Men forget quickly much of what they read and hear, and, in addition, there are others always to whom primary facts even are new—men who have drifted into agriculture from other occupations, or who, having grown up in the business, still need instruction in the groundwork of the industry. The second class of matter might be termed agricultural news. The third function is very important. It consists in discussing and giving publicity to new ideas, new methods, and fresh facts. In addition to these three phases, there is the discussion by editors and contributors of those general questions which affect the farmer's interest, such as economics, legislation and miscellaneous subjects. Last in order, but not in importance, is the home magazine, which forms an essential part of every complete agricultural journal.

It would be better, sometimes, if the men who know things from actual experience were less backward about coming forward with their contributions to agricultural papers. There is seldom any dearth in the supply of scientific contribution to the sum total of human knowledge on any subject, agricultural or otherwise, but practical men fall sometimes in their obligations to their fellows. While "The Farmer's Advocate" has always been especially favored in this regard, there are many who could assist us further by promptness in the communication of experience and views. Man's supreme aim should be to make this world a little brighter and better for his having passed through it, and he can render that service quite as well from the ranks of agriculture as he can from the most exalted position on earth—probably in many cases better.

TO OUR CLUB-RAISERS.

There are thousands of farmers who do not know what they are losing every year through not being subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Therefore, we want all readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to act as club raisers this year, and send us large lists of NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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HORSES.

U. S. AUTHORITY ON SPLINTS.

Splints are certain bony enlargements which develop on the cannon bone, between the knee or the hock and the fetlock joint. They are found on the inside of the leg, from the knee (near to which they are frequently found) downward to about the lower third of the principal cannon bone. They are of various dimensions, and are readily perceptible both to the eye and to the touch. They vary considerably in size, ranging from that of a large nut, downward to very small proportions. In searching for them, they may be readily detected by the hand if they have attained sufficient development in their usual situation, but must be distinguished from a small bony enlargement which may be felt at the lower third of the cannon bone, which is neither a splint nor a pathological formation of any kind, but merely the buttonlike enlargement at the lower extremity of the small metacarpal or splint bone.

Symptoms.—A splint may become a cause of lameness, though not necessarily in every instance, but it is a lameness possessing features peculiar to itself. The lameness is not always continuous, but at times assumes an intermittent character, and is more marked when the animal is warm than when he is cool. If near the knee-joint, it is very apt to become aggravated when the animal is put to work, and the gait acquires then a peculiar character, arising from the manner in which the limb is carried outward from the knees downward, which is done by a kind of abduction of the lower part of the leg. Other symptoms, however, than the lameness and the presence of the splint, which is its cause, may be looked for in the increase of the temperature of the part, with swelling, and probably pain on pressure. This last symptom is of no little importance, since its presence or absence has, in many cases, formed the determining point in deciding a question of difficult diagnosis.

Cause.—A splint being one of the results of periostitis, and the latter one of the effects of external hurts, it naturally follows that the parts which are most exposed to blows and collisions will be those on which the splint will most commonly be found, and it may not be improper, therefore, to refer to hurts from without as among the common causes of the lesion. But other causes may also be productive of the evil, and among these may be mentioned the overstraining of an immature organism by the imposition of excessive labor upon a young animal at a too early period of his life. The bones which enter into the formation of the cannon are three in number, one large and two small, which, during the youth of the animal, are more or less articulated, with a limited amount of mobility, but which become, in maturity, firmly joined by a rigid union and ossification of their inter-articular surface. If the immature animal is compelled, then, to perform exacting tasks beyond his strength, the inevitable result will follow in the muscular straining and perhaps tearing asunder of the fibres which unite the bones at their points of juncture, and it is difficult to understand how inflammation or periostitis can fail to develop as the natural consequence of such local irritation. If the result were deliberately and intelligently designed, it would hardly be more effectually accomplished.

Treatment.—It is, of course, the consideration of the comparative harmlessness of splints that suggests and justifies the policy of non-interference, except as they become a positive cause of lameness. And a more positive argument for such non-interference consists in the fact that any active and irritating treatment may so excite the parts as to bring about a renewed pathological activity, which may result in a reduplication of the phenomena, with a second edition, if not a second and enlarged volume, of the whole story. For our part, our faith is firm in the impolicy of interference, and this faith is founded on an experience of many years, during which our practice has been that of abstention.

It remains a pertinent query, however, and one which seems to be easily answered, whether a tumor so diminutive in size that it can only be detected by diligent search, and which is neither a disfigurement nor an obstruction to the motion of the limb, need receive any recognition whatever. The mode of the development of their growth; their intimacy, greater or less, with both the large and small cannon bones; the possibility of their extending to the back of these bones under the suspensory ligaments; the dangerous complications which may follow the rough handling of the parts, with also a possibility, and indeed a probability, of their return after removal—these are the considerations which have influenced our judgment in discarding from our practice and our approval the method of removal by the saw or the chisel, as recommended by certain European veterinarians.—[U. S. Department of Agriculture Report: Diseases of the Horse.

THE HORSE TRADE.

The present aspect and outlook for demand and prices of horse stock, while not so bright as a couple of years ago, cannot be regarded as by any means discouraging to breeders or to those likely to have that class of stock for sale in the near future. Old and unsound horses are constantly passing off the scene, and acute ills to which horseflesh is liable annually carry off the usual quota, making room for the young stock coming forward to fill the depleted ranks. On the other hand, the opening up for settlement of new lands in many sections of the Dominion, and the construction of new railways and other public works, will constantly call for fresh supplies of horse power, while there is also a more or less steady home and export demand for horses of various classes, some for army purposes, some for high-class saddle and carriage use, and others for heavy-draft and general purposes. While farmers and others having a fancy for the lighter classes, and being fairly good judges of such types, and acquainted with the requirements of the market for such, may do well to devote their attention to the breeding of that class for first-class specimens of which highly-remunerative prices are generally available, farmers, as a rule, are on safer ground in breeding and raising the heavier classes of work horses, for which there is a more extensive and steady demand, and which may be raised and trained for their work with less expense, and are less likely to be depreciated in

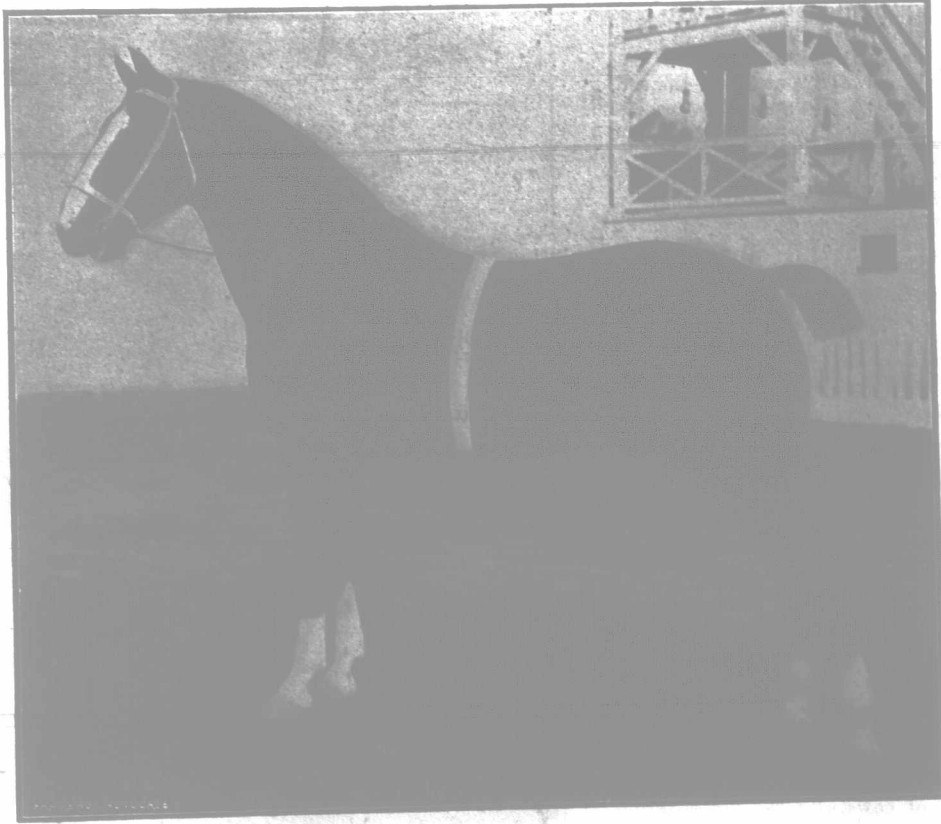
HARM TO THE HOOF BY USE OF OILS.

At a very early period in the domestication of the horse, it was considered by horsemen that the foot and its envelope, the hoof, was the principal region of the horse's body—no foot, no horse. To enable man to make use of his services, it was found necessary that great care and attention should be directed towards this organ of locomotion, with a view to preserving the integrity of the hoof, and keeping the foot free from those diseases incidental to the great amount of travelling and load-carrying imposed upon him. As the horse's usefulness to mankind increased, so, also, did the number of his foot diseases, until now they have become legion. All manner of remedies are sought and used by horsemen, which are supposed to act either as preventives of disease, curative, emollient (to soften and make the horn pliable), or to stimulate the growth of horn in weak feet.

These remedies generally consist of ointments, or animal, vegetable and mineral oils, applied as a dressing to the hoof with a brush or other instrument. These substances are supposed to accomplish certain beneficial results, but, as a matter of scientific fact, they do no good, but often positive harm. The horn composing the horse's hoof is made up of very minute horny tubes lying parallel to each other, and bound together with an agglutinating substance secreted by the membrane which covers the "os pedis" or foot bone. These tubules extend from the head of the hoof down to the ground surface, and constitute the wall of the hoof. The inner surface of the upper edge of the wall is concave, and in this concavity rests the coronary cushion. This concave groove is remarkable for being pierced everywhere by countless minute pin-hole openings, which extend into the substance of the wall for some distance. Each of these small perforations receives one of the "villi" or minute tufts of blood-vessels which project from the face of the membrane covering the coronary cushion, and all the interior of the foot. These small blood-vessels secrete from the blood tiny horn-producing cells, which are deposited into the small holes situated in the concave groove. These horn cells gradually elongate and become tubular, and so take the place of the old matured horn, by pushing it downwards.

The old horn-excessive growth—is either worn off by contact with the ground, or is pared away by the shoer. It must be evident from this that any of the above-mentioned substances applied to the hoof cannot possibly influence the blood supply of the foot, the circulatory apparatus being situated on the inner side of the hoof. The wall has a protective covering—the periople—which is a delicate membrane, and extends from above, downwards, covering the whole outer surface of the wall. In the unutilated hoof, it looks like a fine coat of varnish. Its function is to protect the horn fibres, or tubules from injury, or from the intrusion between the horn fibres of extraneous substances—hoof ointments and oils, for example. When, through prolonged use, any foreign or deleterious matter, whatever it may be, destroys the periople, the external face of the wall has lost its protective covering, disintegration of the wall, to a varying extent, takes place, the hoof becomes brittle, it will shrink, the nails will not hold the shoe firmly in position, the friction from the loosened nails will wear the hoof away, large nail-holes will result. The grease or oils entering these holes from the wall, run down the nails, and actually, in many instances, the foot surface of the shoe is covered with the substance; this further helps to loosen the shoes.

The natural moisture for the horse's hoof is water. In his wild state, this is obtained principally from the dews on the grasses. In domestication, the moisture must be supplied him, in the form of water. His feet should be washed



Brigham Radiant—327—(9142).

Hackney stallion. Bay; foaled 1903. First and grand champion at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and Western Fair, London, 1908. Sire Rosador.

value or usefulness for their work by slight blemishes or partial unsoundness. The heavy-draft class can, also, as a rule, with judicious handling, be put to work at an earlier age than the lighter sorts, and the mares put to breeding younger, and may do a fair share of farm work while carrying or suckling their foals, and be no worse for such usage. There is every probability that the Western Provinces will furnish a large demand for work horses next spring, while saddle horses of desirable type are, and are likely to be, eagerly sought after, the supply of the latter being notably short. Those who have horses for sale will do well to give special attention to their care and fitting for sale during the winter months, as flesh put on a work horse is generally a profitable investment when he is offered for sale, and fitting counts for much in the disposal of a saddle or carriage horse. And as hay and oats are more plentiful, and likely to be less expensive this year than last, the cost of preparing horses for sale should be comparatively less, so that those who have horses for sale, or who are disposed to speculate judiciously in such property, would appear to have a reasonably good prospect for a profitable business.

Meantime, farmers, it would appear, may safely continue to breed and raise a few colts each year, provided they produce good specimens of the classes most in demand, remembering that it costs no more to feed and raise a horse likely to sell for a high price than one less desirable, that will class as common.

and bathed daily in very dry weather; two inches of water in a strong tub, in which he is permitted to stand with his fore feet for an hour or so, will provide all the moisture necessary. If the proper amount of moisture is withheld, trouble will surely follow; but ointments, oils and grease of all kinds are entirely uncalled for, and should never be used.

[Note.—While the above is a very excellent article, and entirely correct in its assertion that water is the natural and proper liquid with which the hoof should be moistened, all veterinarians may not entirely agree with the implication that hoof dressings destroy the periople, disintegrate the walls, and make the hoof brittle. Eminent authorities who deny that hoof ointments and dressings are beneficial, do not think that they do any harm. About all that can be said in their favor is that they improve the appearance of the foot. On the whole, it is better to dispense with all such articles and to stand the horse on an earth floor, if practicable; otherwise, if attention is called for, to apply water in the manner indicated.—Editor.]

LIVE STOCK.

THE EXHIBITION AT VICTORIA, B. C.

They take us back to boyhood days, those fairs at the Coast. Bright fall weather, with short days and crisp evenings; cattle and poultry with their winter coats; fruits, field roots, brown grass and trees all about in the sear and yellow—conditions which the great majority of us associate with fair time. It all seems so appropriate that the exhibition should commemorate the harvest home, the final gathering in of the season's bounties. In other ways the Coast fairs are different. There is less of bustle, of clang, of drive, and that atmosphere of nervous unrest that one feels at the summer exhibitions on the prairie. Instead, there is the leisurely inspection of stock, the careful study of fruits, a total forgetting of machinery, and some dicking and bantering in the sale of live stock.

Perhaps this has come about as the result of age, for this year Victoria held her forty-eighth annual exhibition. Agriculture is not a young sapling of an industry out West, and the Exhibition Board at Victoria can give most of the prairie fair boards a few points of wisdom, and show them something in exhibition management, and in architecture particularly.

Last December fire destroyed practically all the buildings on the grounds, upon which, fortunately, there was considerable insurance.

This made it necessary to build again, and in building the most modern designs of architecture were adopted. The buildings, therefore, provide for certain conveniences that are not found in most structures of their kind. One of the most notable of these is a large arena for horse-show purposes. Fireworks and vaudeville performances before the grand-stand are out of the question in the late fall, so for evening amusement the Victoria fair board put on a horse show, which proved one of the most attractive features of the whole exhibition, and fitted the occasion with perfect harmony.

Speaking of the Victoria Fair generally, it must be considered as representing essentially the two most prominent features of British Columbia agriculture, dairying and fruit-growing. How the B. C. farmer loves to linger among the flowers and fruits, and ponder the wonders of his bunch of cows.

And it is in the displays of dairy cattle and fruits that the visitor to Victoria Fair gets interested, unless he is a confirmed admirer of a horse—then he may take in the horse show in the evenings, and measure up Hackneys and hunters during the afternoons. The day really begins at noon in Victoria—it's no place for "him who hasteth to get riches."

Machinery is scarce at the fair—at least farm machinery—but being a Coast city, one is reconciled to seeing marine engines; pumps, and such devices, at an agricultural exhibition; and as Victoria very seldom experiences freezing temperatures, the stove merchants are much less in evidence than at the great summer carnivals of the prairies.

Only those who are actually engaged in fruit-growing could follow the awards on apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc. Color, the deepness of the indent on the bloom; and, evenness, and many other things that one does not consider when judging fruit gastronomically, seem to be deciding points with the judges. Out of it all we gathered that the Saanich district (and you will have to consult the map just as the rest of us did to know where Saanich is) simply wrapped her arms around all the honor and glory that the large new main building (built by the association, the Provincial Government and the city) contained, and walked off with it to her leafy bower.

As we have remarked, it was chiefly dairy cattle that made the live-stock display, but there were other classes out in numbers large enough to arouse interest, which is saying a good deal, for Victoria is the most "proper" member of our civic family, and never gets even on the remotest verge of things terrestrial, much less agricultural, even though the aristocracy of the equine, bovine, and all the other families whose names end in "ine," should pay a flying visit to her parks.

HORSES.

Whether British Columbia is most like England or Scotland is not a settled question, but, judging by the

overwhelming prevalence of Clydesdales among draft horses, and also taking a look at those hills—mean-while forgetting that languid accent which floats on the conversational wave—one could easily imagine himself in the land of the heather. Clydesdales made the whole show of drafters, and, with the exception of one or two shown by Butler, of Ingersoll, Ont., they are all owned in the Province. S. R. O'Neil, of Vernon, who is the Western partner of the Mercer & O'Neil firm that exhibited at Winnipeg, had forwarded the heavy-draft geldings and mares that did so well at Manitoba's big fair. In pairs and fours, these were invincible, but when it came to the championship for best heavy-draft mare or gelding, pure-bred or grade, G. L. Watson's brood mare, Miss Wallace, from Cashmere Road, took the palm, beating also the mare that won over her in her class, Nellie Carrick. Mr. Geo. Gray, of Newcastle, Ont., judged the heavy horses, and began by placing the Clydesdale stallions thus: Satrap, Dean Swift, Shipmate, which placing was generally approved. For two-year-olds, the Mutch-bred colt, Baron's Craigie, now owned by Capt. Watson, up the Cashmere Road, and winner of second at the Dominion Exhibition this year, was selected. Satrap, however, secured the championship, with Baron's Craigie reserve.

The brood mares were quite a large class, and the placing was quite freely criticised. First was Nellie Carrick; second, Miss Wallace; third, Isis. The first and third are owned by the Pemberton Stock Farm, and the second, a Baron's Pride mare, by Capt. Watson. Yield mares also lined up strong, the order being: first, Lady Cass, owned by Alex. Davis, Ladners; second, Grassmere Jessie, S. R. O'Neil, Vernon; third,

holme Stock Farm Co. and Jos. Tamboline. The former got first and championship on the aged bull, Broadhooks Boy; first for herd, second for young herd, and first for groups; while the other important prizes went to Tamboline.

There was no competition in Herefords for Jas. Bray's herd of twenty-seven head, led by Happy Christmas, but the prize money was well earned, going from Portage la Prairie to the Coast. The cattle also were in the pink of condition, and were under the care of the junior member of the firm, Fred Bray.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Holsteins were given the place of honor in the catalogue, although the least numerous of the dairy breeds. The strongest exhibit was that of H. Bonsall, of Chemainus. He won first for aged, senior and junior calves; first and second for cows; first for three-year-olds; second for senior yearling; second for herd; first for young herd; first and second for the get of bull; first for pair of calves, and female championship. The champion bull was John Drew, bred by Clemons, of Ontario, and the prize money was well earned, going from Portage la Prairie to the Coast. The cattle also were in the pink of condition, and were under the care of the junior member of the firm, Fred Bray.

Ayrshires were well represented by the herds of A. C. Wells & Son, of Sardis, and Jas. Thompson, of Chilliwack. Wells got first and champion on their aged bull, Rob Roy, bred by Stewart, of Menie, Ont., and brought out this summer. With their other bulls they got second on two-year-olds, first on yearlings, second on senior calves, and first on junior calves; Thompson

filling the other places. On females, Wells & Son took first and third on cows, first and second on two-year-olds, first and second on junior yearlings, first and third on herd, second on young herd, second on get of bull, and second on pair of calves. Among the females, Thompson was a hot competitor, winning the young herd and get of bull. The champion cow was Bessie of Dentonia, bred by Massey, Toronto, and champion at the Dominion three years ago.

The Jerseys were shown by Bishop & Clarke, of Victoria; Mrs. K. Bradley-Dyne, Saturna Island; A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender Island; G. T. Corfield, Quick Bros., Saanich, and several local exhibitors.

A herd of Red Polls was shown by J. T. Maynard, of Cheam.

SHEEP.

Practically all breeds of sheep were on exhibition, some of not very pronounced merit, but the Southdowns shown by D. Evans & Sons, Somenos, and A.

T. Watt, Victoria, were a highly creditable lot; as were also the Shropshires shown by G. H. Hadwin, of Duncan. Leicesters were shown chiefly by Wm. Bamford, Chilliwack, and Lincolns by A. C. Wells & Son. John Richardson, of Port Guichen, had classes filled of several breeds. Jos. Thompson, of Chilliwack, made quite a strong display of Suffolks, and J. T. Maynard had out several pens of Dorsets.

SWINE.

Of the breeds of swine, the Tamworths and Essex were the most numerous—Wm. Bamford, Chilliwack, showing the former, and J. T. Maynard the latter. Bamford also showed Poland-Chinas; while G. E. Knight had a large display of Chester Whites out. Jos. Thompson and H. Webb made the Yorkshire display.

In the animal economy feed is not only nutriment but fuel, and the fuel demand must be satisfied ere anything can be appropriated to produce increase of weight or flow of milk. Some feeds have a higher fuel value than others. Autumn grass is considered to have a relatively low fuel and nourishing value. As the cold nights come on it should be supplemented by meals, or some nutritious fodder. A little exposure to cold in the autumn will do ordinary stock no harm, so long as it is kept dry and well fed. It will induce the growth of heavy coats of hair and acclimate the system to winter conditions.

George of the Scales (imp.) (13945).

Clydesdale stallion. Bay; foaled May, 1906. Imported by T. J. Berry, Hensall. Owned by William Molson, Kingsmill, Ont. Sire King Thomas (imp.) (12625).

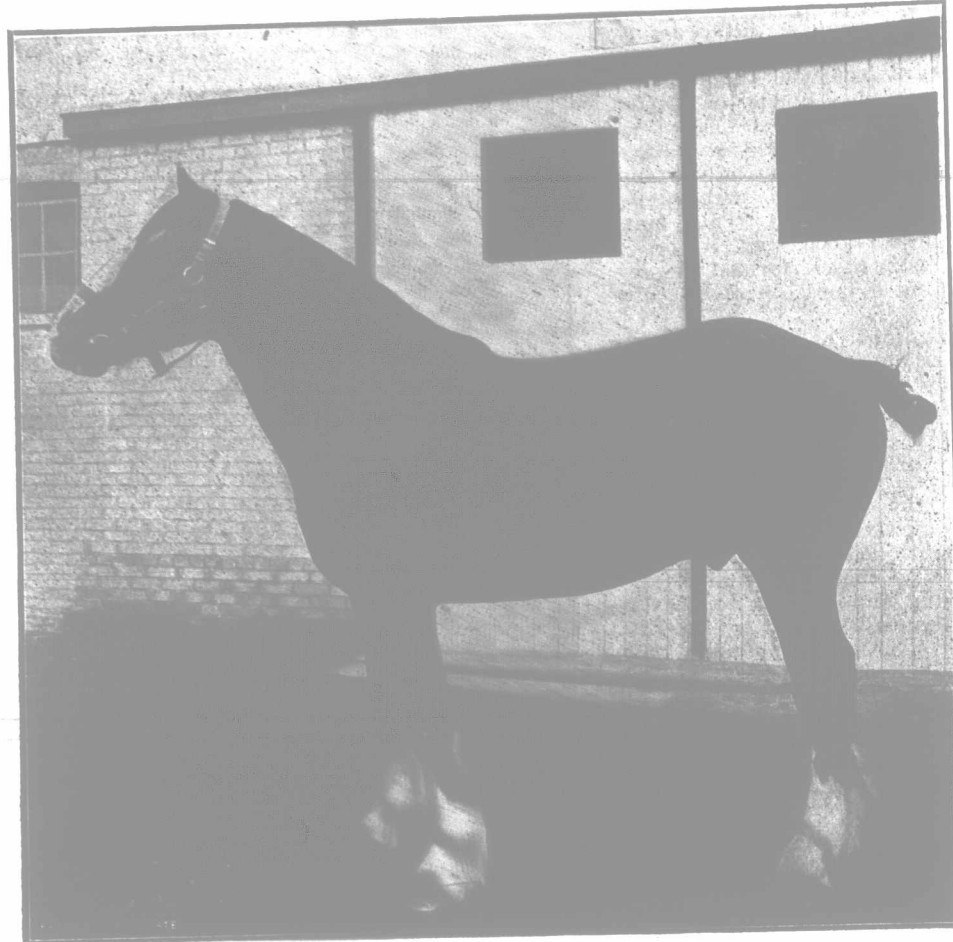
Baron's Black Bess, a Baron's Gem, three years old, owned by Jno. Hirsch, Duncans. This filly also won in the three-year-old class, while the female championship went to Nellie Carrick.

The Hackney is a popular horse at the Coast, and the aged-stallion class was strong. Most of the horses are known to followers of Canadian shows. Scanton Electricity, which got first, and was shown by W. E. Butler, was bred in Illinois, won first at Chicago, and at some of the Eastern shows. Limestone Performer, owned by Capt. Watson (third at Calgary), was second. Diamond City, owned by C. Mosses (winner of second at the Vancouver Spring Show), was third. Gold Galore, owned by Geo. Sangster (fourth at London, Eng., in a class of 42, and sired a gelding that sold for \$1,000 at auction), was fourth. With many he was the favorite, for his nicely-balanced action and style, but he is older than the others, and not in as fine bloom, but should be a great stock horse. A mare named Madcap, owned at Vancouver, was first in brood mares, and G. H. Hadwin's Lady Jubilee was second.

Standard-breds were quite numerous, and some of them were of excellent quality. Wilkinson Bros., of Chilliwack, made the largest showing, but the champion was Oliver J.

CATTLE.

Shorthorn cattle are losing ground at the Coast. Formerly there were four herds that competed regularly, but this year there were only two, and these were quite ordinary in quality. They were shown by Inver-



FATTEN YOUR OWN STOCK.

Lest there may be readers who infer that in opposing any move looking toward the development of an export trade in store cattle, we are playing into the hands of Canadian feeders, as against the interests of breeders, we wish to state as emphatically as words can make it that the true policy for the Canadian farmer is to fatten on his own farm the cattle he raises, not to sell them to be finished by anyone else, either at home or abroad. The raising of lean cattle, to be sold at a low price for somebody else to fatten, is almost always a poor business. Generally speaking, and leaving out just now the element of speculation, the profitable part of cattle-feeding is the finishing end, for two reasons.

In the first place, fattening cattle return to the soil, in the form of manure, a large part of the elements of soil fertility in the feed consumed. Lean, growing cattle, on the other hand, appropriate a large share of these elements for the growth of bone and muscle, to be subsequently walked off the farm. The manure from fattening stock is much more valuable than that from growing animals, even when the same feed is given to both, although, as a general thing, the concentrated nature of the feed used for fattening goes to make the manure all the richer. Scarcely any farmer makes due allowance for this important fact.

The second reason for finishing cattle on the farm on which they are raised is that, considering the difference in value between fat and lean cattle, more money is received per dollar's worth of feed devoted to finishing than for a dollar's worth devoted to growing the frame. This fact is not fully appreciated, either, for few farmers realize how much feed it requires to grow a two-year-old steer. Because much of it is pasture and other coarse products, they underestimate its value, forgetting that much of this roughage could be utilized for other purposes. Hence, they keep their farms growing coarse products, to be marketed at a low price in the form of lean cattle, instead of enhancing their value by turning off a more highly-finished product.

The finishing end is the one really profitable phase of beef-production, as it is commonly carried on. Eliminate this, and the business is a mighty poor one, indeed. There is just one sound reason why a beef-cattle man should raise his own cattle. It is about the only way to insure a supply of good feeders, without a lot of time and expense in scouring the country. Indeed, down in the corn-belt States they say it has come to a point where the feeder who depends on buying somebody else's cattle has rather a poor show, and the Chicago market reviewer of an American exchange recently published a remark that the best and most profitable loads of cattle coming into that center now were almost invariably bred, raised and fattened on the same farm. This is sound policy which we commend to Canadian farmers. If a man goes to the trouble and expense of breeding and raising good cattle, by all means let him finish them himself.

We are sometimes told that there are a good many farmers who have not suitable stables or feed for finishing their own cattle. This is almost pure nonsense. A stable that is fit to house growing cattle is fit to accommodate feeders. Fattening cattle do not require very warm stables, especially if kept loose in box stalls or pens. In fact, they are better in stables that are not too close.

As for feed, the common farm fodders and grains are all that any steer needs. Corn silage, or corn fodder and roots, with clover or alfalfa hay, and a little straw for a change, a little bran and oil, or cottonseed meal, with some corn, barley, frosted wheat, oats or peas, will make any steer fat, and a heavy grain allowance is not needed, either. If a farmer has not sufficient heavy feed to fatten his own cattle, he can buy and feed some concentrated meals, with more profit than can the speculative feeder, providing he has the necessary skill; and this, it must be admitted, is the one snag. Some men are such poor herdsmen that they cannot fatten beasts well. However, there is this about it, if one feeds moderately, it requires no more skill—rather less—to finish a steer to a reasonable point of fatness than to raise a thrifty calf up to the feeding stage; and be this point well considered, that, if a calf is raised as it should be, kept thrifty and growing, as it ought, it will be nearly ready for the butcher at any time, and will not require a prolonged feeding period to fit it for the shambles.

If one cannot finish successfully for the export market, let him turn his attention to raising and feeding handy-weight butcher's cattle. In any case, let him fatten his own stock. To sell lean cattle is like skimming milk, selling the cream at milk prices, and keeping what is left. It is poor business. Let each man aim to fatten his own stock.

IRELAND'S INTEREST IN THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

Following the very striking editorial, "The Embargo is Britain's Affair," in "The Farmer's Advocate" of August 27th, which, by the way, has attracted a good deal of attention on this side, perhaps a few words regarding Ireland's concern in the restrictions at present existing on the importation of foreign store cattle may be of interest. Few questions have, of late years, so deeply agitated the minds of our agricultural economists, and it is not difficult to understand why, for it is a many-sided problem. Upon it a number of articles might be written dealing with practically every phase of our farming system.

Among the great body of Irishmen, determined opposition has been shown towards attempts to have the embargo removed, and the strenuously-urged objections have been founded mainly upon two contentions, viz: (1) That the ruination of the Irish store trade would inevitably accompany the opening of the British ports to foreign stockers; and (2) that the risk of introducing some destructive disease into the kingdom would expose our valuable nurseries of breeding stock—which at present supply customers in all parts of the globe—to the possibility of a dread visitation of foot-and-mouth disease, or other equally terrible scourge that would entail untold upset and occasion incalculable monetary loss and damage to prestige. In this contention, breed societies and individual breeders all share. Within the region of practical politics, the latter reason is the vital one, and it undoubtedly has been the unmovable rock upon which the persistent efforts of the embargo agitators have so far perished; for, living, as we do, under a free-trade Government, it is perhaps too much to expect that any considerations of the security or otherwise of a home industry—no matter how

provide much profit in the finished beast; but there are other considerations besides this. A time may come when the great body of our farmers will, by a system of intensive practice, approach more closely to the ideal embodied in the above suggestion; but that time is not just clamoring for admission. When the full blessings and potentialities of ownership come to be enjoyed and realized; when the tenant purchaser has discharged his financial obligations to the State, and become the unfettered proprietor of his holding; when the spread of education affords a more enlightened and thorough grasp of the commercial aspect of his calling, and of the modifications or expansions which his practices might profitably undergo—then we may see the change; but just at present, weighing one thing against another, there is some foundation for the Irish store-seller's contention that circumstances have not encouraged him to do other than he has been doing in the disposal of his calves, viz., to move along the lines of least resistance. It would, therefore, seem that the general body of Irish farmers are not ready to adapt themselves straight away to an altered system: certainly, not without prejudice to their dairying business.

Dealing with this subject, I should like to mention just a few outstanding considerations that cannot be overlooked, though, of course, they vary in their application to the different kinds and sizes of farms in the country. First of all, it is well to bear in mind that Ireland is not, by any means, a big place, and Canadians, who are accustomed to almost boundless prairies, and huge, unoccupied stretches of fertile country, may find it of interest, in contemplating Ireland, to learn that, while, roughly, we have 533,000 holdings in our island, yet of these over 432,000 comprise less than 30 acres, while of these, again, nearly 300,000 are under 15 acres. Not much room, is there, for extensive cattle ranches? Nor have we any free farms or light taxes in Ireland.

It may be said that the smaller the holding the more intensive should be the system adopted, but that is not proving that the conditions under which the farmer works render the production of finished beef exactly the most profitable end for him to aim at. To satisfactorily build up that kind of business, special skill and equipments are required, and it is to be feared that in very many cases these do not exist throughout Ireland. Of course the turning out of badly-finished beef does not entail much trouble, but neither does it bring in much money, as it never sells up to its true value.

Again, the smaller farmer is never a man of great capital, and he cannot always afford to wait until an animal arrives at a beef age. He can get a good price for his calf up to a year old—better in proportion than for older stock—and so he passes him on to some other grazier who keeps the animal for a year or so longer and then disposes of it at an auction or fair to the finishers, of whom a large proportion are Scotch and English feeders. Others, again, rear the animals they breed, and keep them till they are two or two and a half years old before parting with them. Some argue that the store-seller loses in the end and impoverishes the land into the bargain, but then he wants the money, and, besides, the land was not his, and if by any means improvement was brought about—well, that is a matter of the past and need not be revived.

Ireland is, pre-eminently, a dairy country, and as such should be much further developed than it is. The creameries afford facilities for the easy disposal of the butter-fat produced whenever it is not turned into butter at the farmer's house, and the separated or skim milk comes in handy for the feeding of pigs. Dairying, however, cannot be dissociated from an annual crop of calves, and, as already hinted, the small farmer, so long as remunerative prices induce him to do so, will dispose of these when young. Both dairying and pig-rearing are capable of considerable extension, and both represent profitable sources of revenue.

Closely bound up with all our agricultural problems is the question of tillage, and it is the great complaint of our reformers that farmers are not putting more and more of their land under



Pleasant Valley Jilt =79903=.

Shorthorn heifer. Calved October, 1906. First in senior yearling class and junior and grand champion female, Canadian National Exhibition, 1908. Bred and owned by Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont. Sire Old Lancaster (imp.) =50069=.

important nationally—would weigh very much with the present Parliament if it were the only factor in the case.

