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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 30, 1909.

No. 901

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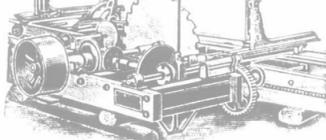


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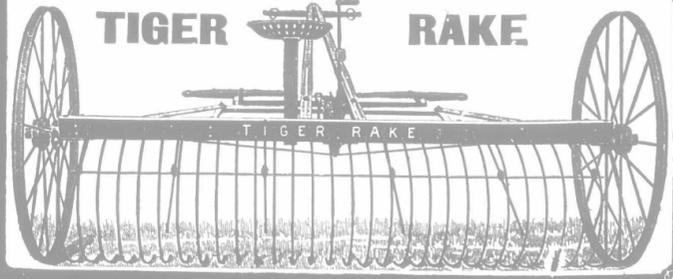
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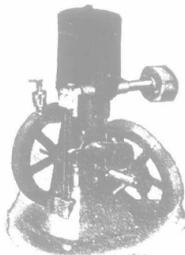
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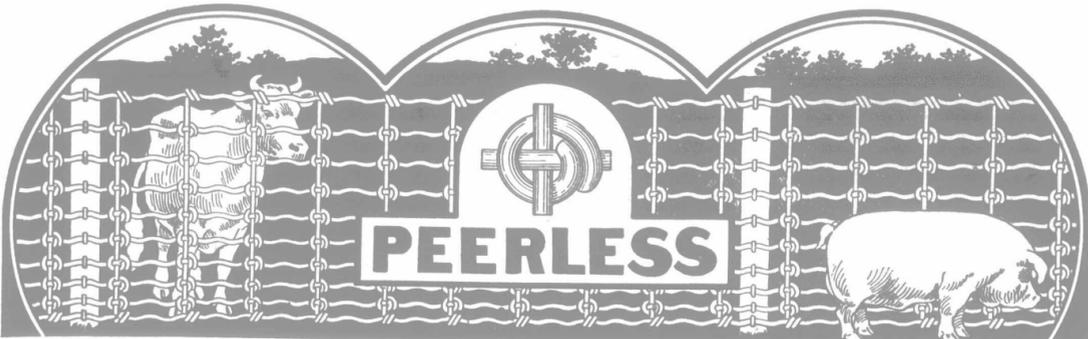


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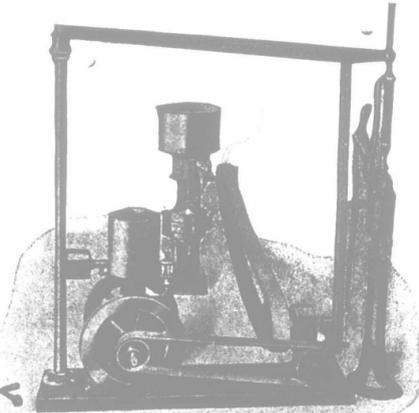
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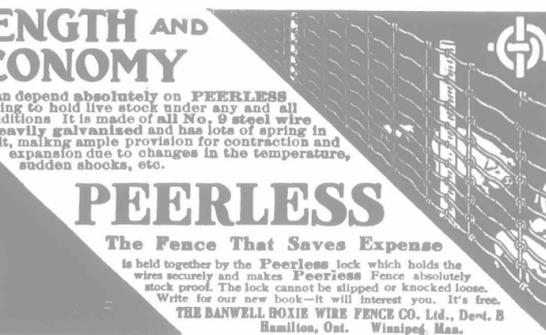
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In the "Eureka" the feed is kept free from dirt, the feeder bottom being made with iron rods, thus allowing all dirt to drop out before it can reach the shredding cylinder.

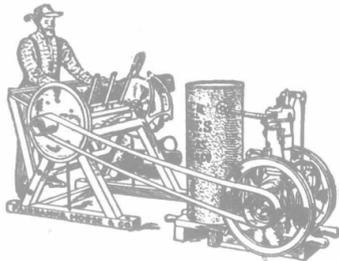
The sloping form of the cylinder makes the machine a self-cleaner. Write for catalogue which explains fully.

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IT DOES THE BUSINESS

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BLOOD & NERVE TONIC.

They are unequalled for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Heart Palpitation, Indigestion, Anemia. Write for sample and booklet of testimonials. 50c. a box at all dealers, or THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED, Ottawa

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The Farmer's Advocate

"Persevere and Succeed."

and Home Magazine

Established 1866.

Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 30, 1909

No. 901

EDITORIAL.

Yields surpassing estimates is the rare experience of the West this year.

Start the New Year by keeping farm accounts. Guesswork and Profit are but chance acquaintances, and seldom take warmly to each other.

To all our readers a Happy and Prosperous New Year. Happiness, of course, we cannot guarantee, but careful reading of this paper, with thrifty and judicious practice of its precepts, will prove a great aid to prosperity. That lies with yourself.

The struggle in Britain is between Progress and Privilege. That struggle can end only one way. It may be long-drawn-out, marked by many reverses and apparent reactions, but sooner or later Progress must prevail. Let us hope the first battle may be decisive.

He who breeds and speculates in live stock, with a view simply to immediate profit, dare hardly ignore popular fads and prejudices. He who breeds for the future, ambitious to figure as an improver of live stock, dare not heed them. We need more live-stock improvers.

This issue contains the half-yearly index, including articles and illustrations from June to December. It is published at some inconvenience and considerable expense, but this is cheerfully incurred in the hope that it may prove valuable to many readers as a key affording means of ready reference to the stores of information published in each twenty-six issues. Pile the copies in consecutive order, and stitch together, with the index number on top of the pile. It is very little trouble, and you will feel well repaid when hastily seeking the answer to some puzzling question.

A correspondent writes: "A place of pre-eminence was rightly given in your remarkable Christmas Number to the lucid article, 'Education for the Farm,' by John Dearness, of the London, Ont., Normal School. The sons and daughters of the farm have a right to the best education, but are they getting it from the schools of the day? Every parent, every school trustee, every county-school inspector, and every teacher, should read, mark and digest this article, the application of which in the schools of this land will bring their work up to a better standard, improve the life and profits of the farm, help to solve the farm-labor problem, and check the drift of young men and women from country to city."

Many of us are still inclined to make the labor problem an excuse for not growing remunerative crops. Grow more of the crops that give the large returns. Pay liberal wages to good men, and hire them by the year, treating them, if they behave themselves, as you would wish your son treated in a neighbor's home. Reduce the amount of human labor needed by adopting labor-saving methods, substituting horse-power wherever possible for hand labor, two-horse implements for the single style, and four horses where two have been commonly employed. Eliminate needless labor, seek to insure efficient performance of the rest, follow the remunerative branches, and profits may be derived, quite unknown in the old days of cheap labor. Management is the key.

Canadian Cattle Trade, West and East.

When corn-fed American cattle begin selling at \$10 per hundred pounds, live weight, and over on the open market, in earload lots, and the Beef Trust talks of calling for supplies (in competition with Great Britain) from the plains of Argentina by subsidized steamships, consumers and producers of meat alike begin to rub their eyes. "It looks like a beef-cattle famine ahead," said an old-time drover recently to "The Farmer's Advocate," though he was not yet counting on 10-cent cattle. Very generally throughout Ontario and the other Eastern Provinces of Canada, dairy cattle are crowding in on the higher-priced lands. United States Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in his late annual message, reports the breaking up of the American cattle ranges. F. M. Logan, in the Christmas "Farmer's Advocate," recorded the displacement of beef-cattle-ranching in British Columbia by dairying and fruit-growing. And the valuable report on the cattle trade of Western Canada, from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, declares that in Alberta and Saskatchewan the handwriting of ranching is already on the wall. In the Peace River country it may persist for a while, but there, as elsewhere on the continent, the farmer will undo the cowboy. Dr. Rutherford's long and intimate acquaintance with the West, and thorough investigations into the commercial live-stock trade of Canada, makes this report timely and valuable. The Western cattle business has been subject to many and serious disabilities and disadvantages. Among these have been the winter losses from sudden storms, like those of the seasons of 1886-7 and of 1906-7, when about half of the range cattle were swept away for want of shelter and fodder; deterioration from the use of cross-bred bulls; and, last of all, the heavy handicap of a 2,000-mile railway haul to the nearest Eastern shipping port, and then 3,000 miles on sea, so that they arrived at the British lairage "gaunt and shrunken," the profits absorbed by middlemen and transportation companies—a sinfully wasteful business so far as the producer is concerned, and cruel, besides. Wild, grass-finished cattle should, therefore, not be shipped for export. The Americans long ago realized the folly of shipping range cattle alive to Europe, and adopted the system of a few months' finishing on grain. Anyone who has spent some time in the great foreign cattle markets, like those of Liverpool and London, is aware, as Dr. Rutherford points out, that the properly-finished cattle of Eastern Canada land, as a rule, in excellent condition, ranking closely up with the more fancy corn-fed States beefs, and what the Commissioner advises for the West is proper housing and winter feeding, utilizing to profit the abundance of available coarse grains and fodder, getting the cattle ready for spring, when shipping facilities are better. The best way to market any frozen wheat is also in the form of live stock. The percentage of dry-fed as against grass-fed cattle arriving at Winnipeg has increased from over 16 per cent. of the total to over 48 per cent., from 1906 to 1908. That the system suggested would be wise for the West for other reasons, is pointed out by the Commissioner, who observes that, "Already are to be found in these new Provinces districts yielding little more than half the returns per acre they did some years ago; and while the yield, by continuous cropping, is going down, the land is becoming foul with weeds." For this, the remedy is mixed farming, manuring, and a proper rotation, which incidentally will reduce the danger from early frost. If the production of beef is to be continued, it must be marketed in good condition, and at reasonable cost; and one of the

necessities for reaching outside markets with the surplus over what is needed for Western home requirements, is better transportation methods, which the Railway Commission has undertaken to bring about.

Dr. Rutherford points out that many advantages would accrue from a properly-financed and conducted dead-meat trade, under effective public control, chief of which is elimination of the unavoidable shrinkage, owing to the enormous distance which the live Western cattle must be shipped. In connection with the inauguration of a successful meat trade, whether East or West, one essential is a fairly continuous supply of good cattle. Such a trade would also be a matter of national safety, in view of the possibilities of the Canadian live-cattle business being imperilled through the danger of infection with such disorders as foot-and-mouth disease from the adjoining States. In fact, only by the prompt and strong representations of the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner has such disaster been averted.

Dr. Rutherford concludes by advising what "The Farmer's Advocate" has steadily contended for years, viz., that it would be a most short-sighted policy to relinquish the present export business in live fat cattle to Great Britain. Our only foreign competitor there is the United States, whose home consumption will soon leave little for export, and, in any event, it is better to have two strings to one's bow, as the one line of trade will steady and balance the other. One clear inference from the terse and lucid report of Dr. Rutherford is that the feeder in Eastern Canada has a strong advantage in nearness to sea-ports and great centers of population; but, though he cannot dictate high prices for the cattle on his increasingly valuable land, he can secure greater returns by properly finishing his own beefs, reared from cows of the beef-milk form, and growing more and better corn.

Value of a Ton of Manure.

What is a ton of manure worth? Upon the answer to this question depends, in most cases, the whole profit of live-stock husbandry. The answer, however, while of the greatest importance, is far from easy. Nor is it constant in all circumstances. It varies with the kind of animal by which produced, with the stage of its development (whether growing, milking or fattening), with the feeds fed and the kind and quantity of litter used, with the tightness of the stable floor, and with the amount of urine saved. It varies also with the locality where produced, with the distance it has to be hauled in order to be applied, with the physical nature and drainage of the soil to which it is applied, and with its poverty; i. e., its need of manure. It varies with the kind and value of the crops to be produced. A man raising strawberries, for example, can afford to pay more for fertilizing material than one growing a less remunerative crop. The value of the manure depends still further upon when and how it is to be applied; whether, for instance, it may be used fresh in such form that most of its potential value may be derived, or whether it has to be held for months, subjected to heating and leaching till a considerable portion of its value is wasted, and then perhaps applied to an undrained soil. Upon all these and yet other factors unmentioned the answer to the question depends. It is, therefore, an extremely complicated question, but one that badly needs an answer.

Our opinion is that far too low a value has been placed upon manure. It has been customary to credit it with some such purely nominal value as twenty-five or fifty cents a ton, or perhaps, in figuring profits of stock-raising, to set it over against cost of attendance, and let it go at that.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
is published every Thursday.

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

2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland,
Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in
advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United
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We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as
we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed
matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of
New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known,
Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of
Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us
must not be furnished other papers until after they have
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receipt of postage.

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with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any
individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

This has not always left much profit to the credit
of the live stock, but, when faced with the scanti-
ness of such profits, as figured out, we have been
disposed to dilate in a quite nebulous manner up-
on the general advantage—or necessity, if you will
—of live-stock husbandry, as part of a permanent
system of agriculture. We have argued that the
farmer who kept live stock enriched his farm, and
was thereby enabled to grow larger crops, at a
greater profit, and could consequently produce
crops more cheaply than the farmer who did not
keep stock. All of which is true enough, and easy
to say, but which really does not answer the
question, "How much is a ton of manure worth?"
And until attempt is made to answer this question
after a definite, comprehensive manner, naming ap-
proximate figures for typical conditions calculated
to embrace the whole answer in terms of dollars
and cents per ton, there will be a constant tempta-
tion to underestimate the value of manure, to
allow it to waste about the buildings, as may be
seen in so many instances, to discount the profits
of stock husbandry, especially in periods of sud-
den rise in feed prices, and to cast the doubt al-
ways against the stock.

We believe a well-considered reply to the ques-
tion will make plain that farmyard manure is
worth three or four times as much per ton as
commonly conceded; that its value varies greatly
with conditions, particularly with the amount
produced per farm; that a grain-raising farmer,
for instance, might profitably keep a few head of
stock, even though he did poorly with them, be-
cause of the high value that manure would possess
for his impoverished land; that a man feeding a
hundred steers on his farm might derive less profit
per head than if keeping fifty, because the manure
produced by the second fifty head would not pro-
duce as good returns in increasing crop production
as would the manure from the first fifty, since the
extra quantity of fertilizer would not be so badly
needed. Excess of available fertility in the soil
increases the proportion of waste by leaching and
otherwise. The whole consideration, we believe,
will tend to emphasize the advantage and advis-

ability of mixed farming, of feeding most of the
crops raised upon the farm, although it might
not pay very well to buy feeds in order to keep
an extra number of head.

In order that we may act wisely, we
must think wisely, clearly and understand-
ingly. To this end, a full and thorough-
going discussion through our columns this
winter will be of priceless advantage. Contribu-
tions are invited on the subject, and thoughtful
ones will be remunerated at much more than regu-
lar correspondence rates. Two years ago it was
estimated that three quarters of a billion dollars'
worth of manure was annually wasted in the
United States. Less enormous, but still great, is
the yearly waste in Canada. Would such loss oc-
cur if we fully appreciated the value of manure? The
subject is of vast importance. Let each thinker bring
his intelligence to bear upon it, and discuss con-
clusions with his fellows. The opportunity is af-
forded by our columns.

Free Renewal.

To encourage and reward our friends
in the good work of extending our circula-
tion, we offer these very favorable terms
to those getting up clubs:

1 new subscriber and your renewal,	\$2.25
2 " " " " " "	3.00
3 " " " " " "	4.00

or you may choose some of the valuable
premiums we are offering for securing new
subscribers.

Remember that all the names but your
own must be the names of new sub-
scribers, persons who have not taken the
paper for at least 12 months. A man
who stops for a few weeks, and then
starts again, is not regarded as a new
subscriber. Neither is it permissible for
one member of the family to drop the
paper, in order that another in the same
household may come in as a new sub-
scriber. Such is contrary to both the
spirit and the letter of our offer. We
want to get the paper into new homes.

The Purely Agricultural Fair.

"The only great show in the country which is
purely educative, without admixture of special at-
tractions," was the remark frequently made to
each other by visitors at the recent Ontario Winter
Fair, at Guelph. The popularity of that
show among farmers is growing at a faster rate
than that of any other of the great exhibitions
held annually at different points in the country.
Its patronage depends upon the exhibits it brings
together and the helpfulness of the lectures ar-
ranged for; hence, the board of directors are con-
tinually on the alert to have these abreast of the
times, and always improving.

Back of the satisfaction expressed by the pa-
trons of the Winter Fair, there lurks a feeling of
dissatisfaction with the management of the Fall
Fairs. It is felt that the thought and energy
that are expended in having instructive exhibits
displayed in the one case, are in the other di-
verted to the securing of special attractions, while
the matter of exhibits is left in the same old rut.
It can scarcely be expected to be otherwise. Fair-
board directors have their own private duties to
attend to, and the amount of their time and
energy at the disposal of the public is limited. If
they can manage to keep up the attendance at the
show by freshness in the ring attractions, there is
some excuse for them allowing the more legitimate
and valuable departments to become rather stale.
Besides, it is much easier to merely decide between
rival claimants for ring performances than to
study up and devise fresh ways of making the
show proper interesting and attractive.

Some such reason is doubtless the cause of the
Winter Fairs having something fresh and worth
while every year, while many of the other ex-
hibitions, having good races and acrobatic per-
formances, have, year after year, the same class of

exhibits, shown in the same buildings, in the same
old way. Listless crowds pass them with a
glance, and make haste to secure a seat on the
grand-stand. This union of the race-track and
the agricultural show may seem to be popular;
directors may be misled into thinking that it is,
but it really is not. There is no denying the
fact that crowds flock to the ring, but the inter-
est that is drawn to that part of the combination
means so much withdrawn from the other. The
people themselves, who, after entering the show,
have gone with the crowd, plainly see and are
ready to admit that, so far as deriving any use-
ful instruction is concerned, the show to them
was a flat failure. There is a strong undercur-
rent of dissatisfaction with the whole fall-show
business, a staleness, a tiredness of it all, very
different from the hearty, wholesome satisfaction
expressed by the visitors to the Winter Fair.

The race-track or the circus can succeed alone,
so can the purely educational show, but a union of
the two works mischief with the useful end, and
leaves in the minds of most visitors an unsatis-
fied, uneasy feeling that time has not been very
well spent.

Many autumn exhibitions might profit by the
lesson of the Winter Fairs. While these, perhaps,
have not the same opportunity to put on instruc-
tive features as the Provincial Winter Fairs, still,
ever, they can draw good crowds to legitimate,
purely agricultural exhibitions. The experience of
the Highgate Fair, written up in "The Farmer's
Advocate" some three or four years ago, is a
luminous example of a first-class, profitable and
interesting local fair, run without a circus or a
horse race. What man has done, man can do.
Eschew the racing and all other distracting fea-
tures. They are seductive, a delusion and a
snare.

Annexation Idea Deprecated.

A greatly-changed attitude of mind towards
Canada is observable in the best people and the
best papers of the United States. The policy of
hampering and hemming in this country, which
was popular a few years ago, with the view, as
was suspected here, at least, of bringing us to a
more humble state of mind, has been abandoned
entirely. In place of that, there are expressions
of goodwill, such as President Taft has given ut-
terance to, and of appreciation of our laws and
customs, such as was voiced by the International
Congress of Labor, which lately met at Toronto.

In a late number of the New York Independent,
we read such sentences as these: "It is by no
means clear that our method of government is
better than Canada's." "Our constitution was
wonderfully fine for its day, but it needs loosening."
Referring to the annexation question, it
says: "Annexation we ought never to think or
speak of." But "social fusion is pretty nearly
complete. We meet as if we were one people. On
both sides we move across the border, and still
feel at home." "When Canada and the United
States are ready to consider union, the means to
accomplish it will have to be by a constitutional
convention representing both countries, Canadians
and Americans meeting on equal terms, neither
subordinate, neither humiliated, both seeking by
equal authority the same end." "When that shall
come—for come it will—what a nation that would
be. May our children see the day."

While the great majority of our readers will be
indisposed to concede the destiny so confidently
predicted by our American contemporary, holding
that Canada's future lies with the British Empire,
the utterance will, nevertheless, be appreciated as
a respectful and temperate expression of opinion
from across the line. As the Dominion grows
and develops, it commands increasing respect.

Feast for Mind and Eye.

I esteem "The Farmer's Advocate" the great-
est journal in Canada for the farm and home.
Your Christmas Number, just to hand, is knowl-
edge combined with beauty, a feast alike for the
mind and sight.

W. MUNRO.

Welland Co., Ont.

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HORSES.

Training the Colt.

RATED THIRD IN COLT-TRAINING ESSAY COMPETITION.

Having lived on a farm all my life, I have had the opportunity of training several colts. The first thing I aim to do is to study the disposition of the colt I am to train, whether he be nervous, vicious, excitable, stupid, stubborn, high-strung, or intelligent. Knowing the disposition of the colt, half the difficulty of training is overcome.

Next, I try to win the confidence of the colt, and, also, keep him from knowing his real strength as a resisting power against man.

To accomplish this, I begin handling the colt when he is two or three days old. At first, I fondle him, at the same time calling him by name. I do this at every opportunity, until he becomes so tame that he will come to me whenever he sees me.

Next, I get colt and his mother into the box stall, and quietly slip a strong halter on the colt's head. If he flies back, I hold him until he is convinced that I am master, talking kindly to him the while. When he ceases to pull, I pat him and give him a lump of sugar or salt. Then I let him go, leaving the halter on his head.

Next day I try leading him around the box stall. To do this, I take a short hold of run strap in left hand; then, with a buggy whip in right, I tap him gently on the muscle of hind leg, and tell him to come.

When I get him to lead around stall, I then try leading him beside his mother to pasture. I do this by putting a long shank on halter; then, I take a short hold of the mare, and start her up, giving colt plenty of shank. In this way, he will nearly always start right after the mare. I lead them like this at every opportunity, shortening the colt's shank as he leads up, until at last he leads right up by my side.

A short time before weaning, I tie him beside his mother to a good strong manger. Of course, he is apt to pull back; but if he is tied securely, he will soon give up. I leave them tied an hour or so, then turn them back into box stall. I repeat this treatment every day until I am confident that the colt will stand like an old horse.

After weaning and putting into winter quarters, I groom him every day. While doing this, I tie him in a single stall, then, with a good stiff brush, I groom him from head to heels, making him step from side to side of stall, as wanted.

The grooming being done with, I pick up his feet, one by one, and clean them out. If he struggles, I simply hold the foot until he stops. I then pat him and turn him loose in box stall, being careful that he backs straight out of single stall.

If it be a blood colt, I exercise him by leading him behind a cutter drawn by his mother. When he gets used to the cutter, I tie him beside his mother on the off side, tying his run strap to the shaft back of shaft-bearer. I also put a line on outside of colt; thus, it is impossible for him to plunge ahead. I then start the pair up, quietly, letting them walk for the first few times. In the course of a few days I start them to trot, and continue this treatment every chance I get all winter, being careful not to drive the colt too far. In this way he develops speed, as well as muscle.

Starting with the second winter, I handle the colt the same as I did the first, but, in addition to this, I give him a mouth, by putting an open bridle on him, and leaving it on for three or four hours each day. When he has ceased to fight the bit, I place a girth and back-strap on him, and check him up moderately tight, using a piece of strong elastic between girth and check, and let him run loose in box stall or paddock for two hours in forenoon and two hours in afternoon each day.

After a month or so of this treatment, I make him acquainted with the harness. I let him run in box stall for a couple of hours each day with harness on. Then, when he becomes accustomed to the harness, I try driving him without being hitched. I like to drive him single, for in this way he learns to depend upon the lines, and not upon being pulled or pushed around by another horse.

In order to drive him, I use a single harness, and remove the lines from terrets, and run them through loops on shaft-bearer. Thus, with a line on each side, it is hard for him to turn.

When he gets to drive well on lines, I hitch him to a cutter or cart, using a heavy strap over his hips, with ends attached to shafts. This makes it impossible for him to kick. I start him up carefully, and usually he goes off like an old horse. I drive him now every day until he feels quite at home in harness. This I continue with a driving colt until he is old enough for real work.

If it be a heavy colt, I hitch him with a well-mannered old horse sometime before the winter is over. This I consider of little consequence, if he be first well trained in single harness. In fact, I consider the training of the colt up till hitching

time far more important than after. Having him now trained to drive both double and single, all that I consider necessary is to give him plenty of practice until he is old enough to go to work. I might say here that I always, from the very first, teach a colt to obey the different phrases used in speaking to a horse, by speaking to him firmly and distinctly, at same time directing him on the line. Kindness and strictness I find to be prominent features in colt-training.

Victoria Co., Ont. JOHN A. TORREY.

Our Scottish Letter.

I expect I am not in favor with the Editor of "The Farmer's Advocate" at the present hour. I was to have written a "special" for his Christmas number on the inviting topic, "Will the Clydesdale Hold His Own?" and I failed to toe the line. It was beyond my power at the time specified to execute the task, and this is my only excuse. After a bit, I propose to offer some remarks on that topic, but meanwhile, something more general must be dealt with.

THE WEATHER.

November here was a very severe month. About the middle of it we had a terrible fog. It lasted five days, during which there was no movement on the river, and traffic of every kind to Glasgow by water was suspended. Along with the fog we had abnormally severe weather for this time of the year. The frost came keen and biting, with farmers unprepared, and few roots stored, while the prolonged harvest had so retarded the lifting of potatoes that a large proportion of that crop has been hopelessly ruined and lost. About the Martinmas termday (Nov. 11th), the thermometer registered two degrees below Zero. A Canadian would probably not think much of that, but it is almost unprecedented with us, and quite un-



Mograzia.

Multi-champion Standard-bred stallion. Owned by Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Ont.

precedented so early in the season. In the uplands of Aberdeen and Banff shires, the unwanted spectacle was witnessed of the oat crop being "carried" on sleighs, and while the farmers were engaged in harvest work, their neighbors were eagerly pursuing the "roaring game." The great bonspiel at Carsbreck was played between North and South during this period, and that again established a record. For several years past it has not been played at all, the frost never being keen enough, or lasting long enough. And only on rare occasions has it been played before the New Year. On this occasion it has been played in the middle of November, and, while curling is no doubt a very fine game in this country, we would much prefer to be without it until after the potatoes are lifted.

CROPS AND STOCK IN 1909.

Nineteen-nine is likely to prove one of the worst seasons certain sections of the British farming community have experienced for many a long day. For some it will only be paralleled by the abnormally desolate year, 1879. That was the season in which the grain crops in some districts never ripened, and it was the year which led to the collapse of the period of high rents and inflated agricultural values. All farmers shared in the disasters of that year; 1909 has not been quite so universally black. There have been rays of light. Wool has rallied, and the good price realized for it has enabled the flockmaster to survive, even with mutton at a figure almost unparalleled in the memory of those alive to-day. Wheat has been selling better than for many years, and a greatly extended breadth would have been sown this winter had the weather been drier after the early frost vanished. But that has been succeeded by a deluge of rain, so that much land that it was intended to sow with wheat will have to be left alone until spring, and some other cereal will be put down. Potatoes were a fine crop, but in some cases the early frost has ruined one-half

of it, so that farmers are thinking to leave the crop unlifted, and take their chance in spring of the good ones that may have been buried deep enough to escape the frost. Roots are only a fair crop, and the full effect of the keen frost upon them has not yet appeared. The best class of swedes may not be much the worse; probably they will be rather the better of the ordeal through which they have passed, but the softer kinds, in some cases, have gone to pulp.

Dairy farmers have had a good year, and stock-breeders, other than sheep-breeders, of almost every kind have no reason to complain. In the cattle line, pure-bred stock has sold well. Commercial cattle have been making good money, and fat cattle have been as dear as fat sheep have been cheap. There is room for a good deal of speculation as to the reasons for the relative prices of cattle and sheep—or, more strictly, beef and mutton—this year. Whatever may be the reason, the beef-producer has done well, and is to be congratulated on good profits, compared with none in years bygone.

THE CLYDESDALES IN FAVOR.

So far as horse-breeding is concerned, Clydesdales have seldom been in better demand. Something like 1,400 head have been exported in 1909. These have, in a great majority, gone to Canada, and have been chiefly yearling and two-year-old fillies. The breeders have been getting about £35 apiece for them, so that this trade has brought to the tenant-farmers of Scotland something like £45,000 to £50,000. That is a very substantial sum, and naturally we hope the Clydesdale will hold his own.

HOLDING HIS OWN.

The question is, What is the Clydesdale's own? He is the favorite—one might almost say, the only draft horse bred in Scotland and the North of England. He is by many thousands the most popular draft horse in Canada. In New Zealand he far outnumbers the Shire, and the same holds true, although perhaps in less proportions, in Victoria and New South Wales. He is bred extensively in South Australia, and he is not unknown in South Africa. He has been exported in hundreds to Germany and Russia during the past twenty years. The only country in which, up to this time, he has not held his own—that is, he has lost, rather than gained, in popularity—is the United States of America. The causes of this are not known to the writer. He is not sufficiently well acquainted at first hand with the history of horse-breeding in the United States to dogmatize, but he may be permitted to speculate. The Clydesdale is primarily a farmer's horse. He is a horse for agricultural purposes. By breeding him for weight—that is, up to 1,800 or 2,000 pounds, and above that—he becomes invaluable for street traffic. He is a horse for quick walking, and although he can break into a trot when wanted, his natural gait is a speedy walk. The street traffic of cities like Glasgow and Liverpool calls for such a horse, and in these centers no species of draft horse is more popular. Traffic in the cities of the United States is only to a limited extent conducted along these lines. There the horse in favor is the trotting express horse, the heavy-bodied animal, with clean and comparatively light limbs. The Percheron and the Percheron cross, whether with Clydesdale or Shire, fills the bill and has the trade. The Clydesdale for a time seemed to make good headway in the three central States of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Whether he holds his own there, I am unable to say. He has a good footing in Pennsylvania, through the action and favor of Scots settlers and their descendants. He is known in the same way in Wisconsin and Michigan, and recently he has been exported in considerable numbers to Virginia and New Jersey. In most cases Scotsmen have been his importers, and it remains to be seen whether he will make further conquests in these territories. But, on the whole, it is possible the Clydesdale may be said to have held any territory won in the eighties, even in the United States.

My own impression, however, is that both in the United States and South America the Clydesdale has been sorely wounded in the house of his friends. I have been familiar with the export trade for nearly thirty years. In 1880 I first made the acquaintance of the American and Canadian buyers, some of whom still survive, and are reckoned by me among friends who have never failed. But another class of men entered the trade to both of these countries. They shipped horses from here in hundreds—I might almost say

thousands—which were never intended to land. If they did land, they were worse investments than if they died at sea, when well insured. Such animals did incalculable harm to the breed. They were utterly unworthy representatives; many of them were notoriously unsound, bad-doers, unfruitful, and in every way the very rubbish of the land. It was impossible that such animals could do anything else but bring disgrace and dishonor upon our horses. And they did that most effectively. Then, many of the Americans who came to this country to buy knew nothing at all about a horse. Their one question was, What is his weight? And their one test, color and action. They did not in the least understand the difference between action which came naturally and action which was the result of disease, and they had no more idea as to the points of a draft horse than a child unborn. Why a Clydesdale judge must have sound feet, springy pasterns, well-defined fetlocks, broad hocks, close action behind and in front, a well-laid shoulder, and high withers—these were matters that they neither knew nor cared to understand. Yet every one of these points is essential to utility and success in draft. When the Clydesdale dealer found his American customer buying draft horses by color, action and pounds avoirdupois, he gave him what he wanted. The class of animal he was seeking after required no effort to breed. You get that kind without effort or intelligence, and in the end of the day you discover that you have lost your way, and the horse you were seeking after is a bitter disappointment.

The type of horse wanted by the Clydesdale judge is the ideal for draft. His great difficulty is that, in striving to secure the best points of a draft animal, he is sometimes tempted to risk the loss of some other points, essential, but secondary. No Clydesdale breeder desires to breed an undersized animal. He wants to breed them as big as he possibly can, but he will not sacrifice in show-yard judging mere weight, which is secondary—because more easily obtained—to wearing properties of feet and legs, which are all-important, and difficult to obtain. In the show-yard, emphasis is put upon what is most valuable and most difficult to secure in the draft horse. You can get weight by crossing different breeds, just as you can get early maturity in cattle and sheep by crossing representatives of the different breeds; but, in order to secure the cross, you must have in the pure-bred the idealized properties which make for success in commerce when blended. Whenever men come to understand the true relation of the show test to the commercial market, they cease to cavil at the predilections of the Clydesdale judge, and recognize that, in placing the emphasis where he places it, he is paving the way for the production of draft horses that will wear in street traffic, and it is the horse that wears that pays both breeder, dealer and street-contractor in the long-run. The Clydesdale will not only hold his own, he will forge ahead and conquer new territory, according as men come to understand the points of a draft horse, and the reason why these points are so invaluable in breeding commercial stock. Baron Fyvie, an unbeaten Clydesdale stallion here, went to New Zealand a few years ago. At first he was himself condemned as undersized. The judges who did not know put him in the background, but his merits could not be hid. To-day his produce hold the winning cards in New Zealand. He has come to his own. Quality of feet and limbs, with close action, will always tell, and nothing can beat the horses which possess these qualities, when the labor test is applied. Do not forget weight, but you can more easily get pounds avoirdupois than wearing feet and limbs. The Clydesdale will hold his own against the world in respect of these points. "SCOTLAND YET."

Prefers Hitching Double First.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As you invite discussion and criticism of the prize essays in the "Colt-training Competition," I would like to say a word in regard to the method outlined by Clark Hamilton, the writer of the first-prize essay.

My criticism is simply this: I do not think the plan of training a colt in single harness first is a good one. I have "broken" in five young horses, four of them being hitched double the first time the harness was put on them. The fifth I concluded to "break in" singly, and I think I can say, without exaggeration, that I had more trouble with that one than with all the others put together, to say nothing of having to pay for a new pair of shafts for my road cart.

It is only reasonable to suppose that a young horse, having an older one, with whom he is on good terms, beside him, will be more tractable, and more easily taught than if he is alone. I think there is no doubt of the fact that a colt will learn more in a day, if hitched up with another horse than he will in a week in single harness. The quality of imitation is quite as strong in the horse as in some other animals, and when he sees his mate stop and start at the word

of command, he very quickly learns to do the same, and in turning to the right or left, which is one of the hard things to make a young horse do willingly, the driver can compel him to do it through the help of the other horse. In every single situation that can arise in the training of a colt, that I can conceive of, the second horse is almost indispensable until such time as the colt has learned to obey the commands of his trainer in stopping, starting, etc. Getting him accustomed to driving singly will then be a matter comparatively easy. Horses and men are much alike in this particular. We all know the extent to which our knowledge of things in general is due to contact with our fellow men. It would take a man a long time to learn what the average man knows if he was never allowed to draw upon the knowledge of others. It is the same with the horse. The old horse knows considerably more than the colt. Let the young fellow have the benefit of it. J. E. M.

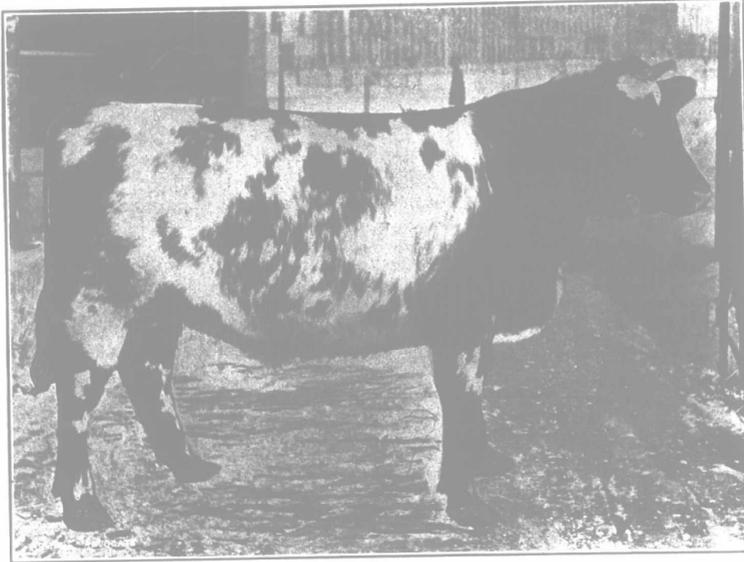
Glengarry Co., Ont.

Breed for quality; feed for size.

LIVE STOCK.

A Life-work for a Genius.

Inspiringly suggestive are the biographies of such breed-originators and builders as the Collings, Bates, Booth and Cruickshank, mentioned by Prof. Day in his article on Shorthorn cattle, in the Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate." With more space available, he might have detailed somewhat the story of their lives and work, recalling how long, how patiently, and



British Flag.

Pure-bred Shorthorn steer. Second in class under one year, Ontario Winter Fair, 1909. Exhibited by W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora.

with what infinite judgment and skill they wrought, counting a lifetime too short for the epoch-making efforts of their lives. It were too bad if the lessons of courage and infinite perseverance should be lost upon the young farmers of to-day, for there is great need in all branches of agriculture for just such history-making pioneers.

The most of us are, after all, but followers, imitators, and many of us indifferent imitators at that—undiscerning and fatuous. A Bates breeds cattle with style and dairy capacity; Bates breeding presently becomes the vogue, and is sought even amid unworthy individuals. The fad for Bates pedigrees culminates in a ridiculous craze, and finally collapses. A Booth breeds more for substance and beef; his pedigrees become popular with another clique of men, who, too, commence breeding more for pedigree than for merit. Then arises a Cruickshank, an unassuming Scotch Quaker, with judgment and convictions of his own. Brushing aside all fads and fancies, he recommences the noble work of breeding cattle—utility cattle, rent-payers. He evolves a type of his own, a low-set, meaty, beef-producing type, though keeping milk production also in view. Scorned at first by the faddists, his type eventually wins favor by sheer force of individual merit, and then begins a demand for Cruickshank breeding, which develops into just such a fad—perhaps not quite so extreme, but tending so—as proved the undoing of the popularity of other strains. Popularity is the greatest enemy of breeds, because it discourages culling. The insistent demand for Scotch breeding to-day has resulted once more in discounting individuality and unduly exalting pedigree.

Not only that, but the followers of Cruick

shank, especially on this side of the water, have not all been as careful as he was to breed for milk, and the dual-purpose capacity of the breed has suffered in consequence. The Scotch idea has come to be interpreted as an all-beef type, and, from being the ideal dual-purpose breed, Shorthorns have come to be bred, in most of the leading fashionable herds, with beef alone in view.

