

**PAGES
MISSING**

DUALIN Stumping Powder

Manufactured by Hamilton Powder Co.



This is what happened.

DO YOU KNOW that blasting stumps and boulders with our new explosive is the most up-to-date and economical way of clearing farm lands of these pests? If not, give it a trial, and be convinced. Write:

HAMILTON POWDER CO.'S OFFICE,
NEAREST TO WHERE YOU RESIDE,
TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL, P. C. VICTORIA, B. C.
FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICES.



FROST & WOOD CO. LIMITED.
SMITH'S FALLS, ONTARIO.

FREE

When You Fill Out and Mail the Coupon

Here is a book that should be in the hands of every farmer who intends to purchase any haying, harvesting, seeding or cultivating machinery in the near future. The information, about modern farm machines, contained in this catalog, is thoroughly reliable and will be the means of saving you much labor, worry and money. Much valuable advice on Tillage, Eradication of Weeds, Dairying, etc., is also given. This book is clearly printed on high-class paper, with attractive illustrations of farm scenes. It is the handsomest, most artistic, practical and interesting catalog we have every gotten out. Let the next mail carry the COUPON to us and the return mail will bring the catalog to you.

Please send your Catalog 13 to me. I am particularly interested in a _____

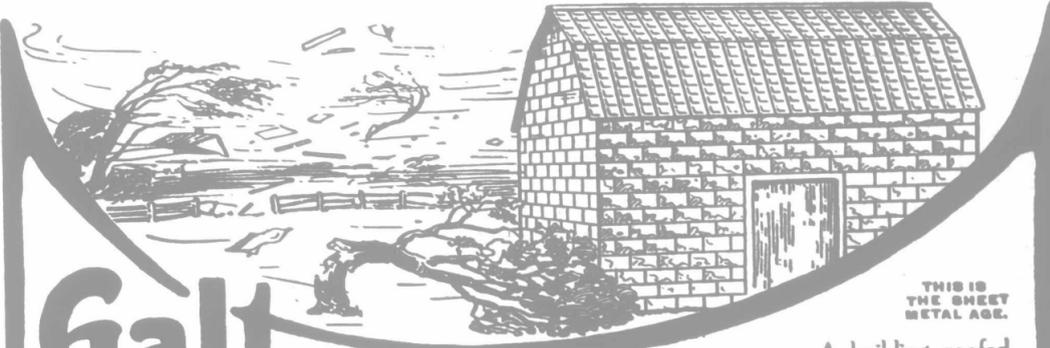
and may purchase one before next harvest.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

COUNTY _____

PROVINCE _____



Galt Steel Siding

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

A building roofed with Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles, and with its sides protected with Galt Steel Siding, will come through a hurricane unharmed, while other buildings will be badly shattered, if not demolished. Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles are locked together so securely and lie so closely to the roof that they leave no opening for the wind to get under and rip them off.

Galt Steel Sidings are wind-proof, too. They don't shrink, leaving cracks for the wind to sneak in, as does lumber, particularly the unseasoned kind which no gets nowadays.

Warmer than wood—and at no greater cost. Fire, wind, water and frost proof. Galvanized or painted. Handsome as brick or stone.

Complete information in our Free Illustrated Catalogue.

THE GALT ART METAL COMPANY, Limited, Galt, Ontario.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine: revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper.

Why This MOWER Beats Any Other ON EARTH



WHETHER you think of buying a mower now or might buy one ten years from now, we want to tell you how good a mower we've got for you. The Dain Vertical Lift Mower is the smoothest working, lightest running, easiest pulling machine on the market. You can thoroughly understand it at once and see its vast advantages of build. The high drive wheels, for instance, insure lightest possible draft and enormously increased traction. The cutting apparatus, carried on the wheels, by means of an adjustable coil spring, uses every bit of power, reduces useless friction and lessens pull for the team.

The long pitman gives a smooth, strong, unerring stroke. The gearing is all on the left wheel where it offsets the weight of the cutting-bar, altogether doing away with side draft. Many other desirable, exclusive features help make the

Dain Vertical Lift MOWER

easiest to run, surest in results, most perfect in construction, most durable, altogether most satisfactory and so simple a boy can handle it easily.

Built with utmost care, entirely of selected materials, withstands hardest wear and tear and sticks right to business all the time. The name "DAIN" on a Mower or any other hay tool is your guarantee of highest excellence. It is backed up by the perfected result of a quarter century's successful experience. Ask your dealer about this Dain Vertical Lift Mower, or write us for interesting descriptive booklet.

Dain Manufacturing Co.
Mention this paper • Preston, Ont.

STUDY AT HOME.

We teach you in your spare time. Courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Complete Commercial, Beginner's Course, Matriculation, Teacher's Certificates, Civil Service, Journalism, Mechanical Drawing, Stationary, Traction and Locomotive Engineering, and over 100 other subjects. If you want to study anything, ask us. Address as below to: 1246

Dept. E., Toronto, Canada.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE LIMITED

FARM HELP!

The Bureau of Colonization desires to secure positions for a few first-class men—some experienced, some inexperienced young men, and some married men with small families and some capital, who desire experience on fruit and other farms. Farmers with vacancies will kindly write:

THOMAS SOUTHWORTH, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

OUR LATEST VICTORY.



Results obtained at the Sherbrooke and Ottawa Exhibition: 22 prizes offered in classes for Maple Syrup and Sugar. From this number 21 went to users of the

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR. Catalogues on application. THE GRIMM MFG. CO., 58 WELLINGTON ST. MONTREAL, QUE.

SEND Receive 5 Wool Remnants suitable for BOYS' KNEE PANTS up to 11 \$1.00 years. Give age, and we will cut out pants free. Add 25c. for postage. N. SOUTHCOTT & CO., 8 COOTE BLOCK, LONDON, CANADA.



CATALOGUE

FIRST, READ OUR FREE CATALOGUE

THEN Decide on the Business College

We ask the privilege of sending you our intensely-interesting, handsomely-illustrated FREE CATALOGUE. In fact, you really owe it to yourself to get a copy and read it thoroughly before you select the Business College to attend.

This Catalogue explains all about our school, our faculty, our different courses. Tells why we honestly believe our College to be the best for you. After reading the book we will leave you to judge for yourself. Sending for a copy places you under no obligation. Just mail your name and address on a postcard.

Students admitted any time. Special openings September and January:

The Forest City Business and Shorthand College

LONDON, ONTARIO

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal J. W. WESTERVELT, Jr., C.A.; Vice-Principal

DO YOU PLOW WITH A STICK?