However, free trade or no free trade, the question of the store trade is one of very special importance to the Irish farmer; indeed, in the opinion of some, he holds it too dear to his heart, altogether. Official figures would indicate, in 1907, for instance, while fat cattle to the number of 292,000 were sent from Ireland to Great Britain, the number of stores exported during the same period reached a total of no less than 492,700-odd. It will be observed, therefore, that store-selling does not altogether monopolize the system of marketing beef cattle in Ireland, but that, by a long way, it is the method most generally adopted. The suggestion has lately been made to me from a high authority on agricultural matters in Canada, that Ireland would be the gainer by relinquishing its store trade, and endeavoring, in its place, to finish off all the beef cattle produced in the country, giving, at the same time, main attention to dairying, pig-rearing, etc. This opinion is shared by many on this side of the Atlantic, who go so far as to point out that, as the export trade impoverishes the land, and is, therefore, uneconomic, the removal of the embargo, if it resulted in compelling farmers to cut out the store business from their system, would prove a blessing in disguise, and that, with a supply of cheaper stores available from abroad, they would be able to do something in the way of fattening with a prospect of making some tangible profit. Certainly, the great cry now by those who do fatten is that the raw material is too dear to

crops, and so increasing the production of feeding stuff for their animals. Well, success to all such exhortations; no one would like to see more tillage carried on than the writer, but as I reflect upon things as they are—and principally upon the great variability of our climate (and dear knows the present and past season have given us fair, up-to-date samples of the mischievous pranks which our atmosphere can play), I do not feel at all inclined to too harshly upbraid the Irish farmer for displaying a hesitancy in breaking up his land. Even if the climate were more reliable and more favorable than it is for the growth of grain, roots and green crops, there is that other tremendous obstacle to face—the great difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of skilled labor. Regarding this, however, it must be admitted that there are two sides to consider, and economic laws teach us that if the demand existed the supply would be forthcoming. Add, however, some allowance for the partial absence of enterprise and self-reliance which generations of a depressing and discouraging system of land tenure have inbred in many of our farmers, and one must come to the conclusion that even in these better days, there are real hindrances to the spread of tillage. Combined with this fact, Ireland is admirably endowed with grass of the best kind; some of our pastures, indeed, could, under no system of tillage, prove so remunerative; indeed, in the County Meath, there are pastures which alone are sufficient to fatten stock.

I need not dwell further, I have tried to show the part which stores play in the Irish farmer's practice, and the conditions that have contributed to their occupying so prominent a place. The obvious conclusion is that the embargo is a great safeguard of the industry, and that so long as there are no outsider suppliers the demand for Irish stores will continue to justify their sale as such.

EMERALD ISLE.

LIABILITY FOR CONDEMNED HOGS.

A lawsuit of very general interest to farmers was tried in London, Ont., recently, in the Ninth Division Court, before Judge Edward Elliott. We quote the statement of case and decision, as reported in the Free Press:

"It appeared that the defendant, Smith, bought three hogs from a farmer named Morris. These hogs he immediately resold to the Canadian Packing Company. The hogs were about six months old, and, to all appearances, and so far as anyone knew, perfectly healthy, but, on being slaughtered at the Packing Company, certain glands showed traces of tuberculosis, and the animals were condemned by the Government inspector. The Company then demanded back their cheque which they had given to Mr. Smith for the price, \$31.80, which Mr. Smith refused. The Company thereupon telephoned the bank to stop payment. Mr. Smith, however, presented the cheque in due course, and the teller, forgetting that payment had been stopped, paid the cheque. The Company then declined to allow this payment out of their bank account, and the teller was forced to put up the money. He thereupon sued both Smith and the Packing Company for return of the money. Judgment has now been rendered directing the Packing Company to return the money to the teller, it appearing that the defect in the animals was entirely latent and unknown to the defendant, Smith.

"The law appears to be that a person selling diseased animals innocently, not knowing them to be diseased, is not only not obliged to refund the price to the purchaser, but if the price be not paid he can compel payment. Where, however, the retailer sells foodstuffs to the consumer, the case is different, there being an implied warranty that the goods are fit for food."

THE FARM.

LASTING EFFECTS OF MANURE.

Years ago, the hired man on a certain Middlesex Co. (Ont.) farm was sent out with the first few loads of manure to be applied on a specially hard field. He applied it on the one side of the field a good deal more liberally than could be continued and have the whole field covered, so that an immediate and considerable reduction in the amount applied had to take place. As was to be expected, the corn crop on the field the following season was much heavier on the strip receiving the extra quantity of manure, but for many years after the crops on the strip in question were also distinctly superior to those on the rest of the field. While this result would not, by most farmers, be looked for, it is in keeping with experiments conducted at Rothamstead, England. Results there showed that the effect of the manure was perceptible in the yield for at least twenty years after the last application. The full value of manure is not returned in the first crop. Careful observation will note a residual effect apparent for many years.

EXPERIMENTS IN CROP ROTATION.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota have for ten years been conducting a series of experiments on rotation of crops. An elaborate arrangement of plots, with a corresponding variety of rotations, was decided on and followed out. The results are given in a bulletin, No. 109, well illustrated with photographic reproductions. We quote as follows:

THREE CLASSES OF CROPS.

To simplify the planning of rotations, field crops are divided into three general classes, according to the effect on the physical condition and available plant food of the soil. These three classes of crops are grain crops, grass crops, and cultivated crops.

Under grain crops are placed such crops as wheat, barley, oats, millet, etc. These crops grow but one season, are usually sown in the spring, and are harvested without intermediate cultivation. They do not develop heavy root systems, consequently leave but little crop residue to keep up the supply of humus in the soil. During the years when grains are grown, weeds increase, and the productivity of the soil decreases.

Grass crops include such crops as clover (though it is not a true grass), timothy, bromus, etc. These crops grow two or more years from one seeding, consequently develop quite extensive root systems. When plowed up, the roots add materially to the supply of vegetable matter in the soil, and, in decaying, leave open spaces between the soil particles, which allow the entrance of air. These crops may be termed soil-building crops.

The cultivated crops are those planted so as to allow intertillage during their growth. In this class are found corn, potatoes and root crops such as mangels and sugar beets. The cultivation of these crops destroys weeds, loosens the surface of the soil, conserves moisture by the formation of a surface mulch, and allows the entrance of air, thus making conditions favorable for the decomposition of vegetable matter.

It may be seen that a far better condition of soil is maintained by a good rotation of crops than by continuous cropping to corn or grain. The grass crops maintain the supply of humus, and the cultivated crops retain moisture, destroy weeds, and help to aerate the soil.

Instead of being a complex matter difficult to understand and impractical to follow, a systematic rotation of crops is one of the simplest and most easily carried out of any of the suggested improvements in methods of farming.

The essentials of a good rotation are that the net yields in money value per acre be maintained or increased; that vegetable matter be kept in the soil, and that the land be kept in good physical condition and reasonably free from weeds. Grass crops must be grown or barnyard manure applied, or both, to keep up the supply of vegetable matter. A cultivated crop occasionally and good tillage are necessary to kill out weeds and help put the soil in good tilth. These things are naturally brought about by alternating the three classes of crops—that is, one or more grass or clover crops should appear on each field every four to eight years. Corn or other cultivated crops and manure should appear one or more years in the same period, and the remainder of the time grain may be grown.

This treatment cannot fail to keep the soil in much better condition than can be done by growing any one crop continuously, and it may be brought about by a very little planning, and without very seriously changing the acreage devoted to each crop.

When a plan of rotation is adopted, the view of the farmer is changed. Instead of thinking only of the one crop he is seeding, he is looking ahead and planning to have that field prepared for crops one, two or even ten years ahead. By knowing what will be sown on a field for several years in advance, labor may be saved, the yield increased, and arrangements made for making the best use of the crops grown.

It was found that, where any one crop was grown continuously, the yield steadily decreased. A five-year rotation that was tried and is recommended, begins with spring wheat seeded to clover and timothy, then meadow, meadow, oats and corn. For Canadian conditions, the rotation would be improved by having the corn come after sod. Indeed, it would be further improved by reducing it to a three-year or four-year one of grain seeded to clover, then one or two years in clover and grass, followed by corn, then grain again seeded down.

The different rotations found profitable were all modifications of this. They varied in time from four to eight years. We give below short extracts from results of experiments.

In these investigations much attention has been

given to the physical condition of the soil, as modified by the rotation of crops. Briefly stated, it has been found, on the plots where the rotations were followed, that the soils, when wet, are somewhat darker in color than where grain or root crops were grown continuously.

* * *

Cultivation cannot take the place of manures, neither can manures take the place of cultivation. Both are important in crop production. It is undoubtedly the sum of all these factors, physical, chemical and bacteriological, that enables larger yields of crops to be secured from the rotated plots.

The use of the farm manure at the rate of eight tons once in five years, and the production of two clover and timothy crops have been sufficient to maintain the humus and organic compounds of the soil. The rotation fully maintained both the nitrogen and humus content of the soil.

Systems of rotation in which clover (and other legumes) forms an essential part, and in which farm manures are used, should be practiced to prevent depletion of the nitrogen and humus of soils, because the humus takes such an important part, chemically, physically, and bacteriologically, in maintaining the fertility.

HARVESTING ROOTS.

As the season for harvesting roots is at hand, discussion as to the best methods of prosecuting the work, with a view to economy of time and labor, and the safe keeping of the crop, is now in order. Mangels and sugar beets, being more subject to injury from frost than turnips, are generally harvested about the middle of October, while turnips, which will endure considerable freezing and thawing without injury to their keeping or feeding qualities, may generally be safely left in the ground till the last of this month or the first week in November. A good deal depends upon the prevailing local climatic conditions. The common practice in taking up mangels and the larger varieties of sugar beets, which grow well up out of the ground, is to pull them by hand, twisting the tops off and throwing two or four rows together for convenience in loading, where, if there is no danger of frost, they are the better for lying for a day to dry. If there are indications of frost, they should either be housed or covered at night, as three or four degrees of frost will injure them. Some growers of mangels and sugar beets save labor and do fairly good work by cutting the tops off with a sharp hoe, and pulling the roots up with an implement called a dung hook, used for unloading manure from a wagon, putting two or four rows together.

The laborious task of pulling turnips by hand and topping them with a knife, which was once the common practice, has been generally abandoned, and the custom of topping with a hoe and turning the roots out with a sharp-sharred plow, with the mouldboard removed, has been adopted. By striking the tops of two rows together, the roots can be plainly seen, and, if turned inward on the row of tops, are clearly visible for picking up to be thrown into a wagon. With three men loading, the wagon straddling one row, one man on each side and one behind, loading is rapidly performed; but if only one or two hands are available, one row at a time may be as convenient. If the plow is well managed, most of the taproots will be cut off, but it is well, where soil clings to the roots, to rap two together to knock off the dirt before throwing them into the wagon. A slatted chute should be provided on which to shovel the turnips, to screen the dirt out from them as they roll into the cellar. It is well, also, when the cellar is full, to pick back the turnips from the place they fell into, and remove any earth which may have accumulated there, as, otherwise, they will almost certainly heat and rot for lack of ventilation. Doors and windows of the cellar or root house should be left open for ventilation whenever severe freezing is not to be feared.

Where cellar room is insufficient for storing turnips, roots may be safely pitted. Mark out a pit five or six feet wide; plow and shovel out to sides the depth of the furrow; build roots up to a point four or five feet high. Cover with straw to the depth of eight or ten inches, then with earth to about the same depth. For ventilation, set three-inch drain tiles on top, with one end resting on the roots, 10 or 12 feet apart, or leave an opening to the straw along the ridge, to be covered with boards to carry off rain, and place two-inch tiles near the bottom to cause a draft. Fill the tiles with straw before severe freezing. There are other methods of managing the harvesting of these crops, and readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" are invited to contribute for publication their modes of doing the work, if considered better than those above indicated.

MISTAKE OF CLOSE FALL PASTURING.

On many farms pastures are overstocked all summer long. Stock are necessary for the conserving of soil fertility, but when pastures are eaten bare by the end of July, as in too many cases they are, and for the rest of the season grass is kept nipped down to the roots, and flesh and milk fail steadily, that is having too much of a good thing.

But many who have roughage enough in the fields until the first of October make a similar mistake by pasturing too late in the fall. During October there is usually very little growth of grass. Stock generally thrive well, but they are cleaning up what is left of the growth of previous months. By the end of the month there is little left. But for one reason or another, because work presses, and there is little time, and less inclination, to begin winter chores so early, or to save feed, or from simple lack of thought, the housing and morning and evening feeding of stock are delayed. Meanwhile, the animals roam the fields, poaching the newly-seeded fields, if wet weather prevails, appetite impelling them to bite still shorter the few remaining blades of grass, and almost dig for their living. Now and again there is a snowstorm, which quickens appetite, without adding to the comfort. The condition of things by the end of November, or, as in too many cases, well on into December, is, unhappily, too well known—pasture and meadow fields bare, and the flesh necessary to thrift and growth of the stock wasted, its absence being hidden, to some extent, as cattle-buyers well know, by extra growth of hair.

Such a course works loss in two directions. The vigor of a grass field for the following season is ordinarily in direct proportion to the amount of roughage left on it in the fall. If a field is to be plowed up in the spring, close pasturing does no special harm, except to reduce the amount of vegetable matter to be turned under; but, except in such a case, it is a great mistake. It is penny wise and pound foolish. It is saving feed now, at the expense of a much greater amount in grass-growth later. This is especially true of fields newly seeded. The little bit of forage such fields afford is taken at the expense of a third or more of the following hay crop. In an article on this subject, some years ago, the writer said it was like taking off a barn door to stop a knot-hole.

But even if no account be taken of the effect on grass fields, late pasturing of stock on short grass is mistaken policy, because it is much cheaper to keep an animal in thrifty condition than to restore the flesh and vigor once they are lost. Our best stock and dairy men understand this, but it is a lesson that the average farmer is slow to learn. We are not removed far enough from the days of the pioneers and the forests, when cows marched regularly to the woods with their masters, and kept fat and sleek on the twigs of the trees that were felled. Browse, they called it. And it is hard for us to get over the idea that stock should get the most of their living by browsing or grazing. Conditions are changing faster than we are. We are slow to learn that forage is scarcer than of yore, in proportion to the number of animals kept, and that we should either keep less stock per acre of arable land, or do more stable feeding.

THE DAIRY

PASTEURIZED WHEY VS. WHEY BUTTER.

Some important correspondence appears in the Dairy Department of this issue. Experience with the manufacture of whey butter in Prince Edward Co., Ont., by a company which collects the "cream" separated from the whey in a number of factories, and manufactures it at a central whey-butter plant, is related by a member of our editorial staff, who has been investigating the matter at first hand. So far, it seems, the arrangement made by the whey-butter company with the various factories has increased the cash returns of the patrons by a respectable margin, though whether this extra return much more than compensates for the decreased feeding value of the whey remains to be seen. On this point, the letters from subscribers who have had experience with pasteurized whey throw some light. They all agree that, while ordinarily the unskimmed whey, as returned to the patron, contains but little fat, that little being rather a nuisance in the cans, when the whey is pasteurized the fat is held in suspension in the whey, and nearly its full feeding value realized. The inference is that it may not unlikely pay the average factory to leave whey butter alone, and pasteurize the whey, thereby increasing its feeding value by an amount nearly or quite equal to the net proceeds of whey butter. However, if whey but-

ter is to be made, let it be in a centralized plant, where adequate facilities and expert buttermaking skill may be secured.

WHEY - BUTTER MAKING.

The manufacture of whey butter, on an extended scale, is on trial this season in Prince Edward County, Ont. The loss of butter-fat in the process of cheesemaking, as evidenced by besmeared milk cans and thickly-coated whey tanks, has been deplored, both in Canada and the United States, by those with whom it is a matter of concern that the profits of the industry on the one hand should be maintained at as high a point as possible; and on the other, that the rich quality of the cheese should not suffer through the diminution of its fat content. In cheesemaking a varying percentage of fat comes out into the whey when the curd is cut. With Canadian makers the aim has wisely been to keep this loss down to a minimum. Though it may enrich the whey, the patron naturally looks upon butter-fat as a costly constituent of hog feed, and considers it more valuable in the cheese.

To utilize the unavoidable loss of fat in the whey in cheesemaking, the manufacture of "whey butter" has been attempted with uncertain profit at intervals for many years, and the prospect of working this out commercially seems to have appealed to a Mr. Griffith, of Ogdensburg, N. Y. State, where two factories have been in successful operation for a couple of years, one of them having the patronage of 25 cheese factories. The idea was brought to the attention of some business men at Morrisburg, Ont., who, with a couple of Americans, formed what is known as the St. Lawrence Dairy Produce Co., with Mr. Allison, of Morrisburg, as Pres-

Where makers have not had experience, the chief difficulty at the factories has been in managing the separators. In the case of a large factory like that at Cherry Valley, owned by Mr. W. S. Blakely (whose cheese, by the way, was successful in securing the silver cup at the last county show), two separators were installed, and more engine and boiler capacity provided—a new 30 h-p. being in use. Where one separator alone is used, 18 to 20 h-p. is sufficient. About 60 lbs. of steam is reported as requisite to run the turbine separators properly. From the cheese vats the whey runs by gravity into the galvanized-iron tanks, and is elevated by steam ejector (and heated to about 125 degrees) into the smaller tank that feeds the separators, through which the whey may be run at the rate of 5,000 or 6,000 lbs. per hour each, a can between the two receiving the cream, which tests some 60 per cent. fat, and resembles ordinary whole-milk cream, though more oily in appearance, and yields about two pounds of butter to the 1,000 lbs. of whey.

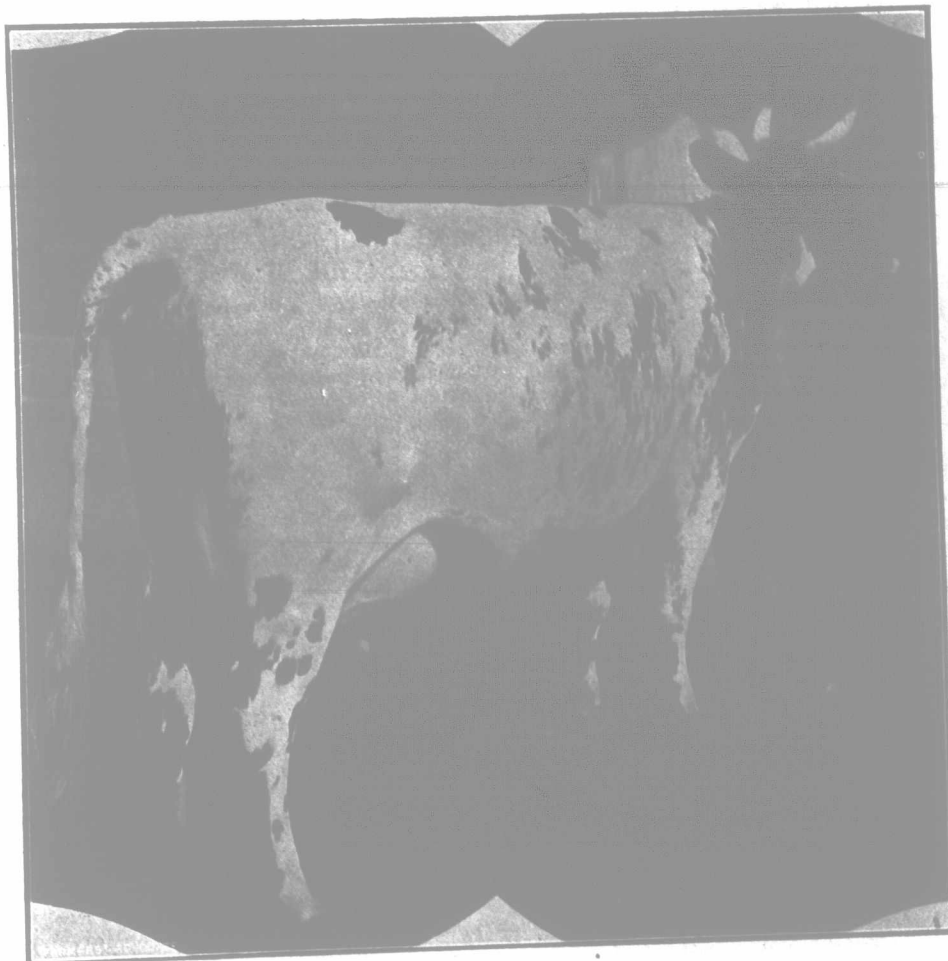
In United States factories, where, perhaps, less care is taken to incorporate the fat in the cheese, the yield of butter is said to run from three to six pounds for the 1,000 lbs. of whey. The whey, when relieved of its fat, passes at once into the usual tank, for distribution next morning to the patrons. The cream is hauled into Picton by boat, stage and one wagon, which makes a 25-mile circuit of five factories on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, the butter being churned on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The cream, ripened with pure culture, is handled and the butter made and packed just as in a regular creamery, and salted one ounce to the pound, about one half being packed in prints and the rest in standard 56-lb. butter boxes. The output has varied from about 1,500 lbs. to over 2,000 lbs. per week. The cream as it arrives at the factory is weighed and sampled for Babcock test.

Throughout the season the butter has sold at from 22 cents to 25 cents per pound, which may be taken as indicative of its marketable quality. Earlier in the season most of it went to Montreal, but latterly local demand has been absorbing the product.

Where colored cheese is made, the tint of whey butter will, under certain conditions, be rather deeper than that of ordinary creamery.

According to the agreement under which the enterprise is being carried on, the St. Lawrence Produce Co. furnish the entire equipment, except cheese-factory power, and the net proceeds are divided in equal shares between the company, the cheesemakers and the patrons. What is deducted is the cost of wrapping paper, packages, express charges, and one-quarter of a cent per pound to the company for selling. The butter lately has been netting 21½ cents per pound, of which 7½ cents per pound went to the patrons. The Cherry Valley factory share in August for whey butter was \$176, one-half of which went to the patrons, being included in the monthly checks, and the other half to compensate the maker. The season will end on November 1st, after which complete statements to the various factories will be issued for the information of patrons and makers, showing the initial outcome of the effort to convert into a profitable dairy product the butter-fat which in the past has been generally regarded as largely lost; although it is worth noting in this connection that where the whey is pasteurized the fat contained is of considerable value in enhancing the feeding quality of the whey. The enterprise has required effort and the investment of considerable capital to inaugurate in the manner described. One of the factories equipped with a buttermaking plant, in the Brockville district, is said to have made a large sum last year from its whey-butter output, securing a yield of 2½ lbs. of butter from 1,000 lbs. of whey.

While the above facts are instructive and timely, their publication must not be construed as signifying that "The Farmer's Advocate" is advising the manufacture of whey butter. There is a good deal to be said on the other side of the question. Possibility of



Dalribble Grace 2nd (imp.).

Ayrshire cow, five years old. First and champion, Western Fair, London, 1908. Imported and owned by R. Hunter & Son, Maxville, Ontario.

dent, and Mr. Ashton as Secretary. After looking over the prospective fields in Eastern Ontario, Prince Edward County, containing some two dozen cheese factories, the products of which have given Bay of Quinte dairying a deservedly high reputation, was selected to initiate the new enterprise, and premises were leased in Picton, the county seat, as a temporary factory. A three-year contract was entered into with eleven factories for their whey cream, and if all goes well, a more central site will be secured in the town, and a commodious building for the industry is to be erected.

To begin with, the Dairy Produce Company have in their factory a complete buttermaking outfit, such as ripening vats, churns, workers, cold storage, etc., and they fit up the cheese factories with steam turbine separators; special galvanized iron whey vats, into which the sweet whey is run as it is drawn off the curd; the necessary piping, and wooden-jacketed cans for holding the cream and conveying it to the butter factories in town, which is in charge of Windham Andrews, an experienced maker, who, though a total stranger, is to be congratulated upon the way in which he has met the difficulties incident to the enterprise, which was started on the 10th of May last. Single-handed he has run the factory in Picton, besides going out frequently to lend assistance in connection with the management of the separators at the cheese factories.

injury to the export butter trade, as well as the decrease in feeding value of the whey, by abstraction of the normal residue of butter-fat, are points to be considered. Experiments with whey-butter making, under factory conditions, are being conducted this season under direction of the Ontario Department of Agriculture; while at the Ontario Agricultural College Prof. Dean has been doing work in the same line. Factories contemplating whey-butter making will do well to await the summary and publication of these results before embarking in the enterprise.

AN IMPORTANT STEP IN ADVANCE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
In answer to yours, with regard to pasteurizing whey at factory, our factory is run by the Elma Cheese Manufacturing Company, and is situated near Atwood. We have been pasteurizing whey for this season. The condition of whey is very much improved by pasteurizing, as regards feeding value, sweetness and flavor. With regard to how much per cwt. it is worth, I could not say, but I know every patron in our factory considers its feeding value is very much improved. The cans are sweeter, and a great deal easier to wash; there is practically no grease adhering to them, and there is no grease left in tanks, as the whole of the fat is mixed with the whey by pasteurizing. This alone must increase the feeding value very much. As to whether the cans corrode less and last longer, we have not had experience enough to answer this question, but the fact that the whey goes into cans quite warm, and remains sweet while in them, must cause less injury to cans.

I am informed by the cheesemaker that the milk is very much improved in flavor by pasteurizing the whey, and in that way it must improve the quality of the cheese. In my opinion, this is the strongest argument in favor of pasteurizing. We pay our cheesemaker 50 cents per ton of cheese for heating the whey. This is the price that was recommended to us last year, but whether it is too much or too little, I am not prepared to say. From the experience we have had this year, I would not think of having whey sent home without being pasteurized, and I consider it is the best improvement we have made in our factory for some time.

THOS. DICKSON,
Pres. Elma Cheese & Butter Mfg. Co.
Perth Co., Ont.

IMPROVED WHEY, MILK AND CHEESE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
We are near the close of the second season during which we have pasteurized the whey. Our factory never returned the whey before that time, so we cannot compare the two systems, but we are very much pleased with pasteurization. The whey is warm, sweet, and of good flavor. Its feeding value will not be increased over that of new whey, but loss from souring in the tank is prevented. I find it very valuable in feeding hogs. They grow and thrive very much better than they did without it. Some have told me of good success in feeding it to calves. One great advantage in pasteurizing is that the butter-fat does not rise to the surface, but remains in the whey; consequently, it is of equal value, and the cans are not greasy, but are more easily washed than when only milk had been in them. I think, too, that the cans corrode less, and will last longer. I think we are safe in saying that pasteurizing improves the quality of the milk and cheese, through the cans being sweeter, also the whey vats.

The cheesemaker charges fifty cents per ton of cheese for heating the whey.

We are satisfied that it pays, and that we will continue to heat it.
THOS. SHIELL,
President Bright Cheese & Butter Mfg. Co.
Oxford Co., Ont.

PASTEURIZING SAVES CANS AND IMPROVES WHEY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
The matter of pasteurizing the whey at our Norwich Gore factory was proposed by our cheese maker at the annual meeting, and was met with much opposition from many of the patrons. But the whey has been pasteurized this season, and I have met numbers of the patrons who are pleased with it, and very few would return to the old system. They like it because the whey is returned home sweet, when formerly it was often sour. It is much better for feed on account of retaining the fat, is of decidedly better flavor, and is of more value per cwt. Since the cans come home sweet, they are much easier to wash, and give a great deal less trouble than formerly. The cans corrode less—in fact, not at all—therefore, last longer. Pasteurizing the whey improves both the milk and cheese. The trouble called gassy curds and whey is now almost entirely removed, giving a better flavor to the cheese. It costs the patrons one dollar per ton of cheese. On the whole, we think it pays to have the whey pasteurized, and wish it continued.
JOHN C. SHAW,
Oxford Co., Ont.

WHEY, CANS AND MILK BETTER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
This is our first year of pasteurizing the whey at Warwick factory, so I cannot say very much about it, but the whey is much better and sweeter, and pigs like it better; the cans are sweeter, and easier to wash and keep clean, and the milk is much easier to keep than before the whey was pasteurized. I think pasteurizing the whey improves the milk and the cheese. I know that at the factory they have not had so much gassy milk as they had in former years, and they get through in better time than formerly. The cheesemaker gets one-quarter cent more for heating the whey, and I think it is better all round.
CHAS. BURNS,
Lambton Co., Ont.

[Note.—We do not think the cheesemaker has received the extra quarter cent merely for pasteurizing the whey, as it would much more than cover the expense of pasteurizing. We suspect that in this, as in certain other cases, the extra quarter of a cent was voted for making the cheese, the maker, in partial return for this, to incur the expense of heating the whey.—Editor.]

RELISHED BY SWINE, POULTRY AND CALVES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
The Forks Road factory has been pasteurizing the whey this season for the first time. I find that it comes home much sweeter than formerly, and the flavor is much improved. Pigs, chickens and calves seem to relish it. I believe it is worth more for feeding, but am not prepared to say how much more. The cans are easier to wash, as there is little grease adhering to them, and they have a sweeter smell. I believe they will last longer, as they do not corrode as formerly. Cannot say as to improvement in milk and cheese, as I have not heard our maker express an opinion. He is heating the whey free so far, and I hope he will be willing to continue the practice. I would not like to go back to the old way again.
W. H. BOOKER,
Welland Co., Ont.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHEESE BY PASTEURIZATION OF WHEY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
This is the second season the whey has been pasteurized at the factory of the Bright Cheese and Butter Co., Limited. We pay the maker 50 cents per ton of cheese for heating the whey. We find the cans very easy to clean, no grease whatever adhering to them. They are much less affected by the acid of the whey, therefore will last much longer. We claim a perceptible difference for the better in the quality of the cheese. We are very decided that it pays to pasteurize the whey, as pasteurization is a great microbe-killer; and, from the experience that other factories have had, we would not think of going back to the old system.
A. KING,
Oxford Co., Ont.

WISH PASTEURIZING CONTINUED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
My experience with pasteurized whey is limited, having used it only this season. I send my milk to the Strathallan cheese and butter factory at Hickson. This is the first season they have pasteurized the whey. The whey is returned to us sweeter than unpasteurized whey, and on that account I think it is better feed. I have fed it only to hogs, and am not prepared to say how much more it is worth. The cans are sweeter and there is less grease adhering to them. I think the cans will not rust so much, but my experience is so short that I am not positive about it.

I have had no conversation with our cheesemaker about the difference in the quality of the milk, but I know he has not complained about ours. The cheesemaker gets 50 cents per ton of cheese for pasteurizing the whey. I think it will pay, and wish it continued.
W. G. VEALE,
Oxford Co., Ont.

DESIRED BY THE PATRONS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Since adopting the practice of pasteurizing the whey in the Bright Cheese and Butter Factory, it has been found that the quality of the milk has improved, the cans are easier to clean, and last longer, and the continuation of the practice of pasteurization is desired by the patrons. It is difficult to make any comparison between the quality of the whey and its feeding value now and what it was formerly, or to say how much more it is worth per cwt.
DAVID PEAT,
Oxford Co., Ont.

Dairymen should bear in mind that it is much easier and less expensive to maintain the milk flow by liberal feeding and comfortable housing in the fall, than to increase it after it has shrunk. At this season, particularly, the milk flow should be watched with zealous eye, and if the scales record a tendency to decrease, the cause, whether exposure or inadequate nutrition, should be sought for and remedied.

POULTRY.

SCALDING A DISADVANTAGE.

Scalding the bird to facilitate the removal of the feathers, is advisable in some cases, but where chickens are intended for market, the use of boiling water detracts considerably from their appearance, and they sell for rather less than dry-plucked birds. The hot water "shrinks" them up, takes the bloom off the skin, and gives them a "cooked" appearance that does not impress the buyer favorably, says "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg. For home use, or with old birds, it does not make so much difference, but chickens intended for sale should be dry-plucked.

An aged bird may be scalded without seriously injuring its quality, if properly handled. Boiling water may be used, but care must be taken not to leave young birds in the water too long, or the skin will cook, while, with old fowls, a little more time may not do any harm. The head and shanks should be kept out of the water, as the scalding will discolor them and make them unsightly. Immediately after the bird is taken from the scalding water it should be dipped into cold water to stop the cooking, and, as poultrymen say, to "plump the bird." The bird should then be hung as for dry-plucking, as no bird plucked on the lap or a table will have so good an appearance. If a scalded bird is exposed to a draft when being plucked, or when cooling, the skin is likely to harden and become rough. It is because of these possibilities that dry-plucking is recommended, as the condition of the skin, to a great extent, accounts for the high or low returns received for market stock. S.

KILLING FOWLS.

Boyer, one of the leading authorities on dressing poultry, describes thus the manner in which killing and plucking should be done: "The bird's legs are fastened to a cord suspended from the ceiling, and a hoghead or barrel placed underneath to catch the blood and feathers. Then the operator gets in front of the bird, placing it under his left arm, runs the knife back into the mouth, and then, bringing it a little forward, cuts crosswise, severing an artery. The mouth, during the operation, is held open with the fingers of the left hand. Great care is taken not to cut too much, for fear of the bird dying before the feathers are all removed, in which case it would be difficult to pick."

Plucking should be complete by the time the bird is dead. As soon as the knife penetrates the brain the bird is paralyzed, and sense of feeling ceases, so that there can be no objection from a humane standpoint of stripping the fowl of feathers before life is extinct. Plucking just at this stage is more easily accomplished than if the bird is allowed to become cold. The feathers come out more readily, and there is less trouble with the pinfeathers. A skillful operator will have the bird picked and ready to hang up before the death convulsions have ceased.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

CANADIAN CIDER MARKET IN BRITAIN. BRITISH GOVERNMENT FEARS SHORTAGE OF CIDER.

The Board of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin on "Cider Orchards," from which the following is an extract:

"The future welfare of the cider-making industry depends upon a large increase in the planting of fresh orchards during the course of the next few years. Probably the majority of the existing orchards have long passed their best days and are now dying out; and few are being planted to fill their places. In unfavorable seasons the supply of fruit is by no means equal to the demand, with the result that prices are high, and it is difficult to manufacture pure cider at a reasonable profit. The present state of affairs points to a regular and more serious shortage of cider fruit within a few years, and this, unless something be done, means a decline of the industry from the position it now occupies."

SYSTEMATIC SUPPLY WOULD INCREASE THE DEMAND.

It would appear from this, writes W. A. McKinnon, from Bristol, that if Canadian cider-makers enter seriously and scientifically upon the task of supplying British markets with a first-class product, the demand is likely to increase rather than to fall off, even in years when the English crop and quality are satisfactory. It may be well to repeat that the practice of cider drinking is on the increase in that country. It would not be difficult for any Canadian manufacturer to obtain samples of some of the most popular makes of cider, as known in Devonshire, Somersetshire, and other famous cider counties. It is said that there is a constant demand in Britain for a first-class article of Canadian cider.

INSECT DEVASTATION IN MAINE.