There is need of a renaissance, and it should be early, energetic, persevering and thorough. Some bold spirit is needed who, with the courage of his convictions, will start out to breed genuine double-purpose, pedigreed Shorthorns on an economic basis, keeping daily individual milk records year after year, insisting upon his cattle paying their way in the dairy, and producing, besides, male calves which may be castrated and grown into profitable steers, rearing only such bulls as he may wish to employ in his own breeding operations. Color and other prejudices of the day may be ignored, because this is work for the future, and popular notions will change many times ere he bids for public favor. The one essential is to select and breed useful cattle, of reasonably good beef type, and with the deep-milking propensity fixed as firmly as it is in the purely dairy breeds. It will be expedient to keep within the lines of pure breeding, as such stock will earlier realize a profitable demand, and will be more consistently prepotent. It will be necessary, however, to refuse to sell the best animals, retaining these to improve the herd; also importing bulls when the right kind may be found. Soundness and hardiness must be demanded, as well as reasonable uniformity, for nondescripts do not make a breed. All hope of early recognition and reward should be buried at the first. It is a lifetime's work for a genius—a man of rare judgment, perseverance and character, who is prepared to take infinite

pains. Reward to the successful will be ultimate financial success, and a more lustrous fame in Shorthorn history than that of a Colling or a Cruickshank. The golden opportunity is waiting. Where is the man?

The one requisite is that present or early opportunities for profit be not allowed to interfere in the slightest degree with the pursuit of the ideal. Some day a separate herdbook will be established for these improved Shorthorns, and their popularity will be immense, for such stock is necessary for the economical breeding of commercial beef cattle on high-priced land.

While we have dwelt upon the Shorthorn, there are likewise opportunities in every breed of stock. New breeds are not needed, unless it be a general-purpose breed of horses, but old ones may be improved, and superior strains of them developed. Utility, in its broadest and most permanent sense, with great stress always upon constitution and vigor, should be the watchword. All our breeds need breeders who will devote a lifetime cheerfully to the development of a strain, keeping it on a business basis, so that profit may be made, even though no stock were sold at pure-bred prices for a generation. It can be done, once the foundation stock is laid, and the foundation need not be extensive. America may need more importers and speculators in live stock, but certainly needs more great breeders, each to identify his name with a worthy idea, working it out in flesh and blood.

Now, at the beginning of a new year, we throw out these thoughts for the inspiration of ambitious, purposeful and capable young men. What better name can you make for yourself than a deserved reputation as an improver of live stock?

A Chicago interviewer asked Professor Kinzer, of the Kansas College, in charge of the winning steer at the International, what was fed the animal. He answered: "Tell them alfalfa." While bran and corn composed a minor part of the ration, alfalfa was used as the main feed. There is no getting round the fact, adds the scribe, that alfalfa is the one great roughage of to-day. It is nearly a balanced ration in itself. No farmer can afford to do without a patch of alfalfa on the farm. As Dean Davenport says, "Alfalfa not only works for its board, but pays for the privilege." Grow alfalfa, more alfalfa, then some more.

This dairy breeder made no mistake in receiving a prize on the colt. The animal is but in the Scotland, and adapted to the very store. There are herds, the foundation of which have been reared, bred, and withstood the essential on pasture.

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A Grand Champion Ayrshire Bull.

The Ayrshire Breed.

By W. F. Stephen.

This breed, undoubtedly the youngest of the dairy breeds, did not originate in the genial climate nor on the moist lowlands of Europe, receiving almost maternal care and treatment; nor on the coast islands of sunny France, where each animal is treated as one of the owner's family; but in the County of Ayr, in the south-west of Scotland. This is a district of succulent grasses, and adapted to dairying, but exposed to the severe storms of an unprotected coast.

Here the Ayrshires still thrive in numberless herds, the pride of the Scottish breeder, by whom foundation stock is sent to all parts of the world.

Owing to the conditions under which they have been reared, the Ayrshire is a hardy, vigorous breed, quick and active. Consequently, they withstand adverse conditions admirably. They are essentially a grazing breed, and excel in production on pasture alone.

ORIGIN.

The origin of the Ayrshire is veiled in obscurity, though there are many things that confirm the theory that the native cattle of the country are the foundation of the Ayrshire of modern times. They were said to be white, with red ears and black tips; high, white and cream horns, with black tips; with an animal now and then having more of the brown color, black or red, intermingled with the white. This theory seems reasonable, when we consider how easily the Ayrshire reverts to the white. Then, too, there is frequently an Ayrshire that has a strong tendency to that alert bearing that characterized the foundation stock.

IMPROVEMENT.

The first to hear of any effort being made to improve the native stock of the country was about the year 1700. This was said to have been accomplished by judicious selection and better care.

Aiton is about the only writer who gives us any light on the matter. From his works we learn that, about 1740 or 1750, the Earl of Marchmont purchased from the Bishop of Durham, and carried to his seat in Berwick Shire, some cows and a bull of the Teeswater breed, of a white and brown color. It is known, too, that about 1760 John Dunlop introduced some cattle spoken of as Dutch cows, but, from their brown and white color, believed to be the Teeswater cattle. This Dunlop strain of cattle was much larger than the common cattle of the country, and, when given proper care, proved to be very superior dairy cows. Therefore, they and their crosses soon became very popular.

In 1811, in "Survey of Ayrshire," Aiton writes that the Ayrshire dairy breed is "In a great measure, the native indigenous breed of the County of Ayr, improved in their size, shapes and qualities, chiefly by judicious selection, cross-coupling, feeding and treatment, for a long time, and with much judgment and attention."

From about the beginning of the last century, we find frequent mention of efforts for improvement in the shape of body, and especially in the shape of the udder.

A writer of the last century states: "About 1790 to 1800 this improved breed was generally approved by dairymen in Ayrshire and adjoining counties. They went on increasing, and were established in 1801 as the favorite dairy cattle of Scotland. Thenceforward they were introduced throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and wherever they were taken, they were much admired for

their many superior qualities."

Lowden says: "They are the most improved breed of cattle to be found for the dairy. They have no parallel under similar treatment, climate, relative circumstances, and in feeding for the shambles they are fitted above all others yet known to answer in almost every diversity of situation, and are found to exceed all others in their yield of milk, with the same feeding and care." In this respect the Ayrshire has not lost her laurels in 20th century competition.

The poet Burns, when he occupied a farm in Dumfries, introduced some of the west country cows, thinking they would produce more milk. He kept a dairy, and made a considerable

quantity of cheese. His efforts to procure an Ayrshire cow show that they had a high reputation for this object. In a published letter of the poet's, dated 1788, he refers to a heifer which had been presented to him by the proprietor of Dunlop House, which he said was the finest quey in Ayrshire.

The names of the Earl of Marchmont, John Dunlop, Bruce Campbell, John Hamilton and John Orr have all come down to us as men who added their quota in improving and developing this grand dairy breed during the closing days of the eighteenth century.

FIRST IMPORTATION TO CANADA.

Ayrshires were very early brought into Canada by the Scotch settlers. They were brought over on ships from Glasgow to supply milk during the voyage, and were sold on arrival at Quebec and Montreal. So popular did this breed become by their good appearance and splendid performance, that shipmasters frequently received orders to bring out a few more of these splendid-producing cows. It is said that Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General in 1821, was a breeder and importer of Ayrshires. From time to time importations have been made since those days, until Ayrshires and their crosses are more numerous in Canada than any other dairy breed.

Over 30,000 animals have been recorded in the nationalized herdbook, but this only takes in those whose lineage traces to importation on the side of sire and dam. In the early days, no herd records were kept, consequently thousands were left outside of our herd records which were available, had their breeding been known.

As far as we can learn, Ayrshires were first imported into the United States about 1837, by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture bringing a few head into the State, and scattering them among the farmers of Massachusetts. Other importations from Scotland followed at intervals into different parts of the United States, as the value of this breed for dairy purposes was made evident. To-day they stand high in the estimation of the up-to-date dairyman in that country.

To-day, in Canada, the registered Ayrshires are found in every Province, and are owned by over 2,000 farmers and dairymen from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Ayrshire Association has nearly 500 members scattered through every Province, Quebec taking the lead, our farthest outlying member being at Ft. Vermilion, nearly 700 miles north of Edmonton, Alberta.

In Quebec, the names of John Dods, Alexander Crawford, Messrs. Dawes, N. S. Whitney, Alex. Somerville, Jas. Drummond, James Stephen, J. L. Gibb, Wm. Rodden, Thomas Brown, David Beating, Thomas Watson, and Thomas Irving (who still sur-

vives), have gone into history as having done much to perpetuate this noble breed. In later days, mention may be made of J. Cottingham, R. Ness, D. Drummond and R. Robertson, staunch supporters of the breed. In Ontario records we notice such names as Hon. Geo. Crawford, Geo. Morton, David Nicol, John Crosby, J. B. Ewart, H. E. Eyre, Thos. Guy, Joseph Yuill, Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, J. K. & J. W. Jardine, James McCormack, W. M. Smith, Joshua Knight, and Wm. Stewart (who is still actively engaged in breeding and showing his favorites). These men are among the pioneer breeders of Ontario, and bred the Ayrshire because of her large and economical production.

A TYPICAL ANIMAL.

The Ayrshire cow in general is a handsome, sprightly-looking cow of medium size, weighing at maturity from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. In color, brown and white, or red and white, the relative proportions of red and white being greatly varied, and yielding readily to the taste of the breeder, from his skill in selecting breeding animals.

The Ayrshire has a small, bony head, large full eyes, dish face, broad muzzle, large mouth; upright horns, of fair size; long, slim neck, clean-cut at throat; thin, sloping shoulder, with the spine rising a little above the shoulder blades; back level to setting on of tail, except a slight rise at the pelvic arch; broad across the loin; barrel deep and large, with ribs well sprung to give abundant room for storing coarse fodder, and wide through the region of the heart and lungs. Hips wide apart; rump long; hind legs straight; thighs thin and incurving, giving room for udder; legs short; bones small, and joints firm. The udder should be large and square, and on young cows it is nearly level with the belly, wide, long, and strongly hung; teats from two and a half to three and a half inches long, of good size, placed wide apart on the four corners of the udder, with udder inclined to be level between the teats; milk veins large and tortuous, entering the belly well forward towards the fore legs. Skin soft and mellow, covered with a thick growth of fine hair.

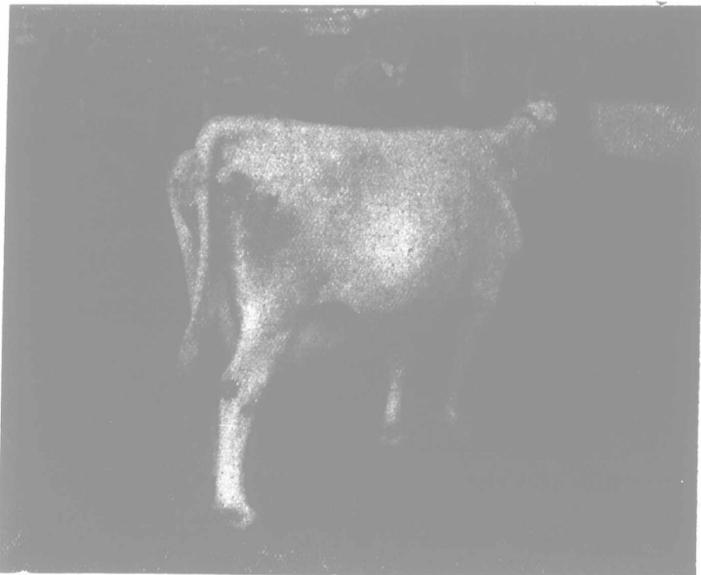
The males answer much to this description, only have stronger and more masculine characteristics, are heavier in front and lighter behind, correspondingly, than the females. The weight of the males varies from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds at maturity. As a rule, they are very prepotent, and stamp their breeding on the progeny when mated with other breeds, especially the Ayrshire form and characteristics.

DAIRY CAPACITY.

Being a tough, hardy cow, with a vigorous appetite, she readily turns her food into good account. She is capable of high production either on the bleak uplands or in the fertile valleys, under summer skies or winter conditions. In whatever clime it may be her lot to live, the Ayrshire cow remains the same persistent milker, and is always ready to perpetuate in her offspring those characteristics that enable her to excel as the best all-round farmer's cow. No dairy breed produces milk so economically as the Ayrshire. Her milk is the best suited for all conditions. From her milk may be produced the finest cheese or the choicest butter. As a market milk, none excels it. It is rich in butter-fat and other solids, those constituents which give milk its value as a food, and is always of a high color. Owing to the fat globules being small in size, it stands transportation admirably.

DAIRY TESTS.

In the dairy tests the Ayrshire has frequently



A Modern Ayrshire Cow.

won first place over all other breeds, and is never farther down than second. Space will not permit giving many cases of records of individual animals, but I instance several: Sarah 2nd—13192—at Guelph, December, 1906, gave, in 48 hours, 124.37 lbs. milk and 4.95 lbs. fat. The three-year-old cow, White Rose 2nd—17841—, in Dec., 1907, at the same place, gave 95.58 lbs. milk and 4.01 lbs. fat. At Ottawa, in Jan., 1909, in a 72-hour test, Jean Armour—15591—gave 186.3 lbs. milk, and 7.28 lbs. fat.

BREED COMPETITION.

In competition with other breeds, the Ayrshire frequently stands at the top. In economical production she excels. A few years ago, at the New Hampshire Experimental Station, three cows were selected from the Ayrshire, Jersey, Holstein and Shorthorn breeds. The test was conducted for 12 months. Result: The Ayrshires made 100 lbs. of butter with \$3.00 less feed than the Jerseys, with \$4.50 less feed than the Shorthorns, and with \$5.50 less feed than the Holsteins.

At the Pan-American dairy test, in Buffalo, in 1901, against all breeds, the Ayrshires scored a close second to the Guernseys in butter production, being only behind them to the value of \$13.42, but were ahead in other solids to the value of \$32.95. For uniformity of weight, amount of milk produced for food consumed, and uniform milk flow, they stood at the top.

At exhibitions and fairs they frequently take first winnings. Two cases have come under our observation this fall of 1909. At Markham Fair, in competition with all other breeds, the prize for best four cows went to the Ayrshires. Also, at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, at Seattle, Wash., for best twelve animals, including a bull over one and under two years, the females ranging from aged cows down to calves, of any dairy breed, against Jerseys and Holsteins, this prize was won by an Ayrshire herd.

YEARLY RECORDS.

Ayrshire breeders have been laggards in adopting some system of milk and butter records. The weekly and monthly tests have not met with favor among them. The yearly test was considered to be the only test that demonstrated the true value of the dairy cow, and with this in view they labored to establish this test. The breeders of the United States were the first to adopt the yearly test, about six years ago. This was followed by the Canadian breeders in 1906, when, under the supervision of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Record of Performance test was inaugurated. In Scotland, for several years, a system of tests for 36 and 40 weeks has been established. Thus, owing to the late date in which these tests have been established, a comparatively few animals have been entered in these tests, the breeders being slow to take advantage of this method of testing the production of their herds. During the past few months more animals have been entered than in all the previous years. From the records that have been made, it is being demonstrated to the public that the Ayrshire is a wonderful producing cow. From the files of the American Ayrshire Association, I take the following as some of the average records:

Under two years old.—Bonnie 2nd of Radnor 19754 gave 8,184 lbs. of milk, and 403 lbs. of butter.

Two-year-old form.—Baby Douglass 21849 gave 9,654 lbs. milk, and 440 lbs. butter; Letta Rind of Radnor 17892 gave 8,607 lbs. milk, and 435 lbs. butter.

Three-year-old form.—Sweet Josie 19833 gave 10,103 lbs. milk, and 472 lbs. butter; Babe's Duchess 22213 gave 9,559 lbs. milk, and 452 lbs. butter.

Four-year-old form.—McFadden heifer (name unknown) gave 14,000 lbs. milk, and 640 lbs. butter; Finlayson Maggie 3rd 19217 gave 10,759 lbs. milk, and 513 lbs. butter.

Mature cows.—Rena Ross 14539 gave 15,072 lbs. milk, and 751 lbs. butter; Polly Puss 16296 gave 12,172 lbs. milk, and 584 lbs. butter; Denty 9th of Auchenbrain 15577 gave 11,757 lbs. milk, and 528 lbs. butter.

Many more such records could be given, would space permit.

In the Canadian Record of Performance, to July 1st, 1909, fifty-four cows and heifers have registered, with a large number now running in the test. The following are a few sample records:

Daisy Queen 9705 gave 13,158 lbs. milk, and 485.39 lbs. fat (not butter); Trixy 9707 gave 11,222 lbs. milk, and 446 lbs. fat; Alameda of Danville 15282 gave 11,357 lbs. milk, and 409.9 lbs. fat; Mitile 11529 gave 10,202 lbs. milk, and 375 lbs. fat; Daisy of Carlheim 11548 gave 12,297 lbs. milk, and 386 lbs. fat; Lady Pearl of Burnside 13467 gave 9,226 lbs. milk, and 287 lbs. butter; Dollie Dutton of Ste. Anne 19005 gave 10,425 lbs. milk, and 442 lbs. butter.

Three-year-old form.—Jubilee of Hickory Hill 23480 gave 8,771 lbs. milk, and 387 lbs. fat; Primrose of Hickory Hill 15333 gave 8,556 lbs. milk, and 378 lbs. fat; Beauty of Shannon Bank 23519 gave 7,677 lbs. milk, and 354 lbs. fat; Isaleigh Nancy 1st 20525 gave 8,184 lbs. milk, and 316 lbs. butter.

Two-year-old form.—Barcheskie Lucky Girl 21363 gave 8,710 lbs. milk, and 350 lbs. fat; Lady Clare 4th of Burnside 22293 gave 7,959 lbs. milk, and 309 lbs. fat; Bessie 16th of Neidpath 21468 gave 7,625 lbs. milk, and 330 lbs. fat; Daisy of Westland 21799 gave 6,950 lbs. milk, and 316 lbs. fat.

To the date mentioned above, 21 mature cows have registered, with an average of 10,111 lbs. milk, and 386.4 lbs. fat; two four-year-olds, with an average of 8,593 lbs. milk, and 330 lbs. fat; seven three-year-olds, with an average of 7,923 lbs. milk, and 350 lbs. fat; and 24 two-year-olds, with an average of 7,107 lbs. milk, and 293.4 lbs. fat.

WHY I BREED AYRSHIRES.

From an American publication that had sent out to a number of Ayrshire breeders the above query, I glean from the replies that Ayrshires are being selected for their beauty and symmetry of form, their hardiness, being good foragers, consistent breeders, economical producers, persistent milkers, giving a large flow of 3.5 to 4 per cent. milk suitable for market, for cream, or for butter or cheese, being the best all-round dairy cow, therefore, the profitable cow. With the popularity they are gaining, it looks as if the above reasons were being verified.

New Brunswick Pig-feeding Account.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Some little time ago you asked for accounts of pig-feeding, and enclosed we send account with our pigs for one year, beginning October 1st, 1909. Though pork prices have been good, it will be seen that one would need to keep a good many pigs to make a living from the profit. In addition to the feed noted in the account, they had the run of a small field that would probably have yielded a half ton of hay, and roamed the woods and libitum. They were perhaps the best available market for skim and butter milk, but the turnips could have been more profitably fed to the cows and young stock. Following is the account with piggery for one year, from October 1st, 1908.

EXPENDITURE.

8,500 lbs. middlings, at \$31 per ton	\$131.75
2,600 lbs. corn meal, at \$36 per ton	46.80
1,100 lbs. shorts, at \$29 per ton	16.50
1,315 lbs. buckwheat bran, at \$33 ton	21.71
120 barrels turnips, at 30c. per bbl.	36.00
26,000 lbs. skim and butter milk	52.00
	\$304.76

RECEIPTS.

December 8th, pork	\$ 51.32
February 10th, pork	138.13
March 15th, pork	14.75
May, young pigs	24.00
October 7th, pork	120.31
	\$348.51

Albert Co., N. B. J. H. COLPITTS.

Ontario Beef Cattle for Bermuda.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In compliance with your request re our cattle recently sold to Bermuda, I want to explain that these were about the last of one hundred and twenty cattle we fed last summer. These twenty cattle were bought about the 15th of April, and were small, and in ordinary store condition. They were fed some grain and rough feed from the middle of April to the first week in May, when they went on good grass, and were kept on that continually until about the 15th of October, when they got one feed of meal per day with the grass until about the first of November, when we commenced feeding them on meal twice a day, and what hay they wanted, after being stabled. They weighed, on the 15th of April, about 950 pounds, and going out in November, they averaged 1,375 pounds.

These cattle were not so much noticed for their fat as for their breeding and the amount of flesh they carried. They would have been much better cattle had they been kept a month longer in the stable on feed. The pasture these cattle fed on has been in grass continuously for 35 years, and will carry one of such cattle to the acre for the first four months of the season.

From what we know, the reason that the Bermuda people come here for cattle is because they want the very best they can get, and it is very seldom that they can get cattle in Canada good

enough for their trade, and I believe they often go to Chicago for supplies.

With your permission, at some early date I intend writing for your paper one or more articles on the way to get good cattle that will bring good prices, and what the general stock do, and show why the butcher is able to pay more for them. While \$6.35 live weight seems high for Ontario cattle, if you will look at the Chicago markets you will see that we are still nearly three cents per pound behind their best stock.

Perth Co., Ont. WEIR & WEIR.

Short-course Judging Classes in Simcoe County.

Beginning on Monday, Dec. 13th, a series of two-day short-course classes in judging live stock were held at Barrie, Orillia, and Penetang, Ont. Despite stormy and unfavorable weather most of the week, these classes were well attended, and great interest was manifested. Mr. Metcalf, the District Representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, says that the people in his district have become very enthusiastic over these short courses, and he predicts a time in the near future when he will be able to put on a longer course at some central place, where the farmers will have a chance to get much deeper into the subject of judging. The short course seems to be a very popular thing, and people have taken up very quickly with the idea. It is not claiming too much for it that it will immensely improve the quantity and quality of live stock in Ontario in a very few years.

THE FARM.

Corn in Kent County.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Perhaps your readers have had a surfeit of information about corn, but not having noticed in your columns an estimate of the value of some of the leading varieties for husking and ensilage, I venture to contribute a few notes from experience.

A season peculiar, if not erratic, has been the present. As a result, the crop of 1909 is not equal in volume or quality to that of 1908. Late planting, unsuitable weather, and early frost, are the main causes for the shortage. Another cause, scarcely less prominent in Kent, is the desire many growers manifest to plant late American sorts. Further south those kinds do well, producing heavy crops of ears and fodder, but here, in South-western Ontario, it is a game of chance to grow them. The average season is too short. In fact, around Chatham, many planted Reid's Early, thinking it an early corn, but found it hopelessly late and soft. Possibly, in Kent, in a bad season, Reid's Early and other sorts of that class do more mischief than in the East, because there the farmers stick to the varieties which they know to be early. The steady demand, at higher prices, for Compton's Early, Longfellow and Saltzer's North Dakota prove the statement. When those flint sorts fail to realize more money per bushel than dent corn, they will not be obtainable, for the simple reason that flint cannot be grown as cheaply as dent. Why does the Eastern grower not plant more freely of dent? Because the heft of his crop goes into the silo, and frozen ensilage is not an enviable asset.

Flint varieties are commonly believed to be earlier than are those of the dent family. But, apart from that, flint sorts make a better grade of ensilage. Dent corn has a coarse stalk, is less leafy, has no suckers. Compton's Early has a wonderfully leafy fodder, plenty of suckers, medium stalks. Longfellow is fully as good in quality, but lacks much in quantity. North Dakota is a white flint, good quality of fodder, in quantity ranking behind Compton and before Longfellow, but in quality of grain inferior to both. There is a variety known as White-cap Yellow Dent; the small sort is quite as early as any above mentioned, has fair fodder, and ought to make medium ensilage on account of its earliness, but in quality it is very far behind the other three. For seed for ensiling, at 75 cents per bushel, it is about equal in value to Compton at \$1.25, Longfellow at \$1.10, and North Dakota at \$1.00. Compton's Early requires rich soil to get a first-class crop; even then, many ears should be culled out, being unfit for seed. It is a hard corn to husk, with an immense cob and shallow grain, and is a poor sheller; hence, it is expensive to grow. Longfellow is not so exacting as to soil, is easier to husk, has an even run of ears, so can be grown cheaper. North Dakota thrives better than the other two on poor soil, is a good yielder, so can be grown cheaper than either of the others.

A. J. DOLSEN.

Every Farmer in Canada Needs "The Farmer's Advocate."

Cheap Money for Underdrainage.

INTERPRETATION OF ONTARIO'S TILE, STONE AND TIMBER DRAINAGE ACT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

By conversation with various people regarding the Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act, I find there is some misunderstanding regarding the same, possibly arising out of my write-up of the Act in "The Farmer's Advocate" about a year ago. The two clauses which give rise to the misunderstanding are as follows:

Section 2.—(1) "The Council of every town, village or township may pass by-laws from time to time for borrowing money for the purposes hereinafter mentioned—tile, stone or timber drainage—in sums of not less than \$2,000, nor exceeding \$10,000, such money as they may consider expedient."

Section 13.—"but in no case shall more than the sum of \$1,000 be loaned to one person."

It would appear, from a superficial reading of these clauses, especially when taken apart from their context, that \$2,000 must be applied for before the township council could borrow money under the Act. Such, however, is not the case, as the by-law mentioned in section 2 (1) is merely a by-law authorizing the reeve to borrow any sum up to the limit named in the by-law. When an application is made for a loan, the reeve may, on the strength of that by-law, borrow \$100, \$200, \$300, etc., as required by the applicant. That is, the by-law, once passed, is good for all loans applied for, up to the limit mentioned in the by-law. During the summer, I wrote the Hon. Col. Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, for a ruling on this point, and the Township of Louth, Lincoln County, also wrote him, and he sustained the interpretation I have now given, with the result that the Township of Louth passed a by-law naming \$10,000 as the limit, although they only had applications at the time for \$2,000 or \$3,000.

The advantage claimed in making the by-law for the maximum limit of \$10,000 is that it costs no more to pass a by-law for \$10,000 than for a smaller sum, and it makes provision, without further expense, for anyone else in the township who might want to borrow money under this Act.

Thus, if a man wanted to borrow \$100 for assistance in tile-drainage, he would apply to the township council. They would pass a by-law authorizing the borrowing of money, after the final passing of which they would issue a debenture for \$100, the proceeds of which they would loan to the applicant.

In case some readers might not be familiar with the provisions of the Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act, it might be well to say, in conclusion, that some years ago the Provincial Government, in an endeavor to encourage tile-drainage, made provision through this Act for the lending of money from the Provincial Consolidated Revenue Fund, at 4 per cent. compound interest, to any who might wish to borrow money to aid them in draining their land. The borrower repays the \$100 and interest in 20 equal annual payments of \$7.36 each, although he has the privilege of paying more, if he so desires, thus reducing the number of payments accordingly.

O. A. C., Guelph.

WM. H. DAY.

Improved Farm Buildings.

The accompanying photographs represent the farm buildings of R. P. Hurlbut, Stanstead Co., Que., a native of the Eastern Townships, who, after earning a competency in California, has returned to make his home among old-time friends and relatives. A couple of years ago he bought a small farm at the edge of Hatley Village, and has remodelled the buildings, as the cuts will show, and at the same time has added to his

acres, and brought his farm to that condition in which he is a prizewinner on standing crops, and takes second prize for clean farm and roadsides in Hatley Township, and has this year won a valuable silver cup, given by Mrs. E. Goff Penny in a county competition for the neatest farmhouse and grounds.

One of the views is taken off the street side of his residence, showing the fine lawn and flowers, and the other shows the southerly side of the farm buildings, with a group of young registered Holsteins which form the nucleus of a herd which he intends keeping.

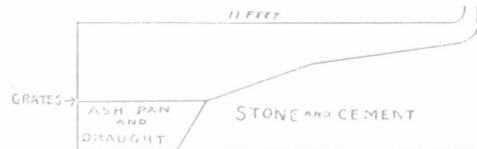
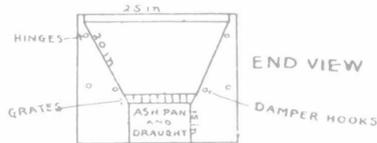
Mr. Hurlbut may be said to be a public benefactor in that he has been instrumental in widening and beautifying the roads in the vicinity of his farm, and his method of farming is an object lesson for good to the other farmers in the neighborhood.

Cement Arch for Boiling Sap.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I did not feel like buying a high-priced evaporator for boiling sap, I concluded to build a cement arch on the same plan, so, through the winter we erected a boiling-house, 12 x 24, with a good roof and ventilator, and got three loads of sand and some stones ready. When the warm days began to come, and it looked as though tapping time was near, we got a feed-cooker, and put it in one corner of the boiling-house to heat the water for the cement. I also got some engine grates and hinges to put in as we built.

I think we mixed the cement about one to six, excepting near the fire a little stronger; and if I were building again I would get about fifty fire-



Cement Sap Arch.

bricks for sides of the fireplace, as I think they would give more permanency to the arch. After building, we banked up the arch, and kept a fire in the cooker to keep out the frost, and watered the arch with warm water until it was well set. So we had it ready for the sap when it came. It has stood one season all right, and I don't see why it won't stand many of them.

We built ours, of course, to fit the pans we had, but it could be built any size. For the hinges, we got four flat pieces of iron, with an eye in the end, and set them in as we built, and corresponding pieces for the doors, and riveted on sheet iron cut the right size. We also put in two hooks to hang the front damper on.

In making the arch, I left an inch bearing for the pans about an inch below the top; and if you have a good foundation, so the arch will not spread, it will not be necessary to have cross-irons for the pans. PETER HUGHES, Oxford Co., Ont.

New Theory of Deteriorating Yields.

Professor H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, has evolved a new theory to account for the deterioration in wheat yields from prairie soils. The Professor noted three facts: (1) That newly-broken prairie land in the Red River Valley does not, as a rule, produce as large yields or as plump wheat as old land; (2) that new prairie land rarely produces as large yields as new soil did ten or twenty years ago; (3) that overworked summer-fallows or soil lavishly manured may not produce as large a crop as the mechanical condition of the soil or its known abundance of fertility would seem to demand it should produce.

So he began experimenting, and has reached the conclusion that decreasing yield is due to specific diseases which cause root rot, and produce in a crop all the characteristics which would seem to indicate that the soil on which it was grown was worn-out for wheat. The experiments further indicate that the diseases may be prevented, and the yielding power of affected soils restored.

The remedy suggested is worth noting. Rotate the crops, and give the fungi a chance to die out; sow plump seed treated with formaldehyde before sowing; avoid rendering available excessive supplies of nitrogen in the soil; give the soil thorough cultivation, and have the seed-bed thoroughly compact.

The results of the experiments upon which is based this new theory of deteriorating yields will be published shortly in bulletin form, when an opportunity will be afforded of forming opinion as to the Professor's conclusions regarding the existence of a specific root disease. In the meantime, however, the remedies suggested will be found to be pretty nearly what are recommended by agricultural authorities for successful wheat-growing, and are worth practicing on that account.

THE DAIRY.

A Year with a Dairy Herd.

\$25 IN PRIZES FOR TWO BEST ARTICLES FROM EXPERIENCE.

Competitions being the order of the day, why not one for dairymen? And what better subject than "A Year With a Dairy Herd"? For the most instructive and stimulating article on this subject received from a bona-fide dairy farmer, who tells in his article how he has handled his herd during the past twelvemonth, together with the results in milk, butter or cream production, and also the profits thereof, we will give a prize of \$15.00; for the second best, \$10.00, and for such others as may be published will allow usual contribution rates.

Articles should contain reasonably full particulars as to breeding, season of parturition, housing, winter care and feeding, milk yields; individual milk records, if kept; summer care and feed, with notes on any supplementary summer feeding practiced; total year's production; average per cow; cash returns, and estimated profits. Calculate cost of feed, with prices allowed; labor cost of care, feeding and milking, and of separating milk or buttermaking, if this is done on the farm; cost of stabling; interest on value of herd and dairy equipment; year's depreciation, if any, etc. On the other hand, the quantity and value of manure produced should be added to the returns.

Correspondents are warned to detail their actual experience, and not to take liberties with the facts, as statements will be investigated if deemed untrustworthy.

Essayists must comply with usual composition rules; must write plainly in readable English,



Farm Buildings of R. P. Hurlbut, Stanstead Co., Que.

and must have their manuscripts in our office before January 24th, 1910, to insure consideration.

The prizes will not go necessarily to the biggest stories. The small dairyman will have as good a chance as the extensive one. The prizes are designed to draw out the most helpful and stimulating accounts of good dairy practice, together with the results secured.

Makes Dairymen Out of Cow-keepers.

Start the new year by keeping daily individual milk records. There is no one thing that will do more than this to improve dairy practice and results. The weeding out of poor cows is not by any means the only—we are not sure it is the greatest—benefit to be derived. A very important and a very speedy result is more careful and regular milking, even by those who think they are already particular in this respect; more intelligent feeding and better general care of the herd. The time required is trifling, not over half a minute per cow per day; the results are marked. The writer has kept such records for years, and would no more think of keeping cows without milk records than without stabling or feed. The first year he commenced in the latter part of December, when the cows were shrinking in their flow, most of them being due to calve in March and April. By New Year's the shrinkage was checked, and a small increase commenced; by the end of January the average daily yield was a pound higher than on December 31st; it increased half a pound more during the fore part of February, and the average for that month was a trifle better than for January, notwithstanding that the cows were so much nearer the usual time of drying-off. The milkers were the same, but more interested, and consequently more painstaking, both as to regularity of milking and as to stripping. The stable was the same, but more pains was taken to keep it comfortable. The cows were the same, but they were handled rather more gently, and groomed occasionally. The feed was the same, except that the bran and meal were slightly increased to those cows which responded, but the increased meal thus fed would not have averaged over a pound a day per cow, and was compensated by the increased milk flow, not to mention the saving of shrinkage that would doubtless have continued but for the commencement of the records.

Apart from the profit, was the interest aroused. The children, indeed the whole family, became interested. Even a careless hired man will soon come to watch these records appreciatively, while the effect on the owner is more important than the effect on the cows. There is no other way to make a dairyman out of a cow-keeper so quickly or surely as keeping daily milk records of the individual cows in the herd. If you have only one cow milking, start now.

How to Keep Cow Records.

1. Hang up in the stable, or better, in an adjoining milk-room, a spring balance, a small set of steelyards, or, failing that, use almost any kind of scales you like. If you have all your milk pails of a weight, the spring balance may be adjusted to register zero when bearing an empty pail; then, when a pail is hung on it, the total weight recorded will be of milk. Otherwise, the weight of the pail must be mentally subtracted each time.

2. Tack up on a planed board beside the scales a ruled blank for a month's records, with three columns for each cow, and her name or number at the head of the column. At the left-hand side of the sheet will be the figures indicating the day of the month, with lines running from it across the sheet. The first of each cow's three perpendicular columns is for recording the morning's mess, the second for the evening's, and the third for the total day's mess. This latter may be dispensed with, but the daily totals are more interesting for comparison than the records of the separate messes. Besides, if one adds from day to day, he has a lighter task at the end of the month.

3. In the house have a book in which the monthly totals per cow may be entered from month to month, a fresh sheet being tacked up in the stable.

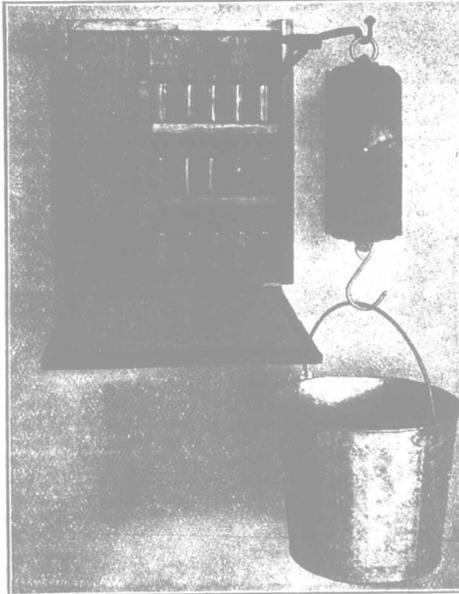
Beside the blank in the stable, have a pencil hung by a string, to insure that it will not be lost.

The rest is so simple that a fool cannot err therein if he can read the scales and make figures. N. B.—While home-prepared blanks are easily ruled out, and very serviceable, we recommend our readers to write J. H. Gfisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who will cheerfully supply printed blanks free, on application, as well as sheets which may be used for keeping track of feed. Write to-day.

Regularly, on certain days every month, say the

first, the tenth, and the twentieth, samples should be taken from both morning and evening milkings for testing to ascertain the percentage of butter-fat. Each cow should be allotted a bottle, one with a screw metal cap and a rubber washer, which may be procured for 5 or 10 cents. A small, conical sampling dipper, which any tinsmith should make for 10 cents, serves to take the sample. A package of 500 preservative tablets, costing 75 cents, will keep the composite samples in good condition. At the beginning of the month, put one tablet in each bottle, and on the morning and evening of each day that samples are to be taken pour each cow's milk from one pail to another, and take out the small dipperful while still in motion, in order to insure a fair sample. This will give six dipperfuls per month for each cow, representative of six average milkings.

Screw the cap well on the bottle each time to prevent evaporation. Mix the milk in the test bottle each time that more is added, by giving the bottle a rotary motion. The bottles should be kept in a locked cupboard or box, out of reach of children, and marked poison, as the preservative tablets are deadly poisonous. At the



Handy Weighing and Sampling Apparatus for Testing Cows.

end of the month, have the composite samples tested by some creameryman, or by some neighbor, or else do it yourself. A Babcock tester is inexpensive, and very valuable. Having ascertained the percentage of fat in the sample, you can multiply it by the cow's yield of milk, and thus find the estimated total yield of butter-fat for the month. Add one-sixth to this, and you have the estimated yield of butter. Reckon the value of the butter at ruling prices, add the estimated value of the skim milk, and you have the worth of the cow's total product for the month.