Then don't skim your milk in any other way than by the

De Laval Cream Separator

Stick-plowing and old fashioned skimming methods are much alike

TAKE THE DE LAVAL SHORT-CUT TO DAIRY PROFITS

Free Catalog

The De Laval Separator Co.

173-177 William Street

MONTREAL



The Favorite

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

NO. 1 DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER

POINTS OF MERIT:

1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work in either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.

THE ONLY DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER MANUFACTURED. Fitted with Roller Bearings. Steel Shafting, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

Tolton Bros., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.

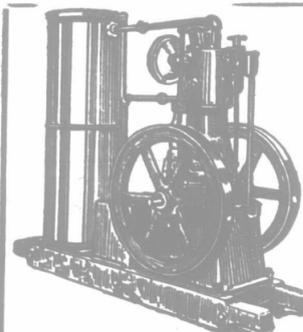


Be an Independent Canner

Install a Modern Canner on your farm and dispose of your fruit and vegetables as canned goods.

Avoid all waste and double your profits. Easy to operate, no experience required. Small investment and larger returns. Send for a Modern Canner catalogue.

THE MODERN CANNER CO.
Canadian Branch, St. Jacob's, Ont.



The "Champion" GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE

The only Gasoline Engine that is sold on trial and guaranteed satisfaction or no sale. The price is low. Write for particulars.

WM. GILLESPIE,
98 East Front St., TORONTO, ONT.

Get This Money Making American SAW MILL

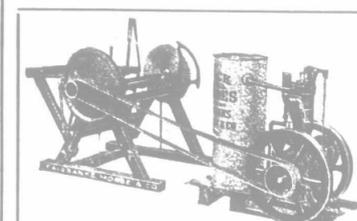
We have a size to suit your power and requirements. Get one of these guaranteed outfits now. Lumber is high. The mill will soon pay for itself. No experience needed. No Belts, Springs or complicated parts to get out of order or cause trouble. The sawer has complete control of Variable Friction Feed with one hand; slight motion of lever changes speed. Other time and labor saving devices enable this mill to saw more lumber with less power and less help than any other. Free Mill Book explains and lists our complete line of wood working machinery. Write for it today.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
113 Hope St., Hackensack, N. J. 1564 Terminal Bldg., New York

Huron & Erie
Loan & Savings Co., London, Ont.

EVERY FARMER IS WASTING TIME AND MONEY

Unless he owns a **FAIRBANKS - MORSE GASOLINE ENGINE!**

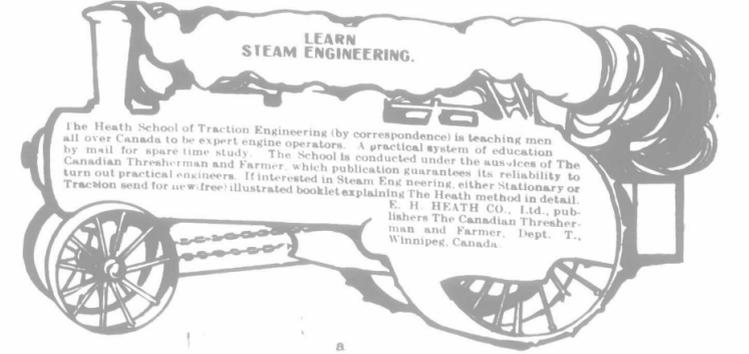


- 1st. Spending his time sawing wood and cutting fodder by hand, when a J. O. A. T. engine will do it quicker and better.
- 2nd. Hiring several men to do what a small engine would do.

Write for illustrated catalogue.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LIMITED,
Montreal. Toronto. St. Johns. Calgary. Winnipeg. Vancouver.

LEARN STEAM ENGINEERING.



The Heath School of Traction Engineering (by correspondence) is teaching men all over Canada to be expert engine operators. A practical system of education by mail for spare time study. The School is conducted under the auspices of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, which publication guarantees its reliability to turn out practical engineers. If interested in Steam Engineering, either Stationary or Traction send for our free illustrated booklet explaining The Heath method in detail.

E. H. HEATH CO., Ltd., publishers The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, Dept. T., Winnipeg, Canada.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

"Persevere and
Succeed"

Established
1866

Vol. XLIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 12, 1908.

No. 842.

EDITORIAL.

SCHOOLS AND TARIFFS.

The Roosevelt Commission on Country Life, desiring to secure opinions, observations and suggestions from farmers, as well as professional and business men, has issued a sheet of questions, to which replies are invited. Among them, we note these: "Are the schools of your neighborhood training boys and girls satisfactorily for life on the farm?" and, "What, in your judgment, is the most important single thing to be done for the betterment of rural life?"

The former of these two questions implies its own negation. One has only to examine the matter carefully to be convinced that the Public and High Schools of the United States and Canada are not adapted as they should be to exalt, to ennoble, to prepare for or predispose toward farm life and occupation. Their preponderating influence has been in the direction of urban, and more particularly of sedentary occupation; and not all the forces of agricultural education, nor all the preaching of philosophers has availed or will avail wholly to overcome the bias from the farm to which the children of the farm are subjected in the plastic stage of youth. The most important thing, therefore, to be done for the betterment of country life is a complete reformation and balancing up of our educational systems.

Next to this, perhaps, the most urgent need of the American farmer is economic justice, including a sweeping reduction, if not a complete removal, of that gigantic fulcrum of extortion known as the protective tariff, which is maintained ostensibly in the interests of American labor, but really for the enrichment of the American manufacturer, especially the monopolist. It is strange that the American people should not long ago have realized that any advantage conferred by a high protective tariff on the American laborer had to be made up by the American consumer, and in that way must cost at least as much as it contributed; but our Southern neighbors, astute though they are in ordinary matters of business, are so enmeshed in the illusions of protection that the great majority fail utterly to comprehend the first principles of economics, as applied to state and international affairs, and it would seem that a great school of Henry Georges will be needed to emancipate them from the thralldom of their own delusions. Meantime, the city industries, favored as they are by the concentrated force of steam and other modern facilities, are bolstered by tariffs, at the expense of the great producing interests, among which agriculture ranks first, while the artificially-augmented profits of the fostered industries accrue not to the laborer, as is supposed, but to the bloated capitalist, who fattens and waxes rich several times as fast as he ought. Discussion of the subject of fiscal policy is complicated by the fact that, in some few instances, as in the case of the wool duties, the farmer is apparently advantaged to a slight extent by the policy of protection; but in the main, the effect of the American protective tariff hinders the farmer far more than it helps. Given a rational schooling, and a fair field economically, the agriculturist will work out his own salvation.