If the pomologists of Maine wished an object lesson which should show the ravages of insects and fungous diseases, they had it in the orchard of G. F. Terry, in Waterville, where the second summer meeting of the State Pomological Society was held. No spraying had been attempted the past season, and each of the several orchards visited abounded with insect life, canker and black-knot. The apple-tree borer was troubling the trees in the older orchard, and had gained a foothold in the younger ones, honeycombing many trees, so that a slight blow wrecked them. Codling moth, fall web-worm and other caterpillars had got in their work to quite an extent, and the only condition considered encouraging by Miss Patch, Entomologist of the Experiment Station, was the presence of many dead caterpillars, which showed that parasites or fungous diseases were attacking the pests and killing them off in great numbers.

Speaking of insect conditions in Maine, Miss Patch said that this had been a phenomenal insect year, and followed a season that was also favorable to insect growth. The beech caterpillar, in July, stripped large areas of beech forests, and made them look like winter growth; 800 acres at Frye's Island lost every leaf; 600 acres off Cape Raymond; quite a territory at North Fryburg, and from York to Piscataquis County, many acres were in the same condition. The trouble was caused by insects that have always been here, and were considered harmless as long as their numbers were held in check by the birds. The eggs of these insects are laid the last of May or first of June, the higher portions of trees and those on high land being the first choice of the insects. Beech, maple, birch, or hardwood growth of any kind, is attacked. Maple and oak trees each had a species of caterpillar which preyed upon their leaves.

Several orchards in Mercer were defoliated the past season by caterpillars, but the insects became infected by a contagious fungous disease. The tendency of the sick caterpillars was to climb, thus the more readily throwing off the spores of the disease. These are white, and plainly discernible on the dead caterpillars, whose presence was a desirable thing.

There were seen this year, also, parasites which stung the caterpillars, and others that laid eggs which hatched and devoured their host. One, a relative of the spice-bug, sucked the juices of the caterpillars, as the spice-bug sucks the juices of berries. The presence of these parasites and fungous disease made the outlook for the coming year a little more hopeful, so far as the insect situation is concerned.

Touching fungous diseases of fruit trees, Prof. W. J. Morse, Pathologist, of the Experiment Station, has stated that it was suspected that the same fungus causing leaf-spot also caused canker and fruit rot, and that the Station was going to try to get its spores in culture for experimental purposes the coming winter. To this end, a request for sample leaves from different sections of the State was issued, that it might be learned how general the infection had become, and verify the surmise as to identity of the spores.

Penobscot Co., Maine. M. B. AIKEN.

THE ORCHARD IN OCTOBER.

By Linus Woolverton.

The apple harvest in the Province of Ontario extends through the whole of October, and often well on into the month of November. The longer the apple hangs up to the period of full maturity, the deeper the color, the more attractive the appearance, and the fuller and rounder its form. Not considering these things, growers are often led to gather their apples too early for fear of loss by dropping, and truly it does seem a serious waste when the ground is covered with fallen fruit; but, upon close examination, the most of such windfalls will be found infested with the codling worm, and unfit to be put on sale as either No. 1 or No. 2 grade. In my own orchard, I gather the winter kinds in succession, as I think them most fit, beginning with Blenheims, Kings and Greenings, then taking off Snow, Cranberry and Pippin, Russet and Baldwin, leaving Spv and Ben Davis until the last, because they hold best on the trees.

PACKING.

Most farmers with a small orchard sell their apples to some travelling buyer or speculator; but, rather than wait too long, I would advise those living in the same section to combine in filling a car, and then consign it to one of the many reliable houses, whose names may be had on application to the Chief of the Fruit Division, at Ottawa. In such a case, the apples could all be brought to one fruit-house and packed in uniform style, according to the grades laid down in the Fruit Merchants Act (see Bulletin 11, Dairy Commissioner's Series). I usually pack grade No. 1 in the standard apple box, which measures 10 inches by 11 by 20. These can be bought from any box factory at from \$14 to \$16 a hundred, and

as three go to the barrel, the cost is about the same as packing in barrels. The apples selected for packing in boxes are usually wrapped in squares of tissue paper, cut 10 x 10 inches, and costing about 8 cents a pound, wholesale. The packer soon becomes very expert at this work, picking up a square of paper with the left hand, an apple with the right, a twist, and the wrapped apple goes at once to its place in the box. This work costs about five cents a box. Formerly, I stencilled the side, but lately I put all marks on one end, the boxmakers printing on it the words, "Variety," "Grade," "Canada" (in red capitals), and the name and address of the shipper. Grade No. 2 is packed only in the barrel—never in boxes.

A PACKING TABLE.

The old method of picking up apples from piles in the orchard is slow and tedious, if much of it is to be done, and a considerable saving of time and labor can be made by using a packing table. The one I have used for many years at Maplehurst has the following dimensions: Length, 80 inches; breadth, 40 inches; height at front, 32 inches; at back, 40 inches; side-boards 6 inches high all around. The front is provided with an apron of coarse sacking, tacked fast underneath, for use in letting down the apples to the bottom of the barrel to prevent bruising. The capacity of this table permits of six or eight bushels of apples being dumped on it at one time, and quickly being run into the barrel. A sorter at the side takes out the No. 1 apples, and the barrel-packer simply throws out the culls as the apples roll along out of the opening into his barrel.

PEARS.

In all the southern parts of the Province of Ontario, pears may be profitably grown for export. Many kinds, such as Diel, Anjou, Kieffer, Easter Beurre, and, in cold storage, Duchess and Louise, may be packed in half-bushel boxes and exported along with the apple crop. Cold-storage for fruit is now provided on almost all the steamers, and can easily be engaged if application be made in time, either through the railway agents

or direct with the steamship agents. The charge for boxed fruit in cold storage across to Great Britain is 30 shillings per forty cubic feet, and I count upon a half-bushel box of pears measuring out nearly one cubic foot.

THE VINEYARD.

Danger of heavy frosts makes it necessary to complete the grape harvest as soon as convenient, for, while frosted grapes may look marketable, their spice and flavor is destroyed, and it is an imposition and a fraud to put them out on the market. Some of the later varieties may not show full color for table use even yet, and the best plan is to gather them in separate packages and sell them for wine or jelly making.

Here, again, is a fruit which may be well handled by the smaller growers in co-operation. Orders for car lots are every year being more freely placed among us in Ontario by merchants in our great Northwest, and in that direction I have no doubt we shall find an unlimited market for our good black and red grapes. We have tried several times exporting them to Great Britain, with most discouraging results, for John Bull has educated his taste on Black Hamburg and other hothouse varieties, and makes a wry face over our Concord and Niagaras.

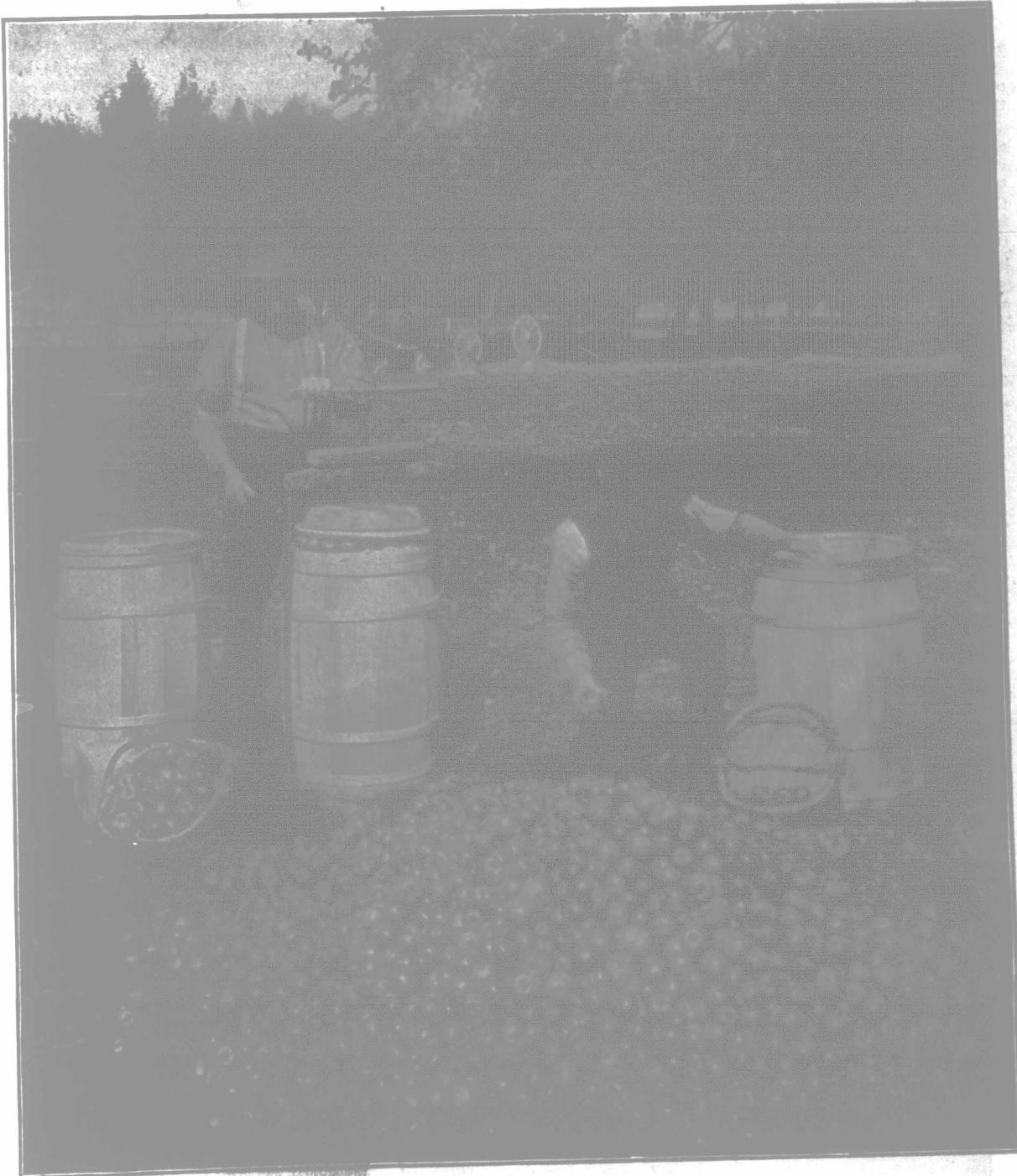
STORING CELERY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Will you kindly advise through "The Farmer's Advocate" how to keep celery during the winter, and oblige?
J. P. M.

Celery may be kept for several months by the following method: In a box somewhat deeper than the plants put two or three inches of damp sand or soil. Trim off the roots of the plants a little, and pack the plants closely in the box. Keep in a cool cellar, and in a place removed from direct light. Occasionally dampen the sand, but with a pipe or hose, used in such a way that the stems and leaves are not sprinkled.

Revelstoke, B. C., has demonstrated the horticultural advantages of the district of which she is the center by holding this year a successful three-days' fruit fair.



Packing Apples in the Orchard.

A bad practice prevalent in Ontario. The worst feature is the piling of the fruit on the grass awaiting the packers. Fruit should never lie on the ground.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

Different cities in British Columbia claim distinction for different reasons. Vancouver is the commercial center; Victoria is the capital, and reputed to be the most enrapturing of cities; Nelson, Vernon and others boast of their fruit exports, but New Westminster lays claim to being the agricultural metropolis of the Canadian Pacific Coast. About the city are excellent farming districts, and easy access to the annual exhibition is to be had by boat, rail and tram car.

The exhibition this year was held from September 29th to October 3rd. The exhibition park is one of the most attractive and well-equipped in Canada. There is inside space and stabling for an exhibition of more extensive proportions, and the people of the Province patronize the fair with a loyalty that cannot be too highly appreciated by the board of directors. And, by the way, if adverse criticism may be offered at all, it is that there was an evidence this year of a lack of solicitation for the welfare of exhibitors, and a paucity of courtesy toward judges and visitors, together with much delay in judging and compiling the results.

Although New Westminster is essentially an agricultural exhibition, there being no races nor fireworks in the evenings, the outstanding features of the whole aggregation of exhibits were the displays of field, orchard and garden products from the different districts of the Province, and from Northern Alberta. These districts were classed under two heads. First, those made up of fruit exclusively; and, second, those made up of grains, roots, vegetables, fruit and other products. In the first section the display from Kelowna was awarded the gold medal; that from Vernon the silver medal, and the exhibit from Chilliwack the third place.

These exhibits, together with the regular classes of fruit, vegetables, grains, etc., occupied all the space in the large main building, and made a most beautiful as well as instructive illustration of the agricultural potentialities of the Province.

LIVE STOCK

The New Westminster live-stock display differed from that at Victoria the week previous, in that it was stronger in Clydesdale horses and weaker in dairy cattle. The horse exhibit was strengthened by the arrival from the East of Mr. Thos. Mercer, with several of the winners at Toronto, and by the splendid string shown by Shannon Bros., of Cloverdale. The Short-horns and Herefords which competed at Victoria were present, but many of the dairy cattle went home from the capital.

Among horses it was decidedly a triumphant occasion for the Clydesdales from Highland Ranch, which is Mr. G. L. Watson's property, up the Cariboo Road from Ashcroft. With the two-year-old stallion, Baron's Craigie, and the brood mare, Miss Wallace (imp.), Mr. Watson won the male and female championships, and the championship for best heavy-draft stallion of any breed, and this in competition with the winners of second in the aged-stallion class at Toronto, Rowallan, and third in the aged-stallion class at Winnipeg, Bredalbane.

Mr. John Davidson, of Ontario, judged the Clydesdales and heavy drafts, and, considering the peculiar difficulty of the task, gave general satisfaction. The aged stallions were a strong class, including, in addi-

tion to the Toronto winners mentioned above, Dean Swift, and Shannon Bros.' Brown Spots, last year's winners.

The two-year-olds were headed by Baron's Craigie, bred by A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden, Sask., and sold to Mr. Watson by John A. Turner, of Calgary, who also imported the champion mare, Miss Wallace, and the champion stallion at Victoria, Satrap, by Baron's Gem, and out of Montrave Geisha. At the head of the yearling class was Mercer's Lord Albion, winner at Winnipeg, which afterwards took reserve champion to Baron's Craigie.

The brood-mare section developed into a contest between Nellie Carrick, the winner at Victoria, and Miss Wallace. The latter has size, type and beautiful quality, and, in the opinion of many, got what she should have had at Calgary and Victoria, namely, first.

A most winsome kind of mare won in the yeld class for Shannon Bros. Her name is Eva's Belle, being a full sister to Eva's Gem, the sensation of Western shows in 1907. Baron's Gem was her sire, and Eva Channing, by Lord Channing, her dam. Shannons had another outstanding winner in the two-year-olds—a mare that can be depended upon to hold her own in hotter competitions than she has yet had.

As was to be expected, the O'Neil team won for heavy-draft pairs, and the string of drafters which the Vernon people had in the stables was the center of general admiration.

There were additions to the Hackney contingent that gave Butcher's champion at Victoria a setback, although he was not moving at a winning pace. Hogate was first, and Mercer second, and for championship a two-year-old was selected.

As at Victoria, Inverholme Stock Farm and Jos. Tamboline made the show of Shorthorns, which were judged by Mr. Davidson. Jas. Bray's Herefords again appeared without competition, but were much admired for their evenness and smoothness of conformation. J. T. Maynard showed his Red Polled herd, and J. M. Steves without competition in Holsteins.

A. C. Wells & Son, of Sardis, had forward their Ayrshire herd, as at Victoria, and had competition from W. R. Austin, of Sapperton; J. Thompson, of Chilliwack, and a few others in odd classes.

The Jersey show was made by Irish Bros., Victoria; A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender; Bishop & Clark, Victoria, and others.

Prof. Rutherford, recently of the Manitoba Agricultural College, judged the dairy cattle, light horses, sheep and swine. The exhibit of the two last-mentioned sections was somewhat of a repetition of the week before at Victoria, with the notable exception that Shannon Bros. had down their flock of Oxfords, with which they won championship over all breeds.

There was very little agricultural machinery on exhibition, but the merchants and manufacturers patronized the fair loyally. The Dominion Government had an exhibit of fish and a model fish hatchery, which was examined and enjoyed by everyone. There was also on display a large collection of pictures of events and characters notable in the settlement of the Province. In addition, the occasion was utilized to unveil a monument which the city erected to the memory of Simon Fraser, who explored the Fraser River throughout its whole length just 100 years ago.

All things combined therefore, and, assisted by the most pleasant of weather, the fair passed off entirely satisfactorily.

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSE SHOW.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The French-Canadian Horse Show, the object of which was outlined in "The Farmer's Advocate" last summer, and which was held at St. Johns, Que., on the 15th, 16th and 17th September, was an unprecedented success in the annals of horse shows in America, both as regards the number and quality of the animals exhibited. It exceeded the most optimistic hopes of its organizers. In fact, never before the 15th September, and nowhere else in America, had an opportunity been given to see 48 stallions and 82 mares of the breed file past; and what was still more remarkable, was that every one of those horses was an animal of merit, was perfectly sound, compactly built, strong limbed, powerful, as well as active and with fine action.

The Dominion Minister of Agriculture had appointed as judges Mr. Jacob Pollard, of Howmanville, and Dr. M. C. Baker, V.S., of Montreal, with whom were associated Messrs. Robert Ness, Louis Lavallee and J. A. Couture, members of the Reinspection Commission. Messrs. Baker and Pollard have had much experience. Mr. Pollard, who has had much experience as a judge at horse shows, was much impressed by the parade, and remarked: "It is simply grand; we have never seen anything like it, and we do not expect to see it again."

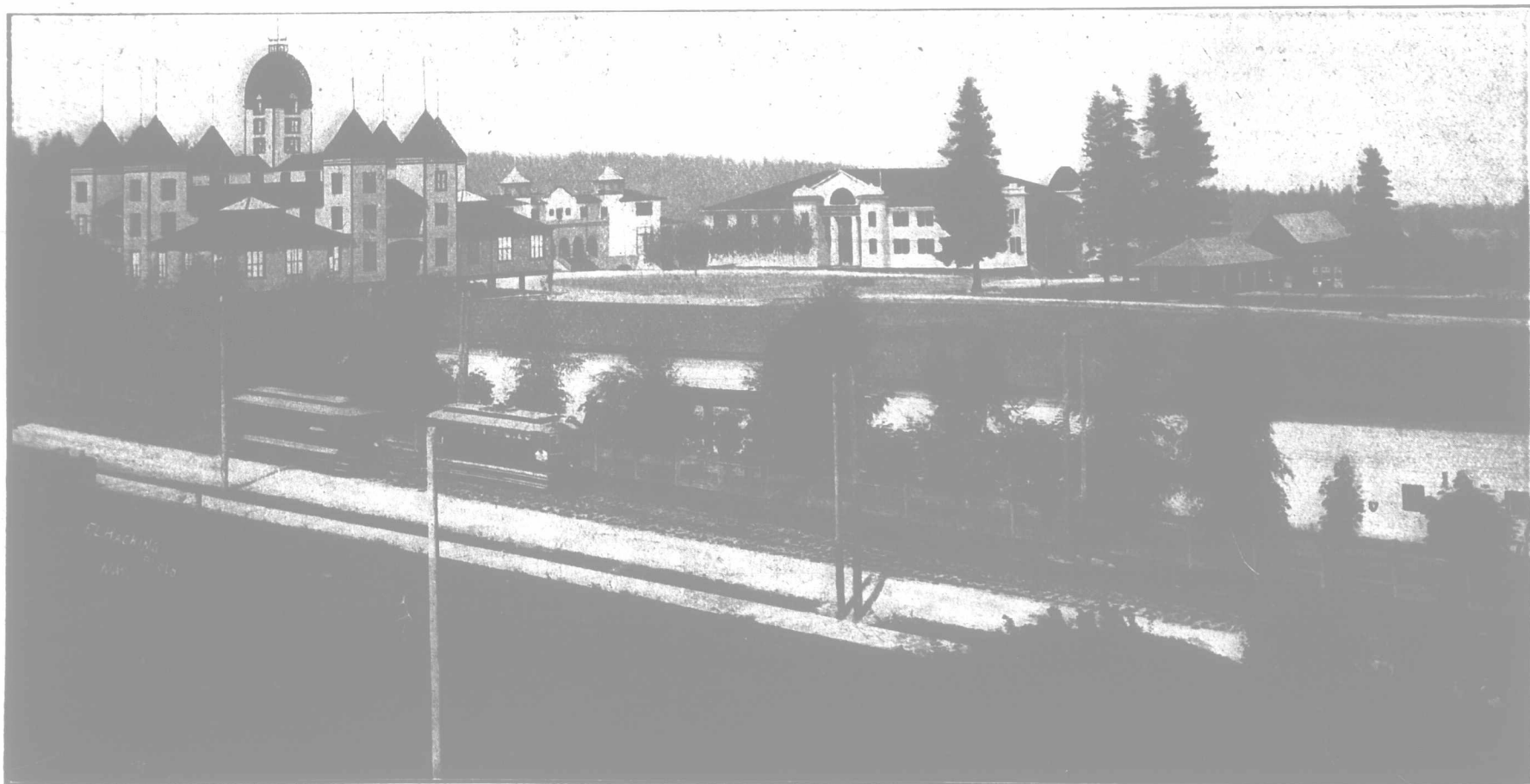
The mares were specially remarkable for uniformity of type, as the spectators recognized. This uniformity was also very marked in the young horses, especially the three-year-old colts, to the number of fourteen or fifteen, all dark bays, of the same size and graceful action. One would have said that they belonged to the same family, and yet they had come from all parts of the Province.

The organizers of the show wanted the public to appreciate the typical characteristics of the breed at the same time as the beauty and apparent value of each animal exhibited for breeding purposes; they also wanted to have them judged as roadsters, carriage horses—in fact, as general-purpose horses. To that end they had classes for stallions and mares in harness, both single and double. Some fifteen stallions and as many mares competed in the class for singles; a dozen pairs of mares were shown harnessed abreast, one of which might have figured in the New York Horse Show. There was also a pair harnessed tandem. Visitors came in large numbers. There were 10,000 visitors on the second day, and five or six thousand on the last one.

In the afternoon of the second day the 130 horses filed past before the grand-stand, which was filled with spectators, including Hon. Sydney Fisher, and other prominent people. The judges having represented to the Minister that every animal exhibited really deserved a prize, he granted a special prize of five dollars to every horse to which one had not already been awarded.

The French-Canadian Horse-breeders' Association, wishing to perpetuate the memory of this event, which marks the end of the first stage of its work and the beginning of the second, which will be much more beneficial still for the Province, decided to give a diploma of merit to every animal exhibited.

The object which the association will hereafter have in view will be to gather together, in two or three regions, the greatest possible number of re-registered French-Canadian mares, all of the highest choice, and



A Corner of Exhibition Park, New Westminster, B. C.

to make such regions breeding centers for that breed of horses. Within ten years the French-Canadian horse must be acknowledged by all as being the horse par excellence of Canada.
J. A. COUTURE,
Secretary of the French-Canadian Horse-breeders' Asso.

AUTOMOBILE QUESTION AGAIN.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Now that the summer is over, and the automobiles will soon be laid off for the winter, does it not seem to you that the question which was so hotly written upon in the spring should be gone over quietly and broad-mindedly, with the view to coming to some satisfactory agreement before another season?

I read with interest the articles published in "The Farmer's Advocate" and other papers, and I also discussed the matter with those owners of automobiles with whom I came in contact, and it struck me as strange that neither the farmer nor the motorist could see anything but all that was bad in the other. Few of us can honestly think otherwise than that the automobile has come to stay, and the question is to come to some satisfactory arrangement which will suit both motorists and horse people.

The suggestions made, to the effect that autos were not to run on certain days, strikes me, as well as many others, as being impossible. We might find ourselves every now and then with a car or two at our farm gates, which happened to reach there at midnight on the day before they were prohibited running; and in my experience a car stuck on the road is generally as bad, or worse, than a car running.

Could the whole question not be solved by making the automobiles pay for the roads they use? Pay enough to maintain good, wide roads, that would be safe to meet an auto on with a young horse. This could be done either by making owners of automobiles take out a country license, as well as a city license, and have the former spent upon the main travelled roads leading from the city or town from which the license is issued, or else revert to the toll-gate system, and charge each automobile one dollar—or what you will—for each, say, ten-mile toll. The latter would distribute the money more evenly over the roads used by cars, but would necessitate the counties or townships to keep up the toll-gates, which are looked upon now as something quite of the past.

I have heard it argued that if the automobiles pay for the roads, they will think they are the owners of them, and will run their cars as fast as they like, regardless of any others who may be driving or walking. Some of them might take such a view, but, in my opinion, most of them are very considerate, and though there are gentlemen and cads in every walk of life, things would not be worse than they are now, and we would have more money to spend on our roads, and we need it badly enough.

There are two sides to this question. Sometimes the drivers of automobiles are put to considerable trouble unnecessarily. I have seen a man laugh at a motorist when he has run his car into the ditch in order to prevent what looked like trouble with the horse. The man with the horse took it as a great joke when his animal walked past without looking at the car, but the driver of that automobile was not so ready to turn out for the next horse.

I don't think the owners of automobiles would object to paying fairly for what they use if the matter were put fairly to them. So far the owners of cars have looked upon farmers as an ignorant, narrow-minded lot, who will not recognize the advance of the times, and the farmers have taken it too much for granted that the automobile is their natural enemy. Why not take up the matter this winter, when we have time, and try to come to some satisfactory agreement before spring. Wishing all success to your valuable paper.
E. O.

115,651,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT.

The following statement on the estimated yield and quality of field crops, and on the condition of live stock in Canada, was given out by the Census and Statistics office, Ottawa, on Saturday, October 10th. The returns are based upon actual threshing results so far as these have been obtained.

The average yield of wheat is estimated at 17 1/2 bushels per acre, indicating a total production of 115,651,000 bushels; oats, 33.7 bushels per acre, total production 267,651,000 bushels; barley, 29.0 bushels per acre, total production 50,723,000 bushels; and rye, 18.8 bushels per acre, total production 1,889,000 bushels.

The average yield of peas is estimated at 17.4 bushels per acre, total production 7,178,000 bushels; beans, 19.6 bushels per acre, total production 1,182,000 bushels; buckwheat, 25.3 bushels per acre, total production 7,365,000 bushels; mixed grains, 32.9 bushels per acre, total production 19,113,000 bushels; flaxseed, 11.3 bushels per acre, total production 1,575,000 bushels; and corn for husking, 57.4 bushels per acre, total production 21,007,000 bushels.

Potatoes average 145.4 bushels per acre, with total production 73,228,000 bushels; turnips and other roots, 309.7 bushels per acre, total production 84,075,000 bushels.

Hay and clover are estimated at 1.4 tons per acre, the total yield being 11,642,000 tons; and fodder corn, 10.9 tons per acre, total production 2,835,000 tons.

The yield of wheat, as estimated from the condition of the crops at the end of August, is not maintained

by the present threshing results, the total yield of wheat as now estimated being 3 1/2 bushels per acre less, or a diminution in the total production as then estimated of 9,039,000 bushels, but the drop is almost entirely due to the returns from the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where climatic influences appear to have had a greater effect upon the yield than were indicated by the appearance of the crops at the end of August. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the estimated crop of wheat is 95,818,000 bushels; of oats, 105,481,000 bushels, and of barley, 26,362,000 bushels.

Estimates of quality based upon threshing results are expressed as numerical percentages of a standard condition represented by 100, and this number would indicate that the grains have been well headed and well filled, and have not been affected by frost, rust or smut, etc., to any appreciable extent. Measured on this basis, the average quality of the crops throughout Canada is expressed by the following percentages:—Wheat, 75; oats, 75; barley, 71; rye, 73; peas, 63; beans, 75; buckwheat, 74; mixed grains, 75; flax, 68; corn for husking, 82; potatoes, 74; turnips and other roots, 88; hay and clover, 80; fodder corn, 92; sugar beet, 70.

The condition of live stock is shown in the following comparative table for the end of August and of September:

LIVE STOCK—P. C. OF STANDARD CONDITION.

	Aug. 31	Sept. 30
Horses	86	81
Milch Cows	84	77
Other Horned Cattle	84	79
Sheep	83	82
Swine	83	81

U. S. OCTOBER CROP REPORT.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

Corn.—The condition of the corn crop on October 1st was 77.8, as compared with 79.4 last month, 78.0 on October 1st, 1907, and 79.7 the ten-year average on October 1st. The decline in condition during September was thus about 2 per cent., compared with a decline in September last year of 2.7 per cent., and an average decline in September of the past ten years of 1.6 per cent.

Spring Wheat.—The preliminary estimate of average yield per acre of spring wheat is 13.2 bushels, which compares with 13.2 bushels, the final estimate in 1907, and 13.8, the average of the past six years. The indicated total production of spring wheat is about 233,090,000 bushels, as compared with 224,645,000, the final estimate in 1907. The quality is 88.1, compared with 88.8 in 1907, and 85.9, the average of the past six years.

Oats.—The average yield per acre of oats is about 24.9 bushels, as compared with 23.7 bushels finally estimated in 1907, and 29.8, the average of the past ten years. A total yield of 789,161,000 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 754,443,000 finally estimated in 1907. The quality of the crop is 81.3, against 77.0 last year, and 86.1, the average for the past ten years.

Barley.—The yield per acre of barley is about 25.0 bushels, which compares with 23.8 bushels, the final estimate for 1907, and 25.5, the average of the past ten years. A total production of 167,242,000 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 153,597,000 in 1907. The average quality is 89.3, against 88.2 last year, and 87.6, the average of the past ten years.

Buckwheat.—The average condition of buckwheat at time of harvest was 81.6, as compared with 87.8 on September 1st, 80.1 at harvest in 1907, and 81.8, the average condition at harvest for the past ten years.

Potatoes.—The average condition of potatoes on October 1st was 68.7, as compared with 73.7 on September 1st, 77.0 on October 1st, 1907, and 76.3, the average of the past ten years on October 1st. The condition on October 1st in important potato States was: Maine, 94; New York, 61; Michigan, 60; Wisconsin, 65.

Tobacco.—The average condition of tobacco at time of harvest was 84.1, as compared with 84.3 on September 1st, 84.8 at harvest in 1907, and 83.5, the average condition at harvest for the past ten years. The condition at time of harvest in important tobacco States was: Kentucky, 83; North Carolina, 84; Virginia, 89; Tennessee, 89; Ohio, 66; Wisconsin, 77; Connecticut, 100; Florida, 89.

Flaxseed.—The average condition of flaxseed at time of harvest was 81.2, as compared with 82.5 on September 1st, 78.0 at harvest time last year, and 83.6, the average of the past five years at harvest. The condition at time of harvest in important flaxseed States was: North Dakota, 77; South Dakota, 90; Minnesota, 85.

Rice.—The average condition of rice on October 1st (or at time of harvest) was 87.7, as compared with 93.5 on September 1st, 88.7 on October 1st, 1907, and 87.7, the average of the past ten years.

All estimates of acreage and production for 1908 are preliminary and subject to modification in the final estimates to be made in December.

Rural mail delivery in Canada, along existing stage routes, was inaugurated Saturday, October 10th, between Hamilton and Ancaster, Wentworth Co., Ont.

NEW MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR ONTARIO

On Tuesday afternoon, October 6th, Sir James P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario, announced the retirement from the Provincial Cabinet of Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, and the appointment of James S. Duff, M.P.P. for West Simcoe, as his successor. Of the change in the portfolio of agriculture, Premier Whitney said:

"Hon. Mr. Monteith, on June 25th last, tendered his resignation as Minister of Agriculture, consequent upon his defeat in North Perth. The resignation was not accepted, and the matter was allowed to stand over till to-day, when his resignation was accepted, and Mr. J. S. Duff, M. P. P. for West Simcoe, was sworn in as Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Duff has always been an active and prominent agriculturist, and has had considerable experience in the House, and we anticipate that he will be a success as Minister of Agriculture."

In a letter to Hon. Mr. Monteith, the Premier expressed regret at the latter's retirement, hearty appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by him during his term of office, and a sincere hope, shared by agriculturists of all shades of political opinion, that Mr. Monteith's public life is not over, subsequently observing that he hoped for many years to come to have the benefit of the former Minister's advice and experience.

Mr. Duff, the new Minister of Agriculture, who was sworn in on October 6th, is acknowledged to be one of the most popular members of the Legislature. Of Irish extraction, like his predecessor, he is likewise a genuine son of the soil, having been born June 20th, 1856, on the farm near Cookstown, Ont., where he still resides. His public and high school education was received in Collingwood. After serving in the municipal council, he was elected to the Legislature in 1898, and has held a seat ever since, proving himself a useful member in matters concerning agriculture. He is a fluent speaker, is possessed of a genial personality, and is popular, not only in the House, but among his constituents, who returned him at the last election by a generous majority of over 700. He is called to preside over an important department of the Government, and all friends of agriculture unite in the hope that he will be able to administer it with much advantage to the Province, and satisfaction to himself.

SALE OF UNION STOCK-YARDS, WEST TORONTO.

On Tuesday, October 6th, at a large and representative meeting of the shareholders of the Union Stock-yards Co., Limited, of West Toronto, Ont., a resolution was passed, authorizing the acceptance of an offer made through a local broker, acting for an outside principal, for the sale of the company's undertaking, on a basis of 80 cents for the preferred and 60 cents for the common stock. The identity of the purchaser is not known, but it is believed to be one of the large packing firms on the other side, rumor connecting the name of Swift & Co. Following the announcement of the action of the shareholders, it was mooted that the City of Toronto might yet purchase the yards as a civic enterprise. Manager A. Dods informs us, in a letter to hand, that the Union Stock-yards Co. have accepted the offer made through the broker, and that contracts are being let for the rebuilding of the portion burned by the late fire. These new buildings are to be constructed of cement, and are expected to be a great acquisition to the stock-yards, as well as a safe protection for the live stock on the premises. While the company maintain a blanket insurance covering the live stock belonging to drovers, they feel justified in adopting this style of structure, to give even greater security to the owners of live stock, as well as comfort for the animals themselves. It is said that the change of ownership will probably not affect the local management of the yards, nor the horse market at the Union Horse Exchange.

FAIR DATES FOR 1908.

- Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th.—International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.
- Nov. 30th to Dec. 3rd.—Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.
- Dec. 2nd to 10th.—National Dairy Show, Chicago.
- Dec. 7th to 11th.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.

The Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan has issued a report showing the estimated total grain yields for the Province for 1908. The total of all grains is placed at 89,467,795 bushels, as compared with 53,767,251 bushels last year. This is the largest grain crop ever harvested in Saskatchewan, the crop of 1906, with a total of 63,052,210 bushels, being the heaviest previously harvested.

The yields of the different grains are estimated as follows: Wheat acreage, 2,375,058; estimated yield, 43,539,608 bushels; average per acre, 18.34 bushels. Oats, acreage, 1,170,452; estimated yield, 41,663,065 bushels; average per acre, 33.59 bushels. Barley, acreage, 101,033; estimated yield, 2,695,113; average per acre, 26.67 bushels. Flax, acreage, 141,451; estimated yield, 1,570,009 bushels; average per acre, 11.10 bushels. The figures given above are estimated on threshing returns per acre already to hand, and the acreage sown to the various crops in the Province.