Of course, milk-sellers or patrons of cheese factories, where the milk is pooled, have not the same incentive to test for butter-fat, but even they should do it, if only to ascertain the worth of cows that may be valuable to their butter-making neighbors. Weighing, without testing, should never be depended upon to compare the value of cows. It is the milk yield, plus the butter-fat percentage, that tells the whole story. Even cheese-factory patrons and retailers should place store by a cow that tends to bring up the average richness of the mess.

Report of the Centreville Cheese Factory, Addington Co., for 1909, as furnished by the proprietor, F. C. Gorow, shows a total of 2,212,917 pounds of milk, from which was made 214,474 pounds of cheese, being a yield of one pound per 10.31 pounds of milk, varying from 11.28 pounds in April to 8.70 in November. The average price per cwt. of milk for the season was 92.51 cents. The charge for manufacturing was 1.15-1.16 cents per pound of cheese. The curing-room is a cement-block building, but without an ice-chamber.

Judging by the number of questions received, a great many readers appear to be interesting themselves in the problem of feeding their cows more profitably. This is encouraging, for there is considerable room for improvement in many instances. Many cows do not get enough nutriment to maintain their body weight and produce a decent mess of milk. Many rations, otherwise satisfactory, lack succulence, while perhaps the most common deficiency is in that valuable element protein, which may be best supplied in the form of alfalfa or clover hay, oil cake, gluten meal, peas and bran.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Convention of the Quebec Vegetable-growers' Association.

The first annual meeting of the Quebec Vegetable-growers' Association took place at Cote des Neiges, Montreal, on the 15th December. The Association has started off with an enrollment of 143 members. The meeting proved to be an enthusiastic one, and, judging from the general interest taken in this meeting, the Association, if properly directed, will, without doubt, prove of great value to the vegetable-growers of the Province.

The constitution, as adopted at the organization meeting, was voted on, and unanimously decided upon as being satisfactory in every respect. The Committee on Nomination reported that, in their opinion, it was desirable to continue in office those elected at the organization meeting, with the addition to the Executive Committee of four new members from districts not now represented. This suggestion was voted on, and carried unanimously.

The officers elected are as follows:

Honorary Presidents.—Hon. J. A. Caron, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. J. L. Decarie, Provincial Secretary.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.—Dr. J. W. Robertson, Macdonald College; M. Robert Brodie, Notre-Dame de Grace, and Hon. G. E. Dubord, of Quebec.

Acting President.—Paul Wattiez, of Outremont. Acting Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. Jack McEvoy, of Petite Cote, and J. B. Beyries, of Cote St. Paul.

Secretary-Treasurer.—Anatole Decarie, of Notre-Dame de Grace.

Executive Committee.—Professor W. S. Blair, of Macdonald College; D. McMeekin, of Valleyfield; F. Lariviere, of St. Laurent; Joseph Deguire, of Cote des Neiges; John Nesbitt, of Petite Cote; James Clark, of Outremont; Father Athanase, La Trappe, Que.; Victor Lacroix, St. Laurent, Que.

The President, P. Wattiez, although at present in Europe, left an address dealing with the organization and objects of the Association. He recommended the formation of branch societies in various parts of the Province.

The Mayor of Cote des Neiges welcomed the Vegetable-growers, and expressed the hope that many similar meetings would in the future be held at this place. He could already see that the Association was doing much good in bringing growers of different sections in touch with each other.

The Hon. J. L. Decarie addressed the meeting, giving one of his characteristic, able and inspiring addresses. He was greatly interested in assisting any organization such as the one which had for its object the spreading broadcast of information that would help those engaged in similar industries in various parts of the Province. He said the vegetable-growers were just now beginning to recognize the importance of their vocation, and that education and a knowledge of things they are working with is necessary to make of them the best kind of citizens. He impressed upon his hearers the importance of getting in touch with similar organizations, and securing from every available source information that would make of them better vegetable-growers. He referred at some length to the value of co-operation, citing the work done by co-operative societies in different places. He regretted that the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. A. Caron, was unable to be present. He wished him to state that he was heartily in sympathy with the organization, and would do all he could to advance the interests of the vegetable-producers of the Province. Although engaged in other duties now, Mr. Decarie declared he still had the interests of the farmers at heart, and would do all in his power to assist this and similar organizations.

Interest centered around the addresses of Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, Principal of Macdonald College; Father Athanase, of La Trappe Agricultural Institute; and Prof. W. Lochhead, of Macdonald College.

Dr. Robertson gave one of his inspiring addresses on "Education and Co-operation in Agricultural Industries." He referred to the many ways such an organization assisted in making better farmers, better vegetable-growers, better citizens, and the Province a better place to live in. He knew the Dominion well, and thought this Province one of the best parts of the Dominion to live in. Its possibilities were great, and it was through such societies as this that every farmer in the land could be helped by his brother farmer. We want more specific knowledge, and a better understanding of the right application of the knowledge we now have. This Association is not a commercial combine, but a medium whereby one gets in touch with those who better understand how to produce crops economically and well.

Father Athanase gave a valuable paper on "Tomato-growing." He urged the importance of having well-developed plants to start with. They should be well grown and well hardened off before

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setting out, if the largest quantity of early fruit was desired. He thought a ground too rich was not so good as one only moderately so. It is liable to produce too much vine-growth if heavy manuring is given, especially in wet seasons. Select light soil in a warm location. For early fruit, train to a single stem, and stake. This represented considerable work, but a larger quantity of very early fruit would result.

Professor Lochhead dealt with "Insects That the Vegetable-grower has to Contend With." He spoke of the cabbage-worm, cabbage-root maggot, and similar pests, dealing in a general way with the control of various eating and sucking insects, giving up-to-date methods for their control. Fungous diseases were also discussed. He showed how that prevention was of greatest importance. After a disease gets a lodgment in the tissue of a plant, it is hard to control it. Club-root could be prevented largely by liming the soil, and by burying deeply or burning all diseased roots. Never put them on the refuse pile or plow them in; this only spreads the disease. His address was illustrated with charts, and specimens of the various insects were passed around.

G. A. Gigault, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, owing to illness, was not able to give his address on "Co-operative Societies," and a paper on "Potato-growing," by W. T. Macoun, was presented. Mr. Macoun was not able to attend in person. Owing to the lateness of the session, it was moved that Mr. Macoun's paper, together with other transactions of the convention, be printed in French, and distributed throughout the Province.

The session occupied the afternoon and evening, and all dispersed, feeling that a good time had been spent together.

An interesting feature of the convention was a visit to the large greenhouses of Camille Legare, who has some three acres under glass in lettuce alone, besides various other vegetable crops. One of his new houses, of his own construction, is 400 feet long, by 63 feet wide, of one span. His son, Arthur C. Legare, has about one acre in carnations, making a specialty of this crop. The crops in these houses cannot be excelled, all being in the best of condition. Numerous other places were visited, all of which show proficiency in the art of vegetable-growing under glass.

History of Fruit-growing in Annapolis Valley.—II.

By R. W. Starr.

From the deportation of the Acadians, in the autumn of 1755, to the spring of 1760, the country was unoccupied, except at Annapolis Royal, where a few soldiers garrisoned the Fort, and a few English residents. On May 17th, the "Charming Molly," with 45 souls, arrived at that town from Boston; others came shortly after. The Township of Annapolis, containing 100,000 acres, was surveyed, and each family granted 500 acres, running from the river, south. These farms were narrow, so as to give each a portion of cleared land and marsh. The Township of Granville, on the north side of the river, and of the same area, was also surveyed and divided in the same manner, the 500-acre lots running from the river to bay shore. These were applied for, and partly settled on, in the same year, by families from New England.

The Townships of Horton and Cornwallis, at the eastern end of the valley, each containing 100,000 acres, were granted en bloc, to be divided, with reservations for schools and churches, among 150 shareholders in Cornwallis, and 200 in Horton. These four townships comprised about all the land occupied by the French in the Valley. The central part, now the Townships of Aylesford and Wilmot, were largely settled by New England Loyalists after the revolution.

Many of those early settlers, encouraged by the success of the fruit in the old French gardens and orchards, at once commenced to plant for themselves. Prominent among these were John Burbidge, Samuel Starr, William Best, Samuel Wiloughby, and Benjamin Belcher, of Cornwallis; Fuller, Harris, Dennison, DeWolf, and Bishop, of Horton; Chute, Chesley, Gesner, Ruggles, and Troop, of Granville; Bent, Lovett, Rice, Morse, Messenger, and Whelock, of Annapolis, with many others. Several of these orchards are still in fair condition; many of the old trees, which have been top-grafted with modern commercial varieties, are now very large, and seem healthy enough to bear useful crops for years, if cared for.

After the war of the Revolution, when a large number of the best blood of the New England States were so ruthlessly driven from their homes, and as cruelly treated as were the French Acadians, many of them sought and found new homes in this Valley. Most of these were men of education and culture, and in time left their impress upon the country in the improved methods of agriculture, horticulture, and the architecture of their dwellings and churches, but the progress of orcharding as a commercial venture, was very slow. Few of the trees were grafted; some of the best

of the native varieties were propagated by suckers or sprouts, but the great majority of the trees were seedlings, and the largest proportion of the fruit was converted into cider, and another portion dried for winter and spring use in the family. The surplus of these products, with a few of the best of the apples, would find their way around the shore to Halifax in small schooners, with cargoes of potatoes and other farm crops. One great hindrance to advance in those days was the want of markets, and of means of communication with those few that were available.

During the first fifteen years of the last century, owing to war, Halifax was a good market for all farm products, and a heavy overland traffic was maintained by carts and wagons from the Valley, and much fruit was conveyed to market in this way. As this long haul was expensive, only the best could pay the expense, and, as a consequence, fancy varieties were in demand, and wanted.

Col. John Burbidge had Nonpareil and English Golden Russets, and several others from England; Bishop Inglis introduced Yellow Bellefleur, Striped Gilliflower, etc.; Ahira Calkin had originated Calkin Early, Calkin, and Calkin Pippin, all worthy of cultivation; David Bent brought from Massachusetts, Greenings, Spitzenburgs, Pearmains, Vandervere, etc., and they were spreading through Annapolis County into King's, and the Nonpareil and Yellow Bellefleur (known as Bishop's Pippin) were becoming popular everywhere, and many farmers would have a few trees, in some cases whole orchards, top-grafted with these improved varieties. This was more general in Annapolis and Granville than in Cornwallis, owing to the greater facilities for transportation afforded by the navigation of the river, and their short distance from the growing City of St. John.

In 1812, the Hon. Charles Ramage Prescott, a wealthy merchant of Halifax, closed his business in that city and removed to Starr's Point, in Cornwallis, where he built a large house, with extensive gardens and orchards. He imported varieties of apples, pears, plums, peaches, grapes and quinces from both England and France, which he planted and cultivated. He was a member of the London Horticultural Society, and continued to receive from them scions of many new fruits. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and through these institutions he kept up with all the improvements in varieties and cultivation.

Prescott's list of apples was large—some 70 or 80 varieties, and to him we owe many of our standard sorts. Ribston, Blenheim, King of Pippins, Gravenstein, Alexander, Golden Pippin, and many others, were imported from England; Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Esopus Spitzenburg, Fall Pippin, Sweet Bough, Early Harvest, Spy, and others, from Massachusetts; Fameuse or Snow, Pomme Grise, and Canada Reinette, from Montreal; Calville Rouge, Calville Blanch, Court-Pender-Plat, and others, from France.

He did not confine himself to apples, but imported pears, plums, cherries, peaches, and small fruits. Among his pears, we find Williams, Bonchretien or Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Marie Louise, Belle Lucretive, Beurree d'Anjou, Bezi de la Motte, Paradise d'Autumn, Frederic de Wurtemberg, Pitmaston Duchess, Pound, Winter Nelis, Golden Beurree of Bilboa, Seckel, and many others, some of which did not prove worthy of cultivation here. In plums, he had Green Gage, Bavav's Gage, Prince's Yellow Gage, Imperial Gage, Blue Imperatrice, Early Orleans, Jefferson, Nectarine, Pond's Seedling, Prince of Wales, Red Gage, Smith's Orleans, Victoria, Washington, Yellow Egg. His peaches, budded on plum, were grown as espaliers on brick walls, and

were very successful. The varieties were Early York, Early Newington, Royal George, George the Fourth, Grosse Mignonne.

His list of cherries was quite large, comprising Biggarreaus, Hearts, Dukes and Morellos, all of which were fairly successful.

With outdoors grapes, he was successful with several of the European varieties, as white Sweetwater, Royal Muscadine, Black Cluster, Miller's Burgundy, etc.; and of American sorts he had Isabella, Diana, Concord, and Delaware. These were all grown with wall protection, and the vines laid down and covered with earth in winter.

He had also a large assortment of small fruits of all kinds in the home garden, and was constantly importing and testing new varieties of fruits as they were recommended by the English and American horticultural societies.

The results of his experiments and experience he was always glad to give to those who showed an interest in his work, and he gave scions of all his best fruits to those who asked, simply requesting that they should give them fair trial and report the result.

His gardens and orchards were considered one of the show places of the Province, and that the object-lessons there seen were not altogether lost to the community, may be noticed by the list of commercial and standard fruits now recommended by the Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association for general cultivation, a majority of which were introduced by him.

His next-door neighbors, Charles and Richard Starr, were among the first to profit by his example. They top-grafted the old orchard planted by their grandfather, Samuel, started a small nursery, and from that enlarged the orchard to more than double the number of trees. The varieties used were largely Ribston, Nonpareil, Baldwin, and Yellow Bellefleur; while Fameuse, Esopus Spitzenburg, R. I. Greening, Blenheim and many others were tested in smaller quantities, but not until 1838 did they get the Gravenstein and the Alexander from Prescott for trial.

The success of Prescott and the Starrs in commercial fruit-growing was an object-lesson. In Cornwallis, Benj. Woodworth grafted his orchard and started a nursery. James Hardwick, Dr. C. C. Hamilton, Ward Eaton, Charles Dickie, James Eaton, Leander Rand, John Chipman, W. H. Chipman, and many others, improved the old orchards and planted new as trees could be procured. In Horton, the Johnsons and De Wolfs, of Wolfville, were following the same course, and growing some good fruit.

The great drawback was the want of transportation to markets. Fruit was trucked over rough roads 60 or 70 miles to Halifax, or else closed in the hold of small schooners, with potatoes and other vegetables, and sent on an 8 to 14 days' trip around the coast to the same destination. In either case, the result was far from satisfactory to the producer or consumer, and the demand for good fruit, placed on the market in better condition, was constantly increasing. To meet the demand for trees, several nurseries were started. John G. Byrne (former gardener for Mr. Prescott), near Kentville; Sidney Shaw Berwick; Edward Parker, Somerset; R. W. Starr, Starr's Point; these not only supplied the local markets, but were able to send large consignments to other countries and Provinces. This was the position of the nursery business from about 1858 to 1878, when the agents of the large commercial nurseries of Ontario and New York got full control of the market, and the small local nurseries were, for the most part, closed.

In 1861, the Government of Nova Scotia organized a small exhibition of fruit and vegetables in Halifax, preparatory to sending a collection to



A Nova Scotia Orchard of Mixed Fruit in Full Bloom.

the Crystal Palace, at London. This fruit received a great deal of praise, and dealers from Covent Garden, commenced to make inquiries, looking for shipments to that market. The following year, a collection was sent to the London Horticultural Society, which brought out several medals, and so much interest was taken in the matter that in March following, the Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association and International Show Society was formed, and for many years the only exhibitions of fruit in the Province were held by it, and selections were sent to foreign expositions, pomologists and horticultural societies. As a consequence, the society has, perhaps, the largest collection of gold, silver, gilt silver and bronze medals of any kindred society in the Dominion.

Somewhere about 1853 the Government of Nova Scotia commenced to build a railroad from Halifax to Truro, with a branch line to Windsor. As soon as this road was opened, a new impetus was given to fruit-growing in the eastern part of the County of King's. Small schooners would load fruit at Wolfville, Starr's Point, Port Williams, Canard, Canning, Kingsport, and other points on the tidal rivers of Minas Basin, then dropping out on the ebb-tide, sail up the Avon River to Windsor on the next flood, and transfer their cargoes to the cars for Halifax.

Transportation in this way at once created an advance in the method of packing and packages. Emptied flour barrels were used when procurable, and cooperages were started making barrels for the trade, but soon trouble commenced; many of the barrels were made quite small, and were complained of in the markets.

A few years later, through the efforts of the Fruit-growers' Association, a bill was passed in the Nova Scotia Legislature defining the size of a legal barrel, giving length of stave, diameter of head and bilge, based on the measurement of the American flour barrel, and supposed to hold three bushels, or 96 quarts, and the maker must put his name and address on the side of each barrel, making him accountable for the legal size.

This law was in force several years before Confederation, and was found to work well, and gave a great deal better satisfaction than the present law, which states the smallest size the growers can use, but the dealer may use as big a barrel as his conscience will admit, or the railroads and steamships carry without a kick, but he does not pay the grower for the increased quantity. This matter was well threshed out at the fruit convention in Ottawa, in March, 1906, and we hoped for an amended law, making a standard barrel of 96 quarts, or 3 bushels, for the whole Dominion. The vote on this subject was practically unanimous by the delegates, but as yet nothing has been done. Why?

But, as Kipling says, "This is another story."

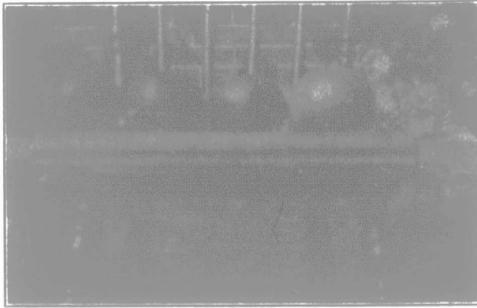
Short Course in Fruit-growing.

Ontario is experiencing a great revival of interest in fruit-growing. No other branch of agriculture offers so large a financial return at the present time, and it is because of this fact that large numbers of neglected orchards are being cleaned up, fertilized, pruned and sprayed, and treated after the manner of "The Farmer's Advocate" demonstration orchard. Such splendid profits are being realized that wide-awake men are setting out new plantations of the best varieties, in the firm belief that they will return a high percentage of profit on the capital invested. These men have carefully looked into the situation, and any who do likewise will most certainly come to the same conclusion. Ontario possesses, beyond all question, unrivalled possibilities as a fruit-producing Province. The climate and soil are unequalled on this continent. Markets have never been fully supplied with strictly high-grade fruit, and are demanding larger quantities each year. To those who are looking for a more profitable line, we earnestly recommend a study of the fruit situation. The best-informed and most expert fruit men in the Province will be assembled at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for the special course in fruit-growing, January 25th to February 4th, 1910. There is money in growing fruit, and this free short course is worth many dollars to any fruit-grower. For particulars, write J. W. Crow, Department of Horticulture, or President Creelman, O. A. C., Guelph. Applications this year are brisk.

Further prosecutions by Dominion Fruit Inspectors for illegal marking and packing of apples have resulted in the following convictions: J. P. Dunn, Streetsville, Ont.; J. A. & E. Brown, Port Hope, Ont.; W. J. Henders, Port Perry, Ont.; Albert Brent, Port Perry, Ont.; C. F. Chase, Frankford, Ont.; Phillips & White, Frankford, Ont.; Phillips & White, Frankford, Ont.; R. J. Graham, Belleville, Ont.; Thos. Brain, Oakville, Ont.; E. P. Ainsworth, Brighton, Ont.; Royal Fruit Co., Edmonton, Alta. The fines in these cases ranged from \$10 to \$50.

Apples in Muskoka.

W. H. Cross, of Gravenhurst, in the Muskoka District of Ontario, sends us a photograph of four Wealthy apples grown in his orchard this year, averaging 3 1/2 inches in diameter. The



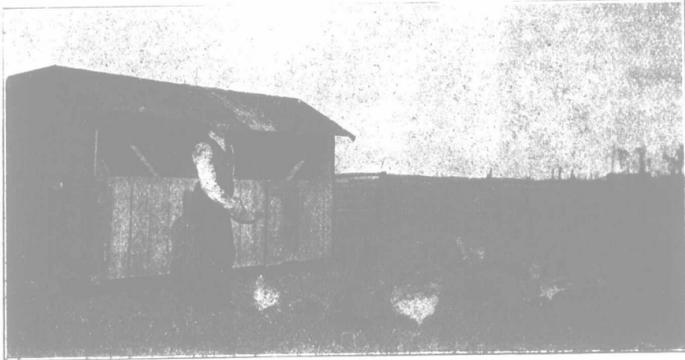
Fourteen Inches of Apples.

Wealthy, he says, does well in the neighborhood of Gravenhurst, which is 45 degrees north, as do also many other varieties of good appearance, flavor and keeping qualities.

POULTRY.

A Successful Colony House.

If modern poultry experience especially emphasizes any one thing, it is the advantage of a system of chicken-rearing that will provide fresh ground for the birds to range over. The accompanying illustration shows the colony house (used also in winter) belonging to one of our enthusiastic young poultry-readers, A. A. Dixon, of Middlesex Co., Ont., who became interested in the chick-



Portable Colony House.

en business through reading the correspondence contributed by J. R. Henry, since deceased, we are sorry to relate. After following these articles for a couple of years, putting into practice the methods of care and feeding advocated, Mr. Dixon ventured to invest in one or two settings of eggs offered by Mr. Henry in the advertising columns. Results proved extremely satisfactory; so much so that Mr. Dixon tells us he would have been money ahead if he had bought all his eggs at \$1.50 per setting, providing they turned out as well as those he did get

To return to the subject of housing, Mr. Dixon has been experimenting with the open-front colony house, size 7 1/2 x 10 feet, constructed out of packing cases, and roofed with a prepared felt. The window in the roof has proven successful, giving sunlight all day, no glass having yet been broken. The open front is protected by poultry netting, with ordinary flour sacking, that may be let down when desired. Up till the end of November, when interviewed, the owner said he had not used the sacking yet this season. He believes in the fresh-air method, and gets eggs, too. Last winter, chickens housed here averaged 113 eggs in six months. The house is closed at night to keep out prowlers. Many people fear hawks, but Mr. Dixon says that, although the house has been within 20 rods from the bush, there have been only two losses from hawks in two years.

A Daily Egg Record.

Bookkeeping and daily records are an important factor contributing to success in any branch of business. In farming, it is not always easy to keep strict accounts, but the dairyman and the poultrykeeper can do it, with comparative ease. Especially with poultry it is easy to keep such accounts, because of the definiteness of the daily yield, and its readily computed cash value. There are, of course, many unprofitable flocks of poultry, because the conditions that make for profit are not observed. On the other hand, it is a safe guess that many a farmer would be astonished if he knew exactly how much his chickens cost to feed, how much worth of eggs he sold and used, and how much of a balance really remained to the credit of the flock. We commend account-keeping as a means of doing justice to the hen, and as a means of stimulating interest and improvement.

While the keeping of a capital and a cash account will show whether Biddy is paying her way or not, we strongly advise going further, and keeping a daily egg record. It may be done with scarcely any trouble, by tacking or hanging up in the kitchen a piece of cardboard, ruled out as indicated by the enclosed diagram, with a column of blank blocks for each day of the seven, and then setting down each evening the number of eggs gathered that day. On a wide margin to the right room is provided for recording the disposal of eggs from time to time, whether sales or home consumption. At the end of the year this card contains a great deal of data interesting for reference, such as the date when the hens commenced laying, total per month, prices realized, number of dozen used at home, etc. It is also very stimulating to glance over the record from day

to day, observing how the production is keeping up or increasing, responding to this or that new feed or favorable condition provided. There is nothing more conducive to the intelligent and watchful care of any class of stock than these daily barometers such as egg-records and individual milk records afford. We are not talking now of trap-nesting, which is perhaps hardly advisable for the average farmer, in view of the trouble it entails; but, on the strength of our own experience, we strongly advise the use of such egg-record cards as illustrated herewith. Start on New Year's Day.

Egg Account.

January							Amount Sold
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	
			1	4	1	4	Jan 10 Rare Mrs. X. 4
							" 11 1/2 Dozen 15
4	3	3	4	3	6	4	" 13 Sold 1/2 doz. 60
3	4	5	5	4	6	4	" 20 " 1 " 30
3	4	5	5	6	4	7	
4						106	
February							
	7	6	6	5	5	6	
6	8	9	3	5	9	8	

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THE FARM BULLETIN.

The Hired Man.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There are cases where the farmer and his hired man don't get along well together. What is the cause of this? If the farmer is doing his part of the contract faithfully—and there are not many farmers that do not—I don't see much reason for the man to complain. In some cases he says his employer is very close, and will not let him have any privileges. Now, I consider that when the man does his best to look after his employer's interest, and tries to help things along, the farmer will not fail to notice this. He will do more for the man who tries his best. The man who is close himself is very apt to find the farmer close, also. If the employee is stingy with his work—I mean, if he is continually looking at his watch, and wondering whether it is six o'clock yet—the farmer will take care that he gets his money's worth out of the man before six o'clock. I don't blame the farmer for this; he has a right to good honest work from the man when he pays for it. Now, if the man had taken pains to lift as much as he could from the farmer's load, so to speak, he would have very little cause to speak about the latter being close. This may not be true in every case, as once in a while we come across a farmer who is a perfect slave-driver, who is so selfish that he is not satisfied with anything that his help does. But hired men usually find out these, and will not engage with them for any definite length of time. My opinion is that when a good, serviceable man finds the practical, progressive farmer, the best thing he can do is to stay right with him. The old saying, "A rolling stone gathers no moss," is emphatically true with the hired man. If he, without any apparent reason, leaves the farmer just because his time is up, he is making a foolish mistake. I know several good decent fellows who have left their employers and hired with others, just for a change, to gather experience, as they call it. They do gather experience of a certain kind, but such experience is often dearly earned. The progressive farmer always has his eyes open for what other men are doing; he knows that his farm is paying him well; he knows everything connected with his theories; and he also knows the worth of his worker. The man with a little common sense will see this, and will help the farmer in his ideas. He will not stand looking on, as if he were a cedar post, but will fathom the farmer's meaning, without waiting to be told. A man that can understand the drift of his employer's wishes, and acts accordingly, is the one the farmer is looking for. I have found the best way to get along is to do the square thing, minding my own business, and showing a willingness to help around the house occasionally. I don't think it ever hurts a fellow to be a little obliging about the house once in a while; it usually cements a friendship between himself and the womenfolk.

Another thing, suppose the man is opposite to the farmer in politics. I consider it the farmer's duty to let his man vote as he chooses, even though he is liable to "kill" his vote; but, at the same time, should it be likely that his doing so would cause unpleasantness between them, I think it is the man's duty to stay at home, rather than cause hard feelings between himself and the family whom he must live with till the end of his term. If, on the other hand, they are of the joking kind, and more amused than angry at their man's opinions, he should vote as his conscience tells him. A hired man (or any other) that can be won over or talked into voting as his employer votes, is not a manly man; neither is the employer who would apply the screws.

Middlesex Co., Ont. CHAS. T. FINTER.

Guernsey Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The fifth annual meeting of the Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association was held at Amherst, N. S., on December 8th. President D. G. McKay in the chair. Secretary H. W. Corning not being present (on account of a broken leg), Wm. McColl was appointed secretary, pro tem.

The minutes of last annual meeting were read and adopted. The reports of officers were called for, and responded to by President MacKay, and Vice-President E. J. Johnson.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read, and by motion adopted. The Treasurer's financial statement showed a balance of hand of \$91.66. The Secretary's report stated that the membership has nearly doubled in 1909, and Guernseys are rapidly growing in popularity.

Several new herds of pure-bred Guernseys have been started, and agricultural societies, as well as private individuals, are seeking after Guernsey bulls for grading up herds of profitable dairy cows.

There are now 233 Guernseys recorded at Ottawa, and, while this is a small number compared with the thirty-nine thousand registered in the American Guernsey Cattle Club records, yet, when

we remember that we have only been recording cattle for about four years, and that a large percentage of the cattle are just entering their days of usefulness, it can readily be seen that the growth of the Association and increase of the breed is a certainty.

The motto of Guernsey breeders is economical production of milk, cream and butter. That a decided advance has been made in this direction is shown by the fact that cows from several herds are now being tested in the Record of Performance. The Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has entered three cows, and in a letter of recent date Prof. Grisdale stated that he would forward two or three more entries in a short time. The Secretary has entered four, and intends to enter others of his herd as soon as they freshen.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, D. G. MacKay, Heathbell, N. S.; Vice-President, E. J. Johnson, George's River, C. B.; Secretary-Treasurer, H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, N. S. Directors—John McDonald, Shubenacadie, N. S.; Wm. R. McCreedy, Jacksonville, N. B.; T. D. Blakie, Great Village, N. S.; Thos. A. Peters, Fredericton, N. B.; J. J. Gareau, St. Rock l'Achigan, Que. Auditor, R. Robertson, Nappan, N. S.

P. E. Island Horticultural Notes.

The annual meeting of our Fruit-growers' Association happened in an exceedingly stormy time, with almost impassable roads, and the result was a very small attendance, and also a small show of apples, but the samples shown were excellent. Some co-operative shipments have been made from here to Newfoundland, which I believe were fairly successful. In this connection, I might mention the death of our pioneer commercial orchardist, John Robertson, of Inkerman Farm, King's Co. Mr. Robertson was an enthusiastic Horticulturist, and during the last thirty-five years had made a success in growing apples, as well as small fruits, and had also established a nursery, from which he supplied many of our orchardists with stock for planting. He was by far our largest apple-grower, and his success induced many farmers to plant out orchards. He was always a leading member of the Fruit-growers' Association, and the largest exhibitor of fruit at our exhibitions. He was a genial good fellow, who was always ready to help a beginner with good horticultural advice from his own extensive experience. The writer of these notes as well as hundreds of other farmers look back with pleasure to the hearty welcome given them during their visits to Inkerman Farm.

W. SIMPSON.

Returns of Government inspections for the first three months or thirteen weeks of the present year indicate that 57,980 cars of wheat, oats and barley have passed through Winnipeg, Man., on their way to the markets of the world. For the same period last year, the total was 48,426 cars. This increase is despite a tendency recently manifested by Western farmers to hold back their grain.

A beet-sugar factory is to be started in Lincolnshire, England. A company has been formed, with a capital of \$650,000, for that purpose. The difficulty of getting a sufficient number of farmers to grow beets has at last been overcome. Arrangements have been made with 250 farmers to grow about 2,000 acres of beets for five years. The factory will have a capacity of 500 tons per day, or 50,000 tons in the season. It is expected to be in operation in October, 1910.

Chatty Letter from New Brunswick

Perhaps a few notes from this locality would be of some interest to your readers. This is the inland part of Albert County, Parish of Elgin, for we are not subdivided, as in Ontario, into townships and concessions, but into parishes and school districts. Quite different methods of agriculture are practiced here from those that obtain in the lower parts of the county, in the Parishes of Coverdale, Hillsboro' and Hopewell. There the dyked marshes give abundance of hay, and the farmers run to beef; here, we could not depend on beef and live. Our surplus products are mostly butter, pork, eggs and poultry, with an occasional load of potatoes, bundle of wool, or bunch of lambs. A few dairy steers are raised, and, being fed on straw in the winter, and running on the commons in the summer, the raisers consider them clear gain.

Any that are making progress at all are doing so through the cows, though this branch is by no means worked up to its capacity. Breeding is practiced in a most haphazard manner. You may see an occasional pure-bred bull, but he is most apt to be followed by a grade or scrub, or perhaps a pure-bred of some different breed. In times past the agricultural society has imported some fine bulls. We have had in this way, Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, Jerseys and Holsteins, but these have been crossed, mixed and mingled, until I am positive that, either from a dairyman's or butcher's standpoint, the cattle of the parish are inferior to what they were thirty years ago, and those we have are not fed to do what they might. Our own last year's average of 344 pounds per cow is looked upon as marvellous by those who believe it at all.

In crops, as much hay as possible is the first aim; then oats enough for the horses. Potatoes have been the chief hoed crop, but the more progressive are substituting turnips, reducing the potato field to family needs. An occasional corner of peas and oats, corn, etc., may be seen, but not nearly as much as should be.

The past season will be classed as only a fairly favorable one from a Maritime farmer's viewpoint. A very backward spring was followed by a very dry June, and the prospect until the 28th of that month was very gloomy indeed; but from that date till July 20th we had ideal growing weather, and even the hay materially improved. The latter part of July and nearly half of August were hot and dry, giving opportunity to harvest the hay in excellent condition, albeit in some cases rather overripe. From that up to the present there was abundance of rain, at times rather more than was welcome, interfering seriously with the gathering of the late harvest. Hay was under an average crop, but a good percentage of last year's crop is still in the barns, so no pinch will be felt on hay account in this locality. Oats suffered somewhat from red-leaf. Are you acquainted with this disease in Ontario? Has its life-history been worked out? Is there any remedy? Buckwheat, one of our staple grains, was about average. Potatoes were a heavy crop, but rotted badly; turnips fair, suffering toward the last of the season from too much rain. Pastures kept pretty good, but not like the season of 1908, which was ideal from the dairyman's standpoint.

Your request for a discussion on the taxation question was not apparently very heartily responded to. Evidently, the farmers do not consider it a live question. I could find nothing in Mr. Good's series of articles that inclined me the slightest to his views. The man who gets ahead, whether he be farmer or otherwise, does so as



Six-year-old Karl Johnston, Big Lake, Manitoulin Island, Fighting the Gobbler.

often as not—not so much as the result of his own industry, as his ability to use the industry of others. As the Hon. John Dryden once said of himself, they "earn their bread by the sweat of the hired man's brow." Who has not seen instances like this? Two young farmers settle on adjoining farms, prospects apparently equal, yet little by little one forges ahead, extends his operations, needs help, gets it from his neighbor, until at middle-age their relations have become almost constantly that of employer and employee, their properties a perfect example of the two individuals you specified at the opening of the question, the labor of both going to build up the property of the one. Yet, the Editor and Mr. Good would, in the name of justice, ask that they be taxed equally!

All those qualities, or attributes—industry, intelligence, enterprise, sagacity, etc., even the immunity from "hookworm,"—that co-operate in the interests of the successful man, are just so many God-given assets, the very best that a man can be possessed of. Why should he not be assessed on the full fruits of them, in the interest of the public utilities that from these very qualities are more to him than to the man not so endowed?

The free trade vs. protection question occasionally hobs up in your columns. The Editor is apparently a free-trader, and perhaps he is right; yet, twenty years ago, in the palmy Conservative days, I was an ardent protectionist; and there seemed to be some reason. I have seen the price of a mowing machine drop from \$80 to \$50, a rake from \$32 to \$18, and other farm machinery and implements, from a threshing machine to a pitchfork, much in the same ratio. At the same time, I have seen the price of farm products advance from 20 to 50 per cent. So I have some reason not to take serious stock in the old wail of the combines crushing the life out of the farmer. Yet, with the more judicial view of middle-age, I can see that those things are under influences largely outside of tariffs or legislation. One objection to protection that I have never seen mentioned by any of your correspondents is that it certainly makes for the using up of the natural resources of a country. Witness the U. S. As for protection for farm products, I want none of it. Naturally, I like to see farm products a good price, yet I do not want to see the price of a poor man's dinner artificially enhanced in my interest. I was fully in accord with Sir Wilfred, when, to the woollen manufacturers, he refused to enhance the cost of the poor man's clothing; and have fully agreed with "The Farmer's Advocate" this fall in its opposition to an increased duty on pork. I believe the time has come when the trend should be towards lower tariffs, and that the Canadian farmer is overwhelmingly of the same opinion. Is there no way we can make that opinion felt. I fear my communications grow too lengthy. I must write oftener. J. H. COLPITTS.

Albert Co., N. B.

[Note.—We are assured that the red-leaf spoken of is the same as the oat blight which caused such extensive injury in Ontario, in 1907, and proved very puzzling to our biologists. It is not yet known, so far as we are aware, whether it is due to a destructive bacterium such as that causing pear blight, or whether it is caused by a certain fungus identified on the leaves, or whether this fungus is merely a concomitant of a condition induced primarily by some adverse climatic cause. Mr. Colpitts is hardly warranted in drawing the inference that the Editor of "The Farmer's Advocate" is a free-trader. We should, of course, very much like to see world-wide free trade, but, under present conditions, a moderate tariff is probably in Canada's best interest. We believe, however, that it should be progressively reduced. Mr. Colpitts is quite right, however, in his view that there are other influences besides tariffs which affect a country's commercial and industrial developments. As to land taxation, here again we have not been quite truly represented. Undoubtedly, there is much force in what Mr. Colpitts urges about difference in natural capabilities and in relative ability to pay taxes. On the other hand, there is much force in the single taxer's argument as to the effect of taxation of improvements in discouraging enterprise and encouraging wasteful land speculation. The force of this argument is perhaps most apparent in new districts and in cities. The general question of land taxation is a big one, and, like most questions, has two sides. Our only motive was to point two or three valid arguments touched upon by Mr. Good.

More Prosecutions of Apple Packers.

The following persons have been convicted for illegal marking and packing of apples, as a result of prosecutions by the Dominion Fruit Inspectors, since the first of December: J. H. Fleming, Kincardine, Ont. (second offence), fine \$25; Stewart Bros., Kincardine, Ont. (second offence), \$25; G. A. Morris, Gore Bay, Ont., \$10; Prentice & Sproule, Collingwood, Ont., \$10; T. E. Cain, Lucknow, Ont., \$10; John Joynt, Lucknow, Ont.

(second offence), \$25; Wm. Stanley, Holmesville, Ont., \$10; H. Williams, Clinton, Ont., \$10; John McGuire, Porter's Hill, Ont., \$10.

P. E. I. Notes.

At present writing, Dec. 21st, it looks as though winter has come to stay. It is quite unusual for a foot of snow to fall with the wind from the north-west; this should make excellent sleighing for the holiday season.

Trade of all kinds is brisk, and prices good for the products of the farm. Truly, the farmers of this Province have had a prosperous year. The crops were good all round. Wheat fited pretty well. The jointworm, which was quite troublesome in some sections in former years, has almost entirely disappeared this year, probably due to later sowing. Oats, although a good crop of straw, are not quite as well filled as in the previous year. Potatoes were a good crop, but dry-rot is taking some lots almost entirely, while many others are remarkably free from disease. We consider the early planting much more liable to disease than the late. The first week in June is perhaps the best time to plant potatoes on our dry island soil.