There are still farming sections in Canada where too great an area of valuable land is devoted to snake-rail fences and the production of rail-fence crops. By enlarging the fields and straightening the fences, more and cleaner crops can be grown, with a greatly-lessened labor bill.

HOW EDUCATION PAYS.

It is agreed that in every walk of life education pays. Naturally, the greater the extent to which business duties enter into the operations, the more thorough should be the education. But, for those occupations which may seem to demand a minimum of learning, as well as for what are spoken of as the learned professions, it is admitted by all who follow the various industries that education pays. The educated man has more highly-developed reasoning powers, he puts more thought into his every work, he has realized the value of time, he has learned to consider every operation from a business standpoint, and he has, withal, at least in most cases, learned to deal honestly and squarely with his neighbors. Little or no labor is wasted, there is a purpose behind every move, soils are studied in their relationship to crops desired, and cultivation is regulated by the nature of the season. It is due consideration for these points that brings the most out of farming. Only by the use of brains, as well as muscle, can any occupation be made what it should be.

It may be difficult to give a close estimate on the saving that results from an exercise of thoughtfulness on the farm. But the labors of the farmer are of such nature that they demand more study than is required of many other workmen. Take the fireman on a railway engine. At first thought, one would say that all he is called upon to do is to shovel coal. The managements of railways, however, realize that some firemen use more coal than others. They have realized that, even in firing an engine, education pays. A comparatively insignificant railway company in the United States was so convinced of this fact that a minimum standard, corresponding to about third-class in our public schools, was set for the educational training of the firemen employed. In one year the saving of coal amounted to \$10,000. Where illiterate firemen had by carelessness and thoughtlessness wasted coal, the man with education knew enough to follow instructions, never putting in too much, and not letting it run too low.

If such saving is possible on an engine, where the range of work is so limited, how much more should be the saving from the numerous duties connected with the management of an ordinary farm! An educational standard of third-class taught firemen to use brains along with muscle. What are the possibilities of increasing the returns from Canadian farms, by having a minimum standard of fourth-class in public school for those who do the work?

While it admittedly is impossible to have such standard for farm help, every farmer can do his share in hastening the day when it will be approached. Boys who unavoidably have been kept from school during the rush of the summer months, should not be detained during the winter. They need all the schooling they can get. If it has been found impossible to send those who already have a fair education for a regular course in an agricultural college, perhaps they can be spared for a couple of weeks at a shorter session. There are now many means whereby the farmer and his son can derive an education that will be of value to him. For those who have reached the days when school and college may be considered out of the question, ample sources of instruction are still at hand. Conventions and exhibitions in the interests of horticulture, live stock, dairying and grain-growing continue throughout the winter. Then, there are Institute meetings and farmers' clubs, and the easily-accessible agricultural papers and bulletins, and reports of colleges and experiment stations. Something can be learned from each.

Yes, education pays. It may mean the sacrifice of a little cash on the part of the parent, or of a little pleasure on the part of the son, but, after a few years, there will be no regrets to discuss. Education of the fireman kept down expenses on the railway, and education of those who till the soil and feed the stock will keep down expenses and also increase the returns on the farm.

RURAL POLICE FORCES.

A call for more stringent measures in keeping down crime, have demanded changes in rural constabulary forces in different parts of America. As was pointed out in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," the Ontario constabulary system is obsolete, the reward to officers on the fee principle, the lack of organization, and the absence of expert skill or knowledge in handling criminals being largely responsible for the increase of crime in the rural districts of the Province during the past few years. Little or no restraint on those criminally inclined follows, for they consider they have fair chances of escape.

In the State of Pennsylvania, a workable and efficient force of State police was established in May, 1905. The superintendent is appointed by the Governor of the State, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve for four years. He is asked to give bond in the sum of \$20,000 for faithful performance of duties. Offices and office staff are provided in the State capitol, Harrisburg. He is authorized to appoint the State police force, consisting of four companies, each comprising a captain, a lieutenant, five sergeants, and fifty men. No applicant is accepted until he has passed a physical and mental examination, based on standards of city police forces, and proves to be of sound constitution, of good moral character, able to ride, between the ages of 21 and 40, and a citizen of the United States.

Suitable uniforms, arms, equipments and horses (where necessary) are supplied. Local headquarters at various central points are established, so that the force can be distributed to best advantage. Members have authority to make arrests without warrant, and to serve and execute warrants issued by local authorities. In addition, they are empowered to act as forest, fire, fish and game wardens, and, in general, to have the power and prerogatives conferred by law on members of city police or rural constable forces.

The report of the superintendent, Capt. John C. Groome, for 1907, shows the extent of the work done. It says: "During the year the force has been constantly on duty patrolling the State, mounted and dismounted, and has travelled 332,094 miles, visiting 886 towns or boroughs in 51 counties, and has made 4,388 arrests for 54 different crimes or misdemeanors. Sub-sections, with two to ten men, were established during the year in 40 localities, the men remaining at a station from a week to three months, according to conditions and amount of work required."

A recapitulation of the duties performed outlines briefly the nature of the work. Law and order were maintained; illegal hunting and fishing were suppressed; forest fires were fought; sanitary laws and quarantines were enforced; riots due to strikes were quelled; disorderly houses were raided; "Black Hand" Society members were captured; every form of crime or lawlessness was followed closely.

This form of State police has proved efficient. It—or, at least, some modification, to suit existing conditions—would be a vast improvement on that now in vogue throughout Ontario.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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

- 1. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE** is published every Thursday.
- 2. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
- 3. **TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
- 4. **ADVERTISING RATES.**—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
- 5. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE** is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
- 6. **THE LAW IS,** that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
- 7. **REMITTANCES** should be made direct to us, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
- 8. **THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL** shows to what time your subscription is paid.
- 9. **ANONYMOUS** communications will receive no attention. In every case the FULL NAME and POST-OFFICE ADDRESS MUST BE GIVEN.
- 10. **WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED** to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.
- 11. **LETTERS** intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
- 12. **CHANGE OF ADDRESS.**—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
- 13. **WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
- 14. **ALL COMMUNICATIONS** in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

SHORTHORN COLORS.