Your Money Will Be Safer

If deposited in a Savings Account at the Bank of Toronto than if kept in the house or your pocket. In the

Bank of Toronto

the money will be safe from thieves, burglars, fire or other loss, and is not so liable to be spent needlessly.

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Capital, \$4,000,000.
Res., 4,500,000.

Bank of Toronto.

MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, Ont., on Monday, Oct. 12th, receipts numbered 1,330 cattle, quality fair, trade steady. Export steers, \$4.50 to \$5; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.25. Picked butchers', \$4.60 to \$4.80; loads of good, \$4.30 to \$4.50; medium, \$3.80 to \$4.15; common, \$3.25 to \$3.75; canners, \$1 to \$2; feeders, \$3 to \$3.85; stockers, \$2.25 to \$3; milch cows, \$35 to \$70; calves, \$3 to \$7 per cwt. Sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.50; lambs, \$4.40 to \$4.70 per cwt. Hogs—Selects, fed and watered at market, \$6.40, and \$6.15 f. o. b. cars country.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

Total live-stock receipts last week were 325 cars: 4,601 cattle, 7,185 hogs, 7,179 sheep and lambs, and 75 horses.

With the exception of those offered at the Union Stock-yards there were few good quality cattle on sale during the week; in fact the offerings at the City market were the worst of the season. Trade for the best cattle was brisk, with prices higher.

Exporters.—Export steers sold at \$4.50 to \$5.15; export bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.

Butchers'.—Choice picked lots of steers and heifers sold at \$4.75 to \$5, but there were few of these; loads of good sold at \$4.40 to \$4.85; medium, \$4.15 to \$4.35; common, \$3.50 to \$4; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.60; canners, \$1 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Both of these classes were better represented than at any time this season, but there were few well-bred animals amongst them. Prices were quoted as follows: Best feeders, 950 to 1,050 lbs. each, \$3.50 to \$3.90; 800 to 950 lbs. each, \$3 to \$3.50; best stockers, 650 to 800 lbs. each, \$2.50 to \$3; medium stockers, 600 to 800 lbs. each, \$2.35 to \$2.60; common stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, \$2 to \$2.25; distillery bulls, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and springers are at a premium. The best cows sell readily at \$50 to \$60, and an odd cow now and again reaches \$65; common to medium cows sell at \$30 to \$40 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of veal calves were light, with prices firmer, at \$3 to \$7 per cwt., and one extra quality calf brought \$7.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were large, especially of lambs. Sheep sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50; lambs at \$4.25 to \$5 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts of hogs were moderate, but prices declined 25c. per cwt. Selects sold at \$6.50, fed and watered at the market, and \$6.25 f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—J. Herbert Smith, manager of the Union Horse Exchange Stables, reported trade brighter. At the weekly sale on Monday, 5th, at these stables, sixty horses were disposed of at the following quotations: Drafters, weighing 1,700 lbs. each, \$180 to \$225; drafters, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$160 to \$200; serviceably sound, \$45 to \$90; wagon

horses, \$140 to \$185; carriage horses, \$125 to \$200. Dealers report farmers in the country as asking too high prices. More good wagon horses would have found ready sale.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white or red, 92c. to 98c.; No. 2 mixed, 92c. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.04; No. 2 northern, \$1.02, Georgian Bay ports.

Rye.—No. 2, 78c. to 79c.

Peas.—No. 2, 89c.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 39c., No. 2 mixed, 38c.

Barley.—No. 2, 58c.; No. 3X, 57c.; No. 3, 54c.

Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 86c. to 86½c., Toronto freights.

Bran.—Car lots, in bags, track, Toronto, \$22.50.

Shorts.—Car lots, in bags, track, Toronto, \$24.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firm at about the same prices. Creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 26c., and Locust Hill brand, 27c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 24c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.

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

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

Eggs.—Market firm, at 22c.

Beans.—Market easy; prices unchanged at \$2 to \$2.10 for primes, and \$2.10 to \$2.20 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes offering freely at 60c. per bag in car lots at Toronto.

Poultry.—Prices for live poultry were as follows: Turkeys, 14c. to 16c.; geese, 9c. to 10c.; ducks, 8c. to 10c.; chickens, 9c. to 11c.; fowl, 7c. to 8c.

Hay.—Market easy, as follows: Baled, in car lots, f. o. b. cars at Toronto, \$10.50 to \$11.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, f. o. b. cars at Toronto, \$6.50 to \$7.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., wholesale dealers in wool, hides, etc., report paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and upwards, 9½c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. up, 8½c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 9c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 8c.; No. 3 inspected cows, and bulls, 7c.; country hides, cured, 8c.; calf skins, city, 12c.; calf skins, country, 11c. to 12c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75; horse hair, per lb., 29c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; wool, unwashed, 8½c.; wool, washed, 13c. to 15c.; lamb skins, 45c. to 55c.; shearings, 35c. to 45c.

SEED MARKET.

The Wm. Rennie Co. report little or no business being transacted on the seed market, with prices unchanged, as follows: Alsike, No. 1 quality, \$7 to \$7.50; alsike, No. 2, \$6.50 to \$6.75; red clover, bushel, \$5 to \$5.50; timothy, bushel, \$1.30 to \$1.60.

FRUIT MARKET.

Apples, pears and grapes, with a few late peaches, are about all that is being offered on the fruit market. Pears sell at 30c. to 75c. per basket; quinces, 40c. per basket; apples, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per barrel; grapes, abundant, and cheaper than ever, at 20c. to 25c. for large basket, and 12c. to 14c. for small basket.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Campbellford, Ont., 12½c. Stirling, Ont., 12½c. to 12 3-16c. Brockville, Ont., 12½c.; no sales on board. Belleville, Ont., 12c., 12 1-16c. and 12½c. Winchester, Ont., 12c. bid; no sales. Alexandria, Ont., 12c. Russell, Ont., 12c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 12c. Kingston, Ont., 12c. to 12½c. Listowel, Ont., 12c. bid. Victoriaville, Que., 12½c. Ottawa, Ont., 12c. for white. Napanee, Ont., 12½c. Picton, Ont., 12½c. Perth, Ont., 12c. Iroquois, Ont., 12c. Cowansville, Que., butter, 25c., 25½c. and 25¾c.; cheese, 11½c. and 12c. Cornwall, Ont., 12c. to 12 1-16c. London, Ont., 11½c. bid; no sales. Chicago creamery butter, 20½c. to 27½c. dairies, 18½c. to 24½c.; cheese, 13c. to 14c.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Shipments of live stock for the week ending Oct. 3, from the port of Montreal, amounted to 4,505 head of cattle and 1,007 sheep, against 2,735 cattle and 910 sheep the same week of 1907. Receipts of cattle on the local market showed an increase in number and an improvement in quality last week, and primes naturally advanced a fraction. Choice stock sold at 4½c. to 5c. per lb., fine at 4½c., good at 4c. to 4½c., medium at 3½c. to 3¾c., common at 2½c. to 3c., and inferior down to around 2c. per lb. Lambs were in limited supply and the tone of the market was firm, demand being good, at 5c. to 5½c. for choice and 4½c. to 4¾c. for good, while butchers were paying 3½c. for best sheep and 3¼c. to 3½c. for culls, exporters being only prepared to pay 3¼c., they claimed. Offerings of calves were limited and prices steady, at \$3 to \$10 each. The hog market held steady, selects selling at 7c. per lb., and good at 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb., demand being good and supplies moderate.

Horses.—After several most satisfactory weeks' trade, the demand for horses has moderated, very few sales being put through last week, so far as could be learned. Dealers, however, were inclined to look forward to a renewal of the demand, inasmuch as conditions affecting it have in no way changed. Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$250; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225; small or inferior, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$75, and choice saddle or carriage horses, \$300 to \$500 each.

Provisions.—The market for dressed hogs held steady, and prices were 10c. to 10½c. per lb. for choice, fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs. Provisions of all kinds were firm in tone and in good demand. Pure lard, 13½c. to 14c. per lb., and compound, 8½c. to 9½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Green Mountains are now offering freely and choicest were available, in car lots, on track here, at 70c. to 75c. per 90 lbs. Purchasing has been going on more freely, the weather being more favorable for keeping stock. Jobbing prices were a cent a pound to 90c. per 80 lbs., while single bags were being delivered into store at \$1 to \$1.10 per 90-lb. bag.

Honey.—Demand fair and market firm, at 14c. to 15c. each for sections of white clover comb, and 12c. to 13c. each for dark. Strained honey 10c. to 11c. per lb. for white and 9c. for dark.

Eggs.—Dealers were still buying in the country at 18½c. to 19c. per doz., for straight-gathered, and selling them here at 21c. to 22c., No. 1 candled stock being 20c. to 21c., selects 25c., and boilers 28c. per dozen. The supply of eggs appears to be liberal and the demand good.

Butter.—Holders last week were getting 25c. per lb., wholesale, up to 27c. for small packages. Ontario dairies were still available at 22c. to 23c. per lb., and Manitobas at 21c. to 22c. Stock has been going forward to England in considerable volume lately, 8,242 packages having been sent for the week ending Oct. 3rd.

Cheese.—Exports for the week ending Oct. 3rd amounted to 99,000 boxes, being almost equal to those for the corresponding week of 1907. Total shipments for the season, however, are over 200,000 boxes behind. Demand has not been active lately, and the market was quiet, but steady. Dealers were paying about 12½c. to 12¾c. per lb. for Ontarios here, and 12½c. to 12¾c. for Townships, and 12½c. to 12¾c. for Quebecs. These prices were shaded a fraction on Monday, 12th.

Oats.—Ontario new crop was moving pretty freely, No. 2 white being quoted at 45c. to 45½c. per bushel, car lots, in store; No. 3, 44c. to 44½c.; No. 4, 43½c. to 44c. Manitoba old crop quoted 2c. more than the above, for Nos. 2 and 3, and at 45c. to 45½c. for rejected.

Flour.—Prices for Ontario spring wheat flour advanced some 20c. per bbl., owing to scarcity. Quotations were \$4.50 to \$4.70 per barrel, in bags, for straight rollers. Manitoba spring-wheat patents, steady, at \$6, and seconds at \$5.50.

Mill Feed.—The demand for bran and shorts continues moderately active, and supplies are all too small. Ontarios or Manitobas, \$21 to \$22 per ton for bran, in bags, and \$25 to \$26 for shorts.

Hay.—Deliveries fairly large, and demand good; \$12 to \$12.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy; \$10.50 to \$11.50 for No. 2 extra, and \$1 less for ordinary. Clover mixed was a little easier, at \$7.50 to \$8.50, and clover steady, at \$7.00 to \$7.50 per ton.

Hides.—Dealers reported the market absolutely unchanged, as compared with last report.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$4.40 to \$7.50; cows, \$3.25 to \$5.25; heifers, \$3 to \$4.25; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$8.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$4.65.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$6.50 to \$6.65; butchers', \$6.35 to \$6.65; light mixed, \$5.50 to \$6; choice light, \$6.20 to \$6.35; packing, \$5.90 to \$6.25; pigs, \$3.50 to \$5.50; bulk of sales, \$6 to \$6.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4.50 to \$5; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$3.85 to \$5.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.85 to \$6.35. Veals.—\$6 to \$9.25.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$6 to \$6.25; mixed, \$6 to \$6.20; Yorkers, \$5.50 to \$6.15; pigs, \$4 to \$5.25; roughs, \$4.75 to \$5.25; dairies and grassers, \$5.50 to \$6.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$4 to \$6.25; a few \$6.35; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$4.75; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sheep, mixed, \$1 to \$4; Canada lambs, \$6.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

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

GOSSIP.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the auction sale of Shorthorn cattle, 19 bulls and 16 females, from the well-known herd of T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, Ont., to take place at their farm, close by the town, on October 28th, when will also be offered one of their farms, comprising 175 acres of first-class land. The herd of Messrs. Douglas has long been noted for the excellent milking qualities of the cows, while high-class sires have always been kept at its head.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDES AT AUCTION.

In addition to the notice in another column of the dispersion auction sale of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, the property of Messrs. W. J. Shean & Son, of Swan Sound, Ont., to take place at the farm, four miles from that town, on October 22nd, we are informed by a letter received just before going to press, that besides the noted imported Cruickshank Secret bull, Derby, said to be probably the largest bull in Canada, weighing over 2,600 lbs., there is also in the sale the grand young Missie bull, Scottish Knight, by Missie Champion, a son of the \$6,000 cow, Missie 153rd. Scottish Knight is described as a show bull, hard to beat in any ring. There is also in the sale the grand young bull, Sittytton Victor, by Rose Victor (second in his class at Toronto, 1907 and 1908). Other richly-bred young bulls are Uppermill Hero, by Uppermill Omega (imp.); Pride of Rosedale, a Marr Roan Lady, by Imp. Derby, dam Rosetta 15th (imp.); and Scotch Mist, out of same dam, and sired by Protector (imp.). This grand breeding cow, Rosetta 15th (imp.), is in the sale, as also is the Toronto champion, Gem of Ballechin (imp.). The Clydesdale mares are all imported, are bred to first-class imported horses, and are a choice lot, sired by such noted horses as Gallant Prince, Fickle Fashion, and Baron Pax, a grandson of Baron's Pride. At the same time and place will also be offered the three farms, consisting of 280 acres, with first-class buildings. The herd was to have been dispersed in September, 1907, but owing to scarcity of feed in the country, was postponed, and is now to be held on October 22nd, owing to Messrs. Shean's tea business having so largely grown as to require their undivided attention, and the herd is reluctantly dispersed.



Life, Literature and Education.

Last week's newspapers chronicled another death caused by pouring coal oil on a fire. It is incredible that enough examples have not yet been afforded to impress upon people universally the foolhardiness of this practice, of which agonizing death is always the chance, and too often the price.

Recently, several students of St. Petersburg University, in order to test a certain anti-toxin, permitted themselves to be vaccinated with the substance, then drank a solution containing cholera germs. So is yet exemplified the great principle of Christianity, that a man give himself for the sake of others. Incidentally, why are the names of such heroes so seldom widely known, whereas that of the general who wins a campaign is blazoned far and wide? Is it that the world has not yet got wholly beyond the old ideal of military glory?

At a recent meeting of the Civic Legislative Committee, of Toronto, Rev. Dr. Eby spoke of a dance which he had seen at a local theatre, a dance suggestive to an extreme, and in no wise elevating. Subsequently, a letter from Dr. Chown, General Secretary of the Department of Temperance and Moral Reform of the Methodist Church of Canada, was read, suggesting that legislation be applied for to authorize the prevention of improper plays.

This is a movement which cannot be too strongly encouraged. The old-time prejudice against the theatre, as "theatre," has largely died out, and it is now recognized that there is much in high-class drama to commend, the vivid presentation, scenery, historical costuming, etc., combining to impress both the emotions and the memory of many as mere reading seldom can. But the drama must be of the best, and it must be presented free of the devices so often incorporated to appeal more or less blatantly to the lower nature.

People from the rural districts have less to do with this question, it is true, than those of the cities, yet there are times when many of them would be glad to avail themselves of a chance opportunity to see really high-class drama, but who are only disgusted by such samples as are usually "on," say, during the weeks of the Canadian National Exhibition. By these, any definite step towards improvement will no doubt be welcomed as heartily as by the better class of theatre-goers in the town.

Here and there, along roadsides, in fence-corners and out-of-the-way places, the eye of the observant may see, at this time of the year, isolated specimens and whole colonies of inconspicuous objects—brown-stemmed, brown-leaved, with heads covered with small globular bodies or woolly excrescences—the dried-up fruitage of the weeds that have flourished all summer, unnoticed and uncut.

"Inconspicuous objects" these, but consider: From one plant of ragweed, barring accident, 5,000 new plants may arise; from one plant of mullein, 6,000 plants; from one of ox-eye daisy, 7,500; from one of white cockle, 10,000; from one of pig-weed, 15,000; from one of yellow dock, 17,000; and from one of penny-cress, as many as 20,000 plants—these but samples of the many thousand species which may infest our fields.

It is a great mistake to permit weed seeds to mature anywhere, and yet, if the mischief has been done, much may still be accomplished by systematic cutting and burning, the cutting and raking to be done, preferably, on a damp day, when discharge of the seeds is less likely. But the work must be thorough; and in order that it be so, it is absolutely necessary that the observing faculty be called into requisition, the eye for seeing the stalk here, the seed-head there, filled with power to do ill to next year's fields—the "seeing" eye, for want of which so many farmers pass as careless.

There is no man, perhaps, who requires to be so keenly alert, so untiringly all-seeing as the farmer; nor, since the faculty of observation is one which may be readily cultivated, is there much excuse for him who will not exert himself to attain it. The power is one which will avail in many a way besides in the detection of weeds. An eye quick to perceive one leak is sure to be capable of perceiving others, also.

A farmer whom we know states that, after procuring an illustrated weed-book, he saw "hundreds" of plants he had never noticed before. May not a similar sharpness be cultivated at this season in regard to plant seeds as well, so that a vigorous warfare may be carried out against them. The present, in this, as in many other things, may to no insignificant degree dominate the future.

In an article on tuberculosis which appeared in a recent magazine, there appeared the following statement: "Hardly a decade ago consumption was regarded as a modern scourge of God." . . . The assertion raised the query as to just how far the old superstition of passively accepting reverses, illnesses, etc., as unavoidable dispensations of Providence still obtains, and how much harm is wrought thereby. When consumption was looked upon as a Visitant from the Almighty, comparatively little was done to stay its progress. As a consequence—resignation, hopelessness, carelessness, a continual and insidious spread of the disease. Today it is recognized that man may, to a certain extent, take the matter into his own hands. The result—an increase of sanatoria, fresh-air and good-food agitation, a checking of the disease wherever such a rational campaign is persistently employed. As a matter of fact, in both France and Germany, where combative measures have been assiduously kept up for a number of years, the decadence of the disease has been very proportionately marked.

But does the superstition not yet hold sway to an altogether irrational and detrimental degree in many other things? There is an out-

break of typhoid. People calmly accept the situation as an inevitable "visitation," instead of instituting an exhaustive examination of all the wells in the neighborhood. A young girl fades and dies. Possibly some direct disregard of the laws of hygiene—overstudy, or thin shoes, or a gauzy party dress, or some other such indiscretion which the delicate constitution could not hold out against—has been at the root of the trouble; or, possibly, there has been a culpable carelessness in putting off the summoning of expert medical advice until it could no longer avail. But—"Providence has seen fit to remove her," and so the parents disclaim responsibility.

A man sees his business going wrong. He helplessly concludes that "Providence" wills that it should fail, instead of setting to work like a man to find out wherein the deficiency lies. Another, with an equally blind leaning upon "faith," prays for guidance, and plunges into a venture without taking time to investigate searchingly as to whether that venture is reasonably sure of success. He fails, and is, in all probability, quite as ready to lay the failure at the door of Providence as he was to attribute his going into the venture in the first place to the guidance of that same Providence. . . . These are no mere fairy tales. Concrete examples could be given, and from very modern real life.

We are not disparaging the guidance of Providence, only emphasizing the necessity of exerting to the uttermost the reasoning powers which Providence has supplied for direction in the affairs of life. This is expected of us, and if we neglect so patent a duty, we can scarcely marvel if we meet only with catastrophe. There was sound sense in Cromwell's famous dictum, "Trust in God, but keep your powder dry."

Five members of the Scotch Agricultural Committee, who have returned from a tour of the West, and who have been very favorably impressed with the country, state that, as a result of their trip, a better class of immigrants from Scotland may be expected, a tacit admission that the "best" class has not hitherto been induced to come out. At the same time, in some of the recent newspapers, denunciations have been launched by certain persons against divers emigration concerns, more specifically the Salvation Army, for sending out from England, for land settlement, too many people who have "no capacity" for work as farmers.

When all has been said, it must still appear that, to the "best" class of people—really bright, capable, all-round, adaptable people, who can learn, and are not afraid to try—"the land" need present no terrors. Farming, though not easy when carried on as it should be, gives the option of starting on a small scale and working into knowledge, affording at least a living while such apprenticeship is in progress. It requires no grind of years, as necessary in most trades and professions, before even a start can be made; hence it follows that only the incapable—those who are absolutely and childishly helpless, except at the work to which they have been accus-

tomed—need turn away from it in affright. The capable, adaptable immigrant usually has no tale of woe upon this score.

There is, however, a side of the question which gives much just reason for complaint, viz., that the number of undesirable immigrants has been so great as to seriously handicap the chances of those capable of filling situations, and filling them well. All have been indiscriminately lumped as useless; men who could work, as well as those who could not, have been unable to find anything to do; and "Shacktowns" have multiplied.

We hear much about seed selection; a more rigid system of immigrant selection, could it be carried out, might prevent many evils. Speaking on the subject recently, Sir James Whitney was hopeful, at least as regards Ontario. The opening of an office in London, Eng., he said, has been decided upon, for the purpose of better supervision of emigration to this Province. This is a step in the right direction. Canada has room for men of the right sort—and on the land. . . . Too much, however, cannot be immediately expected, for the old question again obtrudes itself, What are the European countries to do with their surplus population? Until this problem has been met, it would seem by Titanic measures, it appears that America is likely to still be a dump for the unfit, as well as the fit. And it stands to reason that "the fit" are, as a rule, the most likely to be kept at home.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A device for automatically stopping railway trains as they approach each other on the same track, thus promising to do away with collisions, has been invented by Mr. Harold W. Price, B. Sc., lecturer on electrical engineering, Toronto University. The system, so far, has successfully met every test, and is creating the greatest interest among railway officials and electrical engineers.

A new book on the "Elizabethans," by Mr. A. C. Swinburne, the result of forty years' research, has been announced to appear in the early future.

Among musicians booked to appear in leading Canadian cities during the coming autumn and winter are the famous pianists, Emil Sauer and Josef Lhevinne; Mme. Emma Calvé, the noted grand-opera singer; Mme. Emma Eames, soprano; and Miss Marie Hall, the greatest of women violinists. The Sheffield Choir will give their concerts in Massey Hall, Toronto, on November 5th, 6th and 7th.

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Supt. of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies (office, Parliament Buildings, Toronto), announces that the Horticultural Convention will be held on November 10th and 11th, at the same time as the Horticultural Exhibition in Massey Hall. Reduced railway rates will be given for the occasion.

The presentation of Sir Gilbert Parker's "Pierre and His People" on the stage has been meeting with such success as may give a strong impetus to the further dramatization of Canadian books. As yet, Canada

has been almost completely overlooked as a setting for dramatic performances.

Dr. Brodie, London, F. R. S., has been appointed as Professor of Physiology at Toronto University, and Rev. Dr. Gandier, of Toronto, as Principal of Knox College.

The John Ham Perry property, Whitby, Ont., a fine old ruin, surrounded by magnificent trees, and said to cost, in the first place, \$60,000, has been purchased by the Masonic Order of the Mystic Shriners for the purpose of establishing an institution of international scope for the entertainment of the members of the fraternity.

Mrs. Frances Cashel Hoey, the oldest lady journalist in London, Eng., died recently at Beccles, Suffolk, in her seventy-ninth year. She held a prominent position as a writer of the middle Victorian era, having been for many years a writer for the Spectator, and almost to the day of her death she kept up her contributions for several magazines. Mrs. Hoey was born near Dublin, and spent her childhood in Ireland.

Lieut.-Col. T. T. Turnbull, of Montreal, who has been over the proposed route of the Hudson's Bay Railway, from Winnipeg to Fort Churchill, declares himself satisfied that that town of the far north is destined to be a great factor in the shipping trade of this country; also, that in the region about it there are agricultural possibilities which are not generally appreciated.

The following, from Otago Witness, may be interesting in connection with the reproduction of Lady Butler's painting, "Scotland Forever," which appeared in October 1st issue: "Lady Butler is an artist of exceptional talent, her most famous picture being 'The Roll Call,' which created such a furore when it was exhibited at the Royal Academy many years ago that a policeman had to be stationed on guard beside it in order to regulate the crush of people. Critics and Academicians alike were struck dumb with astonishment when they were informed that the picture, so far from being the work of an R. A., as was supposed to be the case, was painted by an unknown young lady named Miss Elizabeth Thompson. 'The Roll Call' was purchased by Queen Victoria, and the artist added new laurels to her reputation soon afterwards by painting that splendid example of artistic genius, 'Quatre Bras,' a picture which Ruskin declared was wrought, through all the truth of its frantic passion, 'with gradations of color and shade of which I have not seen the like since Turner's death.' Lady Butler, who is a sister of the poet and essayist, Mrs. Alice Meynell, spent a great deal of her early life in Italy. She commenced to paint when only a few years of age, and before she took up battle subjects, was described as the Rosa Bonheur of England, on account of her success as an animal painter."

The "weed problem" along the railways, which has in many districts, especially in the Western portions of Canada and the United States, necessitated the daily employment of hundreds of men in order to keep the growth cut away, has been solved by the Union Pacific Railway, which is now effectively using upon its roads an invention which can do the work of 300 men a day. The machine, which is built of steel, contains a large tank of gasoline, from which jets of flame play upon the weeds, licking them up from the ground cleaner than if mown by a scythe.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. HOMES: AND CRIMINAL IMPROVIDENCE.

In speaking of homes, we realize that we are getting very near to hearts and hopes, and to the foundation of all strength, all aspiration, all happiness. The love that the Roman of the Campagna bore for his "domus" is, indeed, much the same

kind of affection that inspires home-makers of the present day; unless, alas, as it sometimes seems, that affection has degenerated.

All through the earliest history, noblest spirits—the shapers of epochs—have been home lovers. The proportion of their time spent in this sanctum of strength, and the share of their energy devoted to its development seems to have been vastly greater than that which is apparent nowadays. Perhaps this is because men do not fully realize the extent to which a home is indeed a sanctum of strength—perhaps because "times" and, likewise, men have changed. Yet, devotion to the home is not optional. It is not casual. It is an unavoidable debt; and, furthermore, the kind of investment that ought to attract more intelligent financiers than it does.

Perhaps the spirit of the age in this respect could not be better illustrated than by the fact that that nation of brilliant insouciance—France—has though perchance subconsciously, left the equivalent for the English "home" completely out of her language. "Chez moi," says Alphonse when he must refer to his domicile. So, too, amongst the Germans "Zu hause," says Johannus; and the debauchery of modern society in Leinsic and other great cities of the Fatherland thoroughly sustains the looseness. One regrets that, in neither of the two beautiful languages is there anything really equivalent to the ineffable English "home."



Allen Raine's House, Tresaith, Wales.

True, the vices of the Continent are fast eating into English society, and especially into the higher stratum, yet nowhere are homes so truly homes as amongst the fine old men of the Shires. The John-Bull type has for ages found its strength in the simple domesticity of the landed estates.

But, enough of the genesis and the state of homes of to-day. Let us turn, rather, to survey the means of its upbuilding and preservation. Herein lies a woeful need of light for unnumbered thousands. In England, and in Australia they are compelled to pass old-age pension bills because of this need, and present conditions are not unlikely to propagate similar steps in this portion of the empire.

We know of no term with which we may better describe the cause of this need than our heading, "Criminal Improvidence." This is the root of the evil. This is the common and unheeded sin, the fruit of which is broken-down lives and pauperism.

We have said that the sin was unheeded—an unconscious one often, indeed, and a sin of omission—and in this baffling characteristic lies its widespread power.

Even the Frenchman can teach us in this respect, though he may care less for his home than we, and so little that he has provided no name for it in his perfected speech. For the French are the greatest money-savers, from a domestic standpoint, on the face of the whole earth. Their average per capita savings balance

in French banks would make a Canadian jump.

The instinct to provide seems to be reflected in their very system of weights and measures. Their weight and bulk measures are subdivided—for common use, be it remembered—to centigrammes and centilitres. Give your French laborer his little tin cup of molasses and his roll, and he asks no better. The balance of the amount—which a Briton would use for a breakfast—goes to Alphonse's potpourri! In France, the "potpourri" is the household goddess, and no pagans ever bowed down more faithfully than do the French.

No doubt some of the contrasting purblindness of our own people arises from the fact that most of us fail to grasp the idea that income is by no means the mere source of a present living, but ought, by all that is sane and sensible, to be understood to include a portion to be devoted to the needs of those certain years of necessary inactivity and loss of earning power that come to all sooner or later.

To be sure, there are many who do see and who do provide; but, for one who sees there are ten who do not, and who are criminally improvident. "Whatever you have, spend less," says a wiseacre. He is a thousand times right. True, wages may be small, and unfairly small, but spend less than you earn, if you have: to leave a cottage for a shack. You are sacrificing for the nonce, to be sure, but only in order to draw

in twenty years. Five dollars per month will, in the same time, accrue to \$1,410, at lowest current interest, and there you have it! The source of a competency is, perhaps, too simple for the masses. They look afar to the vast fortunes of millionaires and sigh resignedly, forgetting that almost every millionaire in America to-day started on his road to wealth with no more than the average citizen possesses.

Not that money-accumulation is the highest of ideals. It is not. Most emphatically it is not. Nevertheless, it is to be remembered that improvidence—not generosity and liberality, misinterpreted as such—is little short of a crime against the society of which you are a part, and to which you owe it to be self-sustaining in older years as in your prime. Otherwise, you burden your fellows with a load which is not only unfair to them, but which can only be a source of humiliation to you and yours. SPARTAN.

Perth Co., Ont.

WHICH IS INTRODUCTORY.

In a very spirited article, published lately in one of our Canadian papers, I read an earnest plea for a wider recognition of Canadian literature. "Will not someone," the writer asks, "give us a resume of our Canadian writers, and then let our Canadian people mark their appreciation by becoming readers of their books? No demand for Canadian books, indeed! For Canada's sake, let someone make up and someone start a little wave of sentiment for Canadian literature, for we have Canadian literature, my friends, but it is dying of slow starvation."

I do not know whose vigorous pen wrote the above, but I heartily endorse every word of it: and, by way of showing how true is the saying that "the life-blood of a nation runs in its ink," I am going to use my allotted columns in showing you, by way of example, and as best I can, what one woman writer achieved for the land of her birth by ever finding an exhaustless mine of interest within its borders, every one of the one million eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand of her published works conveying to the outer world, in picturesque settings, a message, as it were, from the heart of Wales. Like the writer of "Carmichael," the Dame Durden of our own pages, "Allen Raine" was induced to enter upon her literary career through the winning of a prize, that of the latter being at the National Eisteddfod, in 1894; but whether with or without that especial form of inducement to make a beginning, we may rest assured that there is a wealth of material in our own Dominion simply waiting for the magic touch of its literary sons or daughters. Let us do our part to encourage them to give us of their best.

A TRIBUTE TO A WELSH WRITER No. 1.

A reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" in Wales has sent me a copy of The Cardigan and Tivy-side Advertiser, of June last, which contains, under the heading, "Death of Allen Raine, a Gifted Authoress, Passes Away," a most beautiful tribute to the memory of one who has long been recognized not only as the writer of most charming Welsh stories, but as a very accurate delineator of Welsh modes and manners. It was said of her that the vividness of her descriptions was easily accounted for by the fact that every spot of which she wrote was familiar to her, the larger part of her life having been spent amongst the Welsh heather and ruddy peasants within view of the Bay of Cardigan. All her younger days had been passed in the heart of Wales, and she was enabled, by circumstances, to form an intimate acquaintance with its rural life and the romance and poetry which has always surrounded it. Perhaps she herself was almost unconsciously imbued with some of the distinctive characteristics of her nation, although, in her thoughtful, cultured

mind, these could hardly be described as mysticism, much less superstition, and to this fact may be due some of her most interesting and enthralling interpretations, as well as her adoption of the pen-name under which she wrote the dozen or more of Welsh stories which have given her so high a place in the ranks of authors of any country, several of her books having had a circulation in the United Kingdom and the Colonies of about 300,000 copies.

The way in which her *nom de plume* originated is rather interesting and unique. She had been uncertain as to what pseudonym to adopt, and one night she dreamt she saw the words "Allen Raine" in large white letters on the wall of her bedroom. In the morning she inquired of her husband if he had spoken the words to her, and when he replied in the negative she related her dream. He thereupon advised her to take to that name, which she did, and it was preserved throughout all the numerous productions of her busy pen.

Our authoress may be said to have come by her literary ability through inheritance, for her father was a grandson of Dafis Castell Hywell, the celebrated divine of the 19th century, whose translation of Gray's *Elegy* is reckoned as one of the finest pieces in the Welsh language, whilst her sympathetic touch and tender handling of scenes of sorrow and suffering were due to lessons she learnt from her own experience of both.

It is high praise of Allen Raine which says, "That, although so faithfully adhering to truth in her delineations, her colors were so well prepared that her picture never offended even the most prejudiced Welshman, nor were there in any of her works any comparisons which could invite the ridicule of readers in other lands."

If any of the readers of our *Home Magazine* are within reach of a public library, I would venture to recommend them to get from it one or more of the following books by our authoress. There will not be found in any of them the slightest sign of the unwholesome ingredients which but too often taint the pages of so many of the volumes which from time to time issue nowadays from the press: "A Welsh Singer," "Torn Sails," "By Berwen Banks," "Garthowen," "A Welsh Witch," "On the Wings of the Wind," "Hearts of Wales," "Neither Storehouse nor Barn," etc.

When my turn comes again, a fortnight hence, I hope to introduce you to one, at least, of Allen Raine's sweet stories, "Torn Sails," which I have just been reading, with great enjoyment—an enjoyment which I should like you to share with me.
H. A. B.

WAITING.

Serene, I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, or tide, or sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,
For, lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has sown,
And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own and draw
The brook that springs in yonder height,
So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delight.

The stars come nightly to the sky:
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.
—John Burroughs.

The Quiet Hour.

THE BEST BEAUTY.

The Lord taketh pleasure in His people:
He will beautify the meek with salvation.—Ps. 119:14.

"Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair."

So that, if we desire to become beautiful, it is important that we should set our hearts on a beauty that will wear well. It is very sad to see a woman, whose beauty was only skin-deep and has faded away, struggling with powder and paint to make a false complexion; just because she fails to understand that men despise mock beauty in proportion to their admiration of the real article. We all want to be beautiful. It is a Divine instinct, one token that we are children of Him who has made this beautiful world. Look everywhere, and you see God's love of beauty. Can any blue compare with the rich, soft color of the sky, contrasted with the wonderful tints of the clouds, which free it from monotony? The grass and trees and flowers, the birds and insects, the tiny weeds growing unnoticed by anyone but their Creator, the marvellous shells, with their delicate tints and perfect moulding, which are hidden away in the depth of the sea, all declare with one voice that they are made by One who takes pleasure in their beauty. And the most beautiful thing in our experience of created things is the human body. That is the favorite subject of painter and sculptor.

home loveliness was not only for Naomi, for Naomi's words of blessing are: "The Lord deal kindly with you, as ye have dealt with the dead, and with me."