No less than 150 P. E. I. young men applied for scholarships to attend the short course at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College this winter, and as the Provincial Government is granting only 70, a lot of our boys are going to be disappointed, or go at their own expense. It is encouraging to see so many of our young farmers taking an interest in this course. It is proof that our boys, instead of deserting us, are taking a great interest in farming, and intend to stick to it, and, in order to compete with other men, they feel the need of education along the line of their profession. What we need on the farm is brains, brainy men, men educated along their own line, and until we have such, farming will not be carried on in a business way, as are the other occupations. And a few weeks spent at Truro College with Prof. Cumming and his assistants is sure to imbue us with love for the farm. The man who puts as much energy, life and brains into his work as Prof. Cumming is sure to make a success; and I speak from experience that there is something good in store for those who attend the short course this winter.

The very high price of eggs and poultry the past season have induced many to go into the business on a large scale, and this very profitable branch of the farm will in the future add much to the revenue of the same. Already, many farms are turning in from two to three hundred dollars annually from this source alone.

The Co-operative Fruit Co., organized in Charlottetown this summer, have packed and shipped considerable fruit, but cannot say at present how profitable the venture has been. The same company are going to pack and ship to England in March all the Ben Davis apples they can get. This business is just in its infancy here in Prince Edward Island, but we hope and expect, in a few years' time, to look upon this as one of the principal sources of revenue to our Province. We have a suitable soil and climate, and we can, without doubt, produce the fruit, but education along this line is needed.

Pork has passed the ten-cent mark, the highest ever known on this Island, and yet the quantity is decreasing.

The mild, open fall has enabled farmers to get all the plowing done and everything in good shape for winter, and we are now busy getting out the year's supply of fuel. COLIN C. CRAIG.
East Prince, P. E. I.

Another Great Winter Show to be Held at Ottawa.

Prospects are very bright for a magnificent exhibition of live stock and poultry in connection with the Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, which will be held in Ottawa on January 17th to 21st, 1910. Although several thousand copies of the prize-list were distributed in September, nearly every mail since has brought a number of applications for lists. The recipients of these lists will find, in the large prizes offered, a strong inducement to prepare and make exhibits.

A total of \$8,000 is offered in cash prizes for horses, dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, swine, seeds and poultry. The classification provides for animals of all the principal breeds and the different ages. Breeders who have stock that they could show should make arrangements at an early date, as entries for poultry close January 3rd, and live-stock entries close January 8th. Prize lists may be secured on application to D. T. Elderkin, Secretary, 21 Sparks St., Ottawa.

Renew promptly. The easiest time to pay a bill is when it falls due. And it is the most satisfactory for everyone concerned.

A Few Bouquets.

One of the most successful newspaper enterprises in Canada is that of "The Farmer's Advocate," of London. Half a century ago, the late William Weld launched his diminutive agricultural paper on the farming community of this district. For many years, keeping the breath of life in it was a heroic struggle. The farmers were, as a rule, men who had to husband every dollar that they might build for the future of their families, but as time went on fortune began to smile upon Wm. Weld, and now the paper he has given his children ranks with the very best on the continent of America. We are led to these reflections because of the magnificent Christmas Number which is this year presented to its readers. Our best wishes go out to our contemporary. Industry, frugality, integrity and enterprise were the cornerstones of its foundation, and the superstructure presents, in consequence, a mass of literature which to the farmer will prove to be a liberal education in that handicraft of his which stands above and beyond all others as a factor in the progress of our country.—[Catholic Record.

Your premium set of dishes arrived safe and sound, and I must say that we are well pleased with them. I have taken your paper a good many years, and still find it as interesting and instructive as ever, and its arrival is looked forward to every week by the whole family. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success, and all the staff the compliments of the season. Stanstead Co., Que. WM. PARTINGTON.

You will find enclosed \$2.50, for which you will please continue sending your splendid agricultural journal, and a copy to Geo. Sutherland, who has been working for me during the past two years, and now intends renting a farm near here, and making a start for himself. I feel that the fulfilment of my best wishes for his success has begun when he is becoming an "Advocate" subscriber. The Christmas number is being closely read at our house this week, and is certainly a highly creditable production. D. PATTON.
Brant Co., Ont.

It is a pleasure for me to renew my subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," as I know I am getting good value for the money. JOHN C. CHISHOLM.

Antigonish Co., N. S.

It seems to me that every succeeding year the Christmas Number is better than the last. Certainly, this number is one that you may well be proud of. JNO. G. ORMSBY.
Toronto.

In renewing my subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," and also my cousin's, of England, I may say he thinks it a very good paper, and, as for myself, I think it excellent. It should be a weekly visitor to every farm home in Canada, and any person having friends living in the British Isles could not do better than send "The Farmer's Advocate" to them as a present. I am sure they would appreciate it. JOHN T. MUXLOW.
Lambton Co., Ont.

We wish to congratulate you on the fine appearance and composition of the Christmas Number. I can assure you that this edition will commend itself to your readers, and also will be a valuable number for your advertisers. HENRY POCKOCK.
London, Ont.

Writes a Middlesex Co. postmaster: "The editorials are clear and to the point; the practical experience of farmers is invaluable, and the Quiet Hour and Ingle Nook chats just what the busy farmer and his family need. The questions and answers are often helpful to many others besides those asking help; in fact, we read it all, and feel we could not farm without it."

The Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate" is certainly a very great credit to the publishers of this leading farm weekly. Both in the matter contained, and in the extra fine presswork, the issue shows the greatest thought and care lavished on it by its originators. . . . The special feature which will attract most attention in Prince Edward County is the article on James R. Anderson and his magnificent farm at Mountain View. This article has two fine illustrations, one of the farmhouse and outbuildings, and the other of Mr. Anderson's improved milk-stand. It is no exaggeration to say that this issue is the best yet, and for many farmers it will take the place of the older Christmas annuals.—[Picton Times.

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Regular Savings Count Up

when deposited in the Traders Bank.

Regular deposits of One, Two or Three Dollars grow into tens and hundreds, more quickly than larger ones made only occasionally.

It is a mistake to wait as some do, till they have accumulated a good-sized amount. Get the habit of depositing something, even if only a dollar, every week or every fortnight.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Over 100 Branches in Canada

MARKETS.

Toronto.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.
Receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were not large on account of the nearness of the Christmas holidays.

The quality of fat cattle generally was medium, although a few of Christmas quality were on sale. Trade was good, with all receipts in all classes readily taken, at fully as strong quotations as last reported, when quality is considered.

Exporters.—There were few on sale. Steers of finished quality would be worth about \$5.75 to \$6 per cwt.; bulls, \$4 to \$5 per cwt.

Butchers.—Prime butchers' cattle sold at \$5.75 to \$6; good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5 to \$5.40; common, \$4 to \$4.75; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Leaders and Stockers.—Receipts light; prices firm, and unchanged from our last quotations. Steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., \$4 to \$4.60; steers, 800 to 900, \$3.75 to \$4.15; stockers, \$3 to \$3.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Calves were small in comparison with those of a week ago. Prices about steady, at \$35 to \$70 each.

Veal Calves.—The run of veal calves was small. Prices firm, at \$4 to \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Moderate receipts sold at firmer quotations. Ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.75; culls and rams, \$4 to \$3.50. Lambs, \$6 to \$7 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts moderate, with prices firm, at \$8 per cwt. for select, fed and watered at the market, and \$7.75 f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade at all the sale stables was reported to be slow, on account of the holiday season. Manager Smith, of the Union Horse Exchange, reports prices steady, at our last week's quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.
Wheat.—No. 2 white, \$1.05 to \$1.06, outside; No. 2 mixed, \$1.05 to \$1.06, track, Toronto; Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.09; No. 2 northern, \$1.07; track, lake ports. Rye—70c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 86c., outside points. Corn—Kiln-dried, 70c.; new No. 3 yellow, 68c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 51c. to 52c. Oats—No. 2, 36c. to 36c., at points of shipment. Barley—No. 2, 60c.; No. 3X, 57c. to 58c.; No. 3, 50c. to 51c., outside. Flour—Ninety per cent. Ontario patents, \$4.15 to \$4.20; Manitoba first patents, \$5.60; second patents, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.90.

HAY AND MILLFEED.
Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$13 to \$14 for No. 1, and \$12 to \$13 for No. 2.
Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$7.50 to \$8.
Bran.—Car lots, on track, Toronto, in bags, \$22.
Shorts.—Car lots, in bags, on track, Toronto, \$24.

SEED MARKET.
The seed market is unchanged, with very little business being transacted. Alsike, No. 1, per bushel, \$6 to \$6.25; alsike, No. 2, per bushel, \$5.25 to \$5.75; red clover, No. 1, bushel, \$7.50 to \$8.25; red clover (containing buckhorn), bushel, \$5.50 to \$6; timothy, per bushel, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Butter.—Market unchanged. Creamery pound rolls, 27c. to 29c.; creamery solids, 26c.; separator dairy, 25c. to 26c.; store lots, 22c. to 24c.
Cheese.—Market steady. Large, 13c.; twins, 13c.
Honey.—Market unchanged. Extracted, 10c. to 10c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.25 to \$3.
Eggs.—Market easier, but prices unchanged; that is, wholesale lots. Cold storage, in case lots, 29c.; fresh-gathered, in case lots, 35c. On the farmers' market, 45c. to 50c. for strictly new-laid.
Beans.—Primes, \$1.75 to \$1.80; hand-picked, \$1.90 to \$2.
Potatoes.—Market easy. Car lots, on track, Toronto, 50c. per bag.
Poultry.—Market closed easier, although at the beginning of the week prices were very high. Turkeys, 20c. to 22c.; geese, 14c. to 15c.; ducks, 12c. to 15c.; chickens, 14c. to 16c.; fowl, 10c. to 12c. These prices are for dressed poultry.

HIDES AND WOOL.
E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; country hides, cured, 12c.; country hides, green, 12c.; calf skins, 14c. to 16c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5c. to 6c.; sheep skins, 90c. to \$1; wool, and raw furs, prices on request.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Steers, \$7 to \$9; cows, \$3.50 to \$5; heifers, \$3.40 to \$6; bulls, \$3.40 to \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$5.50.
Hogs.—Choice heavy, \$8.40 to \$8.50; butchers', \$8.35 to \$8.45; light mixed, \$8 to \$8.15; choice light, \$7.80 to \$8; packing, \$8.20 to \$8.35; pigs, \$7.25 to \$7.90; bulk of sales, \$8.10 to \$8.35.
Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4 to \$5.75; lambs, \$6 to \$8.10; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$7.50.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.75 to \$7.
Veals.—\$6 to \$11.25, a few at \$12.
Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$8.55 to \$8.60; Yorkers, \$8.45 to \$8.55; pigs, \$5 to \$8.50; roughs, \$7.75 to \$8; stags, \$6.70 to \$7.25; dairies, \$8.40 to \$8.65.
Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.25 to \$8.65; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7.50; wethers, \$5.75 to \$6; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$5.50; Canada lambs, \$8 to \$8.25.

British Cattle Markets.

London cables Canadian cattle 11c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef is 9c. to 9c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—There was little, if any, advance in prices for Christmas beef on the local market last week. The offerings were large and the quality good. Quite a few outside buyers were present, and Quebec took a considerable quantity. Extra-choice Christmas steers sold at 6c. per lb., while the choice stock sold at 5c. to 5c. per lb.; fine at 5c.; good at 4c. to 5c.; medium at 3c. or 3c. to 4c.; common 3c. to 3c., and canners as low as 1c. per lb., the lowest figure being for cows. The supply of lambs was light, and demand good, the consequence being that prices were firmer than ever, sales being made at 6c. to 7c. per lb. Sheep were plentiful, and prices on the easy side, being 4c. to 4c. per lb. Calves were in good demand, although poor ones were not wanted. Choice sold at about 6c. per lb., the range being down to around 4c. Hogs were probably in better demand that the week before, and prices were a fraction firmer, being about 8c. for supplies from west of Toronto, and fractionally less from east of that point.

Horses.—A rather active trade sprang up towards the end of the week before last, and flowed over into last week, the occasion being, apparently, a great activity in lumbering operations all over the country. Dealers were, consequently, rather cheerful, as they looked for dullness until after holiday season, at least. Prices held as follows: Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500, \$180 to \$240 each; small animals, \$100 to \$150; old, broken-down animals, \$75 to \$100 each, and fine saddle or carriage horses, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Market continued firm, in sympathy with that for live. Prices ranged from 11c. to 12c. per lb., for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed, and from 11c. to 11c. per lb. for country dressed. Lard, 11c. to 12c. per lb. for compound, and 16c. to 17c. per lb. for pure.

Potatoes.—Fair demand, but no particular activity. Prices held about steady. Receipts are showing a little improvement, there being fewer really poor potatoes in the market. Prices, 50c. to 55c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, for good quality, 57c. being demanded for choice.

Poultry.—Attention of the whole market attracted to the unusually high prices being demanded and obtained this season. Choicest turkeys, fresh-killed, could not possibly be obtained here last week at less than 22c. per lb., and some were even asking more, while fine stock could not be had under 21c. Inferior turkeys brought several cents less, the quality of the offerings being, however, generally fair. Chickens advanced to 18c. for fancy stock; fine 16c. to 17c.; fair stock being 15c. Fine geese were up to 15c., others being about 13c., and fowl ranged from 12c. to 13c., and ducks from 16c. to 17c.

Eggs.—Demand fair, but prices held about steady, being 26c. for No. 1 candled; 29c. for select, and 40c., or any price, according to quality, for new-laid.
Apples.—Dealers have been trying to get rid of part of their holdings at as good a figure as possible. The auction price still held around \$2 and \$2.25 for No. 2 stock, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for No. 1; Baldwins and Greenings are scarce. No. 3 Baldwins, about \$1.50 to \$1.75, and No. 1 perhaps \$3, or even more, when badly wanted and scarce.

Butter.—Market dull and uninteresting. Prices: 25c. to 26c. per lb. to grocers, for choicest creamery, dairies being 21c. to 23c., and dairy rolls 23c.

Cheese.—Market dull, and likely to be so for a few weeks to come. Prices generally 11c. to 11c. per lb., to cover Quebecs and Townships, and 11c. for Ontarios.

Grain.—Oats in fair demand, at 42c. to 42c. per lb. for No. 2 Canadian Western, and 41c. to 41c. for No. 3, while No. 2 barley is 66c. to 67c., and Manitoba feed barley, 52c. to 53c., carloads, in store.

Flour.—Market steady, at \$5.70 per barrel, for Manitoba first patents; \$5.20 for seconds, and \$5 for strong bakers'. Ontario winter wheat patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60, and straight rollers, \$5.10 to \$5.25.

Millfeed.—Prices firm; Ontario bran, \$21.50 to \$22 per ton, in bags; middlings, \$23 to \$23.50; pure grain meal, \$32 to \$33, and mixed meal, \$25 to \$27.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
CHARTERED 1875

Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000.00
Capital Paid Up, 5,000,000.00
Reserve, 5,000,000.00

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

\$1.00 opens an account. Interest paid at highest current rate from date of deposit.

Farmers' sale notes discounted.
Branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

\$32 to \$33, and mixed meal, \$25 to \$27. Manitoba bran, \$21, and shorts, \$23. Gluten meal, still quoted at \$31 to \$32, and oil cake at \$35.50 to \$36.
Hay.—Market for baled hay is steady and firm, at \$18 to \$18.50 per ton for No. 1 hay; \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 2 extra; \$11 to \$11.50 for No. 2, and \$10 to \$10.50 for clover mixed, and \$9 to \$10 for clover.
Hides.—As predicted, prices were lower. Hides, 12c., 13c. and 14c. per lb.; call skins, 13c. to 15c.; sheep skins, 90c. to \$1 each; horse hides, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Poultry to the Front.

Poultry-raising is one of the most profitable branches of farming in Canada at the present time. There is an almost unlimited market for eggs and dressed poultry of the right quality when placed on the market in the proper condition. At the Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show in Ottawa, on January 17th to 21st, 1910, there will be a large number of exhibits of dressed poultry and eggs to compete for \$150.00 offered in prize money. In addition to the display of dressed poultry of the principal varieties of fowls, there will be special exhibits showing how birds should be fitted, dressed and packed to meet the requirements of our best markets and command the highest prices.

In the live-poultry section of the show the classification provides for 140 varieties of fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and pet steers. The cash prizes for poultry amount to \$2,500.00, besides which there is a large list of special prizes, including silver cups, medals, goods and cash to a value of nearly one thousand dollars.

Entries must be sent to D. T. Elderkin, Secretary, 21 Sparks St., Ottawa, not later than Monday, January 3rd.

GOSSIP.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.
Dec. 30th.—J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.; Holsteins.
Dec. 31st.—R. B. Martin, Elmira, Ont.; Holsteins.
Feb. 2nd and 3rd, 1910.—Combination Short-horn Sale, Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, Ont.
March 3rd, 1910.—Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; Short-horns; dispersion sale.
March 22nd, 1910.—Seaham Harbour Co., Seaham Harbour, England; Clydesdales, Hackneys and Ponies; dispersion.

HE EXPLAINED.

At a school one day a teacher, having asked most of his pupils the difference between an island and a peninsula without receiving a satisfactory answer, came to the last boy.
"I can explain it, sir," said the bright youth. "First get two glasses. Fill one with water and the other with milk. Then catch a fly and place it in the glass of water. That fly is an island, because he is entirely surrounded by water. But now place the fly in the glass of milk, and it will be a peninsula, because it is nearly surrounded by water."
The boy went to the top of the class.

GENEROUS.

"She's awfully generous."
"What does she give away?"
"All the secrets she knows."—Cleveland Leader.



The Pre-Raphaelites.

By Alice Blythe Tucker Wilcox.

Five years ago, while studying in Oxford University, I saw in Keble College a picture about which I then knew nothing, but before which I stood a long time in deep admiration and sincere interest. The impression it made on me was such that the next day, and for many days following, I spent time studying it, always finding in it some new beauty. This picture was Wm. Holman Hunt's "The Light of the World."

As one looks at the canvas, one's first thought is likely to be of the unusual character of Christ's face. Painters who have endeavored to depict the sorrow of Christ as He thinks of the sin of the world, have usually given the expression of grief only to the eyes, while the brow and cheeks remain fair and smooth. Hunt is truer in his conception. The face is lined and seamed with grief, while a deep compassion makes beautiful the eyes. It is a face of peculiar and impressive unselfishness and yearning, and as such it makes a strong appeal to the beholder. The door before which Christ stands, anxiously knocking, is overgrown with ivy and fennel, the nails and bolts are rusted, the sill is choked with weeds—all emblematic of the world's forgetfulness of the things of the spirit. Everything in the picture is symbolical, and yet there is no detail that does not seem perfectly natural. Instead of the conventional halo, the full moon shines behind Christ's head, and its rays, coming through the low boughs of an orchard, whose apples, emblems of the fall, strew the foreground, blend with the light from the lantern with strange and beautiful effect. Christ's seamless white robe typifies the united church of His followers; the jewelled clasps of the mantle, one square and one round, the old and new Testaments. The golden crown of our Lord is entwined with the thorns of the crucified Saviour, and it is significant of the continued sin of the world that from the latter new leaves are sprouting.

The painter's methods were most painstaking and unusual. To get the light of the background as he wished it to be, Hunt painted out of doors in an orchard every moonlight night for three months, from nine o'clock till five. While working in his studio, he darkened one end of the room, put a lantern in the hand of his lay-figure, and painted this interior through a hole in the curtain. Again, to get the exact effect of the moonlight and lantern-light combined, as it appears in the foreground of the picture, he let the moon's rays stream into the room to mix with those from the lantern. For three long years the artist labored at this picture, and when it was finished, Ruskin pronounced it to be "The most perfect instance of expressional purpose, with technical power, which the world has yet produced."

Hunt was one of a small group of young artists who were determined to free English painting from many of the conventionalities which prevented artists from painting what they saw, and from giving free rein to the beauty of imagination. It had become an accepted belief that only by constant copying of Raphael and his great contemporaries could a painter develop his powers. One evening, at the home of John Everett Millais, Hunt and his friend Dante Gabriel



The Light of the World.

From a painting by Holman Hunt, 1827—.

Rossetti saw a book of engravings from frescoes in the Campo Santa, at Pisa, done by artists prior to the time of Raphael. The simple devotional spirit and the realism of design and execution impressed most strongly the three artists, and they then and there banded themselves into what they called the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. Their aim was to be true to nature as they saw it, and to the promptings of their own imagination, without relying on the guidance of any school, but turning for inspiration to the childlike unconventionality of the early Italian painters. Ruskin was their strong ally. Although their work met at first with the severest possible criticism, it gradually, through its truth and beauty, won its way to favor. Hunt, Millais and Rossetti differed widely in the subjects they chose, and in the manner of execution, but the pictures of all three are peculiarly satisfying.

I have already mentioned the strength and beauty of conception, and the care in detail which characterize the paintings of Hunt. A simplicity that in reality is the outcome of the highest technical ability to express his subject, is the chief characteristic of Millais' work. "Everybody loves Millais," said Ruskin, referring to his pictures, and in truth they make somewhat the same appeal to both the skilled and

unskilled in art and its interpretation as does Longfellow's poetry in the realm of literature.

Rossetti's pictures, while exquisite in form and coloring, and very beautiful in themselves, were usually painted to illustrate one of his poems, which should be read to understand fully the subject.

While the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood soon disbanded, the effect of its ideals still lives. Not only through it has English painting gained in simplicity and freedom, but all other arts have felt the salutary influence of these three brave spirits, Hunt, Millais, and Rossetti, who determined that they would not be bound by meaningless tradition.

The Women's Institute Convention at Guelph.

The keynote of President Creelman's welcoming address to the Women's Institute at the Guelph Convention (Dec. 8th), was "Do things." He considered that the W. I. is accomplishing much, but reminded his hearers that there is a great field before them. "In this country we are just on the edge of things," he said. Our aim should be to raise the standard along all lines of farm production, and the women can help to bring this about, if they will. The Macdonald Institute is flourishing be-

cause the idea has gone abroad that the women of the country should be trained for their work. The authorities at Guelph want the farm girls in the Institute. They do not want them to be crowded out by town and city girls, but, in order that they shall not be, it is necessary that application be made early, even months ahead.

Mrs. Talcott, of Bloomfield, replied happily to the address of welcome. Service, she considered the greatest work of all. "What can you do with your gifts and accomplishments?" is the grand question. Things have not been accomplished by the dreamers. The W. I. has talked much about housing, feeding, and the comfort of people. There are deeper questions, not of material prosperity, but of efficiency. The trouble with us all is the lack of a high conceit. If each felt that he or she could make a bit of the world more sweet; if each should say, "The world has need of me or I would not be," what might not be accomplished?

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

There was a renewed note of confidence this year in the customary address of the Superintendent, Mr. Putnam, on "The Year's Work." The W. I., he said, has done enough to disprove some of the statements made by the fearful who have been watching—enough to demonstrate that, as an institution, it "means something." Educators and legislators have not realized the necessity of taking especial information to the homes for the education of the homemaker. It is little wonder, then, that women have taken advantage of the privileges afforded by the W. I., and the influence may be seen to-day, even in the remotest districts, in improved homes and greater hope for the future. With less manual labor and a little more thought, the family is accomplishing more; with better prepared food, the family is better nourished; and, with better management, more time is left for reading and recreation. Subjects for conversation have been extended by the topics afforded by the W. I.; the mother gains a renewed interest in home duties, and is enabled to give greater attention to some of those things that make for greater interest and happiness. Above all, a spirit of inquiry is being developed.

Mr. Putnam then gave a list of statistics pertaining to Institute work. Last year, he said, there was a membership of 13,841, with an attendance of 286,000. He did not see any reason why the local societies should not have an especial room of their own in each district, in which Institute literature and other helpful literature might be kept. Such a room might be used not only for meetings, but for social evenings, beside.

The W. I. has done considerable work in visiting schools and making suggestions to the trustees regarding the sanitary conditions and the beautifying of buildings and grounds. This is a work which might be indefinitely extended. A great field is also afforded by consideration of home sanitation, pure water supply, personal hygiene, architecture, and the tasteful furnishing of the home, as well as the great duties, the training of children and apportionment of the rights and responsibilities of the different members of the home. During the past decade, over 1,000,000 immigrants have come to this coun-

try. It is the duty of Canadians to see that these people become loyal and intelligent citizens. The W. I. can do much to this end, if they will.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Following Mr. Putnam's address, came a most interesting discussion on County Conventions, in which Miss Knowles, of Hespeler; Mrs. Thurston, of Flesherton; Dr. Backus, of East Elgin; Mrs. Junior, from far-away Algoma, and others, took part. Among the points brought out in regard to the holding of a successful convention, were: (1) The necessity of a very efficient secretary; (2) the serving of light but attractive luncheons; (3) the advisability of forming committees, and then leaving their work entirely to them. When you give people work to do, let them do it," said Dr. Backus, emphatically. "The more responsibility you throw upon people, the better they will work. Pick out the capable people for the committees." In Algoma it had been found helpful to exchange meetings for local work, the visiting party bringing the programme.

"ENVIRONMENT."

In the afternoon session, at which Mrs. MacTavish, Port Elgin, presided admirably, Dr. Backus gave one of her invariably helpful, common-sense talks, her subject being "Environment." She combated Thomas Jefferson's assertion that all people are born free and equal. We are born shackled and unequal, she said; shackled by heredity and environment. Upon environment to a great extent depends whether we are sour grapes or thorns; the human race is just as sensitive to environment as plants, particularly the boys and girls.

Dividing her talk, Dr. Backus proceeded to treat of her subject under three heads: physical, mental and moral environment.

Physical Environment.—Spencer, in his Data of Ethics, has pointed out that environment influences conduct. There are certain geographical conditions that influence. We hear of the hardy Norsemen, the brave mountaineers, the poetical Italians, and the merry arisies. Where is the best place to be born? . . . In Canada we have the hardihood of the North, the courage induced by the mountains, the romance that comes of lake and river districts. "Our summers are too short for the hook-worm," she remarked, humorously; "laziness should be almost unknown among us."

The environment of the first twelve years of a child's life, the impressionistic age, is the controlling influence of its destiny. Also on that time depends its health. The child should be a good young animal. There should be no thought of sex at this time. Little boys and little girls should be given the same environment. We have retarded girls by making a difference; the result has too often been disease and unhappiness. The environment of the home makes us leave it either diseased animals or healthy ones. We have been very anxious about the development of our cattle. Our calves for the first two years must be steadily developed. We don't pay half the attention to our children. If we were preparing them for a stock market, we would give them things we do not, and take away from them things we give them. There is no reason why girls should be physically weak. We should give them a chance to be strong.

Mental Environment.—This decides what the men and women who go from home will think. If the thought is high, these men and women will be good and noble and true. Perfect physical and perfect mental environment would produce such a race as has never been known. From low ambitions, gossip, low ideals, nothing great can come. We will never build up a good race until we have an equal moral standard for boys and girls. If the talk to the girls is all of rats in their hair and feathers on their hats, and the boys hear boasts

of how that old horse was worked off in a horse-trade, we cannot expect them to grow into fine men and women. Even cleverness does not count for much—only whether one is good and true.

There are two things that generally rub a man on the nose: first, financial things; secondly, political. There should be both a financial and a political environment for women. The speaker had heard Mrs. Snowdon recently in Toronto, and had been proud that she was a woman. We, as women, have lived hundreds of years in an environment very disadvantageous to us, but things are changing. A writer in Saturday night had written that the men of this country could not bear to see women wading through political slums; that they would prefer to put women on pedestals. Who wants to sit on a pedestal?—only getting off on washing day, and to get the meals and to get the children ready for

undertaken the building of a hospital). (4) Have special public speakers; e. g., a dentist, a banker, to give information re banking, etc. (5) Think out schemes to interest the women: in one district a bread contest, in another an egg contest, and in yet another a tomato contest, had been found interesting. (6) Have committees, and leave them to themselves to do their work. (7) Give teas occasionally, and let the girls do all the work, thus gaining their interest in the Institute. (8) Above all things, try to make the work continually educative. (To be continued.)

[I regret very much that circumstances over which I had absolutely no control prevented me from getting the report ready for last week's issue. I trust you will pardon.—D. D.]

At the Crossroads, 1909-1910.

With our feet upon the very threshold of the New Year, we find ourselves wondering what new surprises it may have in store for us; what new developments await us; what renewed blessings will be showered upon us; but surely, if before we take one single step onwards, we feel compelled to bow our heads in heartfelt gratitude to the Giver of all for what He has done for us in the past, as certainly should we implore His gracious guidance in the year which lies before us. In realizing our many mistakes and shortcomings, we ask for pardon for the past, let us also ask for grace for days to come, with the fullest assurance that our prayers for both will be granted.

To brood over last year's mistakes is mere folly, a great waste of mental and spiritual strength. Never let us count "the irrevocable past as wholly wasted, wholly vain, if rising on its wrecks at last to something higher we attain." There is no need to worry over self-made misfortunes. The sooner they fade from our memories, the better. "The time and thought used in gazing backwards at the disabled and shipwrecked things are but wasted material, which might



The Lost Piece of Money.

From a painting by Millais, 1829-1896.

school—yes, and to pay the taxes. Women have not much time left to sit on pedestals, and the Almighty did not make them for that. Let us not get crazy ideas that men love us so much that they will give us all our rights. As an instance, look at the subject of incomes—married men earning \$1,200 per year, and unmarried men earning \$900, are exempt; women with \$400, and widows with \$200 a year, are exempt from taxation. This is how they love us. In India, they used to burn the widows; here, they are going to starve us to death. (Laughter.)

There should be the same wages for women as for men for equal work. Very, very many women are helping to support people at home. Sisters are helping to educate the boys, and the first thing the boys do, often, is to marry, and forget.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in the giving of reports from various districts, Miss Emerson, of Burlington; Miss Rawlings, of Forest; Miss Thompson, of Thorndale; Mrs. Wilson, of Parkhill; Mrs. Mitchell, of Whitby; Mrs. Bacon, of Orillia; Miss Nigh, of Fenelon Falls, and others, taking part. Among many hints that might be helpful to other societies, the following were noted: (1) Above all, be friendly; (2) try a membership contest to draw in new members; (3) take up something definite, such as, "How can we make the country more beautiful?"; forming a library to be placed in the schoolhouse or elsewhere; establishing a rest-room, etc. (Peel Co. has



The Blessed Damsel.

From a painting by Rossetti.

be doing good work for us ahead." There may be rough roads over which we must travel in the coming year, but if so, we may be sure that smoother ones, under brighter skies, would not have been so good for us, for some cannot bear the sunshine of prosperity; their soul's health demands a more bracing atmosphere, and when by God's grace they reach the "Other Side," they will count amongst His best gifts the sustaining power which led them safely over thorny paths and by devious ways.

The past has not been without its lessons to any of us, and the future may be permitted to shape itself in large measure through the impress they have left upon us. Let our resolve, then, be, by God's enabling grace, to walk uprightly among men, looking with upturned faces towards the radiant glory which is the Light

of His Countenance. As it is only moment by moment, hour by hour, day by day, that our time grows into weeks, months and years, it is surely the part of wisdom not to take too wide an outlook into the future, or to be fogged our vision by too persistent a gaze backward into the past.

"Many a questioning, many a fear,
Many a doubt hath its quieting here;
Moment by moment, let down from heaven,
Time, opportunity, guidance are given.
Fear not to-morrows, Child of the King,
Trust them to Jesus, 'Doe the nexte thyng.'
Stayed on omnipotence, safe 'neath His wing,
Leave all resultings, 'Doe the nexte thyng.'"

In the diary of "A Business Man" is recorded what he called his "Endeavor during the coming year." The entry reads thus:

"To be joyous in my work, moderate in my pleasures, chary in my confidences, faithful in my friendships; to be energetic, but not excitable; enthusiastic, but not fanatical; loyal to the truth as I see it, but ever open-minded to the newer light; to abhor gush as I would profanity, and hate cant as I would a lie; to be careful in my promises, punctual in my engagements, candid with myself and frank with others; to discourage shams, and rejoice in all that is beautiful and true; to do my work and live my life so that neither shall require defence or apology; to honor no one simply because rich or famous, and despise no one because humble or poor; to be gentle and considerate toward the weak; respectful, yet self-respecting toward the great; courteous to all; obsequious to none; to seek wisdom from great books and inspiration from good men; to invigorate my mind with noble thoughts as I do my body with sunshine and fresh air; to prize all sweet human friendships, and seek to make at least one home happy; to have charity for the erring, sympathy for the sorrowing, cheer for the despondent; to leave the world a little better off because of me; and to leave it, when I must, bravely and cheerfully, with faith in God and goodwill to all my fellow men—this shall be my endeavor during the coming year."

To which noble resolution I would not venture to add any words of my own, except to offer my good-wishes to the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," a very happy, a very prosperous and a very blessed New Year.
H. A. B.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Break Up Your Fallow Ground.

Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; break up your fallow ground: for it is time to seek the LORD, till He come and reign righteousness upon you.—Hosea x: 12.

The chapter from which this text is taken begins with the dreary declaration: "Israel is an empty vine, he bringeth forth fruit unto himself: according to the multitude of his fruit he hath increased the altars; according to the goodness of his land they have made goodly images."

As we begin a new year of hope and enthusiasm, let us look to ourselves that those stern words of the prophet do not fit our case. We have increased the altars, according to the goodness of the land. Everywhere in this fruitful Canada of ours the opportunities and privileges, which are natural results of a sane Christianity, are crowding in. The altars have increased so much that familiarity, in some instances, seems to breed contempt. Perhaps that is why the cry has been raised that the children of men who willingly drove thirty miles to church

hardly seem to care about the opportunity that is right at their doors. When the missionaries in the desolate north push their way fearlessly over ice and snow for hundreds of miles, in order to hold a service once or twice a year, they do not complain: "Why don't the men come to church?" Every man within reach will probably come—even with the mercury fifty or sixty below zero—though they may not have cared for the many opportunities offered in the comfortable past.

I don't know much about farming. I played at it a little last spring, and discovered that even turnips seem to know when an untrained worker is trying to encourage them to put forth their best efforts. But I feel sure that a wise farmer, with a big farm—full of opportunities—on his hands, will not put all his seed into a little corner garden and leave rich fields of virgin prairie lying fallow. If he should act in such a fashion he need not complain because the harvest is small and poor. This is an age of missionary enthusiasm, and we are waking up to the remembrance that our Master has commanded His disciples to gather in "all" the nations. Perhaps the demand is calling out the supply, for "the nations" are reaching out eager arms and crying to Christendom, "Come over and help us!" Fifty years ago Japan was closed and barred against the Church of Christ. Even twenty-five years ago, it was difficult and dangerous to make converts. Now all that is a thing of the past. A day or two ago, I heard the statement made that Japan was as much a Christian country as the Empire in the days of the Christian Emperor, Constantine. China—said to contain half the heathen population of the world, and one-quarter of the world's total population—is alive to the value of the Christian religion. In some districts, from 300 to 400 natives are baptized each year. In one place, Bishop White—the new missionary bishop Canada is giving to China—was invited by the best heathen men to cure more than 80 victims of the opium habit. Everything he needed was placed at his disposal. The poor opium-smokers were confined in a building, which was guarded day and night, and were carefully treated with tonics until they could endure the misery of life without opium. The people crowded in thousands to see the bonfires made of opium pipes. The nation, inspired by Christian example, is making a splendid effort to rid itself of this curse.

Then there are the poor Chinese lepers, crowded together in their squalid settlements. One of these—a poor fellow whose fingers and toes had fallen away, and who was blind and terribly deformed by the ravages of this loathsome disease—was in such a sad plight that even the other lepers shrank away from him, and he could not be baptized in the leper church, so was admitted to the Christian Church in the open air. Without money, or friends to care for him, dying by inches—and looking like a corpse already—he yet was so full of joy that the name chosen by the other lepers as a suitable one to be given to him at his baptism, signified "Knocked up against happiness."

What else but the Gospel of Christ could make these poor deformed beggars, creeping about in a state of living decay, not only brave and cheerful, but full of joy and hope? Some of them have their coffins and graves close beside them for years, and look hopefully forward to the time when their poor crippled bodies shall be taken off, like a worn-out garment, and their strong, beautiful spirits (which have triumphed over misery as splendid conquerors) shall step over the threshold from the death in which they now suffer, to life with the Master they love and worship.

Bishop White says that one dollar a month will keep these poor sufferers from the necessity of begging. Their own families cast them off, and consider them dead. Repulsive as they look, they are dear to Christ. Shall we, who call Him Master and Lord, say—as many do when they are given the opportunity and privilege of helping forward the cause of foreign missions—"Oh, I don't believe in sending missionaries to the heathen!" If we are His brethren, surely they also are His brothers and ours. If we are doing absolutely nothing to break up the fallow ground in heathen countries, then we shall surely one day have to face the

accusation: "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to ME."

No, I am not asking for a contribution to the cause of foreign missions. I am only asking you to wake up to its claims, as brought before you from time to time in your own district, and by your own minister. Is there no fallow ground within reach? Money can reach a long way, and prayers can reach infinitely farther—life's chance is great.

But, if distant fields are calling for occupation, there are also fields lying fallow near home. God has given us the light of the knowledge of His love—are we pouring it out, as lamps on a lampstand, to brighten the lives of all within reach of our influence? Does friendship with Christ mean so much to us that we cannot help trying to bring others into the circle of fellowship? Are our hands so full of God's good gifts that we lose no opportunity of trying to pour His riches into the lives of our fellows?

Are we, like Israel in the time of the prophet Hosea, empty vines, bringing forth fruit unto ourselves? Let us look each one to his own life, and aim to make this year more fruitful than the last.

"God has crammed both thy palms with living seed;
Let not a miser's clutch keep both hands tight,
But scatter on the desert's barren need
That fragrant blossoms may reward
God's sight.

"God has dipped deep thy cup into His spring,
Which drippeth over, it is so well filled;
Lend it to some parched life, and let it bring
Laughter and song to voices drought
has stilled."

Our good friend, Mrs. Hayward, reminds us, in the inspiring lines given below, that the faults of last year are in God's hands, and that the coming year is also in God's safe keeping. That is splendidly true, and yet God leaves the harvest in your keeping to a very large extent. If you leave your farm fallow, God will not fill your barns or make up for your want of industry—though you certainly can get no harvest without His Almighty power to quicken the seed you sow.