In its report of the recent Duthie-Marr sale of Shorthorns in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, an Old Country exchange says:

"Mr. Duthie had something to thank for his colors, some fourteen of his calves being almost perfect blood-reds, and that meant much at a time when reds are so much wanted to correct what is less fashionable in complexion—and the color difficulty is one which all Shorthorn breeders have to face, and which means a great deal in totalling up the ultimate financial results."

The idea that red as a color for Shorthorns is becoming popular has probably arisen from the fact that buyers for the South American trade favor that color, presumably because it is preferred on that continent, but, fortunately, no such fad has taken hold of the friends of the breed in Great Britain or North America, where color counts for little, so long as it is a good Shorthorn color—red, white or roan, or a mixture of these. While red is a good color, it is no better in any sense than the others mentioned; and if we are to judge by the relative standing of the reds and roans in the prize awards of the principal shows at home and abroad in recent years, it is safe to say that the roans have made by far the best showing, not because of their color so much as for their quality of flesh and hair and handling, and for their robustness of constitution. Some reds are as good as the best roans or whites in all these respects, but the friends of the breed will do well to guard against a repetition of the color craze which possessed speculators in Shorthorns in the boom period of the early 80's, when none but a red bull was considered by many breeders good enough to breed from, and a roan or white of superior quality and conformation was discounted on account of its color, with the result that hundreds of herds degenerated into weeds, and many herds formerly notable for individual excellence were seriously degraded—so much so

that the "Sage of Sittytton" himself is said to have admitted in sadness that much harm had been done his herd by catering to the demand for red cattle in North America, which at one time was practically the only market of consequence for the type represented by his herd.

SECRET OF RELIABILITY.

More time and effort are expended in revising, reviewing and preparing the matter that goes into these pages than is spent in selecting and writing the articles printed in many inferior publications. Eternal vigilance is the price of reliability, and the vigilance of our editorial and business staff is unremitting. This explains, in considerable measure, the confidence reposed in "The Farmer's Advocate" by its readers from end to end of the Dominion—a confidence which finds habitual expression in the assurance, "I saw it in 'The Farmer's Advocate.'" We do not, of course, endorse all the opinions of our correspondents, but even in contributed articles care is observed to insure accuracy in statement of facts; while the editorial opinions expressed are deliberately considered, and written, for the most part, from the standpoint of practical experience. This is one secret of our success.

PROTECT THE GAME.

A subscriber living in Middlesex Co., Ont., called at the office of "The Farmer's Advocate" last week to suggest an article drawing attention to the importance of farmers taking steps to protect the game upon their lands. So far from being a churlish or narrow-minded member of society, our friend evinced by his conversation that he was a kindly and sympathetic nature student, and his plea for the preservation of game animals and birds was based on humanitarian and æsthetic as well as utilitarian grounds. The value of insectivorous birds as allies of the farmer is not half realized, but the interest and companionship of such animals as squirrels is seldom considered at all. Among other things, our caller instanced a certain black squirrel which had its nest in a certain spot year after year, and became very tame, allowing one to approach almost close enough to stroke it. So interested did our friend become that he prized its presence almost as much as that of any chicken or other domestic creature on the farm, but a hunter passed through one day, and claimed it as tribute to the prowess of his aim. So persistent were the sportsmen in his district that, on one recent morning, after a light fall of snow, many farmers were out warning gunners out of their woods, often receiving impertinence for their pains. Even signs were ignored, so that, to make an example, a couple of young city fellows had to be fined.

All this is unpleasant, and should be unnecessary. The farmer owns the land, and has a right to protect the game thereon. If wild animals become too thick, he can keep them down himself. It would be well for every farmer to put up a few signs, "No Trespassing," "No Hunting or Shooting," in his bush, and see that every hunter is kept out, prosecuting a few if necessary. Wild game and birds are all too scarce in the old-settled districts. Let us protect what we have left.

By going back to his farm, and declining to accept an official position as Director of Immigration in England, Hon. Nelson Monteith has again shown his good sense, and greatly enhanced his reputation among the sound-thinking farmers of Ontario. Here, at least, is one ex-Minister of Agriculture who appreciates the farm enough to live upon it, and devote his energies to it. The lustre of office has not dazzled his eye nor turned his head. He realizes what too many of our young people are prone to forget, that agriculture is the ideal occupation for Nature's noblemen.

OUR MARITIME LETTER.

A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON RECENT THINGS. The whole country has been in such a ferment over the elections that there was little use expecting much consideration for the common topics which engage the attention of ordinary correspondents till it was over; and still, if we analyze the speeches of the party haranguers, from one side of Canada to the other, there cannot be anything but wonder in our minds at the sort of pabulum which seems to satisfy the generality of people, and secures the votes with which Governments are made or unmade. This recent campaign has, perhaps less than any other, been directed to farmers particularly. Indeed, the general contention was often made in rural districts that everything went so well with them that it would be mere folly to formulate anything contemplating their betterment. From one side to the other of the country they were so convinced of the truth of the contention themselves, that in few if any constituencies they insisted on the discussion of fiscal questions at all—at least, those arising from the adverse working of the present tariff. We heard little of the price of the farmer's tea, sugar or cotton, as was the case in other days; not that any of these items are cheaper or better, we fear, but because all the parties are at a unit in support of protection as it has obtained in Canada since 1878; and as long as the products of the farm sell at a price sufficient to enable the farmer to buy those necessities with ease, there is not so much cause for complaint.

The farming community is easily served, anyway. It will be found, we really believe, that fewer farmers, proportionately, vindicate their right to represent their profession than any other section of the population. Of course, the lawyers are out in preponderating numbers always; theirs to prey, anyway, on the others. The peculiar thing about it all to us always, too, is the aversion with which a farmer generally regards the candidature of his brother farmer. A lawyer, doctor, merchant, gentleman of means—anything but a farmer—is received as to the business of representation born; let him, then, stick to his furrow. And still, there are many things—the most of things—which should be better advanced by a farmer's voice and vote in the House than through those of others; there is much in which he is interested beyond all others; there are more of his kind to represent than of all others, and, be it said, there are many of his kind better qualified to represent him than any of the others so willing to sacrifice themselves for him in a representative capacity.

Take these Maritime Provinces, for example, where the recent battle of the polls was waged so fiercely, and the result so surprising from many points of regard. We have no real farmer representatives at all. The Garden of the Gulf, almost entirely a farming community, nominated not a single one, but must depend on three lawyers and a gentleman of leisure to consult the best interests of agriculture. Indeed, of the four defeated candidates—all were turned out who represented the Province previously—not one had any connection with the Island's main interest. This is really remarkable in a class that so persistently asserts its right to representation by its own in the interim. The machine, perhaps, dampens their ardor when the sortition comes round. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that farmers are excluded.