The home beauty, that cannot only win hearts but can keep them, is a mighty power for good—probably the mightiest force that man can exercise. As someone has said: "There are few that can withstand the domination of a soul that has suffered itself to become beautiful." A woman who scorns meanness in thought or deed, who takes each day as a great and glad opportunity put into her hands by a loving Father, gives her own character to the people she lives with. They absorb her strong and high ideals and purposes, without knowing it. Especially will her children, who are plastic and easily influenced, reflect their mother, until the imitation is impressed deeply in their characters, and becomes fixed as the years pass. The latest scientific plan of cultivating soul-beauty is to make a special point of habitually impressing high ideals and purposes on one's self just before falling asleep every night. Then they become the ruling inspiration of the subjective self, and are soon the habit which is second nature. It is a strange fact that we can generally do anything better when we can do it without thinking about it, when our actions are controlled by what is now called the unconscious or subjective mind. Anyone who thinks of each note, when playing on the piano, will play with laborious awkwardness. Even in walking, or dancing, or speaking, conscious effort is a decided disadvantage. So also in one's power of influencing others. If it is the unconscious effect of personality

mode of impression, as well as through the precept-upon-precept treatment, she may plant in each character a vital germ, which, nursed in the sunshine of a magnetic love that knows no intermission and no change of flow, matures into sweetness, symmetry, and spiritual charm. Life in the atmosphere such a nature breathes is an inspiration. It compels character-nutrition in the environment, which strengthens imperceptibly, yet surely and grandly, year by year, till they borrow from the self-luminous personality that spontaneously spells and sways and lifts them, its more than Solomon-like glory. Such is the legitimate suggestional force of goodness and love that are not self-conscious. Such a presence is the perfect woman in the perfect home, nearest of kin to the Infinite and the Faultless.

I have given the long quotation in full, because it is so full of inspiration and awakens one to the value and power of everyday beauty of character.

"You say that my love is plain,
But that I can ne'er allow,
When I look at the thought for others
That's written on her brow,
Her eyes are not fine, I allow,
She has not a well-cut nose;
But a smile for others' pleasures,
And a sigh for others' woes,
And yet I allow she is plain,
Plain to be understood,
For every glance proclaims her
Modest and kind and good."

"You say that you think her slow,
But how can that be with one
Who's the first to do a kindness,
Whenever it can be done?
Quick to perceive a want,
Quicker to set it right,
Quickest in overlooking
Injury, wrong, and slight,
And yet I admit she is slow,
Slow to give needless blame,
Slow to find fault with others,
Or aught for herself to claim."

"Nothing to say for herself,
That is the fault you find;
Hark to her words to the children,
Cheery and bright and kind,
Hark to her words to the sick,
Look at her patient ways;
Every word that she utters
Speaks to the speaker's praise.
'Nothing to say for herself,'
Yes I right, most right you are,
But plenty to say for others,
And that is better by far."

"You say she is commonplace,
But there you make a mistake;
I wish I could think it were so,
For other maidens' sake,
Purity, truth and love,
Are they such common things?
If hers were a common nature,
Women would all have wings,
Talent she may not have,
Beauty, nor wit, nor grace;
But, until she's among the angels,
She cannot be commonplace."

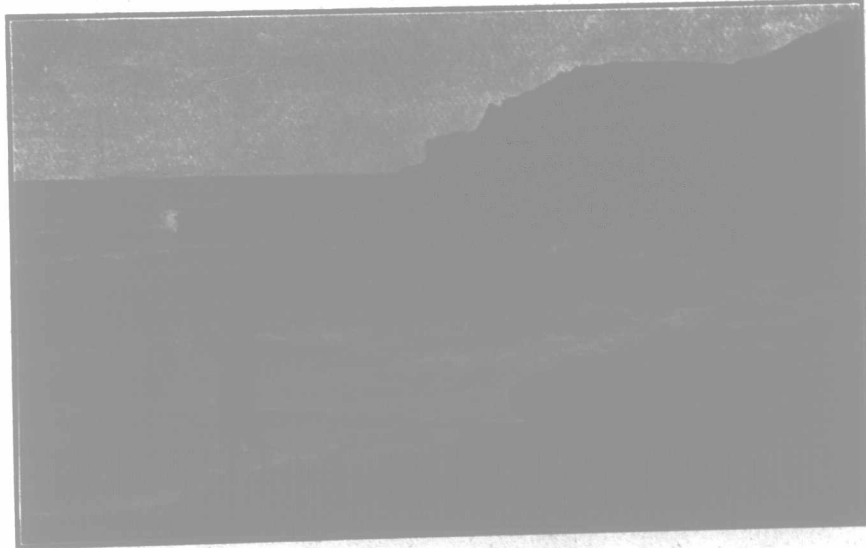
IAN MACLAREN'S DICTION.

No person who is not absolutely sound should be permitted to marry.

I do not mean that a merely delicate person should not marry, because many such people are constitutionally sound and quite entitled to marry, provided they are, in an insurance sense, first-class lives. The reason I recommend a man before marrying to obtain the certificate of a good insurance company, is because in that way he gets the benefit of an unprejudiced and independent examination.

Insurance companies don't examine merely for the man's own benefit, but for the protection of their funds. A certificate of health given after a severe and unbiased test would justify marriage. I hope the time will come when the State will not sanction marriage unless men and women can qualify for such a health certificate.

I am not alluding merely to physique in an athletic sense when speaking of apparently healthy people, but to physical and mental soundness in the strictest medical sense. You may see at any time men six feet high, with broad and well-built chests, walking about the streets who are nevertheless unsound from an insurance point of view and therefore from a marriageable standpoint.—Ian MacLaren.



Word from the Missing.

(From a painting by J. Hook, R. A.)

At least, it may be the most beautiful. Perhaps in all nature there is nothing more repulsively ugly than a face which has been bloated and degraded by a life of vice, as there is nothing more beautiful than a face which combines the natural and the spiritual loveliness which are both God's good gifts.

We cannot all have the natural beauty of form and complexion, but we can all have the more valuable gift, which has the power to charm all through a lifetime. A man may fall in love with a woman simply because she has a pretty face, but she can never keep his love if that is all she has to offer. We all know how dear a plain face may be, and we soon forget to admire a pretty one if the soul behind it is not lovable. But now that science tells us more and more of the power of mind over matter, we see how unflinchingly we are making our own faces all through life, making them far more by our thoughts than by our actions. St. Paul warns us of the importance of thinking about the things that are pure and lovely. If we want to have faces that will be attractive to others, we must never allow our thoughts to wander unchecked among coarse or unlovely scenes.

We say that Ruth was a beautiful woman, and her comeliness charms us still after 3,000 years. But it was her beauty of soul that charmed Boaz, and it is that sweet womanliness which still makes her an inspiration. Boaz was her kinsman, and a mighty man of wealth, but his attraction towards her was largely the result of her loving, daughterly care of her mother-in-law. And Ruth's

it is mighty, but if it is deliberate and intentional it is apt to repel and disgust. So it is wise to impress one's own subjective mind at night—reinforcing it by strong prayer—and then cease to consider the possible effect of one's own high purposes on other people. Real beauty is always spoiled by self-consciousness, whether it be beauty of soul or body.

Quackenbos, in a book published last winter, advises a mother, when falling asleep, to "mentally formulate the determination to awaken in the morning a radiating source of that spiritual quality which penetrates and fires the natures of others. Through this channel of communication with her subjective self, the intelligent woman, apprised of the efficiency within her, may summon to her objective aid native spiritual puissance with which to impress, perhaps insensibly, perhaps through the medium of deliberately concentrated effort on the separate individuals, the higher natures of the members of her household, and so bring each world life under the control of her own superior self, thus awakened by her subtle touch. In this way, by first insensibly diffusing the pure fragrance of her own soul; and, secondarily, by projecting through a perfectly appointed objective personality the psychic force that inspires reverence and loyalty in all about her, she perfectly fulfils the conditions of ideal character development as presented by St. Paul in Gal. V. She walks in the spirit herself (that is, under the control of her own pneuma), and gently constrains those in her charge to follow her footsteps. By this psychal

The Roundabout Club

In changing the name of the Young People's Department to "The Roundabout Club" we have been actuated by three motives: In the first place, the management of the Department has changed, and will henceforth be assumed by "Nemo." In the second, while intended especially for the grown-up young people, it has been thought better to place no age limit upward, the more especially since the Literary Society, on its reopening, will be incorporated with this Department. In the third, "The Roundabout Club" is intended to fill a place all of its own. It will not, for instance, be given up to the discussion of momentous public questions. These are left for "The Voice of the People." Nor will it, to any appreciable extent, touch upon housekeeping problems: these will find their proper place as heretofore in the "Ingle Nook." It will, however, be glad to consider any questions of general importance to young people, or to answer, to the best of its ability, any questions that may be asked. Where "Nemo" proves inadequate, as he may on essentially feminine questions, "Mlle. Nemo" will be called upon to come to the rescue.

The Roundabout Department will also be glad to devote attention to literary topics, nature study, essays, short stories; in fact, to anything that may be of especial interest to young folk, or to older folk still young enough in mind to be interested in the same topics. It hopes, also, to form a medium for intimate club letters, such letters as may induce our young people to form "paper" friendships, while at the same time finding practice in the very necessary art of letter-writing.

In our next issue of the Department, a fortnight hence, "Nemo" will address you. In the meantime we have taken the liberty to place in to-day's column some letters received on the very popular discussion raised by "Pensons."

[Note.—In future, kindly address any communications intended for this Department to "The Roundabout Club," "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.]

From One Who is Anxious About John M. C.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Re the "Girl Question, from a Young Man's Standpoint," John M. C. must be something like a handsome young notary of our town who says he would rather give any girl five cents to go home on the car than bother to see her home. She would probably prefer it, too. Now don't you worry, John, (or do you spell it with a "y"?) those girls are not half so smitten on you as you imagine. As for preferring your society to your sister's, perhaps it is like the little girl who told the little boy who said boys were much more sensible than girls, that they were not always giggling like girls, "but you don't always have to be looking at boys as we do." Lots of people would rather go to a minstrel show than to the best musical concert ever given. So rest assured, John M. C., you will not have to marry any of those girls unless you want to. Write again, I am quite worried about you.
ONE OF JOHN'S MOST ARDENT ADMIRERS.

Some Points re the "Exceptional" Woman.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
In "The Farmer's Advocate" of 24th Sept. issue, was a letter by John M. C. I think his idea of the girl he speaks of, is the one generally held by all who have met that class of girls. But all girls are not like that.
In the first place, we may divide the female sex into two classes, the "Usual" women and the "Exceptional" women, the great majority of them, of course, coming under the former head. In their emotional characteristics, and especially in their relation to the matrimonial question, all "Usual" women are cast in a single mold and exhibit a single type.

There are more "Exceptional" women in these days than there used to be, for this is an age that tolerates departures from conventionality, and, in fact, makes unconventionality a fad. And it is an age when women are regarded as having the right to be as individual as they please, therefore the "Exceptional" woman is generally one of a keen and discriminating mind.

Such a woman is most often of the artistic type. She holds herself at a high valuation. Consequently, she is not often carried away by the "Usual" man, and if the "Exceptional" man arrives, he must be her kind of an "Exceptional" man, or else she will not take him for a husband.

A "Usual" woman, while she is passing through the period of the greatest matrimonial possibilities, say from 18 to 25, is always bent on getting married, and all her interest in life will be found to center around the question of the probable man. Anything that wears trousers will do. He may have brains, or he may not. He may be good-looking, or he may not. He may be manly, discrete and trustworthy, or he may not. Consequently, if one asks why the "Usual" woman sometimes does not marry, the answer is a very simple one indeed—it is because she doesn't get a chance.

The "Exceptional" man must be one who can enter into all the thoughts of the "Exceptional" woman, and understand them before they take the clumsy

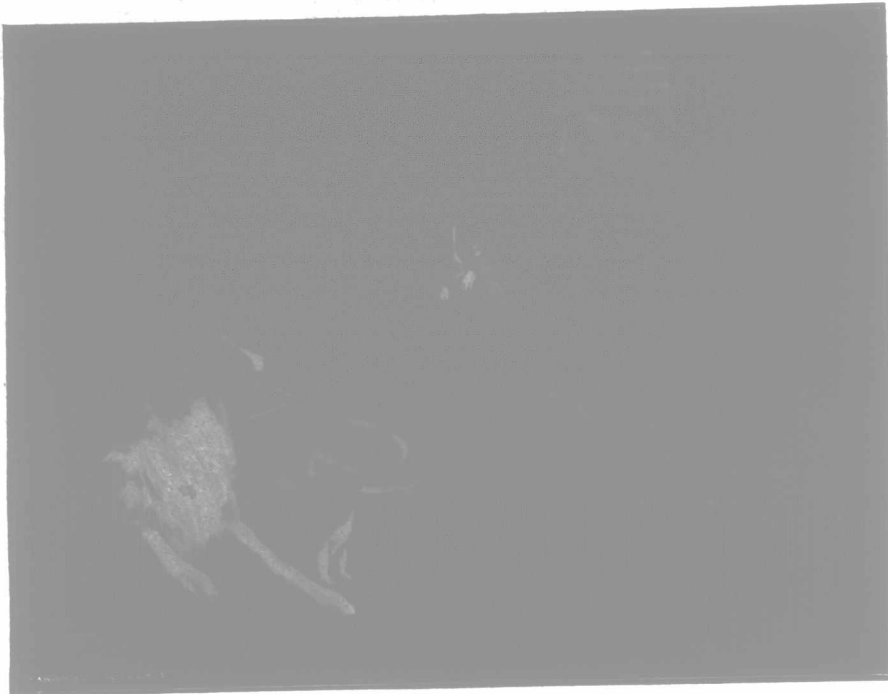
Second quality, thrifty industry; whatever employment, occupation or profession a man attempts should be raised to the level of his own self-respect. Aspire high, then work for success. Work is wholesome, and there is plenty of it. It keeps us from ennui and mischief, and gives us a sense of power and independence better than money or fashion. Some temptations come to the industrious, but all temptations come to the idle.

Next qualities are these: To be broad-minded and courteous. The acquisition of any knowledge is always of use to the mind, because it may thus drive out useless things. High aims form high characters, and great objects bring out great minds. The man who extends courtesy is never lacking in friends. Politeness is to the mind what beauty is to the face, the reflection of a kind heart.

He must be a conversationalist. Kind words are the brightest flowers of earth's existence; they make a very paradise of the humblest home. It is a great misfortune not to have enough wit to speak or not enough judgment to keep silent. He who sedulously attends, pointedly asks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of the best requisites of man.

The last, but not least quality, is that he must have a practical business education, for a business education is the seed from which a good crop is sure to grow.
MINERVA.

Huron Co., Ont.



The Pick of the Litter.

From a painting by F. S. Haines, Meadovale. Exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1908. This picture has been purchased by the Ontario Government.

form of words. He must fully fill the niche that she reserves for him. The "Exceptional" woman will never settle down to a humdrum, middle-class existence. Therefore she is very likely not to marry, and if she does not, it is usually because she does not care to do so, and because she is not fortunate enough to meet the person who appeals to her peculiar needs.

THE QUALITIES I ADMIRE MOST IN MAN.

A man is already of consequence in the world when he can be implicitly relied upon. The man who is always looking out for the faults of others, is sure to be secretly corrupt. A truly good man finds his hands full keeping himself straight. My ideal of man must believe in the Godhead of God and the manhood of man. He should rely upon the one and always maintain the other. He must be a total abstainer from intoxicants and tobacco.

The qualities I admire most in man are qualities which could be, and should be, possessed by all women.

The first quality is self-control. A man need be strong enough to govern his temper, tongue and conduct. The difficult part of good temper, consists in forbearance and accommodation to the ill-temper of others. A bridle for the tongue is a fine piece of harness; the whole man is harnessed when the tongue is under due command.

The Ingle Nook

Some time ago I intimated that I should suggest later a subject which, I felt sure, could be taken up with great advantage by the Women's Institutes. To-day I am prepared to speak of this subject, "The Stamping Out of Tuberculosis in Canada," and I wish to speak to you individually, as well as collectively.

It is of no use to say that there is "no consumption" in your family, and that, consequently, you are not concerned about the matter. If you are not public-spirited enough—which I am sure you are—to wish to crush out the disease for the welfare of "all the people," it is still well for you to know that you and your children, in fact, all who live in communities or who ever form a part of crowded assemblies of any kind, whether in church or concert-hall, are continually exposed to tuberculous germs. As a matter of fact, post-mortems have shown that the great majority of people have at some time developed a certain degree of tuberculosis. Probably these people have never known that this was so, yet the marks were there—the healed-up scar of tuberculous spots. Whether tuberculosis takes hold upon the system or not, depends, in short, wholly upon the strength which the body pos-

sesses, or is induced to possess by sanitary living, to throw it off.

How, then, can the knowledge of this sanitary living be disseminated so that the disease may be prevented, or cured in its incipient stages, in the homes, and thus finally, through lack of subjects and consequent insufficiency of infectious bacteria, be compelled to die out altogether? How, indeed, but by educating the people, one and all. And how, may we ask, can the people be better reached than through the women, and the Women's Institutes?

It is all very well to talk about teaching the children in the schools. As far as it goes, that may be all right, but questions of illness and death do not bear heavily on children; maturer minds are required, first to understand the gravity of the situation, then to put principles of sanitary living into practice.

I cannot tell the Women's Institutes how to set about this work—there are medical journals to be studied, medical men and trained nurses to be consulted and induced to give addresses, a hundred other steps will suggest themselves. The main consideration is that the Institutes do set about the work, and in earnest. Concerted action of all the branches might accomplish greater benefit than can be dreamed. I leave the suggestion with you. Surely there are women among you with enough initiation and energy to take this matter up and push it to a finish; it would be hard to find one more important.

In the meantime, may I refer you to a few suggestions in another part of the paper, which have been gleaned from many sources, and which deal not only with tuberculosis, but also with "colds," a most prolific source of the more dread disease?
D. D.

PARAFFINE.

How many of our Chatterers use paraffine for covering jellies and marmalades? It is fine, so dainty and "clean," and so absolutely sure to prevent mold. After filling the glasses let the fruit cool as rapidly as possible, then pour on melted paraffine to the depth of about a quarter of an inch. It will quickly harden, and as long as it is unbroken will effectually keep out the air. Paraffine is very cheap in the first place, and may be used over and over, if care is taken to scrape off any bits of fruit that may adhere.

OUR SCRAP BAG.

When darning stockings or knitted underwear, try the following: Get mosquito netting, as near the color of the material to be darned as possible. As soon as you detect a thin place or a hole, baste the netting on the under side, then darn in and out, following the meshes. If the netting is washed first to remove the starch, the darn will be softer.

A simple device which will save much annoyance is to fasten the tape which is run through waistbands, or the beading of underwear, at the center of the portion through which it is run. This will keep it from pulling out in the laundering.
For those who wish to know what Fashion's has decreed in regard to the small accessories of dress this fall, the following may be quoted from one of the leading fashion magazines: Buttons, for the most part cloth-covered, will be lavishly used, especially on all tailored costumes. . . Collars are still worn very high, with points behind the ears, and are often edged along the top by a voluminous ruching. . . Big boa-like ruches made of silk, satin, or any of the filmy materials, will be much used to afford the slight protection needed before it is cold enough to wear furs. These are made just long enough to go round the neck, and are tied either at the front or back by ribbon of the same shade. . . Jabots are in fashion again, and are especially suitable for wearing with tailored suits. They may be made of net, lace, or handkerchief linen, the ends of the latter being embroidered, or finished with pleating. . . Tailored shirtwaists made of light woollen materials will be in great demand this winter. The sleeves, to be strictly modish, should be either of the easy coat variety or the regular shirtsleeve, not too full. With tailored shirtwaists of all kinds black

ties are the most fashionable. . . . The most serviceable gloves for all ordinary wear are made of dogskin or deerskin, and are, preferably, lined with silk. These gloves slip on easily, and are much warmer than those made of glace or suede kid. . . . A return to the center part in hair-dressing is promised for the early future, also a light "bang," which must not, however, be elaborately curled.

RE WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

A communication from R. C., asking what the sixteenth wedding anniversary should be called has been handed to me. As far as we can find out there is no "sixteenth anniversary" of this kind. The list is as follows:

- First anniversaryPaper wedding.
- SecondCotton.
- ThirdLeather.
- FifthWooden.
- SeventhWoollen.
- TenthTin.
- TwelfthSilk and Linen.
- FifteenthCrystal.
- Twentieth.....China (sometimes floral).
- Twenty-fifthSilver.
- ThirtiethPearl.
- Thirty-fifthCoral.
- FortiethRuby.
- Forty-fifthBronze.
- FiftiethGolden.
- Sixty-fifthCrown-diamond.
- Seventy-fifthDiamond.

An Economical Cake—Dandruff Remedy.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been a silent admirer of the Ingle Nook for a long time, so now, if I am permitted, I will draw up my chair.

I am less fortunate than most of you, for I never was at a fair in my life, and when I hear others talking about it, it makes me long to go too.

When I was away this summer I saw a way to make a skirt without cutting it. Just have the width of the cloth wide enough for the length of the skirt, then just make it kilted all around. This leaves it without a seam at all, only in the back, and that is hid by one of the plaits.

Here is a cheap and good cake recipe: Apple-sauce Cake.—No butter, eggs or milk; ¼ cup lard, 1 cup sugar, 2 teaspoonfuls soda in ¼ cup boiling water, a pinch of salt, 1½ cups thick apple sauce sweetened as for sauce, 1 cup chopped raisins, a little nutmeg and cinnamon. The recipe says 3 cups flour; perhaps you will not need so much, but have the batter very stiff. Bake in a slow oven.

Will some of the Nookers kindly give me a cure for dandruff—that is, to clean it off the scalp?

Hoping this recipe will do someone a good turn.
IRENE.

Carleton Co., Ont.
You will go to a fair some day, Irene, never fear. I imagine, though, that you will find many other things in your life which you will enjoy even more.

Now about your question. A little dandruff is natural to a healthy scalp, and need not give trouble. If, however, the quantity is excessive, buy a bottle of Egu de Quinine at the drug store, and rub into the scalp according to directions. Ammoniated mercury ointment is also good, but makes the hair a little oily, so that very frequent washing is necessary while using it. It is made by mixing ten parts pure vaseline with one part white precipitate. Can anyone else give a good remedy?

"When I was at Harvard," said Dr. William F. Anderson, of New York. "the boys had a little epigram with which they used to warn speakers not to be too prolix. It compared a speech to a wheel. 'You know, professor,' they would say, 'the longer the spoke, the greater the tire.'"

"I was going to give Jinks a little friendly advice this morning." "And didn't you?" "No; he started to tell me how to run my affairs, and that's something I tolerate from no man."

About the House.

COLDS AND TUBERCULOSIS.

There is no complaint more common among farmers, perhaps, than "cold." The feet or skirts get wet, chilliness ensues, the subject comes in and sits in a close, poorly-ventilated room, and

(2) the action of bacteria from without.

It is not, of course, possible to keep away from people who have colds; One must meet with them, talk with them, even sit with numbers of them, at times, in places where crowds assemble, and where the air may be fairly reeking with cold-giving bacteria. It is, however, very possible so to fortify the body that cold-taking becomes a comparatively dif-

body is, the better it will be enabled to throw off disease.

(3) Remember that one prolific cause of colds, of disease of many kinds, is the poisoning of the body by failure to throw off waste products. Keep the kidneys, bowels, skin and liver acting properly, and there is little danger of taking severe colds. Drink plenty of pure water; take frequent baths, plenty of exercise, and a cathartic whenever necessary. Indeed, a good sweat and a dose of physic are about the most effective remedies in getting rid of a cold.

(4) Avoid lowering your vitality by over-work, dissipation, or worry.

(5) Spend much time in the open air, but clad in such a way that undue exposure may be avoided. Wear warm, light clothing, and good boots and rubbers to prevent wet feet. If you have to go through deep snow, wear leggings, and remove damp clothing on coming into the house. "Harden" the feet by frequent bathing in cold water, and end all baths by a dash of cold water, followed by friction.

(6) If you have taken cold do not "stuff" it by eating heavily. Remember that a certain degree of fever exists in all colds, therefore eat very lightly, or refrain from eating altogether for a short time.

(7) Avoid the use of alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, all of which have been proven by Dr. Metchnikoff, of Paris, to be unfavorable to opsonins, the curious "appetizers" which assist the white blood corpuscles in ridding harmful germs from the system.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

We will say nothing here in regard to the cure of consumption. Consumption can be cured, and has been cured, under the joint influence of skilled medical direction and inflexible personal will, but as this is a matter for the physician only, we will leave it for him and confine ourselves to the still more pertinent question of how to prevent the spread of the disease.

The foregoing rules for the prevention of colds, apply, of course, to the prevention of consumption; the better the system is fortified, the better it can resist this or any other malady. There are, however, many other points in regard to checking the disease on which the public needs strenuous educating, and which may here be mentioned, especially those which deal with preventing the dissemination of germs from patients already affected.

The first of these is persistent, never-relaxing cleanliness. Everything about a consumptive, air, bed-clothes, food vessels—everything—should be kept absolutely clean, and all articles capable of sterilization should be sterilized. Bed-clothes should be boiled, dishes should be washed, then rinsed off in scalding water, etc., ad infinitum.

Again, perfect cleanliness on the part of the patient must be demanded. He should never use handkerchiefs, but always rags, which may be immediately burned or dropped into a vessel of water and carbolic acid, kept continuously closed until such time as the contents can be disposed of. As bacteria only fly about in the air when dry, sputum which is permitted to dry on handkerchiefs, bed clothing or fingers, is, perhaps, the most prolific cause of the spread of the disease.

Let us repeat, this is a most important matter. Even the tiniest bit of sputum anywhere, even on the fingers, after using a rag to spit in, may be capable of disseminating thousands of germs. Knowing this, the advisability of washing the hands frequently with soap and water becomes apparent.

Another germ-restraining agent is sunlight. Not only keep the air in the room which a consumptive patient occupies fresh and pure by a continual supply of air from without, but flood the room with sunshine. Continuous sunlight is most effective in killing bacteria.


In closing, may we quote a few points from two articles, the first set from a paper by Dr. Knopf, of New York, which

A COUGH MAY LEAD TO CONSUMPTION.

If you have a cold or a cough that hangs on, if you even faintly suspect that your lungs are not strong, do not try to cure yourself. Go to a doctor, or to the nearest tuberculosis clinic, The New York Dispensary, 137 Center Street, where you will be treated free of charge, if unable to pay.
HOURS 11 A. M. TO 12:30 P. M. WEEK-DAYS.

Sunlight,
Fresh Air,
Good Food,
Temperate
Habits,
are the best
means of
preventing
tuberculosis.

Keep your
windows
open day
and night,
summer
and
winter.



VENICE.

Don't Spit
on the
sidewalks or
on the
floors
or
hallways
of your
homes
or
schools.

It spreads
disease.
It is also
dangerous.

Tuberculosis is not hereditary, but is acquired, and generally preventable. When you must spit, spit in the gutters, or into a spittoon half filled with water.

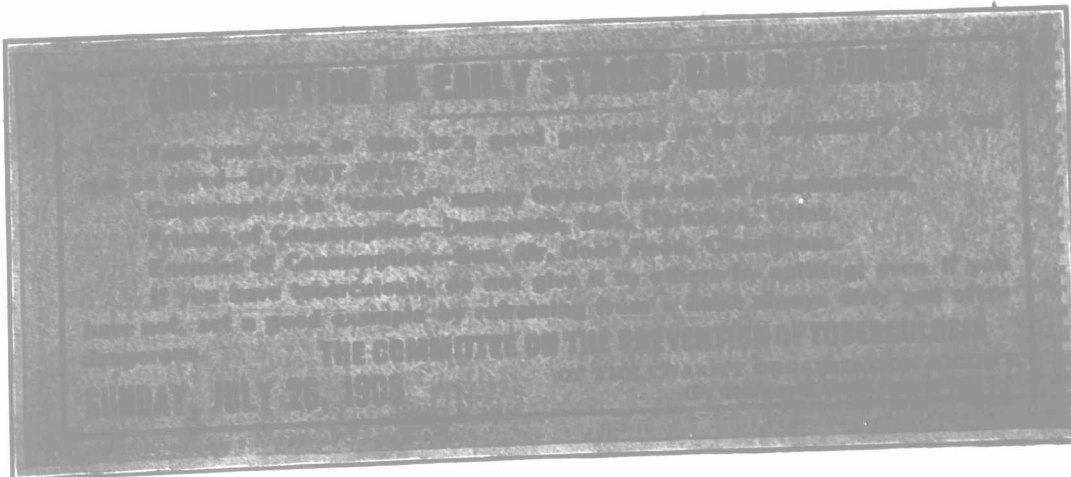
Compliments of
THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS
of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

(Ten thousand of these colored posters, 24 inches by 20 inches, are being distributed free to tenement dwellers in Manhattan, New York City, by the Charity Organization Society's Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The picture of Venice proves universally attractive, and the printed information incites remarkable interest and much discussion.)

presto, cold!—cold which settles in the head or throat; in the joints, aggravating the rheumatism which may be there; in the lungs, causing pleurisy, or pneumonia, or consumption, the latter disease, however, being by no means confined to the lungs. It may occur in the bone, the bowels, indeed, in almost any weak portion of the body. We heard, not long ago, of a woman who had had tubercu-

scul matter. May we tabulate the aids to this end.

(1) Pure air. Insist on good ventilation, winter and summer, night and day. Sleep with the window open a little, top and bottom, even in the coldest weather, and put extra blankets on the bed, if necessary, to secure warmth. If you are afraid of draft, place a screen before the bed, or fix a board on the window-sill



What New York is Doing to Stamp Out Tuberculosis.

Facsimile of back of street-car transfer slip used in New York:—Fifty million transfers bearing tuberculosis instructions on the back are annually distributed on certain days in Manhattan to street-car patrons, through the courtesy of a large departmental store, which controls the space on the back of the transfers.

losis in her eyes, and who had been obliged, in consequence, to have them both removed.

How to prevent colds, then, becomes a very pertinent question, and in order to answer it, it is necessary to have some knowledge of the disease itself, for colds are nothing more nor less than a species of disease.

Colds are due to two causes: (1) A condition of low vitality in the body, which renders it susceptible to infection;

to divert the current upward; but never forget for an instant that a close, foul-aired room, is a hundred times more likely to give you cold than the coldest one in which the air is pure.

(2) Eat nutritious, well-cooked food, and keep digestion right by thorough mastication. You may dispense with rich pastry and fancy dishes if you choose, but do not stint yourself of good beef, eggs, milk, vegetables, fruit, bread, and sugar. The better nourished your

appeared in the Medical Record. He says:

"There are more cases of advanced tuberculosis to be treated than any other disease."

"There is no disease where so much can be done to render the patient comfortable and hopeful as pulmonary tuberculosis in the advanced stage."

"There is no disease where one case in a family can more readily become the cause of infection of other members, particularly in the stage where the consumptive begins to be confined to the close association of the family members only."

"It is extremely important to remember that advanced consumptive patients who are able to go about, perhaps able to work at their ordinary calling in the office or factory, when ignorant or careless, constitute the greatest danger to the health of the community. They must be considered as the most frequent cause of infection. The careless, ignorant, or helpless consumptive, when confined to bed, can do little more than infect his room, but the advanced patient, able to follow some calling, can, if he is careless, scatter 7,000,000,000 bacilli every day with the greatest ease."

"Of all tuberculous patients, he should be the most carefully instructed, and should be most deeply impressed with the fact that carelessness in the disposal of the sputum is dangerous to himself as well as to his neighbors."

"As yet, people generally have not been educated up to the point at which they are willing to carry and use a pocket flask or cardboard purse. Being desirous to conceal their condition, they are extremely reluctant to do anything which would call attention to their infirmity. Some way less likely to cause remark must be found. Probably the best that can be done in the meantime is to suggest that tuberculous men should have two pockets lined with some material which can be easily cleaned, and that they should carry in one of these pockets very cheap handkerchiefs, or bits of cheesecloth, or other cheap material cut like handkerchiefs, which, when used, can be put into the other pocket and there kept until the close of the day, when they can be easily destroyed or sterilized by boiling after their return home. In this way they can escape observation, and at the same time secure their fellow-workmen and associates against danger. When so simple a precaution as this, and one so easily within the reach of every right-thinking man, is available, not to make use of it would seem to be little less than criminal neglect."

The second quotation, also a catalogue of points, has been taken from a bulletin issued by the New York Board of Health.

RULES FOR WEAK LUNGS.

"Never sleep or stay in a hot or close room."

"Have at least one window open in bedroom."

"Have a room to yourself if possible; if not, be sure to have your own bed."

"Avoid draughts, dampness, dust, or smoke. Dust and smoke are worse for you than rain and snow."

"When indoors remain in the sunniest and best-ventilated room—preferably without a carpet."

"Don't wear chest protectors."

"Keep your feet dry and warm."

"Go to bed early and sleep at least eight hours."

"Avoid eating when mentally or bodily tired, or when in a state of nervous excitement."

"If you have to work, take every chance to rest that you can."

"Eat plenty of good and wholesome food. Besides your regular meals, take a quart of milk daily, from three to six fresh eggs, and plenty of butter and sugar."

"Drink plenty of good, pure water between meals."

"In the treatment of your disease, fresh air, good food, and a proper mode of life are more important than medicine."

The train comes whizzing down the track,
And halts amid the cheers;

And on the platform at the back
The candidate appears.

He gestures as he hoarsely speaks,
His words are far from plain;

And then the engine hoarsely shrieks
And bears away the train.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.

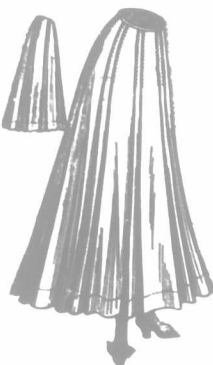


6103 Surplice Over Waist
Small 32 or 34,
Medium 36 or 38,
Large 40 or 42 bust.

Surplice styles are always pretty and feminine in effect, and are also among the most fashionable of the incoming season. This over-bloss is simple, graceful and novel in one, and is adapted to a great variety of materials. All satin-finished fabrics are promised great vogue for the autumn, however, and the model is made of messaline satin with trimming of chiffon velvet and soutache. The softly draped girdle is attached to the lower edge, and the closing is made at the left of the front. Side and front closings make notable features of the season, both for blouses and skirts, and the over-bloss, in addition to being attractive in itself, can be combined with one of those new skirts, to give a semi-princesse effect without the least difficulty whatsoever.

The sleeves and body portion of the over-bloss are cut in one, and are joined to a foundation girdle, over which the full one is arranged. The right front is lapped over the left, and the closing is made invisibly.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2 yards 21, 24 or 27, or 1 yard 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming and girdle.