We who trust, with the strong reasonableness of those who know that the only Living and True God is our Father, may well be roused to help those who are seeking in darkness for the Light of the world. When a man makes an idol to worship, knowing that it is only dead wood or metal, how pathetic it is to hear of his making a hole in it and putting inside a living insect—a spider or fly—hoping that the life of the insect will go into the idol and grow until the dead image becomes a living god. Think of the blankness of our lives, if we were suddenly reduced to lean on such pitiful weakness instead of on the strong arm and loving heart of our Brother, Who is "Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace."

Can we be mean enough and selfish enough to cultivate our own lives only, without trying to break up any fallow ground for our King?

"God gave to thee His only well-beloved Christ,
Whose steps have smoothed the road
that leads thee home;
Tell those whose road is rough, whose way is missed,
That he has called all weary men to come."

We know that the Church must be "Catholic," or universal in her ideas. All the world belongs to her Lord, and, when the enemy shall come in like a flood, she—by the power of the indwelling Spirit—shall lift up a standard against the foe, until the promise is fulfilled: "So shall they fear the Name of the LORD from the west, and His glory from the rising of the sun."—Isa. 59: 19. The victory is assured, for "He shall speak peace unto the heathen; and His dominion shall be from sea to sea, and from the river even to the ends of the earth."—Zech. 9: 10. Let us see to it that we

are not absent on the great occasion, when all our brethren shall be brought as "an offering unto the LORD out of all nations upon horses, and in chariots, and in litters, and upon mules, and upon swift beasts."—Isa. 66: 20. The greatest opportunity and privilege that can come to us in the New Year, is the privilege of joining in the glorious offering of time and money, of hearts and lives and prayers, which goes up to God from the rising of the sun, even unto the going down of the same. Like the Macedonian Church in St. Paul's time, many of the converts in heathen lands are giving themselves and all that they possess, "according to their power, yea, and beyond their power." How the everyday records of the missionaries, about the faith and joy and self-sacrifices of many native Christians, put our easy and comfortable "giving" to shame! Of these dark-faced, whole-hearted, white-souled brethren of Christ, the angels may be saying:

"So shall thy giving get for thee God's smile,
And thine own soul drink deep draughts of His love;
Earth's shadows shall grow bright as heaven, the while
A web of glory round thy life is wove."

Can they say it of us? Another year is offering its chance, let us make it far richer than 1909.

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Years With God.

Upon the threshold 'twixt the Old and New,
I pause one moment for a backward look;
And memory fain would linger here and there,
In sunny path, or dear love-shadowed nook.
But there are scenes along my backward way,
From which I turn with sigh of deep regret,
Because of faults portrayed, of failures seen,
Of sad mistakes that mar the whole,—
and yet
This precious thought, like sunset glow,
lights up the pathway trod,
Gilding alike scenes sad or glad, "The
old year is with God."

So from the Old I turn to greet the New;
What does it hold for me? I fain would ask.
Will each unfolding day reveal new joys?
Or hold in store some uncongenial task?
I cannot tell whether the year shall lead
Through flower-strewn paths, or dark and stormy ways;
But this I know, my Father's love rules all;
And as the morning sun sends herald rays
To light the waking world, ere he his daily path has trod;
So this thought lights my untried way,
"The New Year is with God."
M. CARRIE HAYWARD.
Corinth, Ont.

Little Kindnesses.

You gave on the way a pleasant smile
And thought no more about it;
It cheered a life that was sad the while
That might have been wrecked without it;
And so for the smile and its fruitage fair
You'll reap a crown some time—some-where.
You spoke one day a cheering word,
And passed to other duties;
It warmed a heart, new promise stirred,
And painted a life with beauties,
And so for the word and its silent prayer
You'll reap a palm some time—some-where.
You lent a hand to a fallen one,
A lift in kindness given;
It saved a soul when help was none,
And won a heart for heaven;
And so for the help you proffered there
You'll reap a joy some time—some-where.

—D. G. Bickers.

The Roundabout Club

An Ideal Rural Club.

In going over the papers on the above subject, there was but one regret, viz.: That we had not been able to publish the many suggestions earlier in the fall. However, as the various clubs and literary societies are yet but in their infancy for this season, it may not yet be too late. Without further delay, then, let us proceed to business.

The prizes this time have been awarded as follows: (1) G. H. S., Middlesex Co., Ont.; (2) Mr. W. Hargrave, Waterloo Co., Ont.; (3) M. E. C., Cumberland Co., N. S.

Following very closely came Mazzele, Starlight; M. E. G.; Honor Bright; J. L. I.; W. R. H.; Kate McDiarmid; and again, with honorable mention, also—John R. McDowell; C. H. R.; Scottie, Collegien; S. E. Oill; T. R. Skippon; Meta; Fritz; Beth; A. Gillespie, and "One of the Lucky Nine."

During the examination of the papers, several questions which, it appeared, should be considered in connection with this subject, were kept in mind. The answers, taken from the papers themselves, are given below:

(1) "Why is it advisable to have a rural club?" To this, "Honor Bright" gave a very good answer: "Let us for a moment consider what that so-called mother of invention—stern necessity—is, which suggests the idea of a club for country people. It is ambition's demand within ourselves for knowledge, culture, self-improvement, broader views of life and life's problems. . . . The aim of the ideal club is to exert an elevating influence in the community."

A secondary, yet very important reason, viz., the necessity for developing social life, was given by almost every writer. Certainly it is necessary to mingle with people if we would avoid being narrow, one-sided—in popular parlance, "cranks"; nevertheless, it is necessary to remember that the rural club should aim at having a distinctly uplifting influence. It should never degenerate into a mere excuse for amusement.

Lastly, the need of the rural club in training farmers to think and speak before an audience, was emphasized in the majority of the papers. Not until farmers have learned to express themselves confidently and forcefully in public, will they be enabled to take the place in Government and fight for their rights as they should.

(2) "What should be the subjects discussed at the rural club?" In answer to this, many valuable suggestions were given—also some that might be open to question. As might be expected, a broad range of subjects was permitted. Some would have a purely literary club, or a literary and art club, in connection with which the collecting of Perry pictures was favorably mentioned. Others would devote more attention to nature study, especially of those weeds and insects injurious to the farm—an excellent suggestion for a fair number of the meetings. One writer advised a physical-culture night occasionally—also a good suggestion, which, if put into practice, might develop straighter shoulders, a more graceful walk, better attention to details of ventilation, nutrition, bathing, etc., than might otherwise be the rule. . . . One member told of a club which is following out "The Farmer's Advocate's" suggestion re "A More Beautiful Canada," and is devoting time and energy to the study and work of beautifying the immediate district of which the club is a center.

We might go on indefinitely. Suffice it to say that, while a number of the members believed in following one line of study for the winter, others held that in a mixed community, the subjects should be varied. Perhaps this question would be best settled for each society by appealing to a popular vote. If a subject were found especially interesting one night, a vote might be taken as to whether it should be carried to the next meeting, etc. . . . Just a word of warning,—do not attempt too much. Better do a little and do it well, than roam all over creation at the risk of leaving only a few wildly-scattered impressions at the end of the season. We once knew a society that attempted to thresh out

anthropology of North America. Period at which it became a

We shall mending str several mem meeting be current even "We have f dor; we hav East river, pushed thro interest the era of gr should prov of every clu

Politics? nay, to the be introduce can be best we feel that devoted to do not say man will n how is he No man's s as it must without th at all in t

One or t the literary Canadian a interested literature. clude the w pronounced Shakespear Browning, Thackeray, Jane Aust Emerson, t ance, to t these, and

(3) "The Several wr bogganing, ing, etc., with the c light refres at every a especially r

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(5) "Fee fees; other from 25 ce proceeds penses, sta magazines, plained the have to pe of money mended. C Nine," tol composing the proce to the S other, Jok trial, as the accuse and officer open "pay ring and u Suffrage"

(6) "Re In the w helps to e giving us conversati and love tutes imp awakens literature, a new con ing."

Other re everyone's subject. (7) Incl small clas larger on ber of suc oral meet the winte mend itse districts. that had mer, the subjects b ing, improv ing, p Several in one which we Dum vivin us live) w

anthropology at one meeting, the geology of North America at another, the Tudor Period at another, and so on. Naturally, it became a "laughing stock."

We shall close this section by recommending strongly a suggestion given by several members, that a portion of each meeting be given over to a resume of current events. Mrs. A. Gillespie says: "We have followed Dr. Grenfell in Labrador; we have been in Labassa, under the East river, as the great steel tube was pushed through; and we are watching with interest the Panama." Surely, in this era of great events, this department should prove a most interesting feature of every club.

Politics? Some would say yea, others nay, to the suggestion that this subject be introduced. This is a question which can be best settled by vote. Personally, we feel that not half enough attention is devoted to questions of Government (we do not say of party—mark that). If a man will not think or talk of politics, how is he going to know how to vote? No man's vote should be a mere farce, as it must be, if cast merely for party, without the exercise of any intelligence at all in the matter.

One or two writers spoke of devoting the literary meetings to the study of Canadian authors. Of course, we are all interested in building up a Canadian literature. But it seems a pity to exclude the writers whose works have been pronounced classics for all this time. Shakespeare, Tennyson, Wordsworth, Browning, Milton, Goethe, Shelley, Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Charlotte Bronte, Jane Austen, George Eliot, Hawthorne, Emerson,—culture demands an acquaintance, to some extent, at least, with these, and such as these.

(3) "The Social Side of the Club." Several writers spoke of sleigh-rides, tobogganing, and snowshoe parties, skating, etc., carried through in connection with the club. Nearly all agreed that light refreshments should be served either at every meeting, or on the evenings especially set aside for social purposes.

(4) "Place of Meeting." At the homes, in the school-house, in a cottage rented especially for the purpose, and furnished for a regular club-house, with tables, books, magazines, and easy-chairs,—all of these were suggested.

(5) "Fees?" Some would have no fees; others recommended a fee varying from 25 cents up to \$1.50 per year, the proceeds to be devoted to paying expenses, starting a library, subscribing for magazines, etc. Fritz, and others, explained that people value more what they have to pay something for. The raising of money by concerts was also recommended. One member, "One of the Lucky Nine," told of a play which her club is composing, and will act in the spring. The proceeds of the entertainment to go to the Sick Children's Hospital. Another, John R. McDowell, told of a mock trial, as a feature,—dramatis personae, the accused, judge, attorneys, witnesses and officers. . . . Yet others would have open "pay meetings," at which such stirring and up-to-date subjects as "Woman's Suffrage" might be given.

(6) "Results of a successful club." In the words of "Honor Bright," "It helps to destroy gossip and slander, by giving us useful and popular subjects of conversation; it encourages studiousness and love of reading in the young; substitutes improving for frivolous pleasures, awakens an interest in sound, standard literature, a desire to improve time, and a new contempt for rapid or flashy reading."

Other results will suggest themselves to everyone who has devoted thought to the subject.

(7) Incidentals.—A few writers found small classes more interesting than the larger one, and suggested that a number of such classes might unite in a general meeting two or three times during the winter. This suggestion may recommend itself particularly in sparsely-settled districts. . . . A few also told of clubs that had continued throughout the summer, the preference being then given to subjects bearing on nature study, gardening, improvement of the district by cleaning up, planting trees, etc.

Several spoke of having class mottoes; in one instance, badges of red, upon which were traced in gold, the words, *Dum vivimus vivamus* (while we live, let us live) were supplied, to be worn during

all meetings of the club. . . . If we were asked to suggest a general motto (in addition to the local mottoes), to be held before all the clubs that may have originated with or are interested in this discussion in "The Farmer's Advocate," it would be the one quoted by yet another member—"A man's reach should exceed his grasp."—(Browning.)

In conclusion, may we quote from two of our members in regard to a few of the essentials for a successful rural club:

"Practically no formality existed, and everyone felt that it was as much his duty as that of the other fellow's to make the meeting a success. And so they were—a success in every sense of the term—because everyone helped. . . . Benefit comes from doing far more than from listening."—S. E. Oill.

"We must not forget that the one essential of our club is that it must border on the 'ideal.' How are we to make it perfect? By each doing his or her share in the best possible way, sparing no expense of time and labor. By being upright and frank with our fellow members. By bringing a little Christian light to bear on our club and its work. We must pick on higher subjects for our readings and debates, so that they will edify us and give us nobler ideas and higher aims. We must take the criticisms given in a kindly way, and profit by them. We must aim high, and allow nothing of the coarser nature to enter in."—W. R. T.

The prize essays, also one or two of the others, will appear next time, if possible.

Competition II.

Subject—"The Farmer as a Power in Government."—By this you will understand that you are required not only to describe the farmer's present standing as regards affairs of Government, but also to think out, (1) the power that he might be in Government if his powers were developed fully. (2) How he may best be developed to attain that power. Kindly send essays so that they may reach this office not later than two weeks after the date of this issue.

Misfit Christmas Gifts.

The day after Christmas, several of the Chicago stores were crowded with people who did not like their presents and wished to exchange them. They had been given slippers when they preferred gloves, or novels when they preferred Bibles. In some instances, two or more friends had been unlucky enough to think alike, and the recipient of their kindness had more articles of one kind than she needed, and was anxious to get rid of at least one of them.

All this would be avoided, and the agonies of Christmas shopping considerably abated, if some of those who wish to make presents would give money instead of guessing, often incorrectly, what their friends would like to have. This proposition may seem too commercial or mercenary. It would reduce gift-giving to an exchange of dollars. The young man who considers it proper to give a young woman some trumpery article costing \$2 that she probably does not want, would think it shocking to give her a \$2 bill with which she could buy something she did want. If it were not for the conventionalities, she would usually rather have the money than its equivalent in candy or cut flowers.

Persons who feel obliged to make many presents, torture their brains as to what they shall give. They ransack the stores in search of articles within their means which are likely to be acceptable. They are more or less ignorant of the needs or fancies of many of the persons whom they wish to please. It is only natural that they should make frequent mistakes, and that those who get the gifts should wonder at the poor judgment of the givers. If those to whom presents are sent could do the buying themselves, they would be much better suited.

There is room for reform in the matter of Christmas presents. There is a good deal of quasi compulsory giving which ought to be cut out. Much of the money put into gifts is wasted, because the receivers cannot be extremely grateful for articles that do not hit their tastes.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondents in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen-name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month, in this department, for answers to questions to appear.]

Some time ago I announced that a prize of \$5.00 would be given for the best essay received on the subject of women handling a farm, smaller prizes to be given for those judged next best. Among all the essays received, very few were definite enough; very few contained enough practical information to enable other women or girls, left with a farm on their hands to say, "This helps us. We can do this also." . . . Others, again, told of the father being taken, but a family of half-grown boys left to help with the work. These essays were not considered, as no woman left with a family of boys can consider herself in very bad case. Boys, even lads of ten to twelve, can do much to help about a farm.

Of the rest, those written by "Agricola Puella" and B. McDonald, were considered the most helpful, and these were, accordingly, awarded the prizes of \$5 and \$2, respectively. One or two others, which will appear later, were considered worthy of the books promised as lesser awards.

Women Farmers.

(Prize Essay.)

[The following was written by a woman farmer, who states in a private note—she will forgive me for mentioning this—that she is as "proud of plowing a straight furrow as of playing a sonata." This is surely the right spirit. If a girl has to make her living, and chooses to stay on the old homestead, which, conventions aside, she loves, why should she not plow or do anything else that requires to be done, and which she can do? She need be none the more "masculine" for so doing. The short skirt off and the womanish gown on, she can be and look as feminine as she pleases. . . . This writer also reveals that she enjoys her life when she says, also in the private note, "I am thankful you impress on your readers as much as possible the beauties and comforts of farm life, for there is none to compare with it."—D. D.]

Few people understand correctly the meaning of the term commonly used, "adverse circumstances," and those few are they who have had practical experience. When, about six years ago, it came to us in all its reality, it found us as ill prepared as most people. Accustomed to the comforts and abundance of a well-kept farm, and with less than the average amount of health and strength, it was a problem indeed to face, when the head of the home was taken.

Difficulties arose which made it imperative to choose between leaving the farm and seeking a livelihood in town or city, or beginning at the bottom of the ladder on the farm. After much deliberation the latter was chosen, but again, the experience of too many farmers' wives and daughters made more difficult an already serious situation. The farmer had managed the general business, the wife and daughters were satisfied, and, consequently, knew practically nothing of the relative values and proportions of articles in everyday use. Of course, they could get a meal, sew, or make as good butter as most women, but knew not how many bushels of grain was sown to the acre, nor how many pounds made a bushel of the several kinds of grain grown on the farm. They knew which cow used to give the most milk, but had no idea what that cow would weigh, or a reasonable price to ask for the heifer, neither could they estimate the value of the pig growing fatter every day. Yet these women were raised on a farm, and had seldom been elsewhere since they could remember.

They commenced operations without grain, machinery, a team, or hired help, having only one farrow cow, a two-year-old heifer, an old horse, a wee colt, two heifer calves, and two small pigs, besides

several hens. These they purchased with the pennies they had saved in better days, and hoped, as the summer was before them, to find some means for providing food for all. Some fields were given out on shares, but did not prove to yield very good crops; however, there was sufficient to winter the small stock.

Before the summer was half over, the mother's health failed completely, with the care and anxiety of the unequal struggle, the doctors ordered her to a Southern clime, and the daughters were left to do as best they could.

Fortunately, they had learned trades in the days gone by, as accomplishments which they never expected to use, which now helped to add a little to the common fund, supplying food, etc., for the younger children. All that year they lived on less than five dollars a month, and managed to save enough for the taxes and insurance. The habit of buying only good clothing and keeping a generous supply on hand, now helped very much, as there was enough for a year or two, by careful management; also in the larder was felt the wisdom of buying supplies in bulk.

But, as all things come to an end, so was the supply fast getting there, and how and where from was it going to be replenished?

Just then the few hens felt they had done their duty and were entitled to a rest, an idea that seemed to please the lone turkey, too. The garden persisted in growing weeds, and the hoe appeared such a small instrument to check their growth, to one accustomed to having the long rows cultivated.

Out of a pile of old iron an ancient cultivator was unearthed, and, after much patching, an excuse for harness was constructed.

It was then we discovered that troubles seldom come singly; the horse, though old, considered himself degraded in such common labor, and betrayed more race-track ability than was necessary, so, behold, one maid at its head, while the other attempted to steer the machine,—result: several plants buried, and others reversed.

Without further delay let me say that the corn, after being cut and ready to husk, was devoured by a neighbor's cows breaking into the field. The potatoes all turned green, as though sunburned, after being dug and placed on the barn floor, and the most of them spoiled; what remained were too bitter to use.

Just when the clouds seemed the darkest, a family of ten healthy porkers arrived and caused dismay, for where was their food coming from, after the first few weeks?

A neighbor offered to buy them for \$2 each when weaned. That gave us an idea: Why not raise more to sell when young, and save much work, as our strength was not to be depended on, and two cows, even if good grade Holsteins, could hardly be expected to keep a family and supply all the necessities too.

The following year saw renewed courage, and the ideas of the previous year improved on. Two sows were kept, and their families sold for three dollars each, instead of two. A neighbor woman donated a fine turkey hen and sold a male bird at reduced rate, and a nice flock of twenty-five or so was raised. An incubator was purchased on time, and the careful management resulted in an increased number of chickens to sell, the greatest difficulty being to supply grain enough to feed so many.

The continued sharing of crops resulted in diminished yield and an increase of weeds, so after many despairing attempts to overcome them, it was decided to hire some grain raised, and, little by little, to get an independent supply. The plan proved successful, and by degrees an outfit was purchased, and help occasionally engaged to work the farm, until it now seems probable the comforts of past years may once more be regained.

With continued outside labor, a larger share of good health has been regained than ever expected, a better knowledge of the necessities of life, and a practical experience gold cannot buy, together with the pleasure success gives in anything to those who earn it. And far above all is the eye opened to see the beauties in everything around us, and the thankfulness to the Giver of all good things, Who has promised that "As thy day so shall thy

strength be," for it has been tested and proved, and not found wanting.

AGRICOLA PUELLA.

Essay II.

We were to keep the farm. When this decision was finally reached, I felt a glow of thankfulness in my heart, for the old farm was very, very dear to mother and Marion and me. Marion was my little crippled sister, with the face of an angel, and fingers so busy and helpful that one forgot at times that she could not rise from her chair without assistance. Mother was strong and loving, but she was no manager, and since father's death I felt that the welfare of the family depended on me. Somehow or other, we must manage the farm work, and more important than that, make it pay.

The potato-digging season was at hand, and one ideal September morning, mother and I, with hoes in hand, began our farming. Busily the morning hours flew by, and the picking up time arrived. Here we were in a dilemma; father's method of putting the potatoes in bags and piling them on the wagon was beyond our strength, and for a time things looked very black indeed. Suddenly a bright thought struck me, and, without a word, I was off to the barn and back again, in a very short space of time, with old Dolly hitched to the dump-cart. I tied her to the fence and went back to my picking up with the triumphant sensation of having solved our first difficulty.

Mother slept better that night than she had done for years, and when the last cart-load of potatoes had been dumped through the cellar window and rolled merrily down into the bin below, a trace of the bloom of former years had stolen into her cheeks.

The cornfield did not look nearly so formidable now that the potato-patch, which lay to the east of it, had been conquered. With hopeful hearts we set to work, breaking off the ears, cutting down the stalks, and throwing the latter over the fence into the cow-pasture. Many an evening I looked ruefully at my hard, cracked hands, but Marion showed me a recipe she had cut from "The Farmer's Advocate," and after that I made my own cold cream, of mutton tallow and rose-water.

The dump-cart plan answered very well for the vegetables and apples, and when this part of our winter's provision was stored away, I felt a whole load of anxiety lifted from my shoulders.

We hired a man to do the autumn plowing, which was somewhat abruptly ended by a sudden cold wave, which brought the winter on apace.

The winter passed quietly away; the days filled up with work, and the long evenings with reading or music. I made a careful study of poultry-raising and gardening, for I was determined that this branch of my farming, at least, should be a success. "The Farmer's Advocate" proved a valuable friend, and a loved one, for it had been my father's favorite for many years.

Pleasant and profitable as the winter months had been, we felt no regret when the March sun began to melt the snow, and the meadow brooks struck up their spring-tide song. We knew full well that the coming season would be a busy one, for the wheat and oats, barley and corn, potatoes and vegetables, must all be planted, and who must bear the brunt of it but mother and I? With the assistance of a kindly neighbor, we succeeded in sowing most of the grain, but we were independent, and determined that no one but ourselves should be responsible for the corn and potatoes. In the evenings, we cut the potato seed and shelled the corn, Marion lending a helping hand. For several days we worked like beavers, getting in our potato-crop. The planting of the corn was a little more perplexing. We had to do our own furrowing, and, for a time, despite our efforts, the rows would persist in being crooked. Finally, mother conceived a plan by which I would lead and she drive old Dolly, each keeping a careful eye on the preceding furrow. After this, our rows were straight enough to drop the seed without any confusion, and the remainder of the corn-planting was comparatively easy.

Our crops grew and thrived almost as well as when father's careful eye was over all, and with the aid of the culti-

vator we managed to keep them free of weeds.

The haying season appeared with the coming of July, and we felt that the heaviest of our farm work was at hand. The mower, bought two years before by father, was in excellent condition, and I felt quite important when, perched upon the seat, with the reins in my fingers, I drove into our largest field of timothy hay. For a time it went excellently, but before I had worked half an hour the machine came to a dead stop. I oiled and tugged at it until I was ready to cry with vexation, when mother, seeing my plight, came to the rescue. By our united efforts, we discovered that some foreign substance had worked its way in and prevented the entrance of any oil to a certain part of the machine, which had become hot from constant friction. With the aid of a crooked wire we succeeded in dislodging the offender, and in a few moments the machine was on its way, and the stately timothy-heads were bowing before the ruthless mower-knife. The heaviest part of the haying was pitching it upon the wagon, and, young and strong though I was, I almost dreaded it. Father had bought a second-hand hay-loader from a neighbor, but discarded it, for some unknown reason, and went back to the old way. After rummaging for some time in the machine shed, I came across it, and after one trip to the machine-shop, it was ready for action. After that, mother and I made the loads, and the hay-loader did the rest.

The grain-fields were our next battlegrounds, and many a long hour's stooking we did after a hired binder. But, being in sheaves, it was much easier to convey to the barn than the hay.

Should any of the Ingle Nookers be left in a similar condition, I hope that they may find something in my experience that will help them out of some difficulty.

BERTHA McDONALD.

Camphor Ice.

After much rummaging, I have succeeded in finding a recipe for camphor ice, asked for by Agrícola Puella.

Spermaceti 1½ ozs.; gum camphor ½ oz.; oil sweet almonds 4 tablespoons. Set all on the stove in an earthen dish until dissolved. Heat just enough to dissolve. When warm, pour into small moulds, then roll in waxed paper and tin foil. Excellent for chapped hands or lips.

From a New Chatterer.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have often thought I would like to write to you, but after reading Lankshire Lass's letter and her thoughts in the verses below, I determined to write to her, through you. She is so cheerful. I would just love to know her; indeed, after reading the letter and verses she wrote, I felt as though I did know her. There are so few in this world so patient as she seems to be. It is very hard work trying to be patient when one is suffering. I have had experience, as I, too, am a shut-in, but am at home with kindness all around me. I'm afraid I would not be very cheerful if I were among strangers.

It is her great desire to be able to help someone. I am sure her verses will. I know they have helped me. I am 20 years of age, and I imagine she is young, too. I will not tell you anything about myself, but just wish to let you know how I have enjoyed the letters in the Ingle Nook; and the Quiet Hour, I think it is delightful. I enjoy it all the more, because I never get to church now, as I am unable to walk, so that I never like to miss reading the Quiet Hour whenever I get "The Farmer's Advocate." I read the paper printed on the 18th of November, and thought the Quiet Hour in it splendid. There always seems something so helpful in it.

I enjoyed your little lecture on Xmas gifts, too. It was something we needed, too. There is good, sound advice in it.

I liked "The Robin's" letter also, and I think the country is the very nicest place in which to live; far ahead of the smoky towns and cities. We can see so much of nature in the country, even from one window; and now, when the trees are bare, we have such a splendid view of the skies. And then there are number-

less other things we have in the country which you do not have in the city.

Does not Helponabit write a fine letter? She deserves her name; I mean it suits her.

Well, I think I must bid you and all the Chatterers adieu. I hope I have not stayed too long.

Wishing you success, and a bright and happy Christmas, as well as all the Ingle Nookers. A new friend.

PANSY NO. II.

Come again, "Pansy No. II."

Down Comforters.

I have made several down comforters, and find them very comfortable and satisfactory. I always use an interlining, as I found, I am sorry to say, from experience, the down worked through the covering, no matter how close it was. I use a thin interlining of five-cent print, or something light in weight, and I use art sateen for covering, but I am sure the down-proof silkine will be beautiful. I made mine various lengths, but once I took measurements of an siderdown. It was 2 yards long by 1½ yards wide. I made the outside and lining the same size, and sewed them all around like a pillow-cover, then turned it right side out and stitched it all around the edge again; excepting the one end, then stitched the full length in strips and stuffed the down in, basted across, and stitched with machine. We tried one to put the down in and sew in diamonds, but the down pushed before the pressure-foot of the machine, and we had to finish it by hand, and it was not nearly as nice as the others.

A VOICE FROM CARLETON.

Carleton Co., Ont.

Another.

Dear Dame Durden,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and enjoy reading it very much, and get many useful hints and recipes from the Nook. I have wanted to come into your charmed circle, but have been rather timid, always thinking someone else can fill the bill, or paper, better than I, but seeing a request re down comforters, I thought I could give my experience. I get the best quality and prettiest pattern I can find. The pattern can be different on either side if wished. I have one that has been in use for a number of years, and it looks as good as new, but I took the precaution to cover it with cheesecloth, with a fringe around it, tacked lightly, so it can be easily removed when wanted to launder. For the best bed, one could use muslin, trimmed with lace. They need to be protected, as they are an article one cannot cleanse very well. If this is of any use to anyone, I shall be pleased.

Durham Co., Ont.

Why is Autumn so Beautiful Compared with the Autumn of Our Lives?

[Paper read by Mrs. Benson Ward at the Coldstream Women's Institute.]

We have witnessed the passing of the summer with its wondrous beauty and elegance; but with the incoming of autumn, we have felt a thrill of exultation as we beheld on every hand the great abundance of all things.

In autumn, we receive the reward of spring and summer toil. Our hopes are realized in the plentiful harvest. The vineyards are laden with luscious fruit; the orchards clad in their crimson, golden and green, present a goodly sight; the harvested corn in the shock bespeaks a plenty for the day of need; and in the nearby fields is to be seen the fresh, beautiful green of the wheat fields, and also "fields of buckwheat full of bees."

In autumn, the woods take on their most glorious tints. They are, indeed, resplendent in their gorgeous mantles of crimson, russet and gold. The bright, rustling leaves, cover every pathway, teaching that our last days may be our brightest, for nature, even in decay, is kind. The frost-kissed nuts lie at our feet among the rustling leaves, and let me say that there is nothing which so takes us back to childhood days, as a ramble through the fallen leaves, with their peculiar, sweet odor. The evergreens have taken on their deepest green hues, and stand out in bold relief against

the variety of coloring which in autumn tints the maple, beech, oak and elm.

Great beves of blackbirds congregate upon the fences and trees near our homes and twitter and chatter their farewell, before migrating to the South. Only the most hardy of our feathered friends remain with us during the late autumn and winter.

Indian summer lends its charm to the last days of this season. A poet has said of those days, that the world is a shadowy pencilled dream of color and haze and light, when all the wealth of all the lands is compassed in her hands, like Ruth among her garnered sheaves, the lap of Nature is full of ripened grain.

We cannot pass on without mention of the glorious autumn sunset. The broad, peaceful meadows are bathed in glory, the sweet flowers, soon to be touched by the frost, receive the parting kiss from the sunbeams, and the clouds of wondrous tints linger round the sinking sun like faithful attendants round a dying king. As we behold scenes of such transcendent beauty, our souls are subdued, and our hearts lifted up in adoration, praise and thankfulness. We are reminded that the Book of Promise tells us that "A hoary head is a crown of glory if found in the way of righteousness." Another quotation which comes to our minds is, "If old age is the evening of life, then the second childhood must be the next morning." As we reflect on the possibilities of life and old age, a silent prayer ascends that around the autumn of our lives may be cast a halo as glorious as that which makes the autumn days of nature so resplendent.

Another Nature Lover.

Dear Dame Durden,—Having been a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I was a little girl, I have always read it with great pleasure and profit, for I think it is a model journal for the home.

I am greatly interested in the Ingle Nook chats, and particularly an article in the November 11th issue, in reply to Dame Durden's ideas of the country woman not taking time to enjoy the beauties of nature. I have lived in both town and country, and I think the country woman has more time, and thinks more about the beauties of nature, than our city sisters. As a busy housewife, with four of a family depending on me, I have never been too busy to watch the sun setting. I remember once in speaking of the beauties of nature that we see every day in this beautiful Canada of ours to a city friend, and in reply she said, "Oh, I never think of looking at the sun setting," and I think like M. A., if I have time to enjoy the beauties of nature, I know other country women can and do, also.

As I have one little boy going to school who has to take a cold lunch, I try to have something warm for supper. I often fix the potatoes left from dinner this way: Three cups of mashed potatoes seasoned with salt, pepper, and a dash of onion juice, one egg well beaten with half a cup of milk and a small piece of butter; bake half an hour in a hot oven.

I will close, thanking you for your kind words of help and encouragement we read from time to time in "The Farmer's Advocate."

BUSY HOUSEWIFE.

Bruce Co., Ont.

By the way, will not some of our readers tell us what they give the children for school luncheons, and how they "fix" them to make them look dainty and appetizing?

Competition.

The result of the competition on "How Some Women Managed a Farm" will appear next time.

Such Profanity.

"The engineers find Gatun Dam safe," read Mr. Jones from his newspaper headlines to grandma, knitting at the other side of the table.

"Well," she said, looking up over her glasses in pained surprise, "I don't know anything about the safety of Gatun, but I think a family newspaper oughtn't to use such language in print."—Emporia Gazette.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6524 Plain Wrapper or Bath Robe, 34 to 46 bust.

To be made of India silk, padded and quilted, or of flannel, cashmere, albatross, etc.



6510 Child's Coat, 2 to 8 years.



6494 Child's Coat, 4 to 8 years.

Above patterns will be sent on receipt of 10 cents per pattern. State bust measure for bath robe, age of child for numbers 6494 and 6510. Also state number of pattern. Address: Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

The Golden Dog

(Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

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CHAPTER XLV.

"I Will Feed Fat the Ancient Grudge I Bear Him."

The Treaty of Aix La Chapelle, so long tossed about on the waves of war, was finally signed in the beginning of October. A swift-sailing goelette of Dieppe brought the tidings to New France, and in the early nights of November, from Quebec to Montreal, bonfires on every headland blazed over the broad river; churches were decorated with evergreens, and Te Deums sung in gratitude for the return of peace and security to the Colony.

New France came out of the struggle seathed and scorched as by fire, but unshorn of territory or terri-

torial rights; and the glad colonists forgot and forgave the terrible sacrifices they had made, in the universal joy that their country, their religion, language and laws were still safe under the Crown of France, with the white banner still floating over the Castle of St. Louis.

On the day after the arrival of the Dieppe goelette bringing the news of peace, Bigot sat before his desk reading his despatches and letters from France, when the Chevalier De Pean entered the room with a bundle of papers in his hand, brought to the Palace by the chief clerk of the Bourgeois Philibert, for the Intendant's signature.

The Bourgeois, in the course of his great commercial dealings, got possession of innumerable orders upon the royal treasury, which in due course had to be presented to the Intendant for his official signature. The signing of these treasury orders in favor of the Bourgeois never failed to throw Bigot into a fit of ill-humor.

On the present occasion he sat down muttering ten thousand curses upon the Bourgeois, as he glanced over the papers with knitted eyebrows and teeth set hard together. He signed the mass of orders and drafts made payable to Nicholas Philibert, and when done, threw into the fire the pen which had performed so unwelcome an office. Bigot sent for the chief clerk who had brought the bills and orders, and who waited for them in the antechamber. "Tell your master, the Bourgeois," said he, "that for this time, and only to prevent loss to the foolish officers, the Intendant has signed these army bills; but that if he purchase more, in defiance of the sole right of the Grand Company, I shall not sign them. This shall be the last time, tell him!"

The chief clerk, a sturdy, gray-haired Malouin, was nothing daunted by the angry look of the Intendant. "I shall inform the Bourgeois of your Excellency's wishes," said he, "and

"Inform him of my commands!" exclaimed Bigot, sharply. "What! have you more to say? But you would not be the chief clerk of the Bourgeois without possessing a good stock of his insolence!"

"Pardon me, your Excellency!" replied the chief clerk, "I was only going to observe that His Excellency the Governor and the Commander of the Forces both have decided that the officers may transfer their warrants to whomsoever they will."

"You are a bold fellow, with your Breton speech; but by all the saints in Saintonge, I will see whether the Royal Intendant or the Bourgeois Philibert shall control this matter! And as for you—"

"Tut! cave canem! let this cur go back to his master," interrupted Cadet, amused at the coolness of the chief clerk. "Hark you, fellow!" said he, "present my compliments—the Sieur Cadet's compliments—to your master, and tell him I hope he will bring his next batch of army bills himself, and remind him that it is soft falling at low tide out of the windows of the Friponne."

"I shall certainly advise my master not to come himself, Sieur Cadet," replied the chief clerk; "and I am very certain of returning in three days with more army bills for the signature of his Excellency the Intendant."

"Get out, you fool!" shouted Cadet, laughing at what he regarded the insolence of the clerk. "You are worthy of your master!" And Cadet pushed him forcibly out of the door, and shut it after him with a bang that resounded through the Palace.

"Don't be angry at him, Bigot, he is not worth it," said Cadet. "Like master like man," as the proverb says. And, after all, I doubt whether the furred law-cats of the Parliament of Paris would not uphold the Bourgeois in an appeal to them from the Golden Dog."

Bigot was excessively irritated, for he was lawyer enough to know that Cadet's fear was well founded. He walked up and down his cabinet, venting curses upon the heads of the



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whole party of the Honnetes Gens, the Governor and Commander of the Forces included. The Marquise de Pompadour, too, came in for a full share of his maledictions, for Bigot knew that she had forced the signing of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle—influenced less by the exhaustion of France than by a feminine dislike to camp life, which she had shared with the King, and a resolution to withdraw him back to the gaieties of the capital, where he would be wholly under her own eye and influence.

"She prefers love to honor, as all women do!" remarked Bigot; "and likes money better than either." The Grand Company pays the fiddler for the royal fetes at Versailles, while the Bourgeois Philibert skims the

cream off the trade of the Colony. This peace will increase his power and make his influence double what it is already!"

"Egad, Bigot!" replied Cadet, who sat near him smoking a large pipe of tobacco, "you speak like a preacher in Lent. We have hitherto buttered our bread on both sides, but the Company will soon, I fear, have no bread to butter! I doubt we shall have to eat your decrees, which will be the only things left in the possession of the Friponne."

"My decrees have been hard to digest for some people, who think they will now eat us. Look at that pile of orders, Cadet, in favor of the Golden Dog!"

The Intendant had long regarded with indignation the ever-increasing

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CATALOGUE No. 113

trade and influence of the Bourgeois Philibert, who had become the great banker, as well as the great merchant, of the Colony, able to meet the Grand Company itself upon its own ground, and fairly divide with it the interior, as well as the exterior, commerce of the Colony.

"Where is this thing going to end?" exclaimed Bigot, sweeping from him the pile of bills of exchange that lay upon the table. "That Philibert is gaining ground upon us every day! He is now buying up army bills, and even the King's officers are flocking to him with their certificates of pay and drafts on France, which he cashes at half the discount charged by the Company.

"Give the cursed papers to the clerk and send him off, De Pean!" said Bigot.

De Pean obeyed with a grimace, and returned.

"This thing must be stopped, and shall!" continued the Intendant, savagely.

"That is true, your Excellency," said De Pean. "And we have tried vigorously to stop the evil, but so far in vain. The Governor and the Honnetes Gens, and too many of the officers themselves, countenance his opposition to the Company. The Bourgeois draws a good bill upon Paris and Bordeaux, and they are fast finding it out."