There are several changes down here which are peculiar. Apart from Prince Edward Island's turnover, New Brunswick has, despite its recent banning of the Local Liberal Party, elected all but two of its Federal representation from the ranks of the Liberals. In Nova Scotia, the "Solid Eighteen," of which so much was said, has given place to a readjustment on a two-to-one basis, in favor of the dominant party. And all this, where least expected. In the Island, the feeling that the Government was coming back to power, with the stronger conviction that the Tunnel could only be secured from an administration which the Province supported solidly, seems to have affected the result. Certainly, there is only one great question for the Island, and that is the Tunnel. And, notwithstanding the ridicule which the ignorant pour out betimes on it and its advocates, there is no saner undertaking, at a cost of ten million or thereabout, which a country, committed to continuous communication daily, summer and winter, with the railway systems of Canada, could engage in. The present arrangement costs much more than that, and satisfies nobody; the other is Sir Douglas Fox's—Britain's greatest tunnelling engineer—plan and estimate; and that enterprising and astute constructor of great works, M. J. Haney, of Toronto, is ready to undertake it to-morrow at that figure. The Prime Minister will now look seriously into the question, we are assured.

The Canadian community is a sober, sensible, patriotic community, too. The result of the polls once announced, all immediately turn to the instant duty of making a greater Canada than ever out of this favored land. Victory has none less its triumph than its responsibilities.

A. E. BURKE.

HORSES.

CARE OF COLTS AND HORSES' FEET.

The principal points to be observed in the care of either colts' or horses' feet are to keep feet in as near a natural shape as possible, and, in hot, dry weather to provide moisture. The first few months of most colts' lives are spent on pasture, and under such circumstances the feet require no attention. There is a constant growth of horn or hoof. The coronary band, which is a highly-sensitive and vascular substance, situated in a groove in the upper border of the hoof, forms the horny wall. This band is constantly depositing hoof substance on the upper margin, which forces downwards the hoof already formed. In order that the hoof may maintain a normal shape and size, the hoof must be worn off or cut, or rasped off the lower border of the sole in proportion to its growth from the top. Of course, during young life, when the foot should increase in size in all directions as the animal grows, the waste is not equal to the repair; but when the foot has reached full growth, the one must equal the other, else the foot will become abnormal. When colts or unshod horses are on grass, the natural wear is sufficient, but as soon as the weather becomes cold and colts are kept in the stable most of the time, the danger commences. The growth of horn continues, but the wear practically ceases, hence the foot becomes deep at the heel and long at the toe. The walls of the heel, after having grown downwards below the frog, have a tendency to bend or curl inwards, the bars not being sufficiently strong to prevent it. There is also a tendency to decay of the frog, especially when the stalls are not regularly cleaned, but the colt allowed to stand upon an accumulation of its own manure, both solid and liquid. This causes the colt to stand in an unnatural position, in many cases standing and walking too much upon its heels. The heels continue to curl inwards, and lessen space in which the bones and the sensitive parts are situated, and even at this age predispose to disease, and in some cases actually cause it by undue pressure. The position of the whole limb is altered; undue tension forced upon the flexor tendons, and upon certain ligaments of the joint, which tend to weaken, and in some cases actually stretch them by continued tension, when the pasterns descend and the fetlock pad almost touches the ground. It is not uncommon to notice a colt practically ruined for life for want of intelligent attention to the feet during its first winter. The careful caretaker will examine his colts' feet regularly, and, with a hoof-hook or other instrument, will clean the sole well out in order to prevent an accumulation of manure or other dirt, and also to enable him to observe any disease of either sole or frog. So soon as he notices the hoof becoming abnormal in shape, he will trim it with a blacksmith's knife and rasp to its proper form. He should be careful to keep the heels well rasped down, and the toe well cut off; also, of course, cutting or rasping the lower border of the wall in proportion. This trimming should be done once monthly during the time the colt is stabled. Just so soon as the colt can be allowed to run the greater part of the time on bare ground, the wear will equal the growth; hence the rasping and cutting will cease, only to be necessary again the next winter. When the colt has reached that age at which he is required for work, and must wear shoes, the conditions change. If our roads were such that it were not necessary for our horses to wear shoes, there would be much less lameness. The wearing of shoes undoubtedly predisposes to diseases of the feet. At the same time, it is not possible to drive horses on our hard roads during mild weather, or on our slippery or frozen roads during the winter, without shoes. Careless or ignorant shoeing particularly predisposes to, and in some cases actually cause, disease. Probably one of the greatest mistakes noticed in shoeing is the use of high calkins. This is principally noticed in heavy horses. High calkins serve no good purpose; they do not remain sharp any longer than low ones, neither do they make the horse more sure-footed on slippery roads. They elevate a horse too much, and increase the danger of altering the proper level of the feet, thereby causing undue tension on certain tendons and ligaments, and predisposing to strain. When a horse is to be shod, the foot should be dressed with knife and rasp to as near the normal shape as possible. The shoe should then be made to fit the foot, with as little burning as possible, and, when necessary to add calkins, they should not be made any longer or higher than necessary. When calkins are not necessary, as for a light horse in mild weather, a flat shoe, which will allow the frog of the foot to reach the ground and bear its share of pressure, gives the best results. Fortunately, our country is fairly well supplied with intelligent shoeing smiths, who understand with intelligent shoeing smiths, who understand their business, often better than the men who own the horses they shoe. Taking it for granted that the horse is well shod, the question arises—How

should the owner or groom treat him so as to minimize the danger of disease? During damp weather, probably all that he can do is to clean the foot out well and carefully at least twice daily, to prevent any accumulation of dirt or lodgment of stones or other foreign matter in the sole or frog, and see that the shoes are removed and reset every five or six weeks at most. Now, the shoeing smith must remove with knife and rasp sufficient old horn to equal the new growth, in order to keep the feet the proper size and shape. When the horses are at pasture during the night, a sufficient amount of moisture will be gathered from dew and rain to keep the feet in good condition, but during a long-continued spell of hot, dry weather, horses that are kept in the stable must have an artificial supply of moisture to the feet, else they will become dry, brittle and hot, have a tendency to contract, and predispose to disease. Many kinds of hoof ointments and dressings are manufactured for this purpose, but it is doubtful whether any of them do much good, and many of them may be actually harmful. These dressings improve the appearance of the feet by removing the dry appearance, and, when not too plentifully applied, are not likely to be harmful. The feet require moisture, and there is no question about the fact that this can best be supplied by applying water. This can be done by poulticing, standing the horse in a tub of water for an hour or two daily, applying soaking pads or stuffing the feet with wet clay, linseed meal, etc. Probably the easiest and most satisfactory way is soaking pads, made of thick felt, which are soaked in water, and then beaded around the coronet, and allowed to cover the whole exposed

THE SHETLAND PONY.