6104 Misses' Nine Gored Skirt,
14 and 16 years.

The quantity of material required for the 16-year size is 9½ yards 24 or 27, 5½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide, when there is either figure or nap; 7½ yards 27, 4½ yards 44 or 4 yards 52 inches wide, when there is neither figure nor nap.



6111 Child's Night Drawers with Feet,
2 to 8 years.

Active children always stand in need of sleeping garments that can be trusted to

keep them protected, even when covering is thrown off. These drawers are essentially practical, and absolutely comfortable, while they can be made with or without the feet portions. In the illustration striped Scotch flannel is the material shown, but plain white cotton flannels, flannelette, and also the thinner cambric and muslin; indeed, all the materials that are used for children's sleeping garments, are appropriate.

The drawers are made with the front and the leg portions cut in one, and back body portions that are separate. The fall is finished with a band and buttoned into place. There is a standing collar at the neck, and the sleeves are made in coat style, in two portions each.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (6 years) is 4 yards 27 or 3 yards 36 inches wide.

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

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

Current Events.

The bodies of over 7,000 victims of the flood at Hyderabad, India, have been recovered.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's health has improved so much that he is preparing to re-enter political life.

A special session of the British Guiana Legislature has been called to discuss reciprocity with Canada.

The richest gold find ever made in this country is said to have been made near Sturgeon Lake, Northern Ontario.

The French submarine, Emerande, last week made a record run of 693 miles, under water, the time occupied being 81 hours.

It is rumored that a twelve-story steel departmental store is to be built on the present site of Knox College, Spadina Ave., Toronto.

Tenders have been received by the National Transcontinental Railway Commission for the construction of carshops and roundhouses at Winnipeg.

Mrs. Robt. Woodhull, noted as the only woman timber inspector in the United States, who died last week at Muskegon, Mich., was a Canadian, formerly of St. Thomas, Ont. She engaged for some time in newspaper work, and was the first woman editor in the State.

The dismemberment of Turkey during the past fortnight has proceeded. Scarcely two weeks have passed since Bulgaria, setting at naught the Treaty of Berlin, signed thirty years ago, by which she received autonomy, though still remaining tributary to Turkey, declared her independence, and proclaimed Prince Ferdinand Czar of all the Bulgarians. Since then Austria has issued a proclamation declaring that she has taken the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina under her government; and Crete, throwing off her allegiance, has declared herself tributary to Greece. In the meantime, Europe, with the exception of Servia and

Montenegro, in which feeling runs high, and there is a general clamor for war with Austria, are waiting for further developments before taking decisive action, although Britain has refused to sanction the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria.

POWER LOT

A Story of "Down East"

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

[Rights of publication secured by the Wm. Weld Co., Limited, London, Ont.]

CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

So elated was he, he had even forgotten the voracious hunger on which we had passed some sympathetic remarks only a little while before.

"Well, Rob, I was thinking of dinner; and there'll be lots of dinners to be looked out for, if you stand as the head of a family this coming winter, and possible illness, and chances of poor luck, and all that. Go careful on that two hundred dollars, Rob."

The sordid future rose up before him again, and perhaps I did unwisely to harp on that string of mean necessity and hard duty. Rob's inflation as a moneyed individual, and—for the first time in his life—a sporter of banknotes earned through his own efforts, abundantly sustained him, though.

"Come on, old man," he said, putting an arm on my shoulder, "I'm starving. It's my treat this time, mind you. I owe all I got to you, anyway. We'll blow out for all the grub they can show up. Where are the frescoed dining-halls of Waldeck, eh?"

Now, I had quite a bit of money saved in the bank—not much, but more than Rob had snuggled against his breast. But he had all the air of a rich man. It was ingrained in him, and a sort of ease and grace, born to him when he was born; it did not make any difference that his hands had grown rough, and that linen collars and cuffs were a dream of the past. He looked every inch an easy gentleman, and as if he were sporting in flannel shirt and the potato-business just for the lark of the thing.

We had our meal together at the only restaurant in Waldeck, a coarse place, where the draught sweeping in from the water on one side, and the infernal suction of a quarry-well on the other, was so stiff that in one instance it actually took up a corner of the tablecloth and with it knocked the vinegar cruet into the sugar-bowl, and swept the pepper-box clean off onto the floor.

Rob was hilarious, notwithstanding that the tea was weak. The admiring waitress hovered over him as if he had been a young god.

"Shall I shet the windows, sir?" she said, looking exclusively at Rob.

"No," said Rob. "Great Tamarrack, no! We live on wind—that's where we hail from—this is nothing but a cooling zephyr to us. No, sweet maiden—let her blow."

He emptied the remainder of the vinegar into the sugar bowl and stirred it briskly. "Bring us some soda, if you please, fair maiden," he observed, still briskly stirring, "and we will show you some superlative 'fizz.' Hasten—the compound waits only for the enlivening application of saleratus." The gale blew his fair hair in a tangle over his forehead, and his teeth gleamed. The girl giggled ecstatically, as though such wit had never before scintillated through that base apartment.

"I tell you," she murmured, with an air of confiding her very soul to Rob, "if you want that—'fizz,' as you call it—you can get it fine over to the hotel. This place ain't got no style to it, anyway. You can get champagne, or anything you want, over to the hotel; it's a lot better than this place, and stylisher." She tossed her head, as one with cosmo-

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Thousands of Mothers

Keep their children happy and clean by using Baby's Own Soap. Do not use any other, because Baby's Own is

BEST FOR BABY. BEST FOR YOU.

ALBERT SOAPS, LTD., MFRS., MONTREAL.



The Angle Lamp

The new principle of coal oil lighting employed in The Angle Lamp is fast displacing gas and electricity. Partly due to the quality of light; best in the world. Soft, mellow, restful to the eyes.

Light Without Any Shadow. You light and extinguish like gas, you can fill without extinguishing. The only lamp of its kind—the light for country homes. Equals the best light of the city man at a fraction of the cost. You can't know all about it until you use it.

Sold on 30 Days Trial. Send for catalogue "61" and full information. THE 1908 WASHER CO. 355 1/2 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Marks, Blemishes, Ailments and Diseases OF THE SKIN.



We make a specialty of all skin, scalp, hair and complexional troubles. It is not any longer necessary to "outgrow" a pimply and blotched face, suffer the tortures of eczema, have a muddy, discolored complexion, a skin marked by smallpox pittings or disfigured by

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Moles, Warts, Red Veins, etc. We cure and remove these, and many other skin affections and disfigurements. If afflicted with any of these, write us fully and we will advise you, without expense. Hairs, Moles, Warts and Veins can only be permanently removed at our offices. Booklet "F" sent on request.

HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE Dept. F. Estab. 1892. 61 College St., Toronto, Ont.

LEARN TO MAKE MIRRORS!

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

DORSET HORN RAMS

Having sold all the ewes we can spare this fall, we have several shearing rams and ram lambs that will go at bargains for quick sale. A. S. FORSTER, OAKVILLE, ONT.

politan experience, though circumscribed in vocation by low necessity. Rob put on a sober look. "You ought not to tell that to young fellows from the country," said he, whimsically. "However, I'm not going to the hotel. I'm a married man, I believe, and I'm going down here to the furniture store to get some house-keeping things for my Tootsy-Wootsy. Isn't that so, Captain Turbine? Come, Captain, however regretfully, I suppose we must be on the move."

He hailed me forth by my official title, leaving a fee for the girl on the table. She picked it up, but did not even thank him; she watched his retreat from the door so sadly.

"Come on, Jim," said the light-hearted Rob, "I'm going to blow out this twenty dollars in some parlor knick-knacks to please Cuby."

The very fact that he urged me to go with him scattered every lingering doubt in my mind as to his reliability and good faith. I had business of my own to attend to, and we had only an hour before the tide would serve for sailing back. As for the train, Rob had never once looked that way, though there was a great noise of loading freight from the wharf in the distance, and the engine stood puffing there in the yards.

I went on about my own affairs. At two o'clock I went down to the boat, as agreed. There were Rob's parlor gimcracks nicely stowed away, and I whistled about, getting ready to run up sail, sure every moment I'd see his bright face appearing to me.

Rob did not come. It was time for the train to pull out from the yard. The lad might be wathing among the loafers there. He was a great hand for a laugh and a joke with anybody, and a bit of excitement. So I marched over, but there was no handsome, stalwart Rob in that slouching group. Something got a hard grip at my heart. I rushed through every car on the train, searching. I knew the conductor.

He let me work my way, tumbling and searching, through the freight. "What's up, Jim?" he called to me, and "All aboard," in the same breath, and the train was moving when I jumped.

Probably Rob was down in the boat waiting for me. Still I did not doubt him, and I turned, shame-faced, trusting that he had not seen my crazy leap from the train. I could see the boat stepping idly to her anchor in the harbor, but no blond head shining there. Still I did not doubt. He was loitering about somewhere in the dirty little town; some tobacconist's, or candy shop (with special thought to Rhody), or some dog-fight, or Punch-and-Judy show—that would be Rob, nursing out his holiday to the fullest extent.

So I paced up and down the one "Main" street, looking in everywhere, and making my affectedly light-hearted inquiry:

"Seen a tall fellow?—good-looking, light hair, blue flannel shirt, sort of showy necktie; thought you might 'a' seen him swaggering along somewheres—fine-looking fellow, you'd 'a' noticed him."

"Seen him around with you, whiles back," was the invariable response: "ain't seen him since."

Search was made at the hotel; there, too, I knew the proprietor. Back and forth from the town to the boat I went. At dusk I entered the forlorn restaurant again.

"You seen my friend anywhere?" I said, carelessly, to the girl.

"Te, he!" she tittered. "I thought you'd lose him. No, I ain't seen him," she added, with the regretful accents of truth.

I ordered my supper as the natural excuse for my entrance.

"Tootsy-Wootsy 'll have to wait a while for her pretty things," said Miss, knowingly, as she brought me my tea. "Hubby's over to the hotel getting some '6z.' after all, I reckon."

"No," said I, cheerily; "he ain't that kind."

And I forced down my supper, though the food choked me.

Then, from Main Street to the boat,

with an air of loafing and sauntering, I alternated, like the pendulum of a clock. I gave up the boat, and paced the street till the last light went out and every shed and store was black as the night staring coldly at me; and then I began to curse Rob in my soul, for a weak liar and a coward.

I took a room at the hotel and turned into bed. I could not sleep. My love for Rob had turned to stone. I longed to see him beaten, thrashed, and I would have borne a hand in doing it. But to go back without him to-morrow, the cause of his ruin; who had so trusted him, and who would have given my lifeblood for him—to go back without him, and to meet Mary!

I ground my teeth. "The cur, he is," I said, "the thankless, foolish, selfish, miserable cur." And thus anchored on the rock of indignation, with weariness in every bone, I sank off into a troubled sleep.

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP.

A seven-year-old bullock, weighing 2,635 pounds, recently slaughtered at Nelson, New Zealand, weighed, after dressing, 1,850 pounds. The fat on his back was a foot thick. This reminds us of the story of the steer fed by a farmer near Guelph, Ont., one winter back in the seventies, which laid on flesh so fast that the door jambs had to be removed in order to get the beast out of the stable in the spring. The day for rivalry in producing such monstrosities is happily past, and the handy-sized bullock, with quality, is now the favorite.

A. F. O'NEIL'S HEREFORD SALE.

Tuesday, October 20th, is the date of the dispersion sale of the fine herd of registered Hereford cattle belonging to Mr. Arthur F. O'Neil, of Maple Grove P. O., Middlesex Co., Ont., near Lucan Station; on the Stratford to Sarnia branch of the G.T.R., and Denfield, on the London, Huron & Bruce branch. Owing to failing health of the owner, the entire herd will be sold without reserve. Ten Clydesdale mares, fillies and colts will also be sold, four of the mares being bred to the imported stallion, Celtic Prince. The stock bull, included in the sale, is Morning Star (imp.), a richly-bred bull, in working condition, having run with the cows in pasture. Most of the young stock is sired by Proud Protector 2nd (imp.), a son of the great sire Protector, champion bull of England. Among the females is the grand old matron, Graceful 73rd, from which many of the herd are descended. Graceful 4th and Graceful 5th, five and six year old cows, by the prize bull, Sunny Slope Tom, are well-fleshed and extra good breeders, the last named having won second at London as a two-year-old and as a three-year-old. Graceful 6th, a five-year-old cow, by the same sire, is a big, straight, useful cow, a daughter of True Lass, a good, big, useful cow, full of good flesh and a capital breeder. Also in the sale are half a dozen very good young bulls, some old enough for service, and all nicely bred. These should find ready buyers for heading pure-bred herds, or for grading up to produce good feeding stock, as Herefords and their grades are unexcelled as grazers and rustlers. Parties unable to attend the sale in person may mail their bids to the auctioneers, to be used at their discretion. The catalogue will be mailed on application. Remember the date, October 20th.

TRADE TOPIC.

STUMP AND BOULDER BLASTING.

Economy of time and labor in clearing land of stumps and stones is an important consideration in these times of scarcity of satisfactory help. Removing stumps and large stones by means of explosives, which break them into pieces easily handled, is the up-to-date method. The Hamilton Powder Co. advertise in this paper their prepared explosives for this purpose, and will mail free their descriptive catalogue, with instructions for their use, to those who apply for it as per advertisement.

GOLD BROUGHT ON KIDNEY DISEASE

Brantford Lady Suffered till Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. A. H. Thomson had Heart Disease, Lumbago and Rheumatism, and Tells How She was Restored to Health.

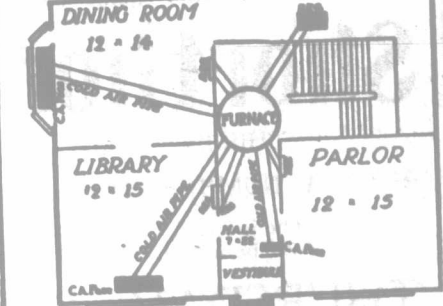
Brantford, Ont., Oct. 12.—(Special).—How Colds, La Grippe, and other minor ills settle on the Kidneys and develop Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Bright's Disease, and other terribly dangerous ailments; and how any and all of them are cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills is fully shown in the case of Mrs. A. H. Thomson, whose home is at 48 Albion street, this city.

Mrs. Thomson was, some years ago, taken with Cold and La Grippe and Straining, which affected her Kidneys, and the result was Backache, Lumbago, Rheumatism and Heart Disease, which caused both her and her friends grave anxiety.

She had suffered some years when she heard of cures effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and bought a box, which she used with such splendid results that she continued to take them till she was cured. Since then she has used Dodd's Kidney Pills in her own family and recommended them widely to her friends, all of whom have warm words of praise for the standard Canadian Kidney remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Bright's Disease, are all Kidney Diseases, or are caused by diseased Kidneys. You can't have any of them if you keep your Kidneys sound and your blood pure. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the kidneys sound. Sound kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood.

Warm Air Heating WITH THE DOWN DRAFT FURNACE



We herewith submit the following estimate:

- 1 No. 4 Down Draft Furnace.
- 1 Casing complete, tin and asbestos lined.
- 1 No. 9 Monarch reg. in parlor.
- 1 No. 9 " " in library.
- 1 No. 9 " " in dining-room.
- 1 No. 9 " " in hall.
- 1 6x19 Bag and border in kitchen.
- 1 12x15 Face in hall.
- 1 12x19 Face in library.
- 1 12x19 Face in dining-room.

The above furnace, registers, cold air faces, hot air pipe, cold air pipe, and smoke pipe, installed complete for \$100.00.

We will cheerfully give you an estimate if you will let us have a plan of your house. Our catalogue describes our furnaces and the improved methods of heating. Send for a copy.

The Down Draft Furnace Company, Limited, GALT, Ontario, Canada.

LADIES' SUITS, \$7.50 to \$18.—Tailored to order. Beautiful veil skirts, \$5 to \$9. New cloth coats, \$5 to \$10. Nice cloth skirts, \$2 to \$6. New waists in lawn and silk, 50c. to \$4. Lustrous jumper suits, \$4.75. Silk jumper suits, \$12. Send to-day for the sample material and style-book. They are Free. Southcott Suit Co., London, Ont.

Pat got on the rear end of a crowded street car and was obliged to steady himself against the door.

"Move up," shouted the conductor at every street, as more passengers were taken on. Pat moved up a step each time, but at the next stop he got mad and he yelled back at the conductor: "Bedad, I paid to ride. Do you expect me to walk all the way home?"



Unexpected Visitors

are always welcome when you have bread in the home made from

PURITY FLOUR

It makes bread tasty and nourishing.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH AND BRANDON



A Sure Cure for Women's Disorders.
Ten Days' Treatment Free.



Orange Lily is a certain cure for all disorders of women. It is applied locally, and is absorbed into the suffering tissue. The dead waste matter in the congested region is expelled, giving immediate mental and physical relief; the blood vessels and nerves are toned and strengthened, and the circulation is rendered normal. As this treatment is based on strictly scientific principles, and acts on the actual location of the disease, it cannot help but effect a cure of all forms of female troubles, including delayed and painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, falling of the womb, etc. Price, \$1.00 per box, which is sufficient for one month's treatment. A Free Trial Treatment, enough for 10 days, worth 35c., will be sent free to any suffering woman who will send me her address. I will also obtain for her free medical advice from the eminent specialist, Dr. D. M. Coonley, President of the Coonley Med. Inst., about any special feature of her case which she may desire information about.

Enclose 3 cent stamps, and address MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

DISPERSION SALE
THE ENTIRE HERD OF IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED

Shorthorn Cattle
THIRTY HEAD—MALES AND FEMALES.
ALSO A NUMBER OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALE MARES

The property of W. J. Shean & Son, Owen Sound, Ont., will be sold by auction, at the farm, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1908

The cattle represent such as the Missie, Jessamine, Roan Lady, Augusta, Sittyton Secret, Crimson Flower and Stamford families. The herd has been awarded medal and sweepstakes prizes at County Show. The herd bull used is the noted sire, Derby (imp.) = 32059. In case of unfavorable weather sale will be held under cover. Catalogues will be sent on application.

W. J. Shean & Son, Owen Sound, Ont.
Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont., Auctioneer.

35 Shorthorns by Auction!
19 BULLS; 16 FEMALES.

On Wednesday, October 28th, 1908,

At Clearview Farm, two miles north of Strathroy. We will sell all of our bulls of serviceable age, and a draft of females, including some of our best. The bulls comprise prizewinners and herd headers, and a number are just in field condition, and bargains may be expected. Terms of sale: 6 months' credit, or 5 per cent. per annum off for cash. Catalogues on application. At the same time and place, Clearview Farm, comprising 175 acres (one of our stock farms), will also be sold.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
Auctioneer.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY, ONT.

ALMA LADIES COLLEGE, St. Thomas, Ontario

\$150,000 endowment, hence first-class advantages at very reasonable rates.

For Catalogue, address "The Registrar."

\$200 pays all charges for regular course including Latin, French, German, Science, Pianoforte, Drawing, with board, room laundry and library for one year.

Separate apartment for younger pupils.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

COW POX.

Will you kindly tell me, through your paper, the cause and cure of cow pox? My cows get it every once in a while.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Cow pox is a contagious disease, which takes about three weeks to run its course, and the contagion is liable to be carried from one cow to another by the hands of the milker, and for this reason the person milking affected cows should not milk others unless the hands are disinfected after milking a diseased cow. Dress the sores three times a day with the following ointment: Boracic acid 4 drams, carbolic acid 20 drops, vaseline 2 ounces. Mix.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

We rented a cottage on our farm this summer to a monthly tenant. We expect now he will stay the winter. He has use of stable attached to cottage, but does not have the acre of land which belongs to it. The driveway and henhouse were not mentioned. We have goods of our own in it, and some of a former tenant for storage. As we do not wish to quarrel with anyone, we would like to know what arrangements to make for the winter.

1. Can he sublet the stable, or give the use of it and sheds to another person without our permission?
2. Can he take away or sell the manure, or give it to another person? The feed is not grown on our place.
3. Can we put the former tenant's goods out, we requiring the surplus room ourselves?
4. Is a month's notice sufficient on both sides? W. J. G.

Ans.—1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. Probably not. Certainly you ought not to do so without first notifying him to take the goods away, and that in default of his doing so within a reasonable time (to be stated in the notice), you would put the goods out of the building.
4. Yes; the month of such notice to end with some month of the tenancy.

PAINTING INSIDE OF CREAMERY.

1. Would you recommend me to use paint for the woodwork inside of a creamery? What kind of paint would look best?
2. Can you recommend me something else for the same purpose? J. I.

Ans.—Opinions differ. In Eastern Ontario we believe the authorities recommend painting the inside woodwork of creameries and cheese factories with standard oil paints, but in the western part of the Province the instruction staff recommend the use of some of the cheap cold-water paints for the walls and ceilings, though some more expensive paint that will stand the water should be applied to the wainscoting. The reason they advise the cheap paints for ceilings and walls is that no matter how good a paint is used, it will, in the fall and winter, become moldy and unsightly, necessitating annual repainting to keep it in good condition. If a cheap paint is used, the annual painting is not so likely to be omitted. Any good oil paint will do for the wainscoting, or some of the cement paints are found quite serviceable. The color for the inside of a creamery should be light. A cream tint is very suitable.

2. We have no further recommendations to offer in reply to this question, except to mention that the "Government whitewash," the recipe for which was given on page 1495, issue Sept. 24th, is very good for the inside of a storage apartment.

PUFFS ON HOCK.

I noticed in your issue of October 1st, a lipiment of sulphate of zinc and sugar of lead. I have used it and find it good for sore necks or shoulders. What would be good for soft, puffy lumps on colts' hocks? J. E. L.

Ans.—Probably one of the proprietary remedies advertised in this paper would be as effectual in such a case as any, as they are said to cure such enlargements by absorption.

PROBABLY CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

A large number of cows in this vicinity will not conceive. Some served in early part of season did not show signs of oestrus, and by all appearances were in calf, until two or three, sometimes four months after service, when they would again come in heat. These have been served again, two or three times, but whether they are in calf or not is uncertain. During the period in which the cows seemed with calf, a number of them that came directly under my notice voided, while lying down, a thick,ropy, white fluid or serum. It was much the same in appearance as fluid passed from animals with "whites," except sometimes had a light yellow color. The pregnant cows, apparently, do not void this serum. ZAC.

Ans.—The indications are those of contagious abortion, though with that disease a fetus large enough to be noticeable would likely be found where the cows lie. The disease is liable to be carried to healthy cows by the bull having served affected cows. We know of no other way of accounting for the trouble. And the only preventive and curative treatment known is isolation of affected animals and injecting into the vagina of affected cows two or three times a week a one-per-cent. solution of creolin or lysol until discharge is stopped.

THE BUILDERS.

To the builders of the highways that skirt the canon's brink,
To the men that bind the roadbed fast,
To the men that grade and the men that blast,
I raise my glass and drink.

To the builders who have fallen, whose graves mark out the line;
To the blind who nevermore may see,
To the maimed and halt in their misery,
In silence drink your wine.

For them no crashing volleys or roll of muffled drums;
Only the roar of the great rock-blast
Is their requiem song when the day is past,
And the final darkness comes.

To the engineers, the wizards, whose word brooks no delay;
Hearing, the sleeping glens awake,
The snow-plumed hill obeisance make,
And, lo, the Open Way!

For them no flaring banners when a bitter fight is won;
No cheering thousands in the street
Their gallant heroes ever greet,
Tho' dauntless deeds be done.

To the builders of the highways that skirt the canon's brink,
To the men that bind the roadbed fast,
To the high and low, the first and last,
I raise my glass and drink.

—[Evelyn Gunn, in the Canadian Magazine.]

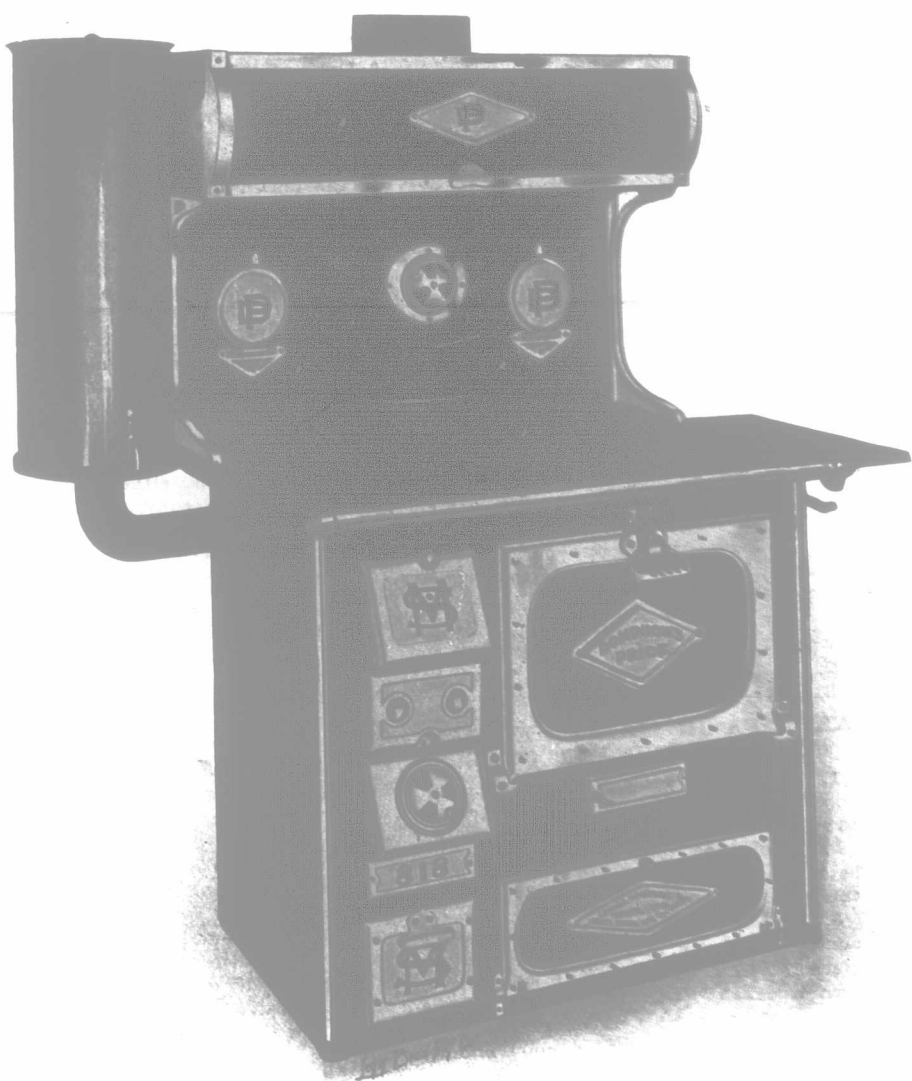
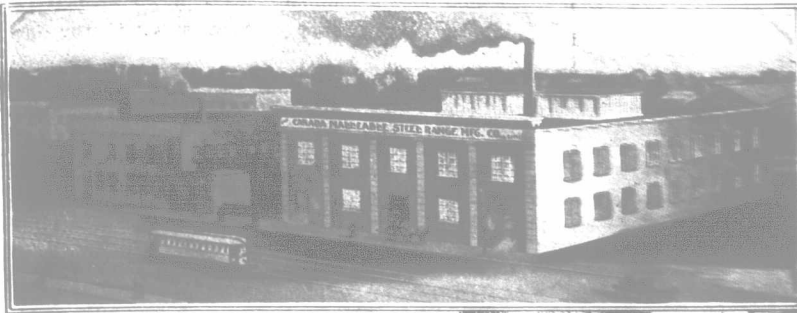
O'Flannagan came home one night with a deep band of black crape around his hat.

"Why, Mike!" exclaimed his wife. "What are ye wearin' thot mournful thing for?"

"I'm wearin' it for yer first husband," replied Mike firmly. "I'm sorry he's dead."

A country girl recently sent 50 cents to a Chicago advertiser for a recipe to whiten and keep the hands soft. She received the following reply: "Soak them three times a day in dish-water while your mother rests."

DIRECT from FACTORY to KITCHEN



"DOMINION'S PRIDE" RANGES.

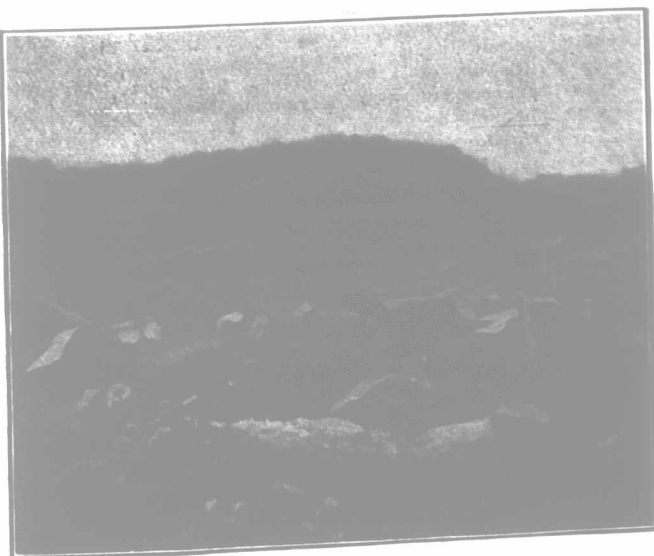
Perfect Cookers and Bakers. Are the Best and Least Expensive. Made of the Best Polished Blue Steel and Malleable Iron.

Design most attractive. Nickeling whitest and best. All the latest improvements. Heavy iron fire linings. Duplex grates for coal or wood. Drop oven doors. High closet shelf with tea brackets. Sliding malleable top. Has direct damper, key damper, and revolving check dampers for regulating range. Front and end drafts with revolving slides. Drop fire door, draft door. Draw-out ash pan. Lower warming closet. Nickered towel rod and end rods. All flues doubled walled; outside wall of the best polished steel; inside wall of the best cold rolled steel, and interlined with heavy asbestos mill board. Most economical range on fuel.

Will Last a Lifetime with Ordinary Care

Why not buy direct from the manufacturer and save the middlemen and retailers profit? This range, if sold through the retailers or travelling salesmen, would have to be sold for \$69 on note, or \$64 cash. Our price direct to the consumer as follows: "DOMINION'S PRIDE" RANGE 8:8—plain, with piece of zinc to go underneath range, 8 joints of polished blue steel pipe and 2 elbows; delivered to any railway express station in Ontario for \$39, on note upon the following conditions: \$2 to be sent in with order, \$3 on delivery of range, and upon payments of \$5 per month until paid in full. A discount of \$5 allowed if paid in full in one month. Elevated copper tank, complete with waterfront, elbow and nickel-plated faucet, same as shown on cut, attached to range, \$5 additional. Malleable waterfronts for pressure boiler, \$3.50. "DOMINION'S PRIDE" RANGES are sold under the following guarantee: Any part of range proving defective in twelve months from date of purchase will be replaced free of charge.

Manufactured and Sold by the **Canada Malleable and Steel Range Manuf'g Co., Ltd.**
1240 Dundas Street, Toronto, Canada.



Boulder after being blasted with Stumping Powder.

Stumping Powder

Manufactured by Hamilton Powder Co.

DO YOU KNOW

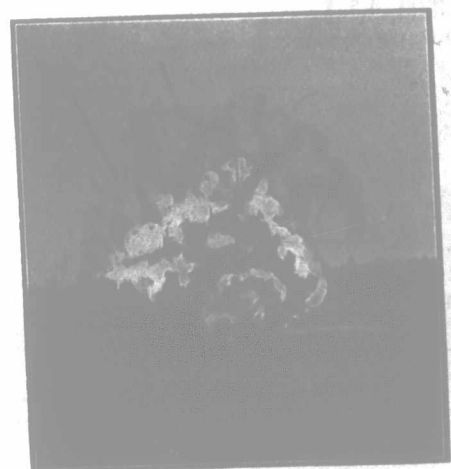
That fields can be cleared of stumps and boulders far more cheaply with explosives than by any other method, and that the work is very simple and easy. In the past, railway restriction prevented Stumping Powder from reaching the farmer, but now special rules for it have been made, and it can be shipped in 100-pound lots at reasonable rates. Write:

Hamilton Powder Co.

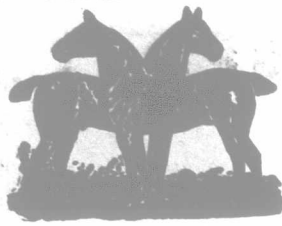
Office nearest to where you reside.

Toronto, Ont. Montreal, P. Q.
Victoria, B. C.

For free descriptive catalogue and prices.



Above cut shows stumps being removed with Stumping Powder.



LaFayette Stock Farm

J. Crouch & Son, Props., LaFayette, Indiana.

Largest importers in America of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions and mares. Our last importation of 127 head arrived August 3rd, 1903, and we have in our barns over 200 head of stallions and mares of the above breed, many of them prizewinners in Europe and America, and can suit any buyer in horse, price and terms.

ALL STOCK GUARANTEED. Write us, or come and see us.

Canadian Agent: R. P. WATERS,
P. O. Box 263, London, Ont.

J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Ind.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Ped 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.

FOR SALE—Rich, level, well-cultivated farm of 112 acres in the County of Oxford, Township of Dereham, 2 1/4 miles south of Ingersoll, 2 1/4 miles from St. Charles Condensing Factory, 1/4 mile from cheese factory, and one mile from school. Large barn, 50 x 100, with power mill and first-class basement stables; driving barn, 38 x 40; modern milk and ice house combined. Water piped to barn and milk house from windmill. Implement shed. Two-story brick house heated with hot air. Telephone connections. Fine grounds, with spruce grove and lawn, ornamented with flowers and shrubs. Three acres of orchard—apple, pear, quince, plum, peach and cherry, and all kinds of small fruit. 3 acres wooded. A large never-failing spring in the center of the farm. Very desirable location. For further particulars write, or come and inspect. William Prouse, Ingersoll, Ontario.

FARM for sale or exchange for a smaller farm. 150 acres. In the County of Oxford, Township of Blenheim. Railway station Princeton. Farm is on main travelled road; 18 wires past front; 12 miles from Brantford. Soil clay loam—deep, pliable loam—easy to work; great wheat land, also fine for potatoes and corn and turnips, etc. 130 acres cleared; 25 acres into wheat. Large buildings. House, 4 rooms above, 6 rooms below, and closets. Barn 50x90, barn 45x50, all on stone walls. Lots of water and fruit. Fine lot of maple and spruce. There has been refused \$12,000 for this farm. Price, \$10,000; \$3,000 cash, balance at 5% interest. Apply to R. Waite, Canning, Ont.

WANTED—Position as working farm manager. Married. Excellent references. F. Allen, Dunganon Farm, Cobourg, Ont.

WANTED—Man and wife to engage by year on farm. Must be good milker and plowman. Wife good housekeeper. W. J. Stockdale, Bridgeburg.