"The Golden Dog is drawing half the money of the Colony into his coffers, and he will blow up the credit of the Friponne some fine day when we least expect it, unless he be chained up," replied Bigot.

"A merchant chien court lion," says the proverb, and so say I," replied Cadet. "The Golden Dog has barked at us for a long time: par Dieu! he bites now!—ere long he will gnaw our bones in reality, as he does in effigy upon that cursed tablet in the Rue Ruade."

Every dog has his day, and the Golden Dog has nearly had his, Cadet. But what do you advise?" asked Bigot.

"Hang him up with a short rope and a shorter shrift, Bigot! You have warrant enough if your Court friends are worth half a handful of chaff."

"But they are not worth half a

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handful of chaff, Cadet. If I hung the Bourgeois, there would be such a cry raised among the Honnetes Gens in the Colony, and the whole tribe of Jansenists in France, that I doubt whether even the power of the Marquise could sustain me."

Cadet looked quietly truculent. He drew Bigot aside. "There are more ways than one to choke a dog, Bigot," said he. "You may put a tight collar outside his throat, or a sweetened roll inside of it. Some course must be found, and that promptly. We shall, before many days, have La Corne St. Luc and

young Philibert like a couple of stag-hound in full cry at our heels about that business at the Chateau. They must be thrown off that scent, come what will, Bigot!"

The pressure of time and circumstance was drawing a narrower circle around the Intendant. The advent of peace would, he believed, inaugurate a personal war against himself. The murder of Caroline was a hard blow, and the necessity of concealing it irritated him with a sense of fear foreign to his character.

His suspicion of Angelique tormented him day and night. He had

loved Angelique in a sensual, admiring way, without one grain of real respect. He worshipped her one moment as the Aphrodite of his fancy; he was ready to strip and scourge her the next as the possible murderess of Caroline. But Bigot had fettered himself with a lie, and had to hide his thoughts under degrading concealments. He knew the Marquise de Pompadour was jealously watching him from afar. The sharpest intellects and most untiring men in the Colony were commissioned to find out the truth regarding the fate of Caroline. Bigot was like a stag brought to bay. An ordinary man would have succumbed in despair, but the very desperation of his position stirred up the Intendant to a greater effort to free himself.

He walked gloomily up and down the room, absorbed in deep thought. Cadet, who guessed what was brooding in his mind, made a sign to De Pean to wait and see what would be the result of his cogitations.

Bigot, gesticulating with his right hand and his left, went on balancing, as in a pair of scales, the chances of success or failure in the blow he meditated against the Golden Dog. A blow which would scatter to the winds the inquisition set on foot to discover the hiding-place of Caroline.

He stopped suddenly in his walk, striking both hands together, as if in sign of some resolution arrived at in his thoughts.

"De Pean!" said he, "has Le Gardeur de Repentigny shown any desire yet to break out of the Palace?"

"None, your Excellency. He is fixed as a bridge to fortune. You can no more break him down than the Pont Neuf at Paris. He lost, last night, a thousand at cards and five hundred at dice; then drank himself dead-drunk until three o'clock this afternoon. He has just risen; his valet was washing his head and feet in brandy when I came here."

"You are a friend that sticks closer than a brother, De Pean. Le Gardeur believes in you as his guardian angel, does he not?" asked Bigot, with a sneer.

"When he is drunk he does," replied De Pean; "when he is sober I care not to approach him too nearly!"

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He is a wild colt that will kick his groom when rubbed the wrong way; and every way is wrong when the wine is out of him."

"Keep him full, then!" exclaimed Bigot; "you have groomed him well, De Pean! but he must now be saddled and ridden to hunt down the biggest stag in New France!"

De Pean looked hard at the Intendant, only half comprehending his allusion.

"You once tried your hand with Mademoiselle de Repentigny, did you not?" continued Bigot.

"I did, your Excellency; but that bunch of grapes was too high for me. They are very sour now."

"Sly fox that you were! Well, do not call them sour yet, De Pean. Another jump at the vine and you may reach that bunch of perfection!" said Bigot, looking hard at him.

"Your Excellency overrates my ability in that quarter, and if I were permitted to choose—"

"Another and a fairer maid would be your choice. I see, De Pean, you are a connoisseur in women. Be it as you wish! Manage this business of Philibert discreetly, and I will coin the Golden Dog into doubloons for a marriage portion for Angélique des Meloises. You understand me now?"

De Pean started. He hardly guessed yet what was required of him, but he cared not in the dazzling prospect of such a wife and fortune as were thus held out to him.

"Your Excellency will really support my suit with Angélique?" De Pean seemed to mistrust the possibility of such a piece of disinterestedness on the part of the Intendant.

"I will not only commend your suit, but I will give away the bride, and Madame de Pean shall not miss any favor from me which she has deserved as Angélique des Meloises," was Bigot's reply, without changing a muscle of his face.

"And your Excellency will give her to me?" De Pean could hardly believe his ears.

"Assuredly you shall have her, if you like," cried Bigot, "and with a dowry such as has not been seen in New France!"

"But who would like to have her at any price?" muttered Cadet to himself, with a quiet smile of contempt—Cadet thought De Pean a fool for jumping at a hook baited with a woman; but he knew what the Intendant was driving at, and admired the skill with which he angled for De Pean.

"But Angélique may not consent to this disposal of her hand," replied De Pean, with an uneasy look; "I should be afraid of your gift unless she believed that she took me, and not I her."

"Hark you, De Pean! you do not know what women like her are made of, or you would be at no loss how to bait your hook! You have made four millions, they say, out of this war, if not more."

"I never counted it, your Excellency; but, much or little, I owe it all to your friendship," replied De Pean, with a touch of mock humility.

"My friendship! Well, so be it. It is enough to make Angélique des Meloises Madame de Pean when she finds she cannot be Madame Intendant. Do you see your way now, De Pean?"

"Yes, your Excellency, and I cannot be sufficiently grateful for such a proof of your goodness."

Bigot laughed a dry, meaning laugh. "I truly hope you will always think so of my friendship, De Pean. If you do not, you are not the man I take you to be. Now for our scheme of deliverance!"

"Hearken, De Pean," continued the Intendant, fixing his dark, fiery eyes upon his secretary; "you have craft and cunning to work out this design and goodwill to hasten it on. Cadet and I, considering the necessities of the Grand Company, have resolved to put an end to the rivalry and arrogance of the Golden Dog. We will treat the Bourgeois," Bigot smiled meaningly, "not as a trader with a baton, but as a gentleman with a sword; for, although a merchant, the Bourgeois is noble, and wears a

sword, which under proper provocation he will draw, and remember he can use it, too! He can be tolerated no longer by the gentlemen of the Company. They have often pressed me in vain to take this step, but now I yield. Hark, De Pean! The Bourgeois must be insulted, challenged, and killed by some gentleman of the Company with courage and skill enough to champion its rights. But mind you! it must be done fairly, and in open day, and without my knowledge or approval! Do you understand?"

Bigot winked at De Pean and smiled furtively, as much as to say, "You know how to interpret my words."

"I understand, your Excellency, and it shall be no fault of mine if your wishes, which chime with my own, be not carried out before many days. A dozen partners of the Company will be proud to fight with the Bourgeois, if he will only fight with them."

"No fear of that, De Pean! give the devil his due! Insult the Bourgeois and he will fight with the seven champions of Christendom! so mind you get a man able for him, for I tell you, De Pean, I doubt if there be over three gentlemen in the Colony who could cross swords fairly and successfully with the Bourgeois."

"It will be easier to insult and kill him in a chance medley than to risk a duel!" interrupted Cadet, who listened with intense eagerness. "I tell you, Bigot, young Philibert will pink any man of our party. If there be a duel, he will insist on fighting it for his father. The old Bourgeois will not be caught, but we shall catch a Tartar, instead, in the young one."

"Well, duel or chance medley be it! I dare not have him assassinated," replied the Intendant. "He must be fought with in open day, and not killed in a corner. Eh, Cadet, am I not right?"

Bigot looked for approval from Cadet, who saw he was thinking of the secret chamber at Beaumanoir.

"You are right, Bigot! He must be killed in open day, and not in a corner. But who have we among us capable of making sure work of the Bourgeois?"

"Leave it to me," replied De Pean. "I know one partner of the Company who, if I can get him in harness, will run our chariot wheels in triumph over the Golden Dog."

"And who is that?" asked Bigot, eagerly.

"Le Gardeur de Repentigny!" exclaimed De Pean, with a look of exultation.

"Pshaw! he would draw upon us more readily! Why, he is bewitched with the Philiberts!" replied Bigot.

"I shall find means to break the spell long enough to answer our purpose, your Excellency!" replied De Pean. "Permit me only to take my own way with him."

"Assuredly, take your own way, De Pean! A bloody scuffle between De Repentigny and the Bourgeois would not only be a victory for the Company, but would break up the whole party of the Honnetes Gens!"

The Intendant slapped De Pean on the shoulder and shook him by the hand. "You are more clever than I believed you to be, De Pean. You have hit on a mode of riddance which will entitle you to the best reward in the power of the Company to bestow."

"My best reward will be the fulfilment of your promise, your Excellency," answered De Pean.

"I will keep my word, De Pean. By God, you shall have Angélique, with such a dowry as the Company can alone give! Or, if you do not want the girl, you shall have the dowry without the wife!"

"I shall claim both, your Excellency! But—"

"But what? Confess all your doubts, De Pean."

"Le Gardeur may claim her as his own reward!" De Pean guessed correctly enough the true bent of Angélique's fancy.

"No fear! Le Gardeur de Repentigny, drunk or sober, is a gentleman. He would reject the Princess

d'Elide were she offered on such conditions as you take her on. He is a romantic fool; he believes in woman's virtue and all that stuff!"

"Besides, if he kill the Bourgeois, he will have to fight Pierre Philibert before his sword is dry!" interjected Cadet. "I would not give a Dutch stiver for Le Gardeur's bones five hours after he has pinked the Bourgeois."

An open duel in form was not to be thought of, because in that they would have to fight the son and not the father, and the great object would be frustrated. But the Bourgeois might be killed in a sudden fray, when blood was up and swords drawn, when no one, as De Pean remarked, would be able to find an undotted or a t uncrossed in a fair record of the transaction, which would impose upon the most critical judge as an honorable and justifiable act of self-defence.

This was Cadet's real intent, and perhaps Bigot's, but the Intendant's thoughts lay at unfathomable depths, and were not to be discovered by any traces upon the surface. No divining-rod could tell where the secret spring lay hid which ran under Bigot's motives.

Not so De Pean. He meditated treachery, and it were hard to say whether it was unnoted by the penetrating eye of Bigot. The Intendant, however, did not interfere farther, either by word or sign, but left De Pean to accomplish in his own way the bloody object they all had in view, namely, the death of the Bourgeois and the break-up of the Honnetes Gens. De Pean, while resolving to make Le Gardeur the tool of his wickedness, did not dare to take him into his confidence. He had to be kept in absolute ignorance of the part he was to play in the bloody tragedy until the moment of its denouement arrived. Meantime, he must be plied with drink, maddened with jealousy, made desperate with losses, and at war with himself and all the world, and then the whole fury of his rage should, by the artful contrivance of De Pean, be turned, without a minute's time for reflection, upon the head of the unsuspecting Bourgeois.

To accomplish this successfully, a woman's aid was required, at once to blind Le Gardeur and to sharpen his sword.

In the interests of the Company, Angélique des Meloises was at all times a violent partisan. The Golden Dog and all its belongings were objects of her open aversion. But De Pean feared to impart to her his intention to push Le Gardeur blindly into the affair. She might fear for the life of one she loved. De Pean reflected angrily on this, but he determined that she should be on the spot. The sight of her, and a word from her, which De Pean would prompt at the critical moment, should decide Le Gardeur to attack the Bourgeois and kill him; and then, what would follow? De Pean rubbed his hands with ecstasy at the thought that Le Gardeur would inevitably bite the dust under the avenging hand of Pierre Philibert, and Angélique would be his, beyond all fear of rivals.

CHAPTER XLVI.

The Bourgeois Philibert.

The Bourgeois Philibert, after an arduous day's work, was enjoying in his arm-chair a quiet siesta in the old comfortable parlor of his city home.

The sudden advent of peace had opened the seas to commerce, and a fleet of long-shut-up merchantmen were rapidly loading at the quays of the Frippone, as well as at those of the Bourgeois, with the products of the Colony for shipment to France before the closing in of the St. Lawrence by ice. The summer of St. Martin was lingering soft and warm on the edge of winter, and every available man, including the soldiers of the garrison, were busy loading the ships to get them off in time to escape the hard nip of winter.

Dame Rochelle sat near the win-

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—Earl of Chesterfield.

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—Tempsen.

Don't be "consistent," but be simply true.

—Holmes.

dow, which to-day was open to the balmy air. She was occupied in knitting, and occasionally glancing at a volume of Jurieu's hard Calvinistic divinity, which lay upon the table beside her. Her spectacles reposed upon the open page, where she had laid them down while she meditated, as was her custom, upon knotty points of doctrine, touching free will, necessity, and election by grace; regarding works as a garment of filthy rags, in which publicans and sinners who trusted in them were dammed, while in practice the good soul was as earnest in performing them as if she believed her salvation depended exclusively thereupon.

Dame Rochelle had received a new lease of life by the return home of Pierre Philibert. She grew radiant, almost gay, at the news of his betrothal to Amelie de Repentigny, and although she could not lay aside the black, puritanical garb she had worn so many years, her kind face brightened from its habitual seriousness. The return of Pierre broke in upon her quiet routine of living like a prolonged festival. The preparation of the great house of Belmont for his young bride completed her happiness.

In her anxiety to discover the tastes and preferences of her young mistress, as she already called her, Dame Rochelle consulted Amelie on every point of her arrangements, finding her own innate sense of the beautiful quickened by contact with that fresh young nature. She was already drawn by that infallible attraction which everyone felt in the presence of Amelie.

"Amelie was too good and too fair," the dame said, "to become any man's portion but Pierre Philibert's!"

The Dame's Huguenot prejudices melted like wax in her presence, until Amelie almost divided with Grande Marie, the saint of the Cevennes, the homage and blessing of Dame Rochelle.

Those were days of unalloyed delight which she spent in superintending the arrangements for the marriage, which had been fixed for the festivities of Christmas.

It was to be celebrated on a scale worthy of the rank of the heiress of Repentigny and of the wealth of the Philiberts. The rich Bourgeois, in the gladness of his heart, threw open all his coffers, and blessed with tears of happiness the money he flung out with both hands to honor the nuptials of Pierre and Amelie.

The Bourgeois was profoundly happy during those brief days of Indian summer. As a Christian, he rejoiced that the long, desolating war was over. As a colonist, he felt a pride that, unequal as had been the struggle, New France remained unshorn of territory, and by its resolute defence had forced respect from even its enemies. In his eager hope, he saw commerce revive, and the arts and comforts of peace take the place of war and destruction. The husbandman would now reap for himself the harvest he had sown, and no longer be crushed by the exactions of the Friponne!

There was hope for the country. The iniquitous regime of the Intendant, which had pleaded the war as its justification, must close, the Bourgeois thought, under the new conditions of peace. The hateful monopoly of the Grand Company must be overthrown by the constitutional action of the Honnetes Gens, and its condemnation by the Parliament of Paris, to which an appeal would presently be carried, it was hoped, would be secured.

The King was quarreling with the Jesuits. The Molinists were hated by La Pompadour, and he was certain His Majesty would never hold a lit de justice to command the registration of the decrees issued in his name by the Intendant of New France after they had been in form condemned by the Parliament of Paris.

The Bourgeois still reclined very still on his easy chair. He was not asleep. In the daytime he never slept. His thoughts, like the dame's, reverted to Pierre. He meditated the repurchase of his ancestral home

in Normandy, and the restoration of its ancient honors for his son.

Personal and political enmity might prevent the reversal of his own unjust condemnation, but Pierre had won renown in the recent campaigns. He was favored with the friendship of many of the noblest personages in France, who would support his suit for the restoration of his family honors, while the all-potent influence of money, the open sesame of every door in the palace of Versailles, would not be spared to advance his just claims.

The crown of the Bourgeois' ambition would be to see Pierre restored to his ancestral chateau as the Count de Philibert, and Amelie as its noble chatelaine, dispensing happiness among the faithful old servants and vassals of his family, who in all these long years of his exile never forgot their brave old seigneur who had been banished to New France.

His reflections took a practical turn, and he enumerated in his mind the friends he could count upon in France to support, and the enemies who were sure to oppose, the attainment of this great object of his ambition. But the purchase of the chateau and lands of Philibert was in his power. Its present possessor, a needy courtier, was deeply in debt, and would be glad, the Bourgeois had ascertained, to sell the estates for such a price as he could easily offer him.

To sue for simple justice in the restoration of his inheritance would be useless. It would involve a life-long litigation. The Bourgeois preferred buying it back at whatever price, so that he could make a gift of it at once to his son, and he had already instructed his bankers in Paris to pay the price asked by its owner, and forward to him the deeds, which he was ambitious to present to Pierre and Amelie on the day of their marriage.

The Bourgeois at last looked up from his reverie. Dame Rochelle closed her book, waiting for her master's commands.

"Has Pierre returned, dame?" asked he.

"No, master; he bade me say he was going to accompany Mademoiselle Amelie to Lorette."

"Ah! Amelie had a vow to Our Lady of St. Foye, and Pierre, I warrant, desired to pay half the debt! What think you, dame, of your godson? Is he not promising?" The Bourgeois laughed quietly, as was his wont sometimes.

Dame Rochelle sat a shade more upright in her chair. "Pierre is worthy of Amelie, and Amelie of him," replied she, gravely; "never were two out of heaven more fitly matched. If they make vows to the Lady of St. Foye, they will pay them as religiously as if they had made them to the Most High, to whom we are commanded to pay our vows!"

"Well, Dame, some turn to the east and some to the west to pay their vows, but the holiest shrine is where true love is, and there alone the oracle speaks in response to young hearts. Amelie, sweet, modest flower that she is, pays her vows to Our Lady of St. Foye, Pierre his to Amelie! I will be bound, dame, there is no saint in the calendar so holy in his eyes as herself!"

"Nor deserves to be, master! Theirs is no ordinary affection. If love be the fulfilling of the law, all law is fulfilled in these two, for never did the elements of happiness mingle more sweetly in the soul of a man and a woman than in Pierre and Amelie!"

"It will restore your youth, dame, to live with Pierre and Amelie," replied the Bourgeois. "Amelie insists on it, not because of Pierre, she says, but for your own sake. She was moved to tears one day, dame, when she made me relate your story."

Dame Rochelle put on her spectacles to cover her eyes, which were fast filling, as she glanced down on the black robe she wore, remembering for whom she wore it.

"Thanks, master. It would be a blessed thing to end the remaining days of my mourning in the house of Pierre and Amelie, but my quiet

mood suits better the house of my master, who has also had his heart saddened by a long, long day of darkness and regret."

"Yes, dame, but a bright sunset, I trust, awaits it now. The descending shadow of the dial goes back a pace on the fortunes of my house! I hope to welcome my few remaining years with a gayer aspect and a lighter heart than I have felt since we were driven from France. What would you say to see us all reunited once more in our old Norman home?"

The dame gave a great start, and clasped her thin hands.

"What would I say, master? Oh, to return to France, and be buried in the green valley of the Cote d'Or by the side of him, were next to rising in the resurrection of the just at the last day."

The Bourgeois knew well whom she meant by "him." He revered her feeling, but continued the topic of a return to France.

"Well, dame, I will do for Pierre what I would not do for myself. I shall repurchase the old chateau, and use every influence at my command to prevail on the King to restore to Pierre the honors of his ancestors. Will not that be a glorious end to the career of the Bourgeois Philibert?"

"What is that, dame?" asked he, kindly, prepared to grant any request of hers.

"Do not go to the market tomorrow," replied she, earnestly.

The Bourgeois glanced sharply at the dame, who continued to ply her needles. Her eyes were half-closed in a semi-trance, their lids trembling with nervous excitement. One of her moods, rare of late, was upon her, and she continued:

"Oh, my dear master! you will never go to France; but Pierre shall inherit the honors of the house of Philibert!"

The Bourgeois looked up contentedly. He respected, without putting entire faith in, Dame Rochelle's inspirations. "I shall be resigned," he said, "not to see France again, if the King's Majesty makes it a condition that he restore to Pierre the dignity, while I give him back the domain of his fathers."

Dame Rochelle clasped her hands hard together and sighed. She spoke not, but her lips moved in prayer, as if deprecating some danger, or combating some presentiment of evil.

The Bourgeois watched her narrowly. Her moods of devout contemplation sometimes perplexed his clear worldly wisdom. He could scarcely believe that her intuitions were other than the natural result of a wonderfully sensitive and apprehensive nature; still, in his experience he had found that her fancies, if not supernatural, were not unworthy of regard as the sublimation of reason by intellectual processes of which the possessor was unconscious.

"You again see trouble in store for me, dame," said he, smiling; "but a merchant of New France setting at defiance the decrees of the Royal Intendant, an exile seeking from the King the restoration of the lordship of Philibert, may well have trouble on his hands."

"Yes, master, but as yet I only see trouble like a misty cloud which as yet has neither form nor color of its own, but only reflects red rays as of a setting sun. No voice from its midst tells me its meaning; I thank God for that. I like not to anticipate evil that may not be averted!"

"Whom does it touch, Pierre or Amelie, me, or all of us?" asked the Bourgeois.

"All of us, master? How could any misfortune do other than concern us all? What it means, I know not. It is now like the wheel seen by the Prophet, full of eyes within and without, like God's providence looking for his elect."

(To be continued.)

The latest story of German "thrift" is told at the expense of the proprietor of a circulating library, who charged for the wear and tear suffered by his books at the hands of his patrons. One volume came back to his scrutiny. "See here," he exclaimed, "there is a hole on page nineteen of my beautiful book. And see here," he went on, turning over the leaf, "there is another one on page twenty."

"HIM AND HER."

He met her in the meadow
As the sun was sin'g low;
They walked along together
In the twilight's afterglow.

She waited until gallantly
He lowered all the bars,
Her soft eyes bent upon him
As radiant as the stars.

She neither smiled nor thanked him,
For indeed she knew not how,
He was just a farmer's lad
And she a Jersey cow.

—John McNamara, in Jersey Bulletin.

Two Irishmen met a short time after the Messina earthquake. "Tis terrible, that news from Italy," said one.

"Indeed, an' so it is. 'Twas a terrible earthquake."

"So it was, so it was. But, thank Hiven, no such thing kin happen t' Ireland."

"Be aisy now. An' why couldn't an earthquake happen t' Ireland?"

"Tis this way. The Irish is a pray in' race. We believe in prayer."

"But so is the Eyetallians a prayin' race."

"Mahbe so, mehbe so, but who kin understand thim?"

Rhode-Hogg's Last Ride.

Rhode-Hogg went out for a ride one day.
Went for a ride in his motor-car.
Three friends went, too, so merry and gay,
Intent on travelling fast and far.
Bets were made on probable hills
As flasks were passed from hand to hand.

"I guess we won't stop to pay any bills,"
Said Hogg—they replied, "We understand."

They soon met a common pedestrian,
And there and then the fun they began—
The ditch took all that was left of the man—

And the pace became still faster.
Loud chuckles arose from those sportsmen true;
Said Hogg with a wink, "'Twas only a Jew."

What right has such trash to obstruct the view?
We'll soon let 'em see who's master."

A man taking eggs to the town, drew near;
Oh, gay were those "sports" as they struck him clear!
Said one, when they'd left all the mess in the rear:

"He's under the yolk, that's certain."
Of hens they despatched at least a score;
"I call this 'fowl play,'" cried one with a roar.

"But re-arsing's becoming a bit of a bore—
It's time we drew up the curtain."

A light-looking van stood right ahead,
"Let's take off a wheel," Mr. Rhode-Hogg said.

Alas! to make light of a load of lead
Is, indeed, to invite disaster!
They struck it full tilt, and, then and there,

Four men were travelling through the air;
And, when they came down, the lot of them were—
Beyond the aid of a plaster.

—Grand Magazine.



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"Sh—'He traced?"

He—"Wel position as they traced or away."



Do you value the health and comfort of your child? Then choose

Baby's Own Soap

and do not accept any other kind.

"Baby's Own" is made of specially purified and refined vegetable oils. It will not hurt the most delicate skin.

"Best for Baby—best for You."

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Why Not Put "BT" Stanchions In Your Stable?



They will make it brighter and neater, are stronger, more durable, and cost less than any other tie when all is considered. Your cows will be kept clean and comfortable.

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Epps's Cocoa is a treat to Children. A Sustainant to the Worker. A Boon to the Thrifty Housewife.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST SUPPER

In strength delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed.

Children thrive on "Epps's."

A passenger on a New York and Chicago limited train, upon looking under his berth in the morning, found one black shoe and one tan shoe. He called the porter's attention to the error. The porter scratched his woolly head in bewilderment.

"Well, an' don't dat beat all!" he said. "Dat's de second time dis mawnin' dat dat mistake's happened!"

"Oh, mother," exclaimed little Raymond upon his return from Sunday school, "the superintendent said something awful nice about me in his prayer this morning!"

"That was splendid, Raymond. What did he say?"

"He said, 'O, Lord, we thank thee for food and Raymond.'"

"Isn't your hat rather curious in shape?" asked the uninformed man.

"Certainly," answered his wife. "It has to be. Any hat that wasn't curious in shape would look queer."

She—"How far can your ancestry be traced?"

He—"Well, when my father resigned his position as cashier of a county bank, they traced him as far as China, but he got away."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

LIVE STOCK IN ARGENTINA.

What number of live stock is there in the Argentine? Is there a large increase within the last few years?

S. T.

Ans.—The Experiment Station Record for December, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, announces that in the Argentine, since 1895, there has been an increase of some 2,605,339 cattle, 844,568 horses, 462,521 pigs, 8,550 asses and mules, and a decrease of over 18,000,000 sheep. This information, prepared by A. B. Martinez, is published in the Censo Agropecuario de la Nacion: Primeros Resultados. La Industrial Ganadera. Buenos Aires. As to the total number of live stock in the Argentine at present, we have not before us any comprehensive figures, and would recommend our inquirer to take up the matter with the Consul-General of Argentina in London, England.

HEIFER BREATHING HARD—ABORTING MARE.

1. Have a pure-bred Holstein heifer, which, last winter, I noticed, seemed to breathe hard at times. I thought perhaps it was a cold, but there was no discharge at the nostrils, neither did she have a cough. She was that way all summer, and is, apparently, no better or worse yet. Heifer is healthy, and growing well. Breathing is more difficult at times than others.

2. A brood mare aborted a week ago. Will it be safe to breed her next season?

P. C.

Ans.—1. It is difficult to assign a cause for this. It may be a mild form of pulmonary tuberculosis, for which there is no cure. Since she is doing well, we do not think she needs any treatment. It might be well to have her tested with tuberculin by a veterinarian.

2. Yes; but better not until late in the season.

FALL HARROWING—CASTRATING RAMS.

1. Would it be a benefit to harrow down land plowed in the fall when land is grassy (I refer to common June or wild grass), and when we only expect to have time to work with disk or cultivator before seeding in following spring? Soil is a heavy clay loam.

2. Have a piece of ground that grew a crop of peas and oats mixed last summer, and this fall has been covered with a heavy coat of barnyard manure, but has not been plowed in the spring, would it do for ensilage corn for fall and winter feeding, and should it be plowed early in spring, or just shortly before planting?

3. What variety would you plant? 4. Would it be safe to castrate a ram 18 months old at this season of the year, or would it have to be left until spring? Warm, comfortable quarters could be provided.

W. J. H.

Ans.—1. It would be no benefit in our climate, but rather an injury.

2. It would do well for ensilage corn, plowed as early as the ground will work well. If there had been grass on it, we would have advised deferring plowing until shortly before planting time.

3. For your district, an early variety, such as Salzer's North Dakota, King Philip, or Longfellow.

4. There would be little more danger now than in the spring. Of course, there is always some risk in operating upon a sheep of that age.

COLOR OF CITRON SEED.

Last spring I sowed green citron seeds, and now I come to cut them open for preserving, the seeds in them are red.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The vegetable commonly known as citron, is really a kind of watermelon with a hard, inedible flesh, which requires about four months of warm weather to fully mature. It is used, therefore, largely for preserving and making jams. The true citron is the fruit of a tree, closely related to the orange and

lemon. The seed of the common citron is usually pink or red. Of recent years, a new variety has been introduced, known as the Colorado preserving melon, or citron, which closely resembles the old form in appearance, but is larger and more productive, and has greenish-white seeds. It is, no doubt, the seed of this variety which you planted, and it is altogether likely, that under cultivation given it, it has reverted to some extent to the original type.

O. A. C. H. L. HUTT.

WINTER FEEDING OF EWES.

I have taken twenty-four breeding ewes to feed for the winter, and have silage, well eared; clover hay, oat straw, mangels, wheat chaff, bran and oats. I would like to know:

1. What you would feed them of the rations mentioned?
2. What would be the cost per head?

F. W.

Ans.—1. You need nothing but clover hay, a few roots, and a trifle of bran and oats for the ewes. If silage is used, it should be fed in small quantities. For ewes of 150 pounds weight, we should suggest, daily, 2½ pounds clover hay, 2 pounds mangels, a handful of oats, and small noon feeds of oat straw and silage, given, say, on alternate days.

2. Knowing local prices and conditions, you can calculate the cost better than we.

GOSSIP.

Among recent importations of high-class horses was a consignment of superior Hackneys and Clydesdales, which sailed from Glasgow on Dec. 4th, selected in person by Senator R. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont.

THE SUMMERFELDT HOLSTEIN SALE.

The sale of Holsteins held December 15th, at The Elms Stock Farm, Unionville, Ont., the property of L. Summerfeldt & Sons, was very successful. While no fancy prices were realized, still the females made a very fair average, four cows and four heifers making a total of \$1,175, or an average of \$146.75 each, and three bulls making a total of \$170, or an average of \$57 each. Following is the list of buyers:

Cows.	
Sall of Locust Hill, 9 years.....	\$220
Princess of Rooker, 10 years, L. H. Ball, Uxbridge.....	155
Princess De Kol Hamming, 5 years, L. H. Ball, Uxbridge.....	155
Snowdrop Rooker, 4 years, R. Livingston, Humber.....	200
Mercedes De Kol Queen, 2 years, Wm. Loveless, Ellesmere.....	125
Mercedes Beauty De Kol, 2 years, Geo. Van Nostrand, Vandorf.....	145
Duchess De Kol Mercedes, 1 year, Jas. Ineson, Scarboro Jet.....	100
Mercedes De Kol Princess, 1 year, Robt. Eagleston, Mongolia.....	75
Grade Holstein and calf, J. Baker, Carsville.....	99
Grade Shorthorn cow, Wm. Riddle, Richmond Hill.....	92
Bulls.	
Sir Mercedes Paul De Kol, 3 years, J. Lucan, Victoria Square.....	75
Mercedes Hamming De Kol, 11 mos., J. T. Weir, Malvern.....	45
Pearley's Boy, 11 mos., Geo. Van Nostrand, Vandorf.....	50

TRADE TOPIC.

AN EDUCATION AT HOME.—Education was never so essential to success as at the present time. The boy or girl whose mind is stored with reliable information, enters the race of life as the peer of all competitors. It is admitted that the foundation of a sound education is a thorough knowledge of the world's history. Such a history is Dr. Ridpath's great work, the History of the World, advertised on the last page of this issue, stating the moderate price and easy terms on which this splendid work may be secured for the information of a family. Put such a work in the hands of your boy and girl, and it will open the world's knowledge to them, proving intensely interesting, and starting them on the road to a first-class education. See the advertisement, and note the terms proposed.

EASY WASHING
—quick washing.
—That's the kind of washing you do with the

"New Century" Washing Machine

Ball-bearing means easy running. Powerful Spiral Springs that reverse the motion, make quick work and little effort.

New Wringer Attachment allows water to drain right into the tub. Only \$9.50—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free booklet.

DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, Ont. 88

Cowan's "Perfection" Cocoa

Let the children drink all they want. Healthful, nutritious, delightful.

Absolutely pure. That rich chocolate flavor.

Very economical.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto. 88

DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION!

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE

Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association

WILL BE HELD IN

BELLEVILLE

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, JANUARY 5th, 6th, 7th, 1910.

Some of the greatest authorities on dairying in America will address the convention. The public are respectfully requested to attend. SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES.

J. R. DARGIVEL, M.L.A., President. ELGIN.
R. G. MURPHY, Secretary. BRUCKVILLE.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworms on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.

This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St., E. TORONTO, ONT.

Ponies and Driving Horses!

PRESENT OFFERING: 14 PONIES 10 TO 13 HANDS. All guaranteed sound and reliable. Also a few choice young driving horses 15¼ to 15¾ hands. Matched pairs or single. Sound and gentle. Reasonable in price.

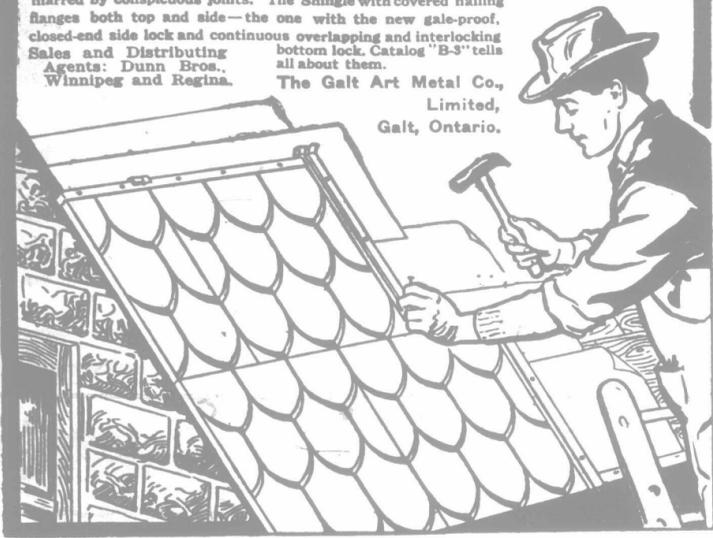
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Simplest and Quickest to apply yet invented. Perfectly Square, True and Easy-fitting. The bold Gothic Tile pattern presents a handsome and architectural appearance—unmarred by conspicuous joints. The Shingle with covered nailing flanges both top and side—the one with the new gale-proof, closed-end side lock and continuous overlapping and interlocking bottom lock. Catalog "B-3" tells all about them.

Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

The Galt Art Metal Co., Limited, Galt, Ontario.



Debentures

More people would put their savings in the Debentures of this Company if they realized the simplicity and safeness of this form of investment. It merely means that one deposits a certain amount—any sum over \$100—with this Company for a period of time, not less than one year, preferably five years, or less if desired. The debenture form which the depositor receives is a promise of the Company to pay

the sum mentioned, plus the interest, at 4 per cent. per annum at the time of expiration. This promise is secured by over \$11,000,000 of assets. The interest coupons attached are the same as cash and can be deposited as such. Huron & Erie Debentures are an investment of the highest class, and the man with small savings can share in it equally as well as the capitalist. Write for full particulars.

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Loan & Savings Co., London, Ont.

Extra Wide Tongue Reeds Used in the

Sherlock-Manning

Produce a rounder, fuller and sweeter tone than do the ordinary narrow tongue reeds. Sherlock-Manning Organs excel at every point—are best value.

Sherlock-Manning Organ Co., LONDON, ONTARIO.



Clydesdales Home from the Shows

Intending purchasers would do well to see them before buying. Prices moderate. Myrtle, C. P. R. SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont. Brooklin, G. T. R.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, Ormstown, P.Q.

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, F. R. C. V. S., D. V. S., Proprietor. Importer and breeder of high-class pure-bred Clydesdales. Farmers or ranchmen starting breeding Clydes, pure or grade, specially invited to correspond.

Clydesdales, Percherons and French Coachers

My 1909 importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, Percheron stallions and fillies, French Coach and Hackney stallions are now in my stables. In this lot I can supply the most exacting. Size, style, character, quality and breeding. Will sell on terms to suit. Phone connection. T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONTARIO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

CAPACITY OF TANKS AND OF BARREL.

1. Will you kindly let me know the difference (if any), and how many gallons each one will hold, between, 1st, a tank 3 feet diameter and 5 feet deep, and, 2nd, a tank 5 feet diameter and 3 feet deep, both being round tanks?

2. Also, how many gallons does the standard barrel contain? W. C.

Ans.—1. Tank 1, 218 gallons; tank 2, 364 gallons.

2. There is no standard barrel for general use. Under Sections 163 and 165, of the Federal Inspection and Sale Act, 196 pounds constitute a barrel of flour or meal. Under Sections 193, 194 and 199, of the same Act, 23 2-6 to 24 1-6 gallons constitute a barrel of beef, and 25 to 25 5-6 gallons constitute a barrel of pork. Under Sections 242 and 252 of the Act, 200 pounds constitute a barrel of green codfish, and under Section 325 of the Act, 96 quarts, or 24 gallons, constitute a barrel of apples.

UNTHRIFTY FLOCK.

I have a flock of sheep that run very freely at the nose all the time, some of them for over a year. They keep thin, but do not die. Could you tell me the cause and a cure? G. C. Y.

Ans.—It is difficult to account for this without knowing the conditions of feeding, housing, etc. It may be that the feeding is not sufficiently liberal or varied. Good clover hay is almost an essential in the winter feeding of sheep. In the absence of this, a small ration of oats, or better, oats and bran, should be given, and a limited supply of roots. Sulphur, mixed with salt, kept in the pen where the sheep may partake of it at will, is conducive to health. There is little use in dosing sheep with drugs. Keeping them in thriving condition, but not overfed, prevents disease, and helps to throw it off if attacked. Dry, well-ventilated quarters, free from drafts, are a necessity.

SEPARATING RIB GRASS FROM CLOVER SEED.

Do you know of any firms manufacturing fanning mills, who claim to separate rib-grass seed from red-clover seed, or is there any satisfactory method known whereby this may be accomplished. C. F. W.

Ans.—It is not admissible to give the names of firms through our regular reading columns, though we understand that there are one or more firms manufacturing screens to answer the purpose of removing rib grass from clover seed. A bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture describes a very simple method, however, as follows: Moisten the infested clover seed with water, then mix with dry sawdust. The sawdust adheres to the sticky rib-grass seed, and a fine sieve will then retain it, while allowing the clover to pass through. At best, one Canadian who tried this, has spoken well of it to us.