Of all horses, Shetland ponies are the most diminutive, the most docile, and, for their size, possessed of the greatest strength. To trace the origin of the Shelties, one must go back beyond the dawn of written history. They were on the Shetland Islands probably before the Norseman came to settle there. For as far back as man can trace human existence on the Islands the ponies were known. How they reached the Shetlands, and where they came from, history does not disclose. Written history of the breed, in fact, does not go back very far. That they were on the Islands before the Norsemen came, is very probable, for in Edinburgh Museum there is preserved an ancient Celtic stone, discovered in the Isle of Bressay, bearing, amongst other things, the picture of a horse on which a man is mounted. The horse is a Shetland pony, judging from its diminutive size, and the man is supposed to be a Celt. But the first authentic record we have of such ponies existing in Shetland is furnished by an historian, who wrote about the Islands in 1770. Since then the Shetland pony has been better known, record books have been started for the breed, he has been taken to all quarters of the world, where his docility, intelligence and wonderful endurance have brought him much into favor for certain uses.

The Shetland Islands, in which these ponies have their home, lie north-east of Scotland, and only 360 miles from the Arctic Circle. They are rough and hilly, forage is scarce, and the climate severe. The ponies run out all seasons, chancing their existence with the few sheep which the Is-

landers keep. Scant forage and a boisterous climate account for their small size and shaggy coats. That they probably originated from a larger species, is evident in the difficulty which breeders have of keeping the ponies small enough when they are bred in a more favored climate and fed on more nutritious diet than they get in their own hilly and wind-swept isles. It is only by the most judicious selection and mating that this difficulty is overcome. Even as it is, the Shetlands are gradually becoming larger. Seventy years ago, according to Youatt, they were very diminutive, sometimes not more than seven hands and a half in height, and rarely exceeding nine and a half. The standard height now is



Tormentor [516].

Shire stallion, 3 years old. First in class, Western Fair, London, 1908. Owned by Frank Drury, Charing Cross, Ont.

surface of the wall. In addition to this, it is well to pack the sole with wet clay or other substance that will retain the moisture. As a means of lessening concussion on hard roads, which is the principal exciting cause of foot lameness, the wearing of rubber pads answers well, but these should not be worn constantly, as they, to a large extent, prevent the admission of air to the soles, and tend to cause a disintegration of frog and sole.

To sum up in a few words, we may say: Keep the feet level, and in as natural a shape as possible, shoe so as to give even pressure on the whole wall and the junction of the wall and sole, and, if possible, the frog; keep sole and frog free from foreign matters; supply moisture, and have the shoes removed at least once every five or six weeks.

HORSE NOTES.

Care must be taken, when weaning the colts, to see that they are well accustomed to eating grain, and to give a light feed of grain daily after taking away from the dam.

When the expense of raising a horse is incurred, the more it brings in the market, the greater will be the profits.

The colt may be used a little in harness at from two to three years old, and gradually educated for whatever purpose he is best adapted.—[The Horse World.]

from 9 hands to 10.2, the latter being the limit set by the Shetland Pony Studbook. Neither are they so shaggy as they formerly were in the coat.

The first ponies exported from Shetland were used in the coal mines as pack and saddle animals. For this work, their small size, wonderful strength and easy keeping qualities seemed particularly to adapt them. They could go anywhere a man could, and keep fat on anything. Nowadays, however, they are not so much used in mines as they were. Cheaper power has been found for carrying and hauling below ground, and the principal use of the Shetland is in the amusement of children. In this latter capacity, their docility and intelligence, as well as their small size, makes them especially valuable. They have no vicious habits—at least, few of them have—and are about as apt to injure the youngsters as the family dog is.

The Shetland pony is a heavy-harness horse in miniature. He is built solid, with a paunchy body and strong, heavy legs. In color he may be anything that horses are, even piebald. He weighs from 300 to 450 pounds. He is not much in action. His gait is that of a trotter, and, while capable of doing a great amount of work and standing a good deal of abuse, the Shetland will never overwork himself. He has a lot of endurance, but he won't exhaust himself on any kind of a job, and even the vigorous use of the whip will not excite him to exertion beyond his strength.

On this continent, breeders have tried crossing

the Shetlands with other horses—the Hackneys especially. The results of such breeding in some cases have been satisfactory; the size and action of the ponies were improved, but since the class is used now solely as children's pets, and the smaller in size the ponies are, the more valuable they become, there has been little encouragement to crossing. In fact, the breeder's greatest care is to keep his stock within the regulation limits as to size.

CLYDESDALE REGISTRATION: CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE NOW NECESSARY.

The National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, forward the following, requesting its insertion.

In the past it has not been necessary, when recording pedigrees, to have the owner of the sire sign the application form certifying to service. All applications now forwarded to the Record Office must either be signed in the place provided, or on a separate service slip.

Rule of Entry, No. 3., of the revised Constitution, adopted by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada at the last annual meeting, reads: "After October 15th, 1908, the owner of the sire of an animal, the pedigree of which is offered for entry, shall certify to service, giving date of service, with name and recorded number of sire in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada. Signature will not be accepted unless ownership appears on the books of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada."

Attention is drawn to above rule, as few breeders or stallion-owners seem to know of its existence, or, at least, of its enforcement.

Pedigrees cannot now be recorded unless accompanied by a certificate of service signed by the owner of sire. An important part of this rule, which, if overlooked, will cause both trouble and delay, is, that the person who signs the service certificate as owner of the sire, must appear as such on the books of the Clydesdale Association. In other words, if the sire has changed hands since his registration, or subsequent transfers were made, he will have to be transferred to the person signing the certificate before the latter's signature will be recognized.

Stallion owners should procure a supply of the service certificate, and give them, properly filled in and signed, to the owners of mares which have been bred to their horses. Perhaps the best time to issue them would be when collections are made for service fees during the winter, when the last date of service is known.

These blanks will be supplied free of charge upon application to Accountant National Live-stock Records, Ottawa. The number required should be stated.