WANTED for first week in November by single man, situation as stockman. Wm. Wellings, Maitland Bank Farm, Ethel, Ontario.

WANTED—Situation on farm by experienced young married man. House to live in. Apply: Harry Calvert, Gorrice, Ont.

200 ACRES in the County of Oxford, Township of Blenheim; well situated. The very best of soil for wheat and all kinds of grain. 33 acres now into wheat. Plowing will be done. A never-failing spring across the farm. A great stock farm, would graze 40 or 50 cows easy. The buildings on this farm are immense, being built by an English gentleman with lots of money. Very large stone house, 6 bedrooms and bath upstairs, 6 rooms and woodshed downstairs; cellar under whole of house; house looks as good as new. Large barn, 80 x 90; straw shed, 40 x 80; sheep pen, 30 x 54; open shed, 30 x 50; drive shed, 27 x 30; hog pen, 20 x 40. Plenty of water through buildings, and in front of cattle—pumped by windmill. These buildings are on stone walls; clear stuff lumber and painted, and in first-class repair. Also a splendid rack litter. Price of farm, just about what the buildings cost, namely, \$15,000, which is a great big bargain for quick sale; \$5,000 down, balance at 5 per cent. interest. Apply to R. Waite, Canning, Ont.

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

GOSSIP.

ANTS AS WEATHER PROPHETS.

Ants as weather prophets afford new testimony to the cleverness of these small animals. When you go out on a spring morning and find the ants busily engaged in clearing out their nests and dragging the sand and bits of earth to the surface you may be sure that, no matter how cloudy it is, there will be no rain that day, and the probabilities are for several days of good weather.

If, however, you see the ants about the middle of a spring or summer afternoon hurrying back to the nest and a sentinel trotting out in every direction looking up stragglers and urging them to go home as soon as they can get there, you may figure on a rain that afternoon or night.

When the last of the wanderers is found the picket hurries in and the nest is securely sealed from the inside to keep out the water. It is seldom that ants are taken by surprise by the approach of a shower. Chicago Tribune.

GOSSIP.

The imported Clydesdale stallion colt, George o' the Scales, whose portrait appeared in last week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," is owned by Benjamin Molson, Kingarf, Ont., instead of William Molson.

Claus Krambeck, Marne, Iowa, the well-known breeder, feeder and exhibitor of Angus cattle, is dead. He was 65 years of age. Ever since the establishment of the International Live-stock Exposition, at Chicago, his carloads of black steers have been among the leading features of the show.

OAKVILLE DORSETS.

In another column is the advertisement of A. S. Dorster, of Oakville, Ont., offering some Dorset Horn shearing rams and ram lambs at bargain figures. He has sold as many ewes as he can spare, and wants to have his flock reduced before housing time.

The American Jersey Cattle Club has donated \$500 for special prizes at the National Dairy Show, to be held in Chicago, December 2nd to 10th. Jerseys made a grand showing this year at leading shows in the United States and Canada, and have made a fine impression upon the public by their beauty and indications of utility, in the shapely udders the cows shown have carried.

HOLSTEINS AT IOWA STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The Iowa State Board of Control will soon have 1,000 Holstein cows at its different institutions. Different breeds have been used heretofore, but it has been decided to have only one breed, and the Holstein was selected because of its milk-giving qualities. Last year the cows at the Iowa institution gave nearly a quarter of a million gallons of milk, and this amount will be increased.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

October 17th.—W. F. Nickle, Kingston, Ont.; Jersey cattle.
Oct. 20th.—David Clow, Whitechurch, Ont.; Shorthorns.
October 20th.—A. F. O'Neil, Maple Grove, Ont.; Herefords.
October 22nd.—W. J. Shean & Son, Owen Sound, Ont., Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
October 28th.—T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, Ont., Shorthorns.
Nov. 4th.—A. E. Meyer, Guelph; J. Watt & Son, Salem, and J. Gordon Gibb, St. Catharines, Ont.; Shorthorns, at Guelph.

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS.

Messrs. Crouch & Son, the noted importers of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach horses, the largest importers in America, and who have on hand from time to time 200 or 250 head, advertise in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" that in their last importation, which arrived in August of this year, are many prizewinners at the big shows in Europe, and also at many State fairs in the United States. From their long experience in importing, and their close acquaintance with breeders in the home of these excellent breeds of draft and carriage horses, they are in a peculiarly advantageous position to make selections suitable for the requirements of the trade in this country, and by importing on so large a scale can afford to sell at as low prices as any reliable firm can, while they give a satisfactory guarantee with all horses sold.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LAME MARE.

Mare sprained the muscle of her shoulder about four weeks ago. I took her to my veterinarian, and he diagnosed a sprain and gave me a liniment, but it did not seem to do any good, so I put a blister on; still she is not much better. Would you advise shoeing and exercise?

H. O.

Ans.—Keep her as quiet as possible. No good will result from shoeing. Sprains are sometimes very tedious to treat. Blister the parts once every month until recovery.

V.

Miscellaneous.

FEEDING PUMPKIN SEED TO COWS.

Do you consider pumpkin seeds hurtful to milking cows? I have been told they dry milk up; should like to know your opinion.

P. E.

Ans.—There is such a tradition, but authorities have little faith in its accuracy, provided the seed is not fed in excessive quantity. It has been demonstrated that the milk flow has increased where cows were fed with pumpkins, and decreased rapidly after the supply was exhausted.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

We have a man hired by the year at a big salary to work on farm, who goes away for several days at a time without permission.

1. Can we pay him for what time he has worked, and order him to quit?
2. Can he put in time lost now at the end of his year, which is in the winter, and collect full wages?
3. We have had to hire men at \$1.50 a day in his place. Can we take it out of his wages?

H. H.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. No.

3. Yes.

ALFALFA IN MARITIME PROVINCES—FEED FOR COWS.

1. Will alfalfa grow well in a dry but good soil, in a section of the Maritime Provinces where spring is usually late?
2. How much seed to an acre should be sown for crop of alfalfa only? Should this be sown in the fall for next year?
3. Will alfalfa produce well when sown mixed with oats, the latter to be cut green? How much seed to an acre in such a case? Can it be sown in the spring, at same time as oats?
4. Can you recommend a good firm to write to for good alfalfa seed?

5. What is the best kind of winter feed for cows for producing butter where green oats are used? What quantities and how many meals per day?

E. A. D.

Paspebiac W., P. Q.

Ans.—The only way to be sure is to try.

2. Twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre. For the locality named we advise sowing in the late spring or early summer. Sow on clean, well-prepared land, and by all means apply a dressing of lime, say one to two tons per acre, of air-slaked lime, mixed with the soil before seeding the alfalfa. Wood ashes and bone meal will also help, in all probability, while in the absence of these, or as supplementary to them, farm-yard manure, if fairly free of weed seeds, will give good results. It should be applied some time previous to seeding, and any weed seeds in it germinated and destroyed by cultivation. Inoculate the seed with a bottle of nitro-culture, for which write the N. S. Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.

3. Oats sown thinly at the same time as the alfalfa and cut green for feed, will not very seriously interfere with the growth of the alfalfa and will be of some advantage in keeping down weeds and grass. Rather better results are liable to be obtained by sowing the alfalfa alone and clipping with the mower in mid-summer, or in time to prevent weeds

blooming and seeding. Use the same quantity of alfalfa seed whether with or without nurse crop.

4. We think any of the seedsmen annually advertising in our columns will supply good seed, if the best grade is asked for.

5. We assume the oats have been cut green and cured as fodder. In that case the oats in themselves constitute a fairly well-balanced ration, though not a sufficiently concentrated one for best results. Almost any ordinary mixture of meals might be used with them. Buckwheat middlings could be utilized quite largely along with a little gluten, cottonseed or oil meal, and any of the following: Wheat bran, pea meal, corn meal or barley meal. Price and availability are determining factors in compounding a ration. Quantity will depend upon the capacity of the cow as indicated by the response made. Five or six pounds a day of a mixture compounded according to the above suggestions and given in two or three feeds daily, as convenient, should produce fairly good results. Some cows would use more to advantage, some perhaps not so much.

ROPY MILK.

Would you please tell me the cause of a cow's milk getting stringy and ropy? She calved a year ago last June, and gives a good mess of milk. She seems to be in good condition; eats and drinks well, and I would like to know the cause of the cream getting that way.

N. B.

J. C. S.

Ans.—While it is possible that certain udder affections might be responsible for the trouble, it is far more likely to be caused by a bacillus. Stringy or ropy milk is caused by a large number of bacteria, which, developing in the milk serum, change the sugar to a slimy or ropy mass. They grow on the surface of the milk, and require oxygen. As a rule, they come from dust or water getting into the milk, either at the time of milking or subsequently. If the cans are washed or rinsed with water containing any of these bacteria, the milk is liable to become ropy a short time afterwards. As these bacteria grow at low temperatures, the milk frequently becomes ropy or stringy some time before turning sour. To get rid of the trouble thoroughly clean out the stable, brushing down all dust and then white-wash. Thoroughly scald all cans, strainers, dippers, etc. Should the trouble still continue, it might be well to wash the flanks and udders of the cow with a weak disinfectant solution in order to kill any of these slime-producing organisms which might have lodged in the hairs of the cow, to be precipitated into the milk pail during milking. An instructive article on the subject of ropy milk appeared on page 1549 of "The Farmer's Advocate" of October 8th.

A worthy old Quaker lady and her son John were once called upon to entertain a number of ladies at dinner during quarterly meeting. As John began to carve the broiled chickens, he entered upon a flowery speech of welcome, but in the midst of his flattering utterances his mother, who was somewhat deaf, piped up from the other end of the table: "You needn't be praising of 'em up, John. I'm afraid they're a lot of tough old hens, every one of 'em."

The pious old lady, who, returning from a visit to the Zoo, announced that she "always did enjoy a visit to the Theological Gardens," and the servant, who, describing her master's last illness, explained that the "doctors held a consolation and found that it was something eternal," have found a recent equal in the lady who observed that when she was in Italy she "saw so many people in the garbage of monks with tonsils on their heads."

THE WAY OF THE "PEDIGREE."

"Is he well-trained?" asked the man.

"Pretty well," replied one boy.

"What breed is he?"

"Dunno."

"Hasn't he a pedigree?"

The boy hesitated. Then a great light came over him.

"Oh, no," he said. "It was cut off by a street car when he was a pup."

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A man should always take his hands out of his pockets before telling his boy that standing with the hands in the pockets is a loafer's trick.

A circus was in a small town where there was a large pond near the circus grounds. The keeper thought that it was a good chance to wash the elephant, but, while the animal was in the pond, his attention was distracted by something and the animal escaped.

In his search for it the keeper came across an old Irishman in the field. "Hey!" cried the keeper, "did you see anything of an elephant?" "No," says Pat, "but I saw a India-rubber baste eatin' carrots with his tail."

A friend brings the following and insists that it be printed, even if we don't know the author:

"Help! Help!" cried an Italian laborer near the mud flats of the Harlem river.

"What's the matter there?" came a voice from the construction shanty.

"Queek! Bringa da shov'! Bringa da peek! Giovanni's stuck in da mud."

"How far in?"

"Up to hee's knees."

"Oh, let him walk out."

"No, no! He canna no walk! He wronga end up!"

There was a ship in the offing, and the salt took from his pocket a collapsible telescope. He extended it till it was over a yard long. Then he bade the visitor have a look at the ship.

"What a fine telescope," said the land-lubber, after he had looked.

"Yes! yer right there," said the old salt, heartily. "There ain't no finer glass in the world. That glass, sir, was given me by the great sea fighter, Nelson."

"Nelson!" said the visitor. "Why, he has been dead over a hundred years."

"A hundred years!" he muttered. "An' it seems like yesterday. Shiver my timbers! how time does fly."

The Sunday-school teacher was possessed of the praiseworthy desire to promote thrift among the class of lads. He had given Bill and Johnny sixpence each for doing some work for him.

"I hope to hear, when we meet again," he said, "that you have used the money to advantage."

The next time they met Bill produced two sixpences.

"Well done, my lad," said the delighted teacher. "I am pleased to see my lessons are having their fruits. But what of your sixpence, Johnny?" said he to the other hopeful.

"Please, sir, I lost it tossin' wi' Bill."

THE RARE WHIFFLETIT.

"Fellow I knew," said Joe Ryan, the Chicago raconteur, "went into a restaurant one day and said: 'Waiter, what kind of fish have you?'"

"'Oh,' said the waiter, 'all kinds—whitefish, bluefish, graylings, sea bass, weakfish, kingfish, perch—'"

"'Pshaw!' yawned the customer, 'cut that out. I'm tired of those common fishes. Ain't you got some new kind of fish, some kind I never ate before?'"

"'Well,' said the waiter, 'the whiffletits is very fine this morning.'"

"'What in thunder is a whiffletit?'"

"'Why, don't a fish sharp like you know what a whiffletit is? Common enough here. You see, the whiffletit lives only in circular lakes. You go out and find a circular lake and hire a boat. Then you row out all alone to the middle of the lake, about a mile or so, and anchor. Then you take an auger and bore a hole in the water and bait it by putting a piece of cheese on the edge of the hole. The whiffletit comes up to get the cheese, eats it, and it makes him swell up so he can't get back down the hole.'"

"'Well,' said the customer, breathless, 'what then?'"

"'Why, replied the waiter, as he filled a glass with water, 'you lean over the side of the boat and laugh the whiffletit to death. Want a few?'"—Saturday Evening Post.

Whip Behind!

(Minna Irving in Leslie's Weekly.)

The boy delights to steal a ride
By hanging on the rear,
He swings between the muddy wheels
And twirls his thumb at fear,
But those less agile than himself,
Maliciously inclined,
Soon turn his laughter into tears
By calling, "Whip behind!"

Just so the man who catches on,
And rises to the top,
Too quickly learns less lucky friends
Would like to see him drop.
He finds, alas! the laurel crown
With thorns is often twined,
And hears below him still the mean
And mocking, "Whip behind!"

The hearts of few are big enough
To honestly rejoice
When others get a lift from Fate,
So hark! the spiteful voice.
It follows us along the road
We travel with mankind,
And works confusion to our joy,
By crying, "Whip behind!"

We all of us are hanging on
The coach of Father Time,
Delighting in its rapid pace
With recklessness sublime.
But if we tumble off, behold!
Our sudden change of mind—
We, too, take up the chorus then
And echo, "Whip behind!"

The Now.

The charm of a love is its telling; the telling that goes with the giving;
The charm of a deed is its doing; the charm of a life is its living;
The soul of the thing is the thought; the charm of the act is the actor;
The soul of the fact is its truth, and the now is its principal factor.

The World loves the Now and the Nowist, and tests all assumptions with rigor;
It looks not behind it 'to failing, but forward to ardor and vigor;
It cares not for heroes who faltered, for martyrs who hustled and recanted,
For pictures that never were painted, for harvests that never were planted.

The world does not care for a fragrance that never is lost in perfuming;
The world does not care for the blossoms that wither away before blooming;
The world does not care for the chimes remaining unringed by the ringer;
The world does not care for the songs unsung in the soul of the singer.

What use to mankind is a purpose that never shone forth in a doer?
What use has the world for a loving that never had winner or wooer?
The motives, the hopes and the schemes that have ended in idle conclusions
Are buried along with the failures that come in a life of illusions.

Away with the flimsy idea that life with a past it attended;
There's Now—only Now—and no Past—there's never a past; it has ended.
Away with its obsolete story and all of its yesterday sorrow;
There's only today, almost gone, and in front of to-day stands to-morrow.

And hopes that are quenchless are sent us like loans from a generous lender,
Enriching us all in our efforts, yet making no poorer the sender;
Lightening all of our labors and thrilling us ever and ever
With the ecstasy of success and the raptures of present endeavor.

—Eugene F. Ware.

"Sir," said the young man, respectfully. "I am a poor man and you are a millionaire. It seems presumptuous in me, no doubt, to aspire to the hand of your daughter. But my love for her is so great that I can not be stopped by such consideration. Love scorns conventions and conveniences. Ah, sir, will you give her to me?"

The old magnate seemed interested. "But which of my four daughters do you want?" he asked, not unkindly.

Eagerly, the suitor made answer: "Oh, I'll leave that to you, sir."

Scotch Shorthorns BY AUCTION.

IN THE WINTER FAIR BUILDING, AT GUELPH, ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4th, 1908

At 1 o'clock p. m. Messrs. John Watt & Son (Elora), J. A. & J. G. Gibb (St. Catharines), and A. E. Meyer (Guelph), will sell 28 head of Scotch Shorthorns—21 females and 7 yearling bulls. The females are: Two 4 years old, six 2 years old, and thirteen 1 year old. All in good condition.



Most fashionably bred. Imported sires and dams. Nearly all eligible for registration in the American Herdbook. A high-class lot. Several of them show animals.

TERMS—Cash, or 6 months on bankable paper, with 5%.

Thos. Ingram and Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneers.

Catalogues on application to:

A. E. Meyer, Guelph, Ont.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS AT AUCTION



Owing to failing health, Arthur F. O'Neil, Maple Grove, Ont., will sell on TUESDAY, OCT. 20TH, his entire herd of 40 HEAD OF REG. HEREFORDS, including the herd bull, Morning Star, imp.; 31 females and 8 bulls; 4 young grade Clyde fillies; 6 colts 2 years and under. Terms: 11 months on bankable paper, or 6% per annum off for cash. Morning trains will be met day of sale at Lucas, G. T. R., and Denfield, L., H. & B. Catalogue on application. Lunch 11.30 a. m. Sale 12.30 p. m. sharp. Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont. } Auct. Jas. Stanley, Lucas, Ont. A. F. O'Neil, Maple Grove, Ont.



Imported Clydesdales

I have still on hand 2 stallion, black, rising 4 yrs., by Carthusian, a Toronto winner; 1 rising 2 yrs., by Baron's Pride, 1 rising 2 yrs., by Danure Castle; 4 fillies, a Toronto first and second prizewinner among them. Every one of these is an extra good animal, and the price and terms are right.

T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.

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

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

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

Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Ltd. have at present for sale a choice selection of young HACKNEYS broken to harness, well worth moderate prices. Also 70 choice SHROPSHIRE RAM and EWE LAMBS, all bred from imported ewes, and sired by the best imported rams. Will be sold at times prices. JAS. J. BROWN, Manager, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

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

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

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
 Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
 Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
 Ringbone and other bony tumors.
 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
 Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
 Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. it is invaluable.
 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
 warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
 press, charges paid, with full directions for
 its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
 testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS
 that make a horse Whoose,
 Boar, have Thick Wind, or
 Choke-down, can be re-
 moved with



ABSORBINE
 on any Bunch or Swelling.
 No blister, no hair
 gone, and horse kept at
 work. \$2.00 per bottle, de-
 livered. Book 3 D free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for
 mankind. \$1.00, delivered. Reduces Goitre, Tumors,
 Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varico-
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LYMAN, BROS. & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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MARES
FOR SALE
O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.

CLYDESDALES
 One 1,750-lb. 8-year-old mare in foal. One 5-year-
 old mare and one 3-year-old mare.

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

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, At Kinellar Lodge we
 have for sale two 3-yr-
 old Clydesdale fillies,
 both reg.; a big, good pair. Several choice Short-
 horn heifers. Nine shearing Cotswold ewes and
 nine shearing rams. This year's lambs, both sexes
 and young Berkshire sows. **John I. Baisden,**
Markham, Ont., P. O. and station.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonders
 cures inflammation of lungs, bowels
 and kidneys. The 20th-century wonder. Agents
 wanted in every county. Write for terms.
DR. BELL, V. S., Kingston, Ont.

For Sale! Percheron and French Draft
Stallions, mares and colts.
Duroc-Jersey Swine, both sexes.
JACOB STEINMAN, NEW HAMBURG, ONT.
 Only a stone's throw from G. T. R. depot.

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 cars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses,
 Cattle, Swine, Poultry, etc. Received
 only award *World's Fairs, Chicago, St.*
Louis. Write for illustrated catalogue.
Hausmann & Dunn Co., 392 So. Clark
St., Chicago.

Locust Lodge Leicesters. Bred
 for size,
 wool and quality. Breeding stock for sale. All
 ages and both sexes. Write for prices. **C. & E.**
WOOD, Freeman P. O., Ont. Burlington Jct.
station.

SEND Receive 6 Wool Remnants suitable
 for **BOYS' KNEE PANTS** up to 11
 years. Give age, and we will cut out
 pants free. Add 25c for postage.
N. SOUTHCOTT & CO.,
8 COOTE BLOCK, LONDON, CANADA.

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

GOSSIP.

Messrs. C. & E. Wood, Freeman P. O.,
 Ont., Burlington Junction Station, near
 Hamilton, advertise for sale Leicester
 sheep of all ages and both sexes, from
 their excellent Locust Lodge flock, bred
 for size, wool and quality.

W. J. SHEAN & SON'S SALE.

On Thursday, October 22nd, as adver-
 tised, at Owen Sound, Ont., will take
 place a dispersion sale by auction of the
 entire herd of imported and home-bred
 Shorthorn cattle, and a number of
 Clydesdale mares, some imported, belong-
 ing to Messrs. W. J. Shean & Son, at
 their farm, near the town, which is con-
 veniently reached by either C. P. R. or
 G. T. R. The herd is headed by the
 noted sire of show stock, Derby (imp.)
 =32059=, of the Cruickshank Secret
 tribe, a daughter of whose was female
 champion at the Western Fair at London
 last month. Most of the young stock in
 the sale is the progeny of this wealthy-
 fleshed bull, and the females represent
 the Missie, Roan Lady, Augusta, Secret,
 Crimson Flower and Stamford families.
 The herd has been awarded medals and
 champion prizes at County Show. The
 Clydesdale mares, some of which are
 imported, should be well worth looking
 after. Send for catalogue.

GUELPH SHORTHORN SALE.

On Wednesday, November 4th, in the
 Winter-show Building, Guelph, commencing
 at 1 p. m., Messrs. John Watt &
 Son, Elora; J. A. & J. G. Gibb, St.
 Catharines, and A. E. Meyer, Guelph,
 will hold a joint surplus-stock sale of
 twenty-eight head of high-class Scotch
 Shorthorns, twenty-one females and seven
 bulls, the bulls ranging in age from 10
 to 18 months; the females are two four-
 year-olds, six two-year-olds, and thirteen
 one-year-olds. Among this lot are many
 exceptionally choice animals, some of
 show-ring fame, all straight Scotch bred,
 nearly all bred from imported sires and
 part of them with imported sire and
 dam. Nearly all of them are eligible for
 registration in the American Herdbook,
 and all are in good condition. In blood
 lines they represent the English or Marr
 Roan Lady and Mysie, Cruickshank Bes-
 sie, C. Jay, Bruce Mayflower, Brawith
 Bud, Lovelace, Duchess, Merry Lass,
 Strathallan, Crimson Flower, Jealousy
 and Doris families. Full particulars of
 the breeding of the offering will appear
 in next week's issue. The terms of the
 sale are: Cash, or six months on bank-
 able paper, with 5 per cent. Messrs.
 Thos. Ingram, of Guelph, and Capt. T.
 E. Robson, of London, will cry the sale.
 Catalogues on application to A. E.
 Meyer, Guelph.

GOVERNMENT RAM SALES IN THE
EAST.

Three of the four auction sales of pure-
 bred rams arranged to take place in the
 Maritime Provinces this autumn have
 been held, and were fairly successful. On
 Sept. 30th, twenty-eight shearings and
 two lambs were sold at Pictou, N. S.;
 on Oct. 1st, twelve shearings and two
 lambs were sold at Souris, P. E. I., and
 on the 3rd an equal number was dis-
 posed of at Summerside, P. E. I. The
 remaining sale was to be held at the
 Antigonishe Fair, on Oct. 14th, when
 thirty-five shearings and three lambs will
 be sold.

The shearings were purchased last
 spring from leading breeders in Ontario,
 and have been pastured during the sum-
 mer on the Experiment Station Farm in
 Antigonishe County, N. S., where Dr.
 Rutherford, the Veterinary Director-
 General and Live-stock Commissioner, proved
 and demonstrated that Pictou cattle dis-
 ease was caused by the weed, Rag-
 wort, which is prevalent in Antigonishe
 and Pictou Counties in Nova Scotia,
 and at various points on the Island. It
 has been proved on the same farm that
 sheep readily consume the weed without
 injury. It was, therefore, to encourage
 the sheep industry in weed-infested dis-
 tricts that these sales were put on by
 the Live-stock Commissioner.

The breeds selected were chiefly Shrop-
 shire and Oxford, but a few of the long-
 wools were included also. The sales so
 far held demonstrated that the Downs
 are most in favor in the East. At Pic-

ton, the Downs sold at from about \$12 to
 \$22 each, while the long-wools were not
 wanted, good sheep going for \$8.50 each,
 the average for the sale being about
 \$12.50.

At Souris, eleven Downs, including two
 lambs, averaged about \$12 each, but the
 three long-wools brought it down to
 \$10.40. At Summerside, Leicesters were
 wanted, and the only one offered brought
 \$27, while a Lincoln and a Cotswold
 sold fairly well also. The fourteen head
 brought an average price of \$16.

The rams were selected in the spring,
 in field condition, and they have done
 exceedingly well on Nova Scotia grass.

If there is anybody in the light-harness
 racing world who has not heard of the
 Doble family, they are politely invited to
 stand up! In 1867, or 41 years ago last
 August, Budd Doble piloted Dexter,
 2.17 1/2, to the world's trotting record
 over the noted Buffalo Driving Park.
 Mr. William H. Doble, the daddy of them
 all, was a Philadelphian, and was classed
 among the gallant knights of the old
 high-wheel sulky in the sweet long ago.
 Mr. C. P. Doble, one of the sons, has a
 strong stable of racers at present, and
 plenty of gold coin to drive dull care
 away. He intends to go into winter
 quarters in a week or so in Apalachin,
 N. Y., and says he is going to take
 Theodore Coleman along with him.
 Drinking cider, eating apples, and crack-
 ing hickory nuts around a coal stove all
 winter. That's good enough for a king,
 writes Frank G. Smith in the Horse
 World.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

**RUSSIAN THISTLE OR TUM-
 BLE WEED.**

Enclosed find a weed I have not seen
 before. It grew in a field of alfalfa. I
 bought the seed from a dealer last spring.
 I would like your opinion of the weed,
 and name. J. F. M. K.
 Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—Another specimen of the same
 weed is sent by J. D. McEwen, from an-
 other section of the same county. It is
 Russian thistle, one of the worst of the
 several kinds of tumble weeds, the advent
 of which into the prairie region caused
 such an alarm years ago. It sometimes
 grows to a very large size, and rolls
 over the prairie before the wind. The
 specimen sent was quite small. It is by
 no means a new weed in Ontario, and is
 not especially to be feared in the East.
 In its succulent condition it is eaten by
 certain classes of live stock, particularly
 sheep. It is well, though, to destroy
 specimens found. It may be mentioned
 that there are other distinct kinds of
 tumbling weeds, such as tumble pig-
 weed, and one of the mustards.

Little Katherine was eating a hearty
 meal. One of the family, fearing that
 she was eating too much, said: "Re-
 member, Katie, there is pudding for des-
 sert." "Yes, I know," replied Katie,
 seriously; "I am saving my neck for
 that."

The Washington Star repeats a story of
 old Hiram Doolittle. Hiram made
 his wife keep a cash account. Every
 week he would go over it, growling and
 grumbling like this: "Look here, Han-
 nah, mustard plasters, fifty cents; three
 teeth extracted, two dollars! There's
 two dollars and a half in one week spent
 for your own private pleasure. Do you
 think I'm made of money?"

A clergyman in an interior town mar-
 ried a woman from whom he received a
 dowry of \$10,000 and a prospect of
 more. Shortly afterwards, while occupy-
 ing the pulpit, he gave out a hymn, read
 the first verse and proceeded to read the
 fifth, commencing:

"Forever let my grateful heart," then
 he hesitated and exclaimed: "The choir
 will omit the fifth verse." Some of the
 congregation read the verse for them-
 selves and smiled as they read:

"Forever let my grateful heart
 His boundless grace adore,
 Which gives ten thousand blessings now
 And bids me hope for more."

Burdock
Blood
Bitters

Has been in use for over 30 years, and is
 considered by all who have used it to be
 the best medicine for

BAD BLOOD
BAD BOWELS
BAD BREATH

It will thoroughly renovate the entire
 system, and make the blood pure, rich
 and red—curing Boils, Pimples, Eczema,
 Ringworm, and all blood and skin diseases.


Radiol

RADIOL TREATMENT
 prolongs the life of a horse's
 legs. Completely removes by
 radiation all soft swellings that
 disfigure and lame a horse, as
 Sprained Tendons, Windgalls,
 Bog Spavins, Capped Elbow,
 Big Leg, Enlarged Glands, etc.
**No Blister; No Laying Up;
 No Hair Removed.**
RADIOL TREATMENT fines down
 a worn horse's legs, and is a
 certain cure for puffy joints and
 Sprains, Prevents Filled Legs.
 An intelligent use of the "RADIOL
 LEG WASH" counteracts that daily
 wear and tear of the legs un-
 avoidable with the horse in constant work, whether
 training, racing or on the road.
**One flask of "Radiol" will make a
 gallon of valuable leg wash.**

Carlowrie, Uddington, Eng., July 28, 1906.
 Sirs,—Kindly forward on receipt of P. O. en-
 closed another bottle of "RADIOL." I have
 been using it with great success on a Hackney
 mare with a very bad windfall that the vet-
 had given up. Yours truly, Thos. Prentice.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET AND USE OF
 "RADIOL." Ask your chemist for "RADIOL."
 Price \$2 a large flask, or post free from
 Canadian Agent:
Thos. Reid, 9 St. Nicholas St., Montreal.
 Manufactured by The Radiol Co.,
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 U. S. Agents: Messrs. Will I. Smith & Co.,
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Lump Jaw



The first remedy to
 cure Lump Jaw was
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
 and it remains today the standard treat-
 ment, with years of success back of it,
 known to be a cure and guaranteed to
 cure. Don't experiment with substitutes
 or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or
 bad the case or what else you may have
 tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump
 Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of sell-
 ing, together with exhaustive information
 on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in
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Veterinary Adviser
 Most complete veterinary book ever printed
 to be given away. Durable bound, indexed
 and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
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When Writing, Mention This Paper.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

CONTENTS OF CISTERN.

How many gallons should a cistern 6 ft. x 6 ft. hold? W. J. G.

Ans.—Assuming that the cistern is a round one, 6 feet in diameter by 6 feet deep, it would hold, if full, about 1,060 gallons.

MOISTURE FOR HORSE'S HOOFS.

My horse's feet are very hard and dry, in fact, cracking. Which is best, soaking them in hot water or rubbing with oil or hoof ointment? A blacksmith recommends the water, other parties advise tar and neat's-foot oil, castor oil and various other greases. C. W. B.

Ans.—Water is the natural moisture for the horse's hoof, but it is not necessary to have it hot.

BOG SPAVIN.

Would it be advisable to blister a horse for bog spavin that has had them on for three years? If so, what should we use, and how long should he rest? H. M.

Ans.—It is doubtful whether blistering will be effective on a bog spavin of three years' standing. The standard blister is composed of about 1½ drams each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Horse should rest four or five days after blistering. It is claimed for some of the proprietary remedies advertised, that by absorption, without blistering, some rapid recoveries have been effected, and these may be well worth a trial.

GOSSIP.

F. W. Taylor, Wellman's Corners, Ont., Hoard's Station, G. T. R., orders a change in his advertisement of Ayrshires, in which he announces he has for sale two choice yearling bulls and three very promising bull calves, bred from heavy-milking stock.

The death of Colonel Sir Nigel Kingscote, K.C.B., which occurred last month, has removed a prominent figure from breeding circles in England. The deceased gentleman, who held two important Royal appointments, was one of the most prominent Shorthorn breeders in the Kingdom. He was a Past President of the Shorthorn Society, and was an active member of the Editing and General Purpose Committees of that body. He also held the Presidency of the Hunters' Improvement Society, which indicates the prominent identification of his name with horse breeding.

"Cotswold," says Camden, in his "Britannia," published 1695, "takes its name from the hills and sheep cotes (for mountains and hills, without woods, the Englishmen in old times termed wolds). Upon these hills are fed large flocks of sheep with the whitest wool, having long necks and square bodies, by reason, it is supposed, of their hilly and short pasture, whose fine wool is much valued in foreign nations." Painswick, the ancient and picturesque little town about three miles from Stroud, was once the center of the Cotswold wool industry, as witness not only the substantial old stone houses of those engaged in the business, but the number of handsome monuments of the seventeenth and eighteenth century in the churchyard to wool-staplers and others who made fortunes out of Cotswold wool.

D. CLOW'S SHORTHORN SALE.

This is the last call for the Shorthorn sale of Mr. David Clow, of Whitechurch, Ont., to take place on Tuesday, Oct. 20, particulars of which appeared in last week's issue. The farm is situated two miles south of Whitechurch Station, on the Wingham-Kincardine branch of the G. T. R., and five miles west of the town of Wingham, on the C. P. R. and G. T. R. Conveyances will meet morning trains at Whitechurch, and noon trains

at Wingham, leaving the Exchange Hotel on arrival of the 1 p. m. C. P. R. train. The terms are: Three months on bankable paper, or 6 per cent. per annum off for cash. Catalogues may be had on application to Mr. Clow, Whitechurch P. O., Ont.

At Sart, in South-east Belgium, a cow has given birth to a calf with three eyes and four nostrils. The third eye is in the middle of the calf's forehead, while the second pair of nostrils are just above the ordinary ones. All the extra organs appear to operate normally.