FERTILIZER INFORMATION.

What would be the best prepared fertilizer for heavy land? J. J. W.

Ans.—Ready mixed fertilizers are proprietary compositions, sold under brand names. To mention any one would be invidious. Besides, fertilizers of different composition are prepared for different crops. Instead of using ready-mixed fertilizers, we strongly advocate each man buying the several elements and mixing his own. It is cheaper, and you know just what you are getting. A most excellent series of articles on artificial fertilizers, their nature and use, appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" during February and March, 1908. They were written by B. Leslie Enshie, who reprinted them afterwards in the form of a neat pocket-booklet for general distribution. This may be had on application to B. Leslie Enshie, manager Canadian Agricultural offices of the Potash Syndicate, Toronto, Ont. We strongly advise any one interested in the fertilizer question to write and procure a copy, or look up our files.

GOSSIP.

Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep, whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes: The imported bull, Lad, now for sale or exchange, is a very lengthy, strong-boned bull, straight and even, active and gentle and a splendid sire. The young English Lady bulls offered are both straight, even, and of good quality, that are sure to develop into first-class animals. Teeswater Station, C. P. R., or Mildmay, G. T. R.

On account of increasing the Shorthorn herd on the Pine Grove farm of Senator W. C. Edwards, at Rockland, Ont., near Ottawa, the entire flock of Shropshire sheep, 175 head, comprising a grand lot of 75 ewes, two to five years old, due to lamb in March, to imported rams; also 100 ram and ewe lambs, are advertised for sale in this issue. This is a strictly first-class flock of Shropshires, that has been selected and bred with care, and this is a rare opportunity for founding a flock or introducing new blood. The prospect for the sheep-raising industry is brightening, and the chances are that farmers who start a flock now while prices are low, will be in the swim when the tide turns, as it certainly will before long.

John Miller, Brougham, Ont., writes, in ordering a change of advertisement: I have had a good sale for my Shropshires and Cotswolds, having sold all rams older than lambs, and quite a number of these. Our young Shorthorn bulls are nearly all sired by the imported Marr bull, Uppermill Omega. They are all reds and roans, from eight to sixteen months old. Four are out of imported cows. All are eligible for record in American Herdbook. Young bulls of our breeding have been giving a good account of themselves this fall. The first- and third-prize bulls at Toronto were bred by us, and the sire of these bulls, Mistletoe Eclipse, was bred by us; Nonpareil Eclipse, the sire of the grand champion steer at Guelph, was bred by us. I also bred the dam of this steer. Any person in want of a good bull would do well to see our lot before buying.

ALBERTA'S ALFALFA RANCH.

The extension of wheat and alfalfa culture in Southern Alberta is evidenced by the action of George Lane, of the Bar U ranch, one of Alberta's earliest and most prosperous ranchers. For a number of years the herds of the Bar U ranch utilized an unlimited free range, both on the prairie and in the foothills. Noting the rapid march of wheat, and the success of alfalfa, Mr. Lane realizes that the end of free range is close at hand, and at the same time predicts an advance in land values. He recently purchased some 10,000 acres of land in the Bassano district. His plans are already laid for the cultivation of the tract, and 2,000 acres will, in the spring, be prepared for alfalfa. This premier fodder will be used for fattening cattle, which, after running a couple of years in the foothills, will be shipped to Bassano, to be finished for the market.

A GREAT BUTTER RECORD.

The 41-year-old Guernsey cow, Missy of the Glen, owned by H. A. C. Taylor, Newport, R. I., is reported as having made the remarkable record, in the year, Dec., 1908, to Nov., 1909, inclusive, of 14,591.7 lbs. milk, which contained 954.76 of butter-fat, equivalent to 1,100 lbs. butter, which is claimed to be the highest year's record made by any cow in the world in connection with an Advanced Register. The average per cent. of butter-fat in her milk for the year was 6.54, while for October and November the percentage was 9.07 and 8.71, respectively. During the year, the supervision and testing was conducted by the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, and the inspections were made by two different inspectors. At 13 months after calving, she was giving a fraction over 31 lbs. milk per day. She was served May 25th, 1909, and is considered safe in calf.

22



T. H. CLY

We have size, style, ported and inspected

R. N. Cly

Imported and heavy Saturday.

Im

I wish to land about Keep a e nouncement

Cly

We have Canadian distance

Imp

surpassed and straight sold right

22 Imp. Clydesdale Stallions



Just landed, ages from 2 to 5 years old. A number of them are premium horses. Several are over the ton, or will make it. A number of them are grandsons of Baron's Pride. All are for sale. Prices are reasonable. Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to see these horses before purchasing. Farm two miles from the end of street-car line.

O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.
Long-distance 'phone.



20 Imp. Percheron Stallions 20

Our 1909 importation of 20 Percheron stallions, from 1 to 5 years of age, are now in our stables. Up to over a ton in weight. Big, stylish, choke-full of flashy quality, and faultless movers. Prizewinners among them. The best lot ever imported to Canada. All are for sale on terms to suit.

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE,
Simcoe, - - - Ontario.



UNION STOCK YARDS Horse Exchange

WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.
Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day.
The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a specialty. **HERBERT SMITH, Manager.** (Late Grand's Repository.)

T. H. HASSARD'S NEW IMPORTATION!

MY NEW IMPORTATION OF
Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies



are now in my stables at Markham, Ont., and, as usual, I have a big range for selection, of a type, breeding and quality seldom equalled, never excelled, by any previous importation. Call and see them. Phone connection. **T. H. HASSARD, Markham, Ont.**

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS

We have still on hand a few choice Clydesdale stallions—all young—that for size, style and quality will stand inspection. We have also a few Clyde fillies—imported and Canadian-bred, and two French Coach stallions. Correspondence and inspection invited. Our prices are easy and terms to suit. Phone connection.

R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

Clydesdales and Percherons

To my many friends, and the public generally, I wish to say that in my stables at Weston, Ont., I have my 1909 importation of 10 Clydesdale and 8 Percheron stallions; a lot that for true draft character, faultless underpinning, choice quality and breeding were never surpassed. Terms to suit and prices right.

J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont., & Brandon, Man.
W. B. COLBY, MANAGER WESTON, ONT.

Imported Clydesdales

We have a number of newly-imported stallions on hand in our stables in London, Ont., including some very large and heavy horses, several prizewinners. Another consignment, stallions and fillies, sailed Saturday, October 16th, from Glasgow.

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO

MY NEW IMPORTATION TO HAND.

In my new importation of 4 Clydesdale Stallions and 6 Clydesdale Fillies, I have material that will stand comparison with anything ever imported. They have great size, beautiful mould, full of quality, right fashionably bred and perfect action.

JOHN A. BOAG & SON QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO.

Imported Clydesdales!

I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage the last year. I start for Scotland about December 1st for a new importation. I intend to select the best available. Keep an eye out for my announcement on returning.

C. W. Barber, Gatineau Pt., Que.

CLYDESDALES

WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.—My new importation is now in my stables. Several of them are up to the ton and over in weight. Their breeding is unexcelled; their type and quality all that could be desired. If in want of the best come and see them. Terms to suit. Phone connection. **WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.**

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. Long-distance 'phone. **Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.** G. T. R. and C. N. R.

HIGH-CLASS French Coach, Hackney and Clydesdale Stallions.
HENRY M. DOUGLAS, Box 48, Stayner, Ont.

Imported Clydesdales

I have lately landed an importation of 4 young stallions and 5 fillies, whose breeding is unsurpassed. They are the kind the country wants. Big, smooth, stylish, full of quality and straight movers. Will be sold right and on easy terms. **Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SUPPURATIVE MAMMITIS.

Young mare's mammary swelled and broke last winter. The swelling did not entirely disappear during the summer. Now that she is in the stable, it is swelling badly again. I have bred her, but she will not conceive.

Ans.—This is suppurative mammitis. It sometimes occurs in young mares without apparent cause, and sometimes may be considered as irregular strangles or distemper. It is sometimes called genital strangles. A thorough recovery did not take place last winter, and it is probable pus is again forming. Give her a laxative of 1½ pints raw linseed oil; follow up with 4 drams hyposulphite of soda, three times daily. Bathe the mammary often with hot water, and, after bathing, rub well with camphorated oil. If abscesses form, lance and flush out three times daily until healed, with a 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. It is possible this might have an influence in preventing conception.

SORE NECK — SWOLLEN LEGS.

1. Mare has had a sore neck since August. Little boils form, and as soon as one heals another forms, etc. I do not think the collar causes them. She was fed on grass, two-thirds alsike and one-third timothy, for three weeks in June and July. I think the alsike poisoned her blood. The grass was cut for her.

2. Her hind legs swell when she stands in the stable overnight. Legs are itchy.

Ans.—1. The collar is the cause of the trouble. If this were not so, why is the trouble confined to one spot? Open up any boils that may be there now, and dress the parts three times daily with a 5-per-cent solution of carbolic acid until healed. If any refuse to heal, apply a little butter of antimony with a feather, once daily, for three days. If forced to drive or work her, use a breast collar until neck gets better.

2. Purge with 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 1½ ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for a week. Dress the itchy legs daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of water. Keep warm until dry after dressing. Give regular exercise.

GOSSIP.

McFarlane & Ford, Dutton, Ont., write us that the young Shorthorn bulls they offer in their advertisement are up to the standard for excellence, among them being a fifteen-months' red bull, out of Imp. Lady Bess 2nd; an eight-months' one out of Alexandria 3rd (imp.); one out of Tidy Lass (imp.); also one out of Sylvia, of the Orange Blossom family. All are sired by Imp. Protector. Attention is also called to the young Clydesdales, by Imp. Leamside; also a two-year-old Hackney filly. McFarlane & Ford recently shipped to Henry Arkell, of Arkell, Ont., the eighteen-months' bull, MacDuff.

HORSE NOTES.

Give a colt range rather than confinement to make a good horse out of him.

The disposition of a horse has a great deal to do with his value on the farm.

When two horses become accustomed to working together, don't change them.

Do not bang the bits against the horse's teeth. Be patient and he will open his mouth.

Always see that the horses are well shod when travelling on slippery streets or icy roads.

Feeds rich in oils will keep the coats looking well, but they can't supplant the currycomb.

Never teach your horse to start faster than a walk, as it may some time assist you to avoid an accident.

When a pair of horses become accustomed to working together, do not keep changing them around and breaking up the team, as it is hard on both the team and the driver.—Horse World.

HORSE OWNERS! USE



CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all lumps from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.



The most perfect and superior remedy or method known, with greater power to penetrate, absorb and cure than anything discovered in veterinary medical science or practice. Besides being the most humane, "Save-the-Horse" is the most unailing of all known methods. It is effective without fevering up the leg, making a blister, or leaving a particle of after effect.

Armstrong, Mo. — Enclosed \$5. Please send me bottle of "Save-the-Horse." I used your medicine on three different cases with the results hoped for. I gladly recommend it. Ship at once and oblige. Yours truly, **GEORGE W. LENOIR, Route 2.**

Atlin, B. C. — Last year, with one-half bottle only of "Save-the-Horse" Spavin Cure, a customer of mine treated a sprained tendon of four years' standing—the horse had practically become useless. Many other remedies had been applied without results. "Save-the-Horse" effected a complete cure.

Yours truly, **C. R. BOURNE, Drugs and Stationery.**

\$5.00 a bottle, with signed guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpins, Kingbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Blist, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Exp. Sold, **TROY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horn St., Toronto Ont., and Binghamton, N. Y.**

Try a McPherson Climax

Humane Speculum

30 Days FREE.



Every farmer, liveryman and veterinary surgeon should have a Climax Speculum for administering medicine or getting at the teeth or mouth of horses and cattle. Everyone agrees that it is more durable, more easy to use, more satisfactory in operation than any other on the market. We are so certain that you will be satisfied with it that we make this special offer. Send us \$6.50 by Post Office or Express Order and we will send you a Climax Speculum at once. If, after 30 days' trial, you are not convinced that it is the best speculum you could have, send it back to us, and we will refund the purchase price.

Cliff Bros

29 Lombard St. Toronto, Ontario

Don't Have a Blind One

Wonderful Discovery "VISIO"



MOON BLINDNESS and all Diseases of the Eye successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY. Money Back if it fails to cure. \$3.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n, Dept. 8, 1933 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

Fourth large importation within the year arrives November 23rd, which, added to our present stock, offers intending purchasers the finest collection in America. If you want the best horses, horses with bone, quality, size, action, and best breeding, stallions or mares; if you want fair and liberal treatment; if you want lowest prices consistent with good merchandise, visit Oaklawn. Catalog shows the place and the horses. **W. S. J. B. & B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.**

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and Stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. \$3.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. ABSORBINE, for mankind, \$1. Reduces Strained Torn Ligaments, Enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—allays pain. Book Free. **W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.** LYONS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS!
GERALD POWELL, Commission Agent and Interpreter, LILLE, FRANCE. Will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references; correspondence solicited.

Fistula and Poll Evil



**Fleming's
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. Particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
15 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL

To All Women: I will send free, with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back, Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 821 Windsor, Ont.

MIDDLEBROOK ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

I am now offering for sale three choice young bulls; also a few females, either bred or with calf at foot to Hundred, grand champion Angus bull at Toronto this year. **JOHN LOWE, Flora, Ont., P. O. and Station.**

At Dominion Exhibitions.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1906; Sherbrooke, Que., 1907; Calgary, Alta., 1908, our Aberdeen-Angus herd won all the champion and grand champion prizes. Out of a possible of 42 first-prizes our herd won 40. We have a good graded show herd for sale. Also single animals, bulls and females. **JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph.**

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

MALES AND FEMALES FOR SALE. APPLY: **Geo. Davis & Sons, Alton, Ont.**

Homestead Aberdeen-Angus

Some extra good bull calves, 6 to 8 months old; also females, all ages. Parties looking for cattle, either sex, should write, or come and see them. **William Ische, Sebringville, Ont.** Long-distance Phone.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. Drumbo station. **WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.**

Willow Bank Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

Herd established 1855; flock, 1848. The great Duthie-bred bull, Imp. Joy of Morning = 32079 =, and the Missie bull, Royal Star = 72502 =, heads my herd. Choice selections to offer at all times in both bulls and females. **JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.**

1854-Maple Lodge Stock Farm-1909

Shorthorn bulls and heifers of extra quality and breeding, and from best milking strains. **Leicesters of first quality for sale. Can furnish show flocks.**

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ontario
Lucan Crossing Sta., G. T. R., one mile.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. **GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STA., At 50 Wai Dfmar Sta.**

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Always have for sale a number of first-class Shorthorns, Shires and Lincolns, of both sexes. Drop us a line, or better, come and see for yourself. **HIGHFIELD P.O., ONTARIO.** Weston Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. Long-distance phone in house.

Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P.O., Ont.

offers four choice Shorthorn bulls 10, 13 and 18 months old, with both breeding and quality for herd-heads. Prices easy. Stock bull, Benachie (imp.) = 69954 =; also Shorthorn females and Yorkshire sows. Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

Scotch Shorthorns

Five red bulls, 8 to 15 months, by Protector, imp., and out of imp. dams, also Clydesdales, and a two-year-old Hackney filly. All at reasonable prices. **McFarlane & Ford, Box 41, Dutton, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

INDIGESTION.

A mare which seems otherwise healthy, often sweats in the stable, even in cold weather. She eats all her hay up, and then eats her bedding. What is the cause, and the remedy? **J. L. L.**

Ans.—This is a form of indigestion. Feed her crushed oats, or mix bran with her whole oats to ensure more complete mastication. Feed a dessertspoonful of the following, night and morning: Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of potash.

HORSE WITH COUGH.

Three-year-old mare had a cold early in the autumn, which has left her with a cough. She seems to cough more when out of doors. She apparently feels well, and has worked three or four days a week on light work. **B. F. K.**

Ans.—Take 3 ounces pulverized gum opium, 1 ounce digitalis, 4 drams arsenious acid, 4 ounces powdered liquorice root. Mix, and make into 24 powders. Give a powder every night in damp feed. Repeat the prescription, if necessary.

ECZEMA.

My horses seem in misery with the itch. I cannot find any lice, and if it is mange there is no hair coming out. But they rub themselves for all they are worth, and one stamps his hind foot several times hard on the floor, at a time, and does this quite often through the day. **G. W. A.**

Ans.—This is eczema. Give him a thorough washing with warm, strong soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush, and rub with cloths until dry. Then dress well twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, at the rate of 30 grains to a quart of water. Give him internally one ounce Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily every alternate week, as long as necessary.

POPULATION OF BRITISH ISLES —NOTE OUTLAWED.

1. What is the population of England, Ireland and Scotland, according to the last census taken, and what percentage of each country are Roman Catholics?
2. In 1896, A, who was a farmer, borrowed \$200 from B, giving him his note for one year. Before the note was due, A made a sale, and afterwards ran away, and has not been heard of till lately, when it was discovered he was farming in British Columbia. Can B compel A to pay the note? **Ontario.**

Ans.—1. The census of 1901 gives the following figures:

	Total population.	Roman Catholics.
England and Wales	32,527,843	1,500,000
Scotland	4,472,103	400,000
Ireland	4,458,775	3,308,661

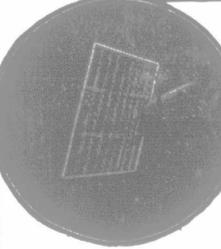
FEEDING QUESTIONS.

We have the following feeds: Alfalfa hay, cornstalks, feeding beets, wheat chaff, oat straw and corn meal.

1. Using the above feeds, would it be necessary to buy any others, such as bran, oil cake, etc., to feed milk cows? Would the alfalfa hay supply sufficient protein? We, of course, have chopped outs, but do not wish to feed them to the cows unless it is necessary.
2. In what proportion should we feed the above to cows in full flush of milk?
3. Which of the above feeds would be the best for heifers due to calve in February and March? **H. L.**

Ans.—1 and 2. If the alfalfa hay is good quality, and fed to the amount of 14 or 15 pounds per head per day, along with cornstalks, twenty pounds of roots, a little oat straw, and five pounds of corn meal a day, fairly satisfactory results in milk production should follow. For cows in full flush of milk, it would be well to add a pound or two of bran and a pound of oil cake per head per day.

3. The hay, roots, cornstalks and oat straw combination, would be all right for the heifers, without any grain.



Saves 5 Cents a Day Per Horse

EARNs ITS COST IN FOUR MONTHS

Stops all the waste and muss of feeding hay from the floor or ordinary manger. Goes on saving you 5 cents a day for every horse you feed. Horses are healthier fed from this rack, because they get only CLEAN hay.

WARREN AUTOMATIC FEED RACK & MANGER

Puts a stop to cribbing—keeps rats and mice away—can't get out of order—can't wear out because made of steel and wire. Biggest horse-men use them. Supplied from our nearest Branch. **801**

SEND FOR BOOKLET

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED
ADDRESS: Walkerville, Ont. Toronto Montreal St. John Winnipeg

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER



FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman. I know woman's sufferings. I have found the cure. I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—yes, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or White discharge, Ulceration, Displacements or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial, and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you my treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes a woman well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: **MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 821, WINDSOR, ONT.**



30 HEIFERS AND 29 BULLS

PRESENT OFFERING.

Bred right, made right and at prices to make you feel right. Come early and get your choice. List of these, with catalogue, will be mailed to those who ask for them.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT.

ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS

I am offering 5 young bulls of choice breeding and color, all sired by the champion bull, Royal Chief 65495. **R. F. Duncan, Carlisle P.O., Ont.**

Choice Scotch Shorthorns

We are offering several very choice heifers: Duchesses of Glosters, Mayflowers, Lancasters, Miss Ramsdens, Stamfords and Broadbooks. High-class show heifers among them. Also a few extra good young bulls. **S. F. Johnston & Son, Ashburn P. O., Myrtle Station.**

IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS

5 bulls fit for service—1 two-year-old 1 yearling and three calves. Three of the calves are out of Imp. cows, and are of the very richest breeding. Cows and heifers all ages. Above bulls will be priced reasonable to make room. **J. WATT & SON, Salem P. O., Ont. Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

Maple Hall Shorthorns

Are bred on most fashionable Scotch lines, and are of high-class individuality. For sale are 6 young bulls from 6 to 10 months of age. A low, thick, sappy lot. Also 10 yearlings and 10 two-year-old heifers. Show material in this lot. Telephone connection. **DAVID BIRRELL & SON, GREENWOOD P. O., ONT., CLAREMONT STATION.**

A FEW YOUNG BULLS and 20 YOUNG COWS and HEIFERS COMPOSE OUR LIST FOR PRIVATE SALE.

J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO. ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. FARM ADJOINS TOWN. BELL TELEPHONE.

SHORTHORNS

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls. Nonpareil Archer, Imp., Proud Gift Imp., Marigold Sailor, Nonpareil Eclipse. Females, imported and from imp. red stock, in calf to these bulls. An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers. **Belmar Parc. John Douglas, Manager. PETER WHITE, PEMBROKE, Ont.**

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE: Three show bulls and five choice-bred pure Scotch bulls of extra good milking strains; some show heifers, young cows and heifers of good milking families, and choice Berkshires of both sexes. Our prices very reasonable, considering quality. Visitors welcome. **S. J. PEARSON & CO. Madocvale P. O. and Sta., C. P. R.**

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns

I am offering for sale young stock, both bulls and heifers, of richest Scotch breeding, and of high-class show type. I can show some of the best young things in the country. **F. W. EWING, SALEM P. O., ONT., ELORA STATION.**

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

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All choice

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THERE WILL BE SOLD AT
UNION STOCK-YARDS,
 WEST TORONTO, ONTARIO,
 ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
February 2nd and 3rd, 1910
 ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

SELECTED FROM THE HERDS OF

HON. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.	J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont.
SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, Beaconsfield, Que.	JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.
PETER WHITE, K. C., Pembroke, Ont.	MILLER BROS., Brougham, Ont.
W. G. PETTIT, Freeman, Ont.	JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, Ont.
AND ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.	

No collection of Shorthorns has ever been sold in Canada that approached this lot in QUALITY, BREEDING and REAL VALUE.

Get your name in line for catalogue. Watch these pages for details regarding the animals to be sold, and keep the dates open so you can be there. The annual meeting of the Shorthorn Association will be held in Toronto on the 1st of February.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.
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For Sale: Seven bulls, some of them show bulls, most of them from imported sires and dams. Write us, or call and see us before buying.

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275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275

4 IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORT-HORN BULLS. 4 **12 BULL CALVES, 9 TO 16 12 MONTHS OLD.**
 All choice yearlings — 2 reds and 2 roans. All from imp. sire and a number from imp. dams
30 CHOICE YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS. 30
 All belonging to noted Scotch families, and mostly from imported sires and dams.
 Quality, pedigree and prices will please you. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Junction station.
FRED BARNETT, Manager. J. F. MITCHELL BURLINGTON, ONT.
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We are offering 15 choice young **SHORTHORN BULLS** of serviceable age. Among them are high-class herd-heads. We can supply females of all ages. Farms close to Burlington Jct., G. T. R.
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INVERNESS SHORTHORNS
 I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality.
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Imp. Scotch Shorthorns—When looking for Shorthorns, be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service, and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right good ones. **A. C. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.**



Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs
 1- and 2-yr.-old Shire stallions, females from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes beautifully belted.
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Nine bulls from 8 to 20 months old, reds and roans; 10 yearling heifers and a few cows. Will sell very cheap to make room in stables.

CLYDESDALES

One pair of bay mares and one dark brown, heavy draft and two spring colts.

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H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO. **Scotch Shorthorns**
 Extra choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Write for what you want. Farm adjoins town.



Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Females of all ages for sale, of the thick-fleshed, low-down kind, that have been raised naturally, neither stuffed nor starved. Twenty-five Lincoln ewes, bred to our best imported stud ram, also a few choice yearling rams. Prices very reasonable for quick sale.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

WOUNDED DOG.

I have a collie pup which, while fighting some time ago, got bitten on the eye, but the wound soon healed up, and now the hair has all come off and the skin appears dry and itchy. Could you tell me, through your paper, what I can do with it?
 J. W.

Ans.—Anoint with a mixture of sulphur and sweet oil, or lard, repeating two or three times. This will clear the skin and cure the itchiness, when the hair will probably grow again.

WORKING FARM ON SHARES.

A takes a place from B on shares, A to do all work and pay for threshing, B having only to take care of his share of grain. B dies, leaving executors to handle the business. His wife handled it as long as she lived. She told A to use all the straw and make it in manure so it would go back on the place. A asked B's wife if it made any difference whether A drew the straw to the yard for bedding if he pulled the manure back, which he did, and nearly as much again. She said it was all right. Last spring she died, and there were no writings, so A took it off just the same (this year's straw). Now they say for me not to take it off the place.

1. Will the straw have to be fed on the place, and what share can A claim?
2. What share can A claim and remove straw from the place to his own?
3. What share of hay is legal, A doing all the work?

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. You do not mention the proportions in which A and B were to share the produce of the place, according to the agreement made at the outset, but whatever that agreement called for would probably represent the respective shares of A and B's estate now. And unless there was some provision in the agreement against A's removing straw, we do not see that he can be legally prevented by the Executors from removing his share of same.

SWOLLEN UDDER — MARE'S LEGS SWELL.

1. When I brought a young heifer in from the pasture this fall, I found that the front quarter of her udder was swollen and hard, and, on squeezing the teat, a stringy fluid comes away, which leaves the teat soft, but the udder is still hard. She is due to calve about the 15th of March. What is the trouble, and how should I treat it?

2. I have a mare in foal; her hind legs are swollen up into the flanks, and very painful. She gets plenty of exercise, but is worse when she is standing in the stable. Can you tell me how to prevent it, and if it cannot be prevented now, how to treat it?

3. Two of our cows have teats covered with warts, which makes them very disagreeable to milk. Can you tell me anything to remove them?

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The usual treatment for swellings or hardness of the udder, is to administer a purgative of Epsom salts, one pound in the case of a heifer, and after purging to follow up with a teaspoonful of saltpetre twice a day for a week, in feed, or in a pint of water as a drench, and apply carron oil, goose grease, or lard, and spirits turpentine freely to the affected quarter twice daily, drawing the contents each time. The purgative may not be necessary in this case, but the other treatment mentioned is advisable.

2. Swelling of the legs is not unusual in pregnant mares, especially when not getting regular exercise. Preventive measures are plenty of exercise, light feeding of grain, and laxative food, such as bran mash, carrots, or a turnip once a day. A purgative of aloes is the standard treatment, followed by nitrate of potash (saltpetre), in teaspoonful doses, but we do not advise giving aloes to an in-foal mare, rather give a pint of raw linseed oil. Hand-rubbing and bandaging the legs is also advised.

3. If the warts have very slim necks, they may be clipped off with scissors and the wound touched with carbolic acid. Some persons claim that anointing regularly with castor oil daily for a time, will remove warts.

Could Not Sleep In The Dark.

Doctor Said Heart and Nerves Were Responsible.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rossmore, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night, when I would lie down. I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down women."

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Scotch Shorthorns

At Toronto Exhibition this fall yearling bulls bred by us won 1st and 3rd in class and junior champion. We also bred the sire of these bulls. The grand champion steer at Guelph was sired by a bull of our breeding. We have 10 young bulls for sale now, bred the same. Write for breeding and prices.

John Miller, Brougham P. O., Ontario.
 Claremont Stn., C. P. R., 3 miles.

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 OF DUAL-PURPOSE



Shorthorns

15 heifers, 6 bulls present offering; bred right; priced right. Come early and get a choice.

WM. GRAINGER & SON, London, Ont.

Shorthorns for Sale



Choice young bulls. Females, all ages, imp. or home-bred; cows in calf, heifers in calf or open, and heifer calves out of imported dams, and got by the Duthie bull, Sixty-six Victor, imported. Address:

JOHN BRYDNE, Ontario.
 Milverton.



SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

Young bull, heifers and calves of good type and breeding. Dams all from a milking strain. Shropshire shearing rams and lambs. **JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Quebec.**

Spring Valley Shorthorns.

Herd headed by Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64220 = (94673). If you want to get an imported bull, or a good Canadian-bred one to head your herd, be sure and write, or come and see them. Long-distance telephone.

KYLE BROS., AYR P. O., ONT.

Shorthorns and Leicesters—A number of choicely-bred young bulls and heifers from grand milking dams and imp. sires. And an extra good lot of rams and ewes of all ages in show trim. **W. A. Douglas, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.**

OLD MELDRUM We are offering three very choice young bulls, old enough for service; also several extra nice heifers. All in good condition, and bred to make money. **A. F. & G. AULD, Eden Mills P. O., Ont 5 miles from Guelph.**

SHORTHORNS BERKSHIRES One choice young Lady Fanny bull for sale—good herd header; also several young heifers. A few prizewinning Berkshires, both sexes. Write or come and see them. Prices moderate. **ISRAEL GROFF, ELMIRA, ONTARIO.**

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Canada's greatest Jersey herd offers for sale 3 choice bulls, about 12 months old; also some younger ones, and one two-year-old. Females of all ages always for sale.

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Mr. A. J. Hickman

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EXPORTER OF PEDIGREE STOCK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. During the winter months the export of cattle of the beef and dairy breeds will be a specialty. Stock ordered is purchased direct from the breeder, and is shipped straight from his farm to port of entry. In no other way can stock be imported so cheaply. Write for terms and references.

AVONDALE HOLSTEINS

Offers for sale high-class Holsteins all ages. Herd headed by Prince Hengerveld Pietje, a son of Pietje 22nd's Woodcrest Lad, out of Princess Hengerveld, a daughter of Hengerveld DeKol, with record of 20.34 lbs. butter a 23 months. We also offer some fine young Yorkshire pigs of choice breeding.

ARTHUR C. HARDY, BRUCKVILLE, ONTARIO

High-class Holsteins—Head of herd, Pietje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pietertje 22nd has a record of 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: 2 heifers, due to calve in April, at a bare age before Dec. 1 to make room; also 2 bull calves by Mannor Johanna DeKol, out of officially-tested cows.

WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

Young bull, for sale from such cows as Snowflake Queen De Kol of Minster, sired by Queen De Kol, 4.4, and other equally good. Cows giving 12,000 to 15,000 lbs. yearly.

RICHARD H. NEY, BRICKLEY ONT.
Northumberland Co.

DON'T

Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from thirteen months down, from best producing strains. "Fairview Stock Farm," FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville Ont.

Happiness grows at our own breeders and is not to be picked in strangers' gardens.

—Douglas Jerrold.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SLANDER.

An at present undiscovered person starts a vile and slanderous story, calculated to ruin a spotless character. This story is repeated by a characterless, or an envy-filled element, without even the suspicion of evidence to warrant the remark.

Is there any way to bring these people to their senses and justice, who, without a shadow of justification, will spread a lie, malicious and injurious, when it is known and can be proven that one of the features of character attacked was purity of life?

Ontario.
Ans.—Yes; it would be quite in order to bring actions of slander against all the guilty parties, notwithstanding the fact that they may not have originated the defamatory statements, but merely repeated and circulated them.

FERTILIZER AND FEEDING QUESTIONS.

Have a hundred-acre farm, of which I crop heavily to corn, oats, wheat, beans and hay, and feed all on farm except wheat and beans. Soil, a clay loam, well underdrained.

1. Will it pay me to buy wood ashes at five cents a bushel to use as fertilizer?
2. What crops do wood ashes respond to, giving the best results, and how many bushels to the acre, and when put on?
3. What is the best fertilizer to buy for roots, say turnips and sugar-beet mangels?
4. How do you apply nitrate of soda on a corn field, the quantity per acre, and cost?
5. Have forty head of cattle wintering, half of which are yearling and two-year-olds. What amount of silage, clover hay and straw will be required, all to go on grass; also how much grain should the two-year-olds get each day, to make a gain, say, of 200 pounds?

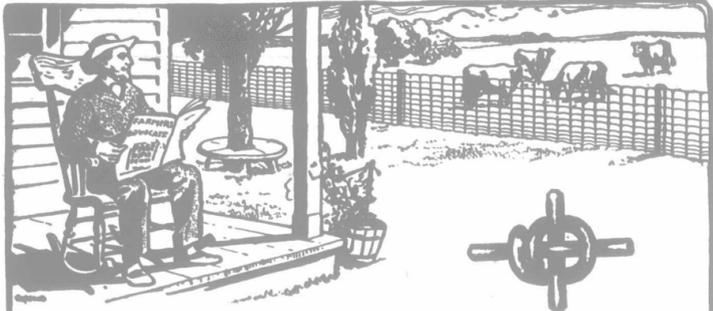
J. C. T.
Ans.—1. Yes; assuming that the ashes are of average quality.

2. Legumes (clover, peas, beans, etc.), roots, potatoes, and fruits, are the crops most benefited by ashes. Apply evenly as top-dressing, some little time before the crop is to be sown, and work into the soil, remembering that an excess of ashes on any spot or spots will prove injurious. Twenty-five bushels per acre is a fair application for young clover, potatoes or mangels. For young clover, or orchards, apply as early in spring as one can conveniently go on the land.

3. Assuming that the fertilizer is merely to supplement a coat of manure, we should say that twenty-five bushels of ashes per acre would do very well for the sugar-beets. For the turnips, try half this quantity of ashes, along with 200 pounds of acid phosphate. This quantity of acid phosphate will cost much more than the 12½ bushels of ashes for which it is substituted, but will undoubtedly prove profitable in the majority of cases, particularly if the residual effect be taken into consideration. We need hardly explain that the above recommendations are based merely on probabilities. To ascertain positively what it will pay to do on your particular soil, you must experiment on your own farm.

4. Top-dress in two or more applications, at intervals of two or three weeks. The first dressing should be made just before seeding. One hundred to 150 pounds per acre is recommended for corn, along with 300 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate, and 100 to 150 pounds muriate of potash; the two latter materials being applied early in spring. Nitrate of soda is not a complete fertilizer, supplying only one element of fertility, nitrogen. It should cost in the neighborhood of \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt.

5. We should say the cattle would thrive fairly well on a mixture of silage and chaff, fed twice a day with a forkful of clover hay at noon, and perhaps a small one at night, after the silage mixture has been cleaned up. However, it will undoubtedly pay to supplement this with a light grain mixture, say, a pound each of bran, oil cake, oats and corn, per thousand pounds live weight. This should make them gain rather better than a pound a day, if the silage and hay are of good quality.



14,000 MILES of Page Fence in Canada—and every rod a satisfaction and a money-saver to the owner, and good for years.
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A large classification is offered for Horses, Beef and Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Seed and Poultry.

\$8,000.00 in Prizes.

Poultry entries close January 3rd. Live-stock entries close January 8th. Write for prize list, or send entries to the Secretary. Single-fare rates on all railways.

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The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS.

Headed by Lord Wayne Mechtthide Calamity. Nothing for sale at present but choice bull calves from Record-of-Merit dams.

Walburn Rivers, Feiden's Corners, Ont.

Holsteins—Maple Grove offers a few richly bred young cows, safely in calf to Sir Abbekerk De Kol 2nd and Mercena's Sir Posch; also young stock sired by above bulls. For description and prices write

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE!

If you are thinking of buying a choice young cow or heifer in calf, come and see our herd. Will sell anything. Have a dozen beautiful heifers safe in calf to Summer Hill Choice Goods (imp.), who has five sisters averaging 29¼ lbs. butter in 7 days, and one sister that held world's record as 4-year-old with 31.60 lbs. butter. Write us what you want. We will guarantee everything just as described. Visitors met at Hamilton by appointment.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

L-D. Telephone 2471 Hamilton.

Holsteins FOR SALE: COWS AND HEIFERS

All ages. Also bull and heifer calves, including daughter and granddaughters of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose TWO famous daughters made over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and sire of De Kol Creamline, which gave 119 lbs. in one day, over 10,000 lbs. in 180 days. Also for sale daughters of De Kol's 2nd Mutual Paul, sire of Maid Mutual De Kol, which gave over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, also granddaughters of Hengerveld De Kol. Other leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

CENTRE AND HILLVIEW Holsteins

140 head, 45 females in R. O. M. Herd headed by Brookbank Butter Baron, Bonheur Statesman and Sir Sadie Cornucopia Clothide. The average of dam, sire's dam and grandam is: milk in 7 days, 662.85 lbs.; butter in 7 days, 30.58 lbs. We have bulls born Mar., '09, to two weeks old for sale, from Record-of-Merit dams. Long-distance telephone.

P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Sta.

Lakeview Holsteins—Herd headed by Count Hengerveld's Count DeKol, who has five daughters averaging over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, and whose dam (26.30 lbs. in 7 days) has a daughter with a record of over 35 lbs. in 7 days. Five bull calves from nine months old down from this sire for sale. G. T. R. and Hamilton Radial close to farm. Visitors met by appointment. E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO.

WORLD'S CHAMPION BRED BULL Grace Payne 2nd's Sir Colantha.

Sire Colantha Johanna Lad. Dam Grace Payne 2nd. Average butter record for 7 days of his dam, sire's dam and sister is 32.35 lbs. Average milk for one day of dam and sire's dam is 104 lbs. Choice young bulls for sale.

M. L. & M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ontario

Silver Creek Holsteins

Have official records from 17 to 22 lbs. for 4-year-olds, 11 lbs. butter-fat for 2-year-olds. My stock bull has high official backing. For sale are a number of heifers and heifer calves, and 12 bulls, from 1 to 15 months of age, all sired by S. B. and out of Record cows; a high-class lot.

A. H. TEEPLE, Currie's P.O., Woodstock Sta. Phone connection.

Fairview Herd

offers for sale a son of Rag Apple Korndyke. His dam is a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, with an A. R. O. record of 13.08 lbs. butter in 7 days at two years. Price, \$150.00.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y.

NEAR PRESCOTT.

Maple Glen HOLSTEINS For sale: Two 3-year-olds, bred to a son of Froy'n Bros.' 30-lb. cow, due to freshen next March. Netherland Johanna Mercedes, a 15.70-lb. Jr. 2-year-old, due last of December to King Payne Segis, a son of world's champion cow. Also two bull calves, from tested dam, born last June, sired by King Payne Segis. G. A. GILROY, Glen Buell, Ont. Long-distance phone.