In filling in name of stallion, the Canadian number should be given, for, if he is not recorded in the Canadian Studbook the pedigrees of his colts cannot be.

SUGGESTIONS RE REGISTRATION OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

As the pedigrees of a number of Clydesdale horses which have been imported during the present season were not eligible for registration in the Canadian Studbook, the officers of the National Live-stock Records feel that the requirements for registration should again be explained. While importers might be supposed to be able to look after their own interests, the fact remains that pedigrees of some Clydesdales which were imported recently have been rejected by the National Live-stock Records, and upon them duty has had to be paid. Some of these may subsequently be qualified for registration through having the necessary ancestors numbered in the Scotch Book, but some will not, and will probably be sold or travelled on their Scotch certificates. Breeders and buyers should, therefore, be careful not to patronize or purchase stallions which are not recorded in the Canadian Studbook. No Clydesdale can now be brought into Canada duty-free, either from the Old Country or the United States, unless its pedigree has been recorded in the Canadian Studbook.

As the registration fee would probably not exceed \$5.00, and the duty be not less than \$100, the course the importer would take is obvious, so a Canadian certificate should be insisted upon as a matter of protection.

If an animal has been imported since July 1st, 1908, and has not a Canadian certificate, it may be taken for granted that one could not be procured.

Several shipments have been made which were purchased by agents in Scotland, and it has for the most part been in these that the ineligible ones have been found. In one case, the steamship company was ordered by the consignee to return the shipment. So, persons intending to buy in that manner should furnish their agents with definite instructions as to what is required in order to insure registration in the Canadian Studbook.

The animal must itself be numbered; its sire and dam must both be numbered, and THEIR sires and dams must also be numbered in the

Scotch Studbook. Reference as to volume and page is not sufficient; in fact, in most cases where pedigrees have been rejected, it has been for that reason. As it is impossible to tell from examination of the export certificate, which only gives the number, whether the sire is eligible or not, it is necessary to refer to the Studbooks and tabulate the pedigree for two generations.

The following examples of a pedigree, which is eligible for the Canadian Studbook, and one which is not, will illustrate the meaning clearly:



Any pedigree which, when tabulated as far as that of Haggis, will be eligible, as all the ancestors have numbers; but one which, like Scots Wha Hae, has but a reference to volume and page where an ancestor is recorded, will not be eligible.

It will be noticed that Mains of Airies appears in both pedigrees. He is sire of Haggis' dam, and her pedigree can be accepted, as he has a number; however, as sire of Scots Wha Hae, he renders the pedigree ineligible, as his dam, Pandora, has not been and cannot be numbered.



Ralph Young.

A young horseman, training the foal to lead.

Another point which should be clearly understood is that all pedigrees must conform to the present rule, even if the dams and sires have already been recorded and assigned numbers in the Canadian Studbook as ancestors of animals previously imported and registered.

Criticism has been made of the action of the Scotch Studbook authorities in issuing export certificates for animals which they must have known could not comply with the Canadian requirements; but it must be understood that any owner who demand an export certificate for an animal recorded in the Scotch Book upon payment of the necessary fee, and that it is not the duty of the secretary to do more than make out the pedigree and certify that it has been properly recorded in

his book. He would doubtless give the required information if requested, as he thoroughly understands the Canadian Standard; but it would be an act of courtesy on his part—not his duty.

LIVE STOCK.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER.

October has been as favorable for harvest work as September was unfavorable. If the "oldest inhabitant" has difficulty in recalling a September as wet as last, he has equal difficulty in recalling as dry and warm an October. Harvest made rapid progress during this month (one week of which is still to run), but grain that was cut in September was so severely damaged that what was done could not be undone. The story of the harvest of 1908 may be told thus: Early-cut and late-cut grain has been saved in tolerable condition, some of it in ideal condition; medium-time grain, that which came to the sickle in September, was very badly wasted. In a harvest like this, grain is often worse damaged through being prematurely stacked than by weather in the stook. Success in harvesting also lies largely in the manner in which sheaves are stoked. Settlers of Scots descent will readily understand that term; others may require a little enlightenment. A "stook" is the collection of eight sheaves together, in an upright position, the heads being laid closely together, and the butt ends spread out, leaving a passage between, through which the wind whistles. At first sight "stooking" may appear a very simple process, but there is what we Scots call an "airt" in it. Setting sheaves on end is not necessarily "stooking." The way they are set up and the angle at which they lie to one another, are all-important. A good "stooker" is an invaluable member of the harvest-field team. The self-binder has pretty well annihilated the poetry of the harvest-field, but the merits of the "stooker" remain untouched by that development.

Potato-lifting proceeds apace. We are having a great crop, with practically no disease, and, consequently, prices are ruling so low that some of our more energetic agents are thinking they might be able to supply the American market, even with the heavy duty which Jonathan imposes. The low price of potatoes is a good thing for our armies of unemployed, but a very bad business for the farmer. He is going to have a worse return for his toil in 1908 than he had in 1907. There are some redeeming features. Grass, thanks to the moisture of September, has been very abundant, and pastures have rather the appearance of the first than of the last month of autumn. Turnips and swedes are a splendid crop—thanks to the dry summer, followed by the wet September. The summer of 1908 was an ideal one for the root crops. The heat and sunshine were steady, tempered by just enough thunder showers to make things go on growing. The moisture of September, which proved so disastrous to the grain crops, was a godsend to the roots, which swelled out and made such a crop as has not been known for years. This has operated to the detriment of the buyers of stores, or, as you would call them, "stockers." The abundance of pasture, and the healthy condition of the roots, has increased the demand for such, and prices have hardened beyond the margin at which there is a profit in feeding. But for this feeders would have done fairly well. Beef and mutton have been making quite remunerative prices. The quotations for prime bullocks have not for weeks gone much if any below 40s. per live cwt. (112 lbs.), and as long as they keep about that figure the margin of profit remains. But some have recently been buying "stockers" at about 35s. per live cwt. (112 lbs.), and this rather obliterates any hope of profit.

THE WARRANTY QUESTION.