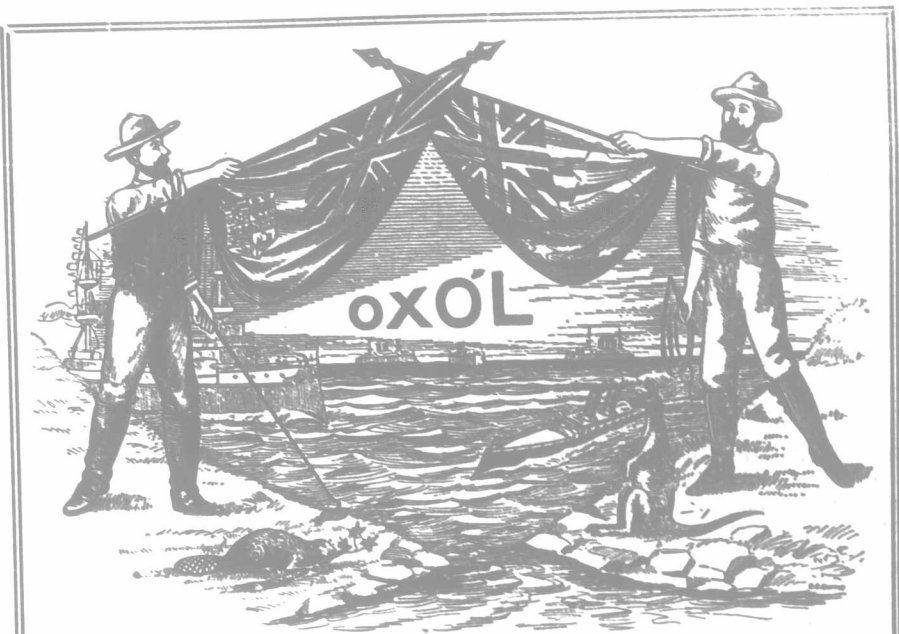
The picture on another page in this paper of the two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, George o' the Scales (13945), imported by Mr. T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ont., and recently sold to Mr. William Molson, of Kingarf, Bruce county, Ont., represents a typical horse of the breed in size for age, in conformation, quality and breeding, weighing as a two-year-old over 1,600 lbs. in moderate condition. He is a bay, with white pasterns and white stripe on face, and is 16 hands 1 inch high. He was foaled in May, 1906, purchased from that well-known Clydesdale breeder, Mr. John Kerr, of Red Hall, Wigton, and imported by Mr. Berry in February, 1908. His sire is the grand and choicely-bred King Thomas (12625), imported and owned by Mr. Berry. King Thomas was got by Prince Thomas (10262), by Sir Thomas (9681), by Prince of Wales (673). The dam of George o' the Scales is Jess of East Scales (17318), by Lord Lothian, by Top Gallant, by Darnley (222); granddam by Darnley Again, by Darnley's Hero, by Darnley (222). From this, it is seen at a glance that the breeding of George o' the Scales is gilt-edged, being directly a combination of the blood lines that have produced the most successful sires and show horses in the home of the breed. He is large for his age, has plenty of depth of body, large, flat bone of the best quality, fine silky hair, and faultless feet and pasterns. A sucking foal by the same sire (King Thomas), belonging to Mr. John Campbell, of Sexsmith, won first in the heavy-draft class at the Western Fair, London, this fall, and also first at Exeter and Zurich, in strong competition, the only times shown.

PLANS FOR CONSERVATION OF SWEDISH FORESTS.

The Swedish Central Statistical Bureau has sent in to the Government a very extensive report about the state of the Swedish forests. From this it appears that the lumber-cutting has been exceeding the growing capacity of the forests, and that the stock of raw material is steadily sinking. The yearly gross capacity of the forests is calculated at 34,530,000 cubic metres. Not all of this, however, can be utilized, partly on account of too expensive transport and partly for other reasons. Enormous quantities of the wood rot away in the woods, in some distant districts even from 20 to 40 per cent., reducing the effective production hereby to 29,336,000 cubic metres.

According to investigation, it is calculated that the yearly consumption amounts to at least 3,300,000 cubic metres, partly for home use and partly for export. Quite a considerable over-production thus takes place, and this is the case especially with the forests of the farmers, as the cutting there goes on without system and without thought of the future. The Bureau, therefore, points out the necessity of special laws for the maintenance of the forests, and urges the Government to buy up as much of the forests as possible.

A woman who, both by bearing and dress, could be distinguished as "new rich," entered a street car, and near an old Italian. When the conductor came to take up the fares, she said to him in a very loud voice: "Let me off at my husband's bank." The conductor, evidently knowing her, assured her that he would, and passed on to the Italian. "Let me off at my peanut stand," called out the old fellow as he paid his fare.



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

"OXOL"
VETERINARY PREPARATIONS

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

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For Agent's Name See Future Advertisements.



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Horse Exchange

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Auction sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday.
Private sales every day.
Come and see this new Horse Exchange. It will interest you. Also the quarter-mile track for showing and exercising.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.
(Late Grand's Repository.)

LARGEST IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES, HACKNEYS AND PERCHERONS OF THE YEAR.



My latest importation has just arrived home. I have now on hand for sale: 20 Clydesdale stallions from 1 to 5 years of age; 25 Clydesdale fillies from 1 to 4 years of age; 12 Hackney stallions from 2 to 8 years of age; 12 Hackney fillies, all young, and 4 Percheron stallions 3 and 4 years of age. A total of 73 head, with size, quality and action, and bred in the purple. Largest selection in Canada. Will be sold right, and on terms to suit.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.



CLYDESDALES

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

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.

Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ontario.
Toronto, 14 miles; Weston, 3½ miles.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

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

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

A MAGISTRATE INVESTIGATES ZAM-BUK

Says it is a Wonderful Healer and Does More than is Claimed for It.

No household remedy in existence has won such glowing tributes from people in high places as has Zam-Buk. Mr. Roger F. Perry, Justice of the Peace for British Columbia, tested this famous balm, and this is what he says of it:

"The Pavilion, Goldfields, B. C.

"To the Zam-Buk Co.:

"Gentlemen,—After a very fair trial I have proven Zam-Buk eminently satisfactory. In my case it cured a skin rash of five years' standing, which no doctor had been able to do any good for.

"I would certainly encourage any person to keep Zam-Buk in their home. It truly does even more than you claim for it. For my own part I would not now be without it in the house.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "ROGER F. PERRY, Justice of the Peace for B. C."

Zam-Buk differs from ordinary salves and embrocations, for while these mostly contain animal oils and fats, Zam-Buk is purely herbal. It soothes and heals cuts, sores, ulcers, eruptions, boils, eczema, chafing sores, etc. In the household it is the handiest possible remedy for burns, scalds, children's injuries. It instantly cleanses any wound to which it is applied; prevents festering, inflammation or blood poisoning. It cures piles, varicose ulcers, and fistula. All druggists and stores sell at 50 cents a box, or from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE
FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES

We are offering for sale cattle of both sexes and almost any age; the greatest dual-purpose breed alive. Horses of all ages. Stallions, mares and fillies. The best stud in Quebec. Write us for prices. We represent exactly as the animal is.

C. E. STANDISH, Ayer's Cliff P.O., Quebec, Treebarthe Farm.

DEHORN YOUR CATTLE
Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER
Does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bone. Write for free booklet.

R. H. McFENNA, Leno of Picton, Ont.
119 Robert St. Toronto

Herefords
We have some choice females for sale—all ages—of the right sort; also a few young bulls fit for service. Correspond with us. We can please you. J. A. LOVERING, Coldwater, Ont., P. O. and station.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. **SUFFOLK DOWN SHEEP.**
If you require either of these breeds, write:
JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

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

Scotch Shorthorns
We now offer four heifer calves 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from imp. sire and dams. Will be sold right. C. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P.O., Ont. Wyevale Sta.

Brownlee Shorthorns
Three young bulls left yet, 14 to 16 months. Will sell at a bargain. Also a few heifers. Very reasonable. Good milking strains.
C. P. R. station. D. BROWN, AYR, ONT.

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

An old Highland sergeant in one of the Scottish regiments was going his rounds one night to see that all lights were out in the barrack-rooms. Coming to a room where he thought he saw a light shining, he roared out: "Pit oot that light there." One of the men shouted back: "It's the mune, sergeant." Not hearing very well, the sergeant cried in return: "I dinna care what it is. Pit it oot."

"Have you ever stopped at Buccaneer Bay?" "Yes. I spent a year there last Sunday."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

GEESE ON RAILWAY.

Can I collect damages for geese being killed on the railroad, which got through the fence? SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.

Ans.—We think not.

CHOP CAKED IN BAGS—THRESHING MILLET—TEST OF SOUR CREAM—POULTRY DYING.

1. Does it depreciate the feeding value of chop to heat in the bags or bin, so that it cakes together; if so, what per cent.?

2. Our millet got quite ripe. Would it pay to thresh it and get the seed ground, or feed it in the straw as grown?

3. We have been sending cream to a butter factory; the drawer comes only twice a week, consequently the cream is sour. Can this sour cream be satisfactorily and correctly tested, as we receive our pay by butter-fat test?

4. The old hens in this neighborhood are all dying off. They become dumpy and remain on the roost, occasionally one will gap, otherwise just mope around and die in a few days. They pass a yellowish fluid. We have been feeding ours Epsom salts and sulphur, mixed with chop, and gave two a couple of doses of coal oil; but they keep dying. Have you a remedy? G. H. C.

Ans.—1. Yes, though just to what extent is a problematical consideration.

2. Probably it would pay to thresh it.

3. We assume that the Babcock test is used, and would say that the sourness of the cream need and doubtless does not prevent the buttermaker from securing an accurate test. The only difficulty is to secure a fair sample for testing.

4. Better send one to the Bacteriological Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, together with a letter describing as fully as possible the occurrence and symptoms of the disease.

British Crop and Live-stock Statistics.

Shrinkage in Total Acreage of British Crops.

In the preliminary statement of agricultural returns, it is anything but gratifying to those interested in British agriculture to notice the shrinkage in the total acreage under all crops and grass, amounting to 32,066 acres, writes the Acting Trade Commissioner in Birmingham, of the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce. Wheat, potatoes and lucerne occupy slightly increased acreages, but against this increase of 15,835 acres under these three, there is a falling off of 166,904 acres in the land occupied by the other crops enumerated. The largest diminution is in barley, which occupied nearly 45,000 acres less than in 1907. The statement also shows a shortage of 14,700 acres in beans, and a decrease of 22,300 acres under man-golds.

Apparent Increases in Live Stock.

In the live-stock statistics there is noticeable an increase of 924,275 sheep. For some years there has been a tendency to devote more attention to sheep-rearing in Great Britain, as apparent success attends this branch of agriculture, even when other classes of farming are in a struggling condition. The cattle statistics do not give general satisfaction. An increase in the number of cows is apparent this year, and there is an increase of over 30,000 head in calves, but against this is a falling off of approximately 42,000 head in store cattle.

No change is noticeable in horses, but the crop of foals is small. There is a decrease of 10,791 sows kept for breeding, but a gain of nearly 200,000 head in other pigs, probably due to heavy importations of young pigs from Ireland.

Few Reports of Diseases Among Stock.

Not many reports of sheep scab are current; but swine fever was reported from 12 counties in England, two in Wales, and two in Scotland. The fresh outbreaks of anthrax numbered 17, attacking 20 animals, and of glanders 14, attacking 49 animals.

Dairy-bred Shorthorns By Auction

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1908.

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

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

A. Edward Meyer,

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario,
Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively.
Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065) 795745 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 65703 = 25304 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

TWO IMP. BULLS of excellent quality, color and breeding. One 7 months old, sired by imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 =; dam Blossom 2nd, imp. Also heifer calves and young cows, and heifers in calf. And choicely-bred Yorkshires of either sex. Prices very moderate. GEO. D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM P. O., ONT. Erin Station, C. P. R.

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS

AND BERKSHIRES. For sale: Young bulls from eight to twelve months old. Young cows and heifers safe in calf, and young yearling heifers not bred yet. Also young Berkshire pairs supplied not bred yet.

S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowdale, Ont.
Stations: Meadowdale, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R.

Scotch Shorthorns Canada's greatest going sire, Mildred's Royal, heads my herd. For sale are young bulls and heifers, show stuff and Toronto winners, out of Stamford, Lady Ethel, Claret, Emeline, Matchless and Belton dams. A visit will be appreciated. GEO. GUN, Grand Valley P. O., Ont. Waidomer Sta., C. P. R.

We are offering a very superior lot of
Shorthorn Home-bred Bulls
of the best breeding and quality at attractive prices for the buyer. To see them is all that is necessary. Try to do so if you are in the market. It will pay you.

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

Mr. A. I. Hickman Pleasant Valley Herd

COURT LODGE, EGERTON, KENT, ENG.,
Exporter of pedigree stock of every description to all parts of the world. During the fall months light and heavy horses will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

Present offering: 7 high-class young bulls by imp. Ben Lomond = 42160 = (8046) and Bull's Emblem = 43800 =, and good imp. and Canadian-bred dams. Write for particulars and prices, or visit personally.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Station and P.O. Moffat is 12 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

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

Greengill Shorthorns!

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

KYLE BROS., AYR, ONTARIO.

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

Shorthorns!
BELMAR PARC
John Douglas, Peter White, Manager. Pembroke, Ont.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:
Nonpareil Arches, imp. Proud Gift, imp. Marigold Sables. Nonpareil Eclipse.
Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls.
An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

MAPLE HOME SHORTHORNS

Our present offering is several very choice and richly-bred one- and two-year-old heifers, and three yearling bulls. A way above the average. Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped.
A. D. SCHMIDT & SONS, Elmira, Ont.

1854 MAPLE LODGE 1908 STOCK FARM

One handsome roan SHORTHORN BULL for sale, and several choice heifers. LEICESTERS of the best kind, bred from champion prizewinners. Several in good show fit.
A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont. Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. Ry.

SHORTHORNS

One imported bull, Good Morning (imp.) = 55018 =, five years old. Choice heifers, sired by Lord Lieutenant, imp. Some from imported dams, and all safe in calf to Good Morning, imp. Two extra good young roan bulls, one from imported dam. Come and see them.
M.C.R. Scott Bros., Highgate, Ont. P.M.R.

The Salem Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS
A SPECIALTY.
Write for any information.
J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONT.
G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Scotch Shorthorns
BULLS: 4 choice yearlings, IMPORTED; 8 yearlings and a number of choice calves of our own breeding. FEMALES: A number of cows and heifers forward in calf, including showyard material. Tempting prices.
W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT.
Bell telephone at each farm. Farms only 1/2 and 1 1/2 miles from Burlington Jct., G. T. R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

For sale: A number of good Scotch heifers, mostly from imp. sire and dam, and bred to imp. bulls. One imp. yearling bull, red, a straight, smooth one. One 9-months bull from imp. sire and dam. One 10-months bull, by imp. sire and from Duchess of Gloster dam. Long-distance phone. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. station.

Two Red Bulls.


12 months old. A Clipper and a Martha. Priced low for quick sale. One of them out of an extra milker. Females of all ages for sale. Inspection solicited. Always have on hand some good Lincoln sheep for sale. Long-distance phone.

J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.

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

Ring-Bone



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it over fails. Easy to use and one to three 6-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Spavin and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a lameness, write for a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of lamenesses. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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

Consumption Book

200 PAGE MEDICAL BOOK ON CONSUMPTION FREE

This valuable medical book tells in 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 remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the **Yeakeman Consumption Remedy Co., 725 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.

Stuff Beautiful Birds

Learn by mail to stuff and mount all kinds of birds, animals, fish and game heads; make rugs, tax skins. Mount your own specimens and make money preserving for others. Intensely fascinating; highly profitable. Men, women and boys learn easily and quickly. Success guaranteed or no tuition. Write today for our wonderful FREE book "How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals."

U. W. School of Taxidermy, Box 48F, Omaha, Neb.

Church Bells

Memorial Bells a Specialty.
Balthasar Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

The autumn house-hunter at last found a place where all conditions were seemingly satisfactory. There came the usual question: "How many children in the family?"

"Six, the poor darlings," replied the mother, "but they are all in the burying-ground."

A flood of sympathetic words followed from the agent—it was evident that children were a blessing at his home—and the deal was immediately concluded. Shortly afterward the agent, coming to call upon the new tenant, saw a number of children playing in the yard.

"Are those six youngsters yours?" he said as he stepped into the house. "You told me yours were in the graveyard."

"Sure, they're mine, and so they were," said the new tenant; "they were out there watering the flowers on their dear grandma's grave."

Get acquainted with **Black Watch** the big black plug chewing tobacco. A tremendous favorite everywhere, because of its richness and pleasing flavor.

2288

Advertise British Columbia's Resources Abroad.

One of the members of the Scottish Agricultural Commission recently made the following statement: "British Columbia offers better inducements to the Old Country farmer, with capital, than any other province in the Dominion." Why should an old, experienced, canny Scotchman make such a definite statement as this? After passing through the Maritime Provinces, with their wealthy natural resources; and then on through Quebec and Ontario, the home of the dairy cow and the Shorthorn steer; and still further on into the prairie, through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where Red Fife and Alberta Red have no rivals; and last of all, after passing through rugged old British Columbia, with her massive rock, why should he pick her out as the favorite province?

Was it because this rough, rugged country appealed to him, because it reminded him of the country from which he had come? This might influence him to a certain extent, but the Commission are all, without an exception, old, practical, experienced Scotch farmers, picked from the very best of the land, to find out, if possible, points which, if applied in Scotland, would tend to raise the agricultural profession to a higher standard of excellence. They came to ask and to learn, not to answer and to teach.

For the miner, they saw behind those rocks hidden treasures, which only time must gradually bring to the surface. For the lumberman, they saw gigantic forest of spruce, pine, and fir. For the manufacturer they saw water tumbling down the mountain side, which, when harnessed, would furnish unlimited cheap power. For the hunter they saw game of all kinds hidden within the depth of the forest. For the fisherman they saw rivers packed with salmon, lakes speckled with trout, and beyond, in the ocean, deep-water fishing. For the fruit-grower they saw sunny valleys, rich from the wash of the hills, protected from storm, wind and cold by nature's own wind-break, and watered, if not by never-failing streams fed by springs, surely by irrigation easily obtained; and for the dairyman they saw luxuriant green slopes, and cool, clear springs, which could produce by-products such as butter, cheese and pork, only of the very best products.

We have in British Columbia unlimited natural resources, but to develop these resources we must have capital. And to start capital our way we must advertise. Our scenery is world-renowned. The tourist, the artist, and the Alpinist, all find their way, but has not advertising brought them here? The capitalists are not looking for scenery; they are looking for a resting-place for their money, which will bring them in good returns. Tell the lumbermen that we have cheap power with which to saw their logs. Tell the manufacturer that we can develop cheap electric power, which can be conveyed to suitable central points, and that we have coal in abundance. Tell the agriculturist of our valleys and of the wonderful market which is springing up throughout the prairie provinces.

We are advertising, but we are devoting too much attention to our scenery and our sporting ground, and not enough to our natural resources. It is to such parties as these Scottish agriculturists that we should show our best. Much will depend upon their reports. Surely our Province deserves first place for the capitalist.

Fishing, hunting and scenery.
Forest, mining and water power.
Fruit, dairying and vegetables.
All united; no Cobalt without pure water and rich soil; no wheat without fruit and vegetables. In British Columbia, where we have the one, we have the other. It is to our interest and to the interest of the agricultural profession in this Province, that we spend more time and money in advertising abroad this wonderful combination.

JAS. A. HAYES.

At an auction sale of Coach horses at St. Martin's Lane, London, England, on September 16th, over 200 of their horses catalogued were sold. Snowstorm, a gray mare, sold for \$525. The Baron, a bay gelding, brought \$390, and several others were taken at \$300 to \$250 each.

W. Willis & Sons, Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.

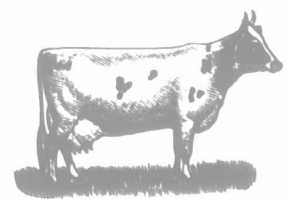
Breeders of registered high-class **JERSEY CATTLE**. Stock for sale of both sexes, and reg. Cotswold sheep. Correspondence solicited.

JERSEYS We have the get of Ethel's John, a 75 FOR SALE per cent. Mary Ann of St. Lambert bull; also of Minette's Star, a son of Brampton Minette, Brampton Monarch (imported), Blue Blood, and Financial King. Write for what you want. **H.S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, Nova Scotia.**

Brampton Jerseys

Unbroken record of several years success at all leading Canadian exhibitions is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of live stock on the American continent. When buying a family cow, a stock bull or a dairy herd, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.



Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality. **Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs** from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship. **Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.**

HILLVIEW HERD OF PRIZEWINNING 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, VERNON, ONT.
Hillview Stock Farm, Winchester Station, C. P. R.

WARDEND AYRSHIRES!

I have now for sale 2 yearling and 3 bull calves from good milkers. **F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.** Hoard's Sta., G. T. R. Telephone in house. **SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES** have been bred with a view to large milk and butter production, coupled with vigor of constitution, and being true to type. A few bull calves of 1908 for sale. **W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.**



Springhill Ayrshires!

A better lot of young cows and heifers we never had. They have only to be seen to be appreciated. "Deep milkers." "Good teats." Just the kind for foundation stock. Bull calves from best cows. Will leave for Scotland shortly to import. Order a choice yearling or bull calf or a female or two. They will be out of quarantine for spring service. Write for prices. Long-distance phone.

ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

HOWGLEN AYRSHIRES!

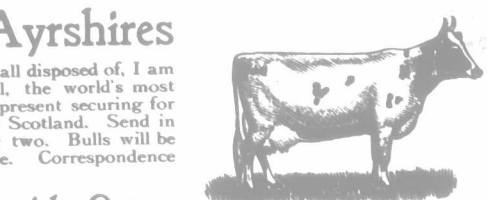
For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to **ALLAN P. BLUE, Eustis, Quebec.**

AYRSHIRES

Bull and heifer calves from producing dams. Right good ones. **Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Station and telegraph. N. DYMENT, Clappison, Ont.**

Burnside's Champion Ayrshires

My 1907 importation of 75 head being about all disposed of, I am preparing to import again. Mr. And Mitchell, the world's most extensive dealer and breeder of Ayrshires, is at present securing for me the best young bulls from the best herds in Scotland. Send in your order now for a choice bull and a female or two. Bulls will be out of quarantine in time for spring service. Correspondence solicited. Long-distance phone in house.



R. R. NESS, Howick, Que.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP!

Yearling rams and yearling ewes. All bred from imp. sire and dams. Price reasonable. **L. E. MORGAN, MILLIKEN, ONTARIO.** Bell Phone. P. O. and Stn. (G. T. R.)

Ayrshires—Oldest-established herd in Ontario.

Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.2; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, all by imp. sire, and some out of imp. dams. **JAMES BENNING, Williamstown P.O., Ont.** Lancaster station.

IMPORTED HORNED DORSETS

My importation for 1908 will arrive in a few days. Look me up at Toronto Exhibition. I have for sale a few of both sexes, the get of last year's champion all round the circuit, Imp. Romulus 2nd. Canada's banner flock of Dorsets. **JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS, Milton P.O. and Sta., C.P.R. and G.T.R.**

Fairview Shropshires AT TORONTO.

In several sections won over imported ones. In shearing ewes, beat this year's English Royal winners. In American-bred sections won every first offered. Including that for champion ram and champion ewe. In bred-by-exhibitor flocks, won the whole three. Won as many firsts as all competitors. Won more of the money than any competitor. Every sheep and lamb shown were Fairview-bred. Because of American quarantine blockade, special Reduced prices quoted on the best ever offered. Nearly all sired by our World's Fair and International **CHAMPION RAMS.** Send for circular and prices to: **J. S. D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

FOR SALE—Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe

Lambs, born from 20th March to 1st of May. Price ten dollar, each, including pedigree. Shearing rams and ewes at reasonable prices. 130 to choose from. Also fine St. Lambert Jerseys. All ages. Prices right. **H. E. Williams, Sunny Lea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.**

Leicesters Two-shear ram, 2 shearings, ram lambs, ewe lambs and shearing ewes. They are all well covered. Bred from imported stock, and in good field condition. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable. **Dunnet Bros., Clanbrassil, Ont.**

I CAN FURNISH JUST NOW A LARGE NUMBER OF EXTRA GOOD Shropshire and Cotswold Rams

A large number of extra good Shropshire and Cotswold ewes, twelve months old. And a few very high-class Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Any of which will be sold at moderate prices. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

HIDES

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO, ONTARIO. Consignments Solicited. High Prices. Write.

Linden Oxfords!

Having sold our farm, our flock of Oxfords will be sold without reserve. Composed of ewes all ages, this year's crop of lambs, an Imp. Hobbs ram and yearling rams. All sired by good imp. rams. **R. J. HINE, DUTTON, ONT.**

SKINS

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to: **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.**

Springbank Oxford Down Sheep

Bred from high-class show stuff. Our flock of 70 is now one of the very best. For sale are 12 shearing rams, 2 two-shear rams, a number of shearing ewes, and this year's crop of lambs of both sexes. Show stuff among them. **WM. BARNET & SON, LIVING SPRINGS P. O., ONT. Fergus Station.**

OXFORD DOWN RAMS

For sale. A choice lot of yearling rams and ram lambs at close prices. **W. A. BRYANT, CAIRNGORM, ONT.**

GOSSIP.

MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS.

The noted Maple Glen herd of Advanced Registry Holsteins, the property of Mr. G. A. Gilroy, of Glen Buell, Ont., was never stronger in high-testing cows than at the present time, eleven of them having official records, the highest for two-year-old heifers being 19.47 lbs. butter in seven days, and for developed cows 26½ lbs., and two of them with over 100 lbs. butter in 30 days, a remarkable showing for one herd. At the head of this great herd is Oakland Sir Maida, a son of Jessie Maida Paul De Kol, who has 20 A. R. sisters with records of over 20 lbs. each, while his dam, Jessie Maida, has a butter record of 31.01 lbs., and a milk record of 674.70 lbs. in seven days, with a butter-fat test of 3.73%. She also has three sisters with seven-day records of 31.01, 23.38 and 21.40 lbs., while Jessie Maida Paul De Kol's dam has a record of 30.64 lbs. The dam of Oakland Sir Maida is Pauline De Kol Beauty, with a seven-day butter record of 24.33 lbs. She has 71 A. R. sisters, and her dam's record is 26.75 lbs., and her sire's dam's record is 25.31 lbs. With such an array of official backing, Oakland Sir Maida should be a very impressive sire along producing lines, and coupled with the high-class cows of the herd, the result cannot fail to be productive of wonderful results. Mr. Gilroy reports the demand for breeding stock exceedingly brisk. He has on hand for sale one yearling bull, a brother to Evergreen March, winner of the dairy test at Guelph last winter. He has high official backing, and is a most desirable herd-header. Also one young bull, six months old, out of a 19.47 lbs. record two-year-old heifer, and sired by Frontier Paul De Kol, whose dam and granddam's records average 22 lbs. Also several heifers, all out of cows whose records average over 20 lbs. butter in seven days. Mr. Gilroy's shipping station is Brockville, distant nine miles. The farm is five miles from Lyn, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and three-quarters of a mile from Fortthton Station, on the Brockville & Westport railway.

BACTERIA IN EGGS.

The scientist has proved to us that nearly every human food may be a carrier of some species of bacilli more or less obnoxious. Meat, milk and fruit have all in good time been condemned by some one or another more or less qualified to have opinions and privileged to speak them forth. Mankind has scarcely a place to turn to for food but the bacteriologist is there before, ready with a list of the dangerous bacilli he has been able to locate in what used to be considered a very wholesome and life-sustaining food. But now comes a Frenchman, a sanitary veterinarian, who writes a long and learned article in L'Industrie Laitiere, and shows up the hen in all her potentialities as a carrier of germs.

According to this authority, non-fertilized eggs examined at once after laying are absolutely sterile, at least, provided that the hen is free from intestinal diseases, or generalized bacterial disease, while fertile eggs enclose bacteria in 55 cases of 100 as soon as laid. These bacteria originate from the intestines, or from the ovum during copulation; they enter the eggs while these are being formed. As eggs absorb oxygen and emit carbonic acid, they behave like living beings and the germs cannot develop. As soon as the living phenomena cease, part of the water in the eggs evaporates while the air penetrates by the pores of the shell. At this time are found, especially in the white, bacilli of the coli and typhoid groups, probably originating in the intestines, and in the white exclusively a large variety of species originating from the air. The eggs do not prevent the entrance of the germs from the air, but these do not multiply; this takes place only when decomposition appears, when it is easy to prove the existence of a large variety of pathogenic and other germs.

Experiments showed that spotted eggs always contained bacteria different according to whether the spots were chocolate-colored or black.

As far as it goes the article confirms what practical experience has taught us

for years as regards egg preservation. (1) The better keeping quality of infertile eggs as compared with fertile ones. (2) The advisability of securing the eggs for preservation (by whatever means) as soon as possible after their production. (3) The value of an air-tight closing of the pores of the shell, be it by the simple device of greasing the eggs, by "liming" them, or holding in "liquid glass" solution. (4) The value of cold storage in benumbing bacterial development and the further value of so regulating the moisture of the air that no undue evaporation takes place. It also explains the practicability of judging the quality of an egg by its air-bubble.

The Smithfield Club Fat-stock Show will be held from December 7th to 11th, at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, England, information regarding which can be obtained on application to Mr. E. J. Powell, Secretary, 12 Hanover Square, London, W.

MANITOBA STOCK IMPROVING.

Compared with last year, live-stock receipts at Winnipeg from Manitoba show a considerable increase in number and quality. For a number of years now, Manitoba stock has consisted largely of butcher stuff. Very little stock originating in this Province, except for a month or two in the spring, ever gets into the export class. This year, however, quite a large proportion of local stuff is going forward, stuff that is equal in quality to the stock coming from further west, while the quality of the ordinary killing stock shows also improvement. In part, this superior quality is due to the more favorable season of this year, more grass and better conditions all around. Farmers, too, take the Province over, are taking more interest in stock than formerly.

CAMEL MEAT THE LATEST DELICACY.

The French, according to European advices, are beginning to eat camel meat. Horse flesh has been consumed in increasing quantities each year in Germany, Belgium, France, and several other continental countries. Dogs, it is suspected, have been used before this, in forming filler, along with shorts and other cheap cereal by-products, in minced meats, sausages and bologna, but camel meat in Europe is rather a new idea.

According to reports, one of the largest meat purveyors in Paris has signed a contract with an Algerian butcher for the supply of camel flesh. It is said that camel meat is a tastier product than beef, and of exquisite flavor, especially the hump and head. The hump is reckoned the daintiest morsel, and the head passes as a delicacy of the first grade when pickled. A good trade seems likely to develop.

Live-stock statistics give the number of camels in the world as 1,866,976 head. Asia contains the largest number and Africa next. There are a few in Australasia, three thousand or so, none at all in either of the Americas, and something like two hundred and fifty thousand in Europe. Russia and Spain are the only European countries producing camels. At present the French camel meat supply is coming from North Africa.

TRADE TOPIC.

USEFUL ROOFING INFORMATION.

Anyone who is considering the roofing proposition should secure the booklet on Amateite which has just been published. This book is full of practical information. It gives pointers that will enable you to know what's what in the roofing line. This booklet is published by one of the oldest roofing manufacturers in the country, and may be relied upon for accuracy. It is mailed free to anyone sending their name and address. A sample of Amateite, with its mineral surface, which has made such a success as a lasting protection against the weather, is also sent with the booklet. Both are free and are well worth inspecting.

See the advertisement and address nearest office of the Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

COOPER'S FLUID

For dipping SHEEP. For washing CATTLE, HORSES and DOGS. Cures Mange and Ringworm. Cures Maggot wounds in Sheep. Cures Ulcers, Sore Udders, etc. APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR GREAT BRITAIN. COOPER'S WORM TABLETS a sure cure for worms in CATTLE, HORSES and SHEEP.

Write for free Booklet P. WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, TORONTO, ONTARIO. 506-507 MANNING CHAMBERS.

Shropshires, Cotswolds Oxford Down Sheep

I am now offering a lot of large, well-covered rams. They weigh from 160 to 200 lbs. each. Also shearing ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, of both breeds, fitted for showing. JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT. Clarendon station, C. P. R.

AT FARNHAM FARM. We are at present offering a number of superior yearling rams and ram lambs, by imported sire and partly from imported dams. Some splendid yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Also a few imported yearling ram lambs. Price reasonable. Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario. Arkell, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R.



Belmont Shropshires! THE CHAMPION FLOCK OF CANADA.

Just arrived at the farm: We believe, the best selection of Shropshires ever imported from Britain. If you want flock headers, show rams, field and show ewes and lambs at moderate prices, visit the Belmont Farm and inspect our flock. We import Welsh cobs and Shetland ponies. J. G. Hanmer & C. Hodgson, Props. Belmont Stock Farm, Box 92, Brantford, Ont.

Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires. For sale: Sunset, imp. 2 yrs. old—a grand ram and a grand, good sire; 15 shearing ewes; 4 shearing rams; this year's lambs of both sexes. A high-class lot. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction is guaranteed. J. A. Cerswell, Bond Head P. O., Ont. Beeton or Bradford Sta.

POPLAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES.—We are offering, at right prices, 2 aged rams, 3 shearing rams, and 2 ram lambs. Flock headers, ranch rams, ewes of different ages. All of first-class quality, and prices reasonable. Write, or call on J. C. ROSS, Ont., P. O. and Sta., also Aurora Sta. Long-distance phone.

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES. 10 good yearling rams, including the first and third prize winners at London. Also some good breeding ewes, which must be sold, as the flock is being reduced. Long-distance Telephone. ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont. Ry. Stn., London, Ont.

CLAYFIELD Buy now of the Champion Cots Stock Flock of America, 1906. Flock headers, ranch rams, ewes of different ages. All of first-class quality, and prices reasonable. Write, or call on J. C. ROSS, Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE Flock of the most approved type. We offer good animals at reasonable prices. W. D. MONKMAN, BOND HEAD, ONT.

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MAPLE SHADE FARM

Will sell 24 excellent shearing SHROPSHIRE EWES, also 6 thick shearing rams. All are by an imported ram and from imported ewes, and would be splendid sheep for foundation of new flocks. They are offered at a reasonable price, either in one lot or in smaller flocks. Come and inspect, or write. JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont. Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance telephone.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES. Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Six young boars from 6 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old. DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont. SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES

Large White English Yorkshires. October offering: A choice lot of boars ready for service. A number of good sows bred or ready to breed. A fine lot of young pigs. Pairs and trios supplied not akin. All the above from large imported stock from the best of British herds. H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT., Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Long-distance Bell Phone.



For Sale: A few boars fit for heavy service. JOHN McLEOD, MILTON, ONTARIO. Importer and Breeder. Post office and stations, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Newcastle Tamworths and Short-horns.—For Sale: 90 spring pigs, both sexes; boars fit for service; sows ready to breed and sows bred to Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret, descendants of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both Toronto champions. Also several Shorthorns; females of high class. Prices right, quality considered. A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont.

WILLOWDALE BERKSHIRES. On account of the scarcity of help, and selling part of my show herd at Toronto, I was unable to attend London Exhibition. Sorry! but hope to meet you next year. J. J. Wilson, Milton, Ont.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

are the easily-fed, quick-maturing kind. The sort the farmers want. All ages for sale. 100 sows bred now. JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONTARIO.

Duroc-Jersey Swine and Leicester sheep. 25 one and two shear ewes, 3 shearing rams, and this year's crop of ram lambs. Also sows in pig, and sows ready to breed; boars fit for service, and pigs ready to wean. Mac Campbell & Sons, Harwich, Ont.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Write for prices. W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.—Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

ELMFIELD 50 young pigs for sale, both sexes. Young sows bred to imported boar, also sows to Canadian-bred boar due to farrow about 1st October. G. B. Muma, Ayr, Ont. Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