Evergreen Stock Farm

offers for sale choice young Holstein bulls, from 10 to 12 months old, sired by Sir Mercena Favorite whose dam and sire's dam have average records of 24.60 lbs. butter per week, and 80 lbs. milk per day. Their dams also A. R. Also choice females for sale. Write for prices.

F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

FOR SALE—Julia Arthur 2nd, calved Aug. 1st, 1905, 9,219 lbs. milk and 312 lbs. fat in one year; calving in Aug. at 3 yrs. 8 days old. Freshened Oct. 19th, '09. Price \$200 cash. Also bull calves.

G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

QUESTIONS

RATION

Kindly give me the ration for the following: corn stover, corn, etc.

Ans.—The ration cannot be given without knowing the amount of food named. There are many different rations, so that it might be suggested in carbonyl proteids. The meals were given to meet heavily, the rationable as to while the cow will pay well barley and cake meal instead of feeding at suggest the

Feed.

Corn stover, Mangels, Barley, Corn, Oil cake, Bran

Nutritive value. While the ration is estimated it is understood that they are not a part of the ration. It is quite perfect for the purpose of proving economy in the ration.

MOLASS

1. Is syrup
 2. How much
 3. Will it be a horse in
 4. How much good to feed
 5. What you feed to
- Ans.—1. Molasses is the best for a Texas it has stock foods. It could be good for 6 cents per doubtful whether profitable in molasses is molasses, no is essentially a good food, worth while may exercise condition an profitable conjunction like. At the time was found molasses to produced an lower the cost used to balance ration. When as thirty cows while, in order as low as 1 extremely could be economical feeders, this.
2. The Teports no ill per day to
 3. We see it should,
 4. Half a
 5. We do be got in C food. There sine meal, numerous salts might, per in small qu

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

RATION FOR MILK PRODUCTION.

Kindly give ration by which I can produce the most milk. Have plenty of corn stover, roots, and grain (barley and corn). H. M. R.

Ans.—The best ration for milk-production cannot be compounded from the foods named. All except the mangels are much too "wide" in their nutritive ratio, so that any combination that might be suggested would be too abundant in carbohydrates and too scant in proteids. Even though enough of the meals were given to supply sufficient protein to meet the needs of a cow milking heavily, the ration would still be objectionable as too fattening in its tendency, while the cost would be excessive. It will pay well to sell a portion of the barley and corn, buying bran and oil-cake meal instead. Good old-process oil-cake meal is an economical milk-producing feed at \$36 a ton. We would then suggest the following ration:

Kinds of Feed.	Quantity per day consumed.	Digestible		
		protein.	carbohydrates.	ether extract.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Corn stover...	15	.255	4.860	.105
Mangels	40	.440	2.160	.040
Barley	2	.174	1.312	.032
Corn	2	.156	1.334	.086
Oil cake.....	2	.586	.654	.140
Bran	2	.244	.784	.054
		1.855	11.104	.457

Nutritive ratio, 1:6.54.

While the amount of corn fodder consumed is estimated roughly at 15 pounds, it is understood that the cows are to have all they will eat. The above ration is not a particularly heavy one, nor is it quite perfectly balanced, but, having regard for the circumstances, it should prove economical, and give fairly-satisfactory results.

MOLASSES AS STOCK FOOD.

1. Is syrup good for horses or cattle?
2. How much to feed every night?
3. Will it injure or hurt the wind of a horse in any way?
4. How much linseed oil would it be good to feed each horse at night?
5. What grade or kind of syrup would you feed to stock? E. F.

Ans.—1. Molasses has been fed to cattle in the Old Country to a limited extent for a number of years. Also in Texas it has become one of the staple stock foods. In Texas, cane molasses could be got, a very few years ago, for 6 cents per gallon, in barrels. It is doubtful whether it could be obtained at profitable prices in this country. Beet molasses is a different article from cane molasses, not so safe to use. Molasses is essentially a fattening and heat-producing food, containing no digestible protein worth while. While small quantities may exercise a favorable influence on condition and health, it is not a very profitable feed to use largely, except in conjunction with some highly nitrogenous ration like cottonseed meal and hulls. At the Texas Experimental Station, it was found that, while the addition of molasses to a fattening ration always produced an increased gain, it did not lower the cost of the gains, except when used to balance up a highly-nitrogenous ration. When used in this way, as high as thirty cents a gallon was realized, while, in other instances, returns were as low as three cents a gallon. It is extremely doubtful whether molasses could be economically employed by Canadian feeders, except in very small quantities.

2. The Texas Experimental Station reports no ill results from feeding a gallon per day to yearling steers.
3. We see no reason to apprehend that it should.
4. Half a teacupful can safely be given.
5. We do not think that any kind can be got in Canada that would pay to feed. There is on the market a molasses meal, said to be free from the injurious salts found in beet molasses; this might, perhaps, be utilized to advantage in small quantities.

RAW FUR COMMISSION HOUSE

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SHIPMENTS OF RAW FURS SOLICITED. Highest prices, prompt returns, fair assortments. All shipments kept separate until remittance is found satisfactory. We pay all express charges. CHAS. WECKSLER Manager.



AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Can fill orders for car lots of Ayrshires, or for good grade dairy cows. Young bulls, cows, heifers or calves of choice breeding. Orders taken for imported stock for 1910. A few young Yorkshires. Write us for anything you need in above lines. Long distance Phone ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Springhill Ayrshires

We can please you in all ages and sexes.

Headed by two bulls whose dams have the highest official records in Scotland. Order a bull calf out of our best cows.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES

Are producers of milk testing high in butter-fat. In my herd I have a range of selection, either imp. or Canadian-bred, of other young bulls or females, unexcelled in Canada. Price and terms to suit purchaser. D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STA., QUE.

Stonehouse Ayrshires

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

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Hillview Ayrshires!

For sale: Females of all ages, bred for dairy purposes, with large teats, deep milkers and large in size. Also a few extra good young bulls on hand. Winchester station, C. P. R.

A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ont. "HILLSVIEW FARM."

Cherry Bank Ayrshires

I am now offering young bulls and heifers true to type and high in quality. Some with imp. sire and dam; also will spare a few older females. P. D. McARTHUR, North Georgetown P. O. Que. Howick station, Que.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet. W. H. MCKENNA, 219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Lake of Placid, Ont.

CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER—take on weight faster—make better beef—when dehorned. Cows give more milk—and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.

Imp. and Canadian-bred Ayrshire Cattle cows and heifers. Heavy producers. Yearling bulls and bull calves. Very cheap, considering quality, for quick sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also 7 grand Scotch sheep, \$30. WM. THORN Lynedoch, Ont., Trout Run Stock Farm

Four young bulls, all bred on dairy lines, out of famous dams; fashionable in color, as well as in breeding. Will be sold worth the money. Females all ages. N. DYMENT, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK. Booklet free. The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Ont.

IT MADE A MAN OF ME!

Read What Nelson Rose, of South Bay, Ontario, Says:



Dear Sir,—One year ago last February I was taken with Nervous Exhaustion (the Doctors pronounced it). I suffered all the tortures of that disease; was all run down, so weak I could hardly do anything at all. Since I began to use your Belt there has been a marked improvement in my condition in the different ways mentioned. I have slept good every night since wearing your Belt, which is one of the greatest blessings of mankind. I have a great deal more ambition; work used to seem such a mountain, now it seems more a pleasure; more strength and vim; memory better; digestion better; constipation about gone, which I was bothered with a great deal; head feels better and I feel far better in every way.

Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

Dear Sir,—My case has certainly been a very serious one, and one of long standing. I had latterly been unable to do any work at all. Your Belt has worked wonders in my case, as I am working steady now. It is well known here that it is your Belt that has put me on my feet again, and no doubt will be the cause of other sales to you. WILLIAM J. BYERS, Nipissing, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am writing to you to-day to tell you the good your Belt has done me. I can say in this letter that I am a well man, and have worked every day from the time I gave up wearing the Belt. The sharp pains I had in my back and chest are all gone, and I need not walk with my nose on the ground now. I am in good health, and feel as strong as I want to be, and more than pleased with the Belt. JAMES HATT, Beech Hill, N. S.

Letters like that tell a story which means a good deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to the one who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get such letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them and stirs up a great force of energy in a man.

Are you weak or in pain? Are you nervous or sleepless? Have you Varicocele, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Kidney Trouble, Weak Stomach, Indigestion, or Constipation? Are you lacking in vitality? I can give you the blessing of health and strength. I can fill your body with vigor and make you feel as you did in your youth. My Electric Belt is worn while you sleep. It gives a soothing, genial warmth into the body. This is life—vigor.

After you have read the above, write to me, explain your case, and I will at once tell you if I can cure you or not.

To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, and after I have cured you then pay me. All I ask is reasonable security. You may then use my Belt at my risk.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your town that I've cured. I've got cures in every town. That's enough. You need the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you or you need not pay me a cent. Come and get it now. The pleasurable moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any away. While there's a chance to be husky and strong, to throw out your chest and look at yourself in the glass and say "I'm a man," do it, and don't waste time thinking about it.

CALL TO-DAY—Come and see me and let me show you what I have, or if you can't, then cut out this coupon and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men, all free. My hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday to 9 p.m.

Put your name on this coupon and send it in.
DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.
 Send me your Free Book, closely sealed, and oblige.
 NAME
 ADDRESS

Troubled With Constipation For Years.

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous to your health and should be corrected at once for if this is not done constipation and all sorts of diseases are liable to attack you.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel complaints.

Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 Standish Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all those who suffer from constipation."

Price 25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A PERFECT HOG FOOD

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Imperial Hog Food

The only exclusive hog food on the market. Once used always used. Write for booklet.

The Imperial Stock Food Co. KINGSVILLE, ONT.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE OFFERED.
12 high-class two-sugar ewes,
Sired by grand champions;
Bred to grand champions.
Every one has proved a fine breeder.
Considering their breeding and
Excellent quality, prices are low.
Send for prices and circular to:
J. & D. J. Campbell Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

John D. Rockefeller gets 1,000 begging letters a day. He said of these letters recently:

"They are rather annoying. They are so persistent, you know. They remind me of a seashore episode."

"A Standard Oil young man went to the seashore for his two weeks' vacation. He put up at a cottage. He paid about \$9 a week."

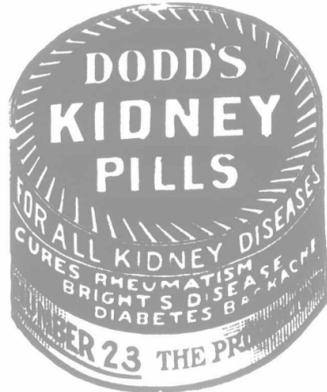
"Well, when he came to depart, this young man said to the boarding mistress:

"Madam, you have been most attentive to me during my stay here."

"Thank you, sir; thank you very much," said the lady.

"Yes," continued the young man, "you have been most attentive, and not only you, but everybody, everything in this house, if I may say so, has been most perseveringly attentive to me, day and night, and, madam, to show my appreciation, I am going to offer you a small present."

"How very kind," said the landlady, and a bright, expectant smile lit up her face. Then the young man thrust into her extended hand a packet of insect powder and retired hastily."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WARMING FEED FOR PIGS - LOCATION OF SEPARATOR ROOM.

I am much pleased with your Question and Answer Department, and submit the following questions for your opinion, as I will build this summer.

1. Would you advise a boiler or feed-cooker for warming feed for winter feeding of pigs?

2. Do you think that a room could be made by partitioning in pigpen that would be clean enough for cream separator?

E. McL.

Ans.—1. It is just a question whether it will pay or not. Of course, if one wishes to feed potatoes, pumpkins, or roots, it may pay to cook them and mix meal with the cooked vegetable mass, but the cooking of meal is not to be advised. It is not necessary even to wet it, although soaking is an advantage, and it is probably best to feed the grain in the form of slop, with its temperature somewhat moderated. If one can obtain a supply of warm water conveniently from the house, we do not think it would pay to invest in a cooker and buy fuel to keep it going, but if one had a considerable number of hogs to feed, especially young ones, and had either to buy a cooker or use ice-cold water, it might pay to do the former.

2. Chances are the locating of a separator-room in a pigpen building would be inadvisable. Certainly it should be completely isolated by a tight board partition, and so placed that no odor from pens or yards would be likely to enter. Most pig sties are not fit to be located within a hundred yards of a milk house. We trust yours is not that kind.

OIL CAKE VS. FLAX MEAL - ANGUS HEIFER.

Have a large quantity of oat, pea and barley straw, and limited quantities of grain, hay and roots.

1. Which is the more economical concentrate to use, oil cake, at from \$32 to \$34 per ton, or ground flax, at 24c. per pound?

2. Would it pay to sell the ground flax at 24c. and buy the oil-cake meal at \$34 per ton?

3. What would oats be worth per bushel to equal oil-cake meal at \$32 to \$34 per ton, for feeding horses and growing cattle, in good condition?

4. How much oil cake should be fed per 1,000 lbs. live weight?

5. What effect has it on the system? Is it laxative or not?

6. Cattle would get ground peas and barley, 1 to 5, respectively; horses, whole oats, not over 1/2 gallon per head daily, but considering this, would heavy feeding be injurious to work horses and young colts if well exercised?

7. Can a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus heifer, which has two small, inconspicuous spots situated on the line between the navel and brisket, also some on her udder, be registered?

D. L.

Ans.—1. If it is to be used in small quantities only, the ground flax at the price quoted, is probably to be preferred, though for growing stock and milk cows, the oil cake would likely be more economical, if fed in quantity.

2. Probably not, unless it was intended to feed over a pound per head daily. However, this is a point upon which one cannot dogmatize; much depends on conditions. What would apply in one case, might not in another.

3. Oil cake is not good for horses, except in small quantities. A little is beneficial, but it would be foolish to use it wholly instead of oats. For growing cattle, it would be economical to feed, in part, at \$34 per ton, if oats were worth 34 cents per bushel.

4. Two pounds daily would be fair measure. In fact, it would be much better to feed, say, a pound or so of oil cake, together with some other feeds; this to growing animals.

5. It is a most wholesome food, emollient and mildly laxative.

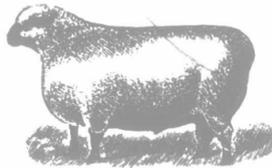
6. Very heavy grain feeding is injurious, even when necessary.

7. White spots such as you mention on an Aberdeen-Angus, are no indication of impurity in breeding and do not disqualify for registration.

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E. T. CARTER & CO.
84 Front St., East, TORONTO, ONT.

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SHIP US NOW!
HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF RAW FURS. PROMPT RETURNS. WE PAY EXPRESS.



SHROPSHIRE!

As we are disposing of the whole of our Shropshires, will offer by private sale 75 imported and home-bred ewes from two to five years old. These ewes are a grand lot, and due to lamb in March to imp. Buttar and Harding rams. Also 100 ram and ewe lambs. Apply:

W. C. Edwards & Co. James Smith, Rockland, Ont.

American Shropshire Registry Association.

HENRY L. WARDWELL, PRESIDENT.

Largest membership of any live-stock organization in the world. Vol. 21 of the Record published. Write for rules.

Wentimer Levering, Sec., LaFayette, Indiana.

I HAVE GREAT, THICK, ROBUST SHROPSHIRE YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS and a lot of grand Shropshire and Cotswold ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs of high class, both breeds, and all of the best breeding. Will sell them in large lots or singly at prices you can afford to pay. Short-horn bulls and heifers, two good registered Clydesdale mares, and a few beautiful Welsh ponies will also be priced at attractive figures.

Farnham Oxford Downs The Champion Flock for Years.

Our present offering is 20 superior yearling rams for flock headers; some imported, and others by imported sires and from imported dams, or choice Canadian-bred ewes. Also a large number of first-class ram and ewe lambs. Our prices are reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO. Arkell, C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R., and Telegraph.

SPRING BANK OXFORDS

Rams and ewes of all ages at a great reduction for next 30 days. Order at once and get the pick. WM BARNETT & SONS, LIVING SPRINGS P.O., ONT. FERGUS STA., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Cattle and Sheep Labels

You will want them sometime. Now is the time to send for free sample and circular. Write to-day. F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

MAPLE VILLA OXFORDS AND YORKSHIRES.

Present offering: Excellent ewes, choice rams, and the best lot of lambs I ever offered; all sired by imported rams. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. A high-class lot. Satisfaction assured.

J. A. CRESWELL, BOND HEAD P. O., ONT., BRADFORD or BEETON STAS.

POPULAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES—For sale: A high-class show flock of Southdowns, also shearing rams and ewes, and ram and ewe lambs. Berkshires of both sexes and all ages; right good ones. An honest representation is my motto. SIMON LEMON, Kettleby P. O., Ont., Aurora Station.

Shropshires, Shires and Clydesdales—High-class Shropshires, shearing rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, from imported and Canadian-bred stock, show stuff; Shire and Clydesdale fillies; White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets. Prices right. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head P. O., Bradford or Beeton Stations.

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES

A few choice young ewes, bred to the imported first prize shearing ram at Toronto this fall. Also a few good yearling rams and ram lambs that will be sold right. Long-distance telephone. ROBERT McEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO.

Large White Yorkshires



An offering during this month a good lot of young boars ready for service, young sows of breeding age, and a choice lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin. All bred from large imported stock. Write H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

Newcastle Herd of 10 sows and 3 short horns—For quick sale at very reasonable prices, 6 sows sired by Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret, bred to farrow in Jan., Feb. and March, to a Toronto prize boar. Nearly all my brood sows are sired by that noted prize hog, Colwill's Choice, or Newcastle Warrior, champion boar at Toronto, 1901, '02, '03 and '05. I also offer 50 boars and sows, from 2 mos. to 4 mos. old. Two bull calves one year old. Half-a-dozen heifers, from 1 to 3 years old. Long-distance Bell phone in home. A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, NEWCASTLE, ONT.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance phone. JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.

Hillcrest Tamworths are second to none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from sows bred and bars fit for service down to youngsters. Herbert German, St George, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS. I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. A number of Bronze turkeys and toms, and Red Cap cockerels and pullets. W. E. WRIGHT, Glenworth P. O., Ont.

MORRISTON TAMWORTHS. Now offering 50 young boars 2 to 6 months old. Best breeding. Sired by the two imp. boars, England's Choice and Knowle King David. Also 50 young sows of same breeding. Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires!

Young sows ready to breed, boars ready for service, young pigs just weaned, all choice stock and bred in the purple. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long-distance phone. J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder Milton P. O. and Station, C.P.R. & G.T.R.

DUROC - JERSEY SWINE Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Embden geese. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.

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.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and 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.

Veterinary.

SWOLLEN SHEATH.

Horse's sheath is swollen. Last winter his sheath, floor of abdomen, and legs swelled, and he became stiff in his legs. Now there is no appearance of anything wrong, except the swollen sheath.

SUB.

Ans.—Purge him with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 1 dram iodide of potassium twice daily for two or three weeks. In addition to hay, and a reasonable amount of oats, give him a feed of bran, with a teaspoonful of linseed meal, twice weekly, and give him a turnip or mangel, or a couple of carrots, every day. As he is predisposed to trouble of this kind, he must have daily exercise.

UNTHRIFTY MARE.

1. My nine-year-old pregnant mare had diarrhea twice last summer; has not done well since. She has a ravenous appetite, but is dull and sleepy. She is hide-bound and thin. I want to fatten and fit her for sale.

E. R.

Ans.—1. No doubt her teeth require dressing. Get a veterinarian to attend to this. Then feed her well on good hay and rolled oats, with a little linseed meal daily; also give a few carrots, or a turnip, daily. Groom well, and give regular exercise or light work. As her appetite is good, she requires no tonics. If she passes any worms, take 3 ounces each of sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron and tartar emetic, and make into 24 powders. Give a powder every night and morning, and follow the last one with a pint of raw linseed oil. It is better to avoid giving drugs to pregnant mares when possible.

2. Give 2 ounces laudanum and 4 drams each of catechu and prepared chalk in a pint of cold water, as a drench, every hour until diarrhea ceases.

V.

Miscellaneous.

A GOOD RATION IN USE.

Could you suggest an improvement on the following: 36 pounds corn silage; 8 pounds cut pea straw, mixed with the silage, and one-third of peas, barley and bran, by weight. I am feeding this to cows, and giving one pound of grain to every three pounds of milk. Would it be better to substitute oats for barley. Criticism of the above would be acceptable.

C. W. G.

Ans.—Your ration is pretty well balanced. A little economy might be effected by making use of oil cake and reducing the bran and pea meal, but if you have these feeds on hand, we would not counsel a change.

CIDER IN TIN BOILER.

1. Will cider, boiled in a tin boiler and reduced to one-half, be rendered unfit for use in making apple-butter?

2. Does it contain a poison by reason of the action of the acid of cider on the tin?

R. M. S.

Ans.—1. When cider is allowed to come in contact with iron or tin, the acids, particularly the tannic acid, react on the metals, forming dark-colored substances. It is, therefore, usually considered that cider should be boiled in either granite or copper dishes. Tin will also give a strong taste to the material. I think we could say, when it was boiled in tin, that it would really be unfit for making apple-butter.

2. Tin is not classed as a poison, but lead is, and it is very frequently found associated with tin. It is, therefore, probable that there will be some poison present, but it is impossible to say whether it will be in sufficient quantities to do harm.

R. HARCOURT.

STAVE SILO IN BARN.

I am in favor of stave silo, built inside the barn, as I have plenty of room.

1. Would odor from silage be unhealthy for cattle?
2. Would hemlock, free from knots, be suitable for staves, as I have it on my own farm?
3. Which will silage keep best in, stave or cement silo?
4. Will wooden silo be more satisfactory inside the barn than outdoors?
5. Would there be enough dampness from silo to injure the barn?
6. Which would you advise under my conditions, cement or stave silo?

F. P.

Ans.—1. No; at least, not unless a mass of material were allowed to decay around the silo, which should not be.

2. Yes.

3. About equally well in either, so long as sound and well constructed.

4. No; except that there may be a little less trouble from freezing. In your locality, this should not be a very important point.

5. No; not materially.

6. If you have never had a silo before, and now have the timber to construct a stave one, perhaps you may as well build this kind. It will give good satisfaction for years, and before it is played out you will probably be wanting a larger size than you would build now. It will then be in order to construct one of cement or cement blocks. We recommend careful consideration before building in the barn, for in all probability you will wish to increase your stock, after providing a silo. Silage usually goes farther than corn grown for husking, because there is liable to be less waste. Besides, straw chaff may be utilized to greater advantage.

AUSTRALIA.

1. Please tell me how Australian climate is suited for wheat, hay, oats, barley, and corn; also alfalfa and rape. Give average yields.

2. Having recently seen advertisements for selling land in Australia, I notice it is selling at \$25 to \$40 per acre. Would this soil be good for the above crops?

3. If I went to Australia, do you think there is a profitable living to be made from farming on a large scale, say 2,000 acres?

4. How do wages run in Queensland, Australia?

5. Would there be more success in sheep farming, or mixed farming?

INQUIRER.

Ans.—1. The queries were, evidently, drawn up without looking into the Australian conditions. Australia covers 34 degrees of latitude, which is equivalent to the distance and variations in temperature from London to the south of the Caribbean Sea. The northern part of Australia is tropical with its staple fruits, bananas, coconuts and pawpaw. The southern is temperate with its staple fruits, berries, pears and apples. Within this wide latitude anything can be grown, but the products of the districts will vary with their temperature. It is impossible, therefore, to give a brief reply to such broad queries.

2. To answer this question, I would require to know in what part of Australia these lands were? Land sold at \$25 to \$40 per acre here would be fairly good land, with a reasonable rainfall. In some parts, it would be suitable for cane, and in other parts for wheat.

3. A profitable living could readily be made on 2,000 acres in most parts of Australia. In South-western Victoria, there are lands so rich that a living could be made upon 10 acres, but in the northern part of the State, there are lands where 10,000 acres would not give a living, owing to the exceedingly low rainfall.

4. Wages in Queensland for agricultural purposes, vary from 20s. to 30s. per week, with board and lodging. On the sugar plantations, the wages are 22s. 6d. per week, with board and lodging, and, naturally, vary with a temperature which is very hot where the 22s. 6d. is paid.

5. Success in sheep farming, or mixed farming, depends entirely upon the country. The center of Australia is essentially pastoral. The coastal districts, with the mountain plateaus, are suited to mixed farming.

6. If your correspondent thinks of try-

ing Australia, he had better come out and look over the country before bringing his family with him. A number of persons have been out here from the Northwest, and, after having visited several States of Australia, have gone back to Canada to take up land. A good man, who likes a hot climate, and will manifest industry and skill, can get on. The wide difference between Canada and Australia, is the ease and cheapness of getting good land in Canada; the greater regularity of the seasons, and so far as grain farming is concerned—as will be seen by the returns—the higher average production in Canada than in Australia.

J. S. LARKE.

Canadian Trade Commissioner, New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand.

RATIONS FOR STEERS AND COWS.

Please tell how to make a balanced ration for fattening cattle from the following feeds: Oat straw, silage, pea chop, pea bran, mixed grain (oats, barley, peas), linseed cake, or would there be any advantage by buying shorts or bran?

2. For milch cows, with cut wheat straw and silage (mixed), and oat straw, with no hay. What kind of meal or chop should they have with it?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—To compose from the feeds named a well-balanced fattening ration, calculated to produce rapid gain, will necessitate the use of considerable meal. In fact, we question the wisdom of attempting to make the ration conform to the regulation feeding standard; it will be more economical to feed moderately, content with reasonable gains. We would suggest, as a ration for the latter part of the finishing period:

	Lbs.	Digestible protein.	Digestible carbohydrates.	Digestible ether extract or fat.
Oat straw	8	.096	3.088	.064
Silage	40	.360	4.520	.280
Peas	2	.336	1.036	.014
Pea bran (variable)	2	.120	.600	.020
Mixed chop	4	.460	2.196	.084
Oil cake	2	.586	.654	.140
		1.958	12.094	.602
		Nutritive ratio, 1:6.8.		

Would suggest starting on the oat straw and silage along with the bran and a pound of oil cake, gradually introducing the other meals, and increasing the oil cake.

2. A very similar meal ration will do for the cows, but it should, if anything, be a little "narrower"; that is, the proportion of protein to carbohydrates and fat should be a trifle greater. As you will probably not feed the cows so much meal as the steers, we would recommend feeding but a little of the mixed chop, depending mainly upon the peas, pea bran and oil cake. Pea bran, by the way, is a feed with which we have had no personal experience. Practically all our information about it is gleaned from an O. A. C. bulletin. It appears to be quite variable in its composition, so that only an average analysis is taken. If you find it does not give good results, or if the cattle do not take kindly to it, substitute wheat bran.

OBSTRUCTING HIGHWAY—BARN MOVING.

1. Is it lawful to place rural-mail boxes on the road?

2. Also rural-telephone poles?

3. If either should cause an accident, who would be responsible?

4. Can a man stop you from moving a barn across his land if it cannot be moved on the road?

5. If not, would he be entitled to pay?

ONTARIO.

Ans.—1 and 2. Not without permission from the authorities.

3. It would depend upon the circumstances of the particular case. It is impossible to say in advance who, if anybody, would incur liability in the event suggested.

4. Yes.

5. It would be entirely for him to say

upon what terms he would permit—if at all—your going upon his land and moving your barn across it.

DEHORNING CATTLE.

Is it advisable to dehorn young cattle running loose at this time of year, or would frost have serious effect.

A. B.

Ans.—There would be very little risk from that cause, if performed in a spell of mild winter weather, but the cattle should be kept away from a straw stack until the wounds have healed, as there is danger of chaff or other foreign matter causing trouble.

MAP SHOWING ALTITUDES.

Where could I buy a map or something that would show the altitudes of the different counties in Ontario and Quebec?

W. A.

Ans.—The best book showing altitudes in the Dominion of Canada is that by James White, F.R.G.S., published by the Department of the Interior; price, forty cents. This will give the altitude of every railway station and important point in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

A. McN.

PIG PEN PLAN.

Would you give some plans for an average farm pigpen, to hold forty or fifty pigs.

M. A. C.

Ans.—A cut and description of a pigpen erected by John Peirson & Son, Bruce County, appeared in the issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" for February 11th, 1909, which would probably be what you want. The Building is 40x36 feet. It has a central feed alley six feet wide, and on each side of this are two pens 12x14 feet, and one 7x14 feet. A space at one end is reserved for feed room.

A TIMBER DEAL.

I sold a few acres of timber a year ago last October. On the agreement I gave the purchaser till January 1st, 1910, to clear off the said timber. At the time he bought it he said that he only wanted what was good for manufacturing, but last spring he sold what was left (i. e., after he had taken out all the logs, hubs and timber that was good for manufacturing). There were tree tops left and some small, rough, standing timber. Now his time will soon be up for clearing the timber off. The parties that he sold the rough timber to have not taken the rough timber off yet.

1. Can the purchasers of the rough timber claim the said timber (there was nothing said in their agreement about any set time to take it off)?

2. Can the man that I sold the timber to claim any days of grace after Jan. 1, 1910, to clear off the timber?

3. I want the rough timber cut down so that the stumps will all rot at the same time. What is best to do in this case?

ONTARIO.

Ans.—1. We think that they would have no legal right to same after 1st January, 1910.

2. We should say that under the circumstances mentioned he is not in a position to do so.

3. We consider that after 1st January you may lawfully proceed to cut such timber and otherwise clear the land.

GOSSIP.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the Raw Fur Commission House, Toronto, Ont., soliciting shipments of skins of fur-bearing animals, for which liberal prices will be paid. Parties interested should look up the advertisement.

J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement of Short-horns, writes: "We have for sale a few choice young bulls and heifers, sired by the noted show and breeding bull, Jilt Victor (imp.), whose progeny have made a fine record as prizewinners at prominent fairs."

As advertised in this issue, the Seaham Harbour Co., Seaham Harbour, Durham County, England, will sell at auction on March 22nd, 1910, their entire stud of Clydesdale stallions, colts, mares and fillies. Catalogues may be had by applying to R. Brydon, of the above address. This is one of the most noted Clydesdale studs in Great Britain, high-class stallions having been in service for many years, and the mares are up to the standard of the best in size, quality and breeding.

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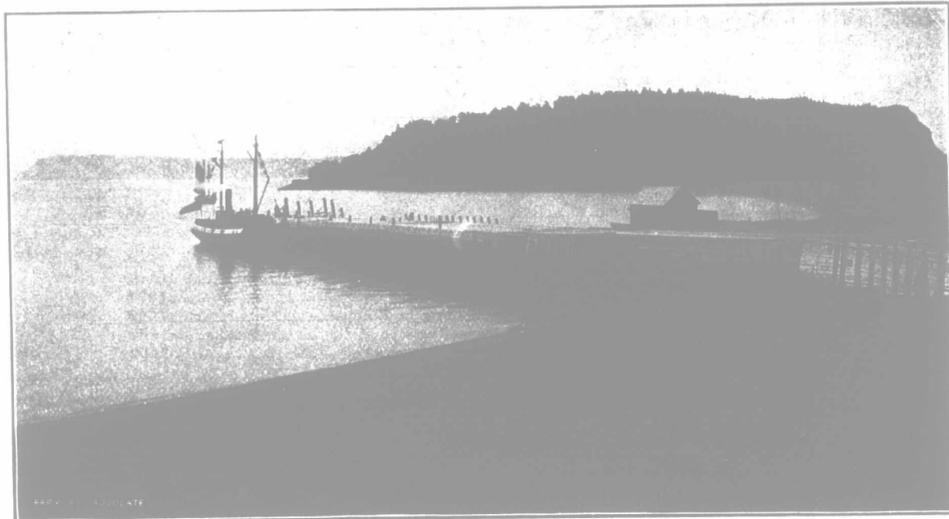
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THE SPICE OF LIFE.

The parson consulted the about-to-be-married young lady as to the hymns to be sung at the ceremony, suggesting, "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden." "No," said the young lady, with a twinkle in her eye, "'Fight the Good Fight,' seems to me more suitable."

Former President Patton, of Princeton University, once delivered a sermon at Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, his subject being "Faith." He spoke of the blind faith of the client who puts himself at the mercy of a lawyer in preparing an action for trial, and of the confidence of the sick in entrusting themselves to the physician.

"A case of blind faith," said the clergyman. "The doctor writes out a prescription. Oftener than not you cannot read it; you don't know what it is. He tells you to take it. 'Yours not to reason why, yours but to do and die.'" Whether or not Dr. Patton meant it, there was a distinct ripple throughout the congregation.

A farmer and his man rose one very foggy morning at the early hour of four to drive a troublesome bullock to market. When they had tramped about eight miles, the farmer said to his man, who was walking behind him:

"We are getting along fine, Bill, aren't we?"

Bill muttered an ejaculation of surprise. "Why, mister, is that you? I thought you were the bullock all the time."

He had mistaken his master's fat figure for the bullock in the fog, and had been diligently driving him. The tire-some animal had given them the slip eight miles behind.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

A teacher was giving a "Lesson on the Cow." She was trying to impress on their young minds the various uses of milk. Butter, cheese, etc., had been disposed of, and she wanted some bright child to tell how the farmer gave the surplus milk to the pigs. Leading up to this, she asked this question:

"Now, children, after the farmer has made all the butter and cheese he needs and uses what milk he wants for his family, what does he do with the milk that still remains?"

Dead silence followed for a moment, and then one little hand waved frantically.

The teacher smiled and said, "Well, Tommy?"

"He pours it back into the cow," piped Tommy.

A story comes from a Kentucky town that is worth repeating. There lives there a woman who says that she has immediate communion with the Almighty, and now and then delivers to those of common clay a message that she has received from on high. The fact that these messages sometimes take on a very materialistic hue does not alter their effectiveness, in her opinion.

One day she went into the office of a well-known attorney and approached him solemnly as one about to reveal an awe-inspiring secret.

"The Lord sent me to you for \$25," she announced.

The attorney looked up and smiled. "That must be a mistake," he replied, blandly, "because the Lord knows I have not got it."

Luther M. Burbank, the plant wizard of California, said of honey, apropos of a flower that bees love:

"This flower grows abundantly near Santa Barbara, and there was once a young Californian who often visited a leading Santa Barbara hotel because they have such excellent honey there—a honey the bees make from this flower.

"Well, the young man got married in due course, and the wedding-trip itinerary must include Santa Barbara, so that the bride might taste this superb honey.

"But the first morning at the Santa Barbara hotel, there was no honey on the breakfast-table. The bridegroom frowned. He called the old familiar waiter over to him.

"Where's my honey?" he demanded. The waiter hesitated, looked awkwardly at the bride, then bent toward the young man's ear, and, in a stage whisper, stammered:

"Er—Mamie don't work here no more."

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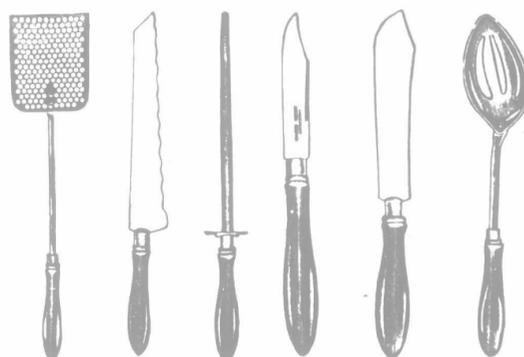


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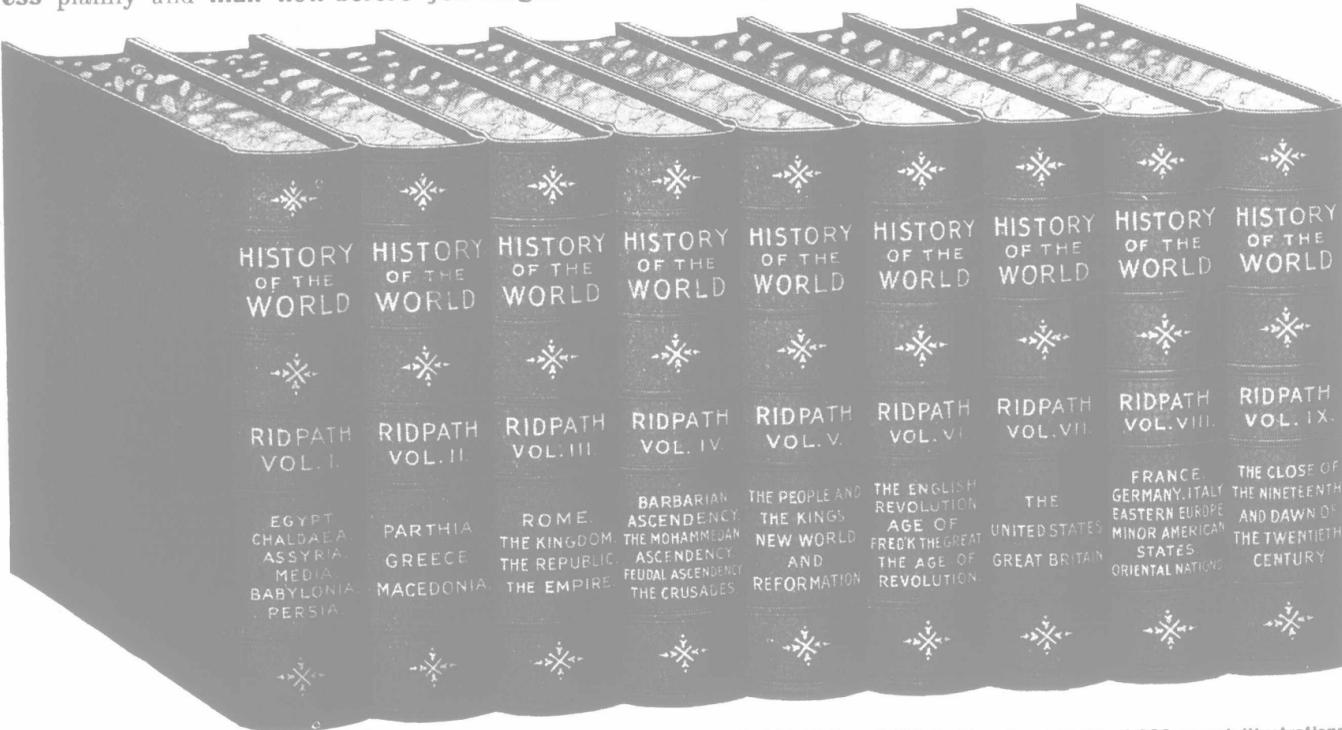
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