Feeders have a bad prospect before them in connection with a resolution of the meat traders. They resolved that on and after Monday, 2nd November, they would not purchase any fat cattle without a warranty for ten days that the cattle are fit for human food. The position of things here, so far as this trade is concerned, is unsatisfactory. Anyone in whose possession a carcass declared unfit for human food is found, is liable to be criminally prosecuted, and the carcass is seized by the authorities, and destroyed without compensation to the owner. The butcher rightly maintains that this is hard lines on him. He does not knowingly purchase an animal which is diseased. After slaughter the meat inspector may find in some obscure glands the traces of tuberculosis, and he forthwith seizes the carcass, and possibly may prosecute as a criminal the person in whose possession it is found. The butchers say they cannot submit to this any longer, and, therefore, they will exact a guarantee from the vendor that the animal purchased is sound and its carcass fit for human food. The butchers have a decision of the Supreme Court in England at their back in this, and the protests of vendors have so far had no effect in leading them to modify their attitude. The Scots farmers' argument is that this is a case for compromise. He asks that a mutual insurance fund be formed at all markets, to which both vendor and buyer contribute, and that the value of any carcass seized under the conditions outlined should be paid therefrom. At many markets in Scotland this course has been adopted, and it seems reasonable and fair. The man who knowingly sells a diseased animal without declaration should have no mercy shown to him, but the farmer is as helpless as the butcher in diagnosing many—in fact, most—cases of latent tuberculosis. It is a

case for mutual help, and not a case for war between butchers and farmers. The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture has, in name of the farmers, held out the olive branch to the butchers, but so far without response. Let us hope wiser counsels may prevail during the coming week.

AUTUMN PURE-BRED CATTLE SALES.

The autumn pure-bred sales of cattle are over. It has not been an exciting time, although the Duthie-Marr sale, as usual, furnished some mild sensations. Shorthorns easily lead among the breeds, and among Shorthorns Mr. Duthie got top figure—620 gs. for a red bull calf, named Royal Vanguard, and 550 gs. for a roan bull calf, Collynie Prince. Mr. Duthie's leading sires at present are Vanguard, a home-bred red, and the 1,000 gs. Heatherwick-bred bull, Achilles. The demand for Duthie bull calves was as lively as ever it has been, although there was no foreign competition. For 14 bull calves, Mr. Duthie got an average of £235 13s., and for 10 heifer calves his average was £181 2s. 10d. apiece. Mr. John Marr, who now holds the historical farm of Uppermill, had an average of £68 7s. 1d. for ten bull calves. He got 250 gs. for one, by Prince of Ceremonies, a very fine roan sire, which is breeding well and true. This was the only animal purchased for the Argentine at the sales. Mr. Marr got 140 gs. for another bull calf, also a red. He is named Royal Leader, and belongs to the Rosemary race of cows. In him all Mendelian theories are set at defiance. His dam is a white cow, and his sire a roan bull, yet he himself is as genuine a red as ever stood on hoof. The second sale in Aberdeenshire was held at Newton, Insh; 36 head of mixed ages and both sexes made an average of £75 9s. 1d. On the following day, at a great joint sale, held in the City of Aberdeen itself, 130 head made £40 14s. 4d., and on the Friday, 167 head, at Inverness, made an average of £25 4s. 6d. The Shorthorn men have little reason to complain of trade for their favorites. Aberdeen-Angus men are not so fortunate. With them prices have only been moderate. Nothing at all sensational falls to be reported, and so far as Galloways and Highlanders are concerned, the same remarks apply.

GOOD PRICES FOR CHEESE.

Dairy farmers have had a good season. Milk has been selling well, but on account of the dry summer the bulk of cheese is considerably less than in 1907. In the case of some dairies the reduction totals ten per cent. of the whole produce. The Kilmarnock cheese show is just over. The champion cheese was made by Mr. Andrew Dougan, Straid, Girvan. It sold at 75s. per cwt., of 112 lbs., to Lipton & Co. (Ltd.), and this would be the top price of the market. Scots cheddars scored heavily at the London Dairy Show this year also, Mr. Stevenson, Boghead, Galston, and Mr. Alexander Cross, of Knockdon, coming out on top. The make in Somerset is short this year, and Scots cheese made to suit the English market are in quite good demand. The English market calls for a more moist and more "meaty" cheese than the Scots market. This suits the farmer best, but Scots makers are not quite up to producing a cheese of this kind. One English merchant was buying heavily at Kilmarnock of typical Scots cheddars, which were intended to be kept for twelve months. This is a different class of trade. There can be no doubt that the Scots cheddar is the best cheese to keep, but, when all is said, it is much better to get the market so educated, that it will purchase cheese for rapid consumption. A demand for a meaty, moist cheese is undoubted best for the producer. The prices for good cheese to the farmers at Kilmarnock was from 62s. to 66s. per cwt., of 112 lbs., with, perhaps, 1s. to 2s. more for prize lots. The general trade for cheese this season has been good. Farmers can make cheese at a profit at 56s., consequently when the price goes over 60s. they are doing very well. Fifty-six shillings per cwt. for cheese is about 6d. per gallon for the milk, plus the whey, which goes to feed pigs, in which there is another profit. "SCOTLAND YET!"

RECORDS OF PRODUCTION.

Writing of the London Dairy Show, recently held in England, the Farmer and Stock-breeder says: "The turn-out of dairy cows was the best the Association has yet drawn together, and particularly gratifying must it be to see the pedigree dairy Shorthorn again worthily represented. The non-pedigree Shorthorn is the greatest dairy force in the country, and some of these days we hope to see a movement inaugurated to record the milk yields, and thus furnish a reliable guide to those who are looking for well-bred stock. The non-pedigree Shorthorn is to all intents and purposes pure, and, bred on a basis of recorded milk yields, should make great progress."

The suggestion is good, but from the standpoint of the Canadian farmer and breeder, it would be much more to the purpose were the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association to establish in connection with its herdbook a Record of Dairy Performance of registered Shorthorn cows, the record to be based on officially supervised yearly tests for milk and butter-fat production, such as those to which breeders of the special-purpose dairy breeds submit their cattle, in order to qualify them for the Records of Performance maintained in connection with their herdbooks.

BUILDING A SHEEP BARN.

In building a house for the shelter of sheep, no heavy timber is needed, and a plank frame may be used to advantage to economize expense. It is important, if practicable, to select a dry location or make it dry by drainage, or raising the earth floor, which is the best for sheep, by carting in clay or gravel. The building should be placed on a stone or concrete foundation about two feet above the ground, and may be of any dimensions to suit the size of flock intended to be kept. It is desirable to have the width not less than 24 feet, as the front doors should be left open, for the healthfulness of the flock, except in very stormy weather. Sheep do not need to be kept warm, as their fleeces provide for protection from the cold, but they must be kept dry, and are better kept free from draughts. Dry yards—that is, sloping ground for yards—preferably on the south side of the barn, are almost a necessity, as the sheep prefer to lie on the ground, even in cold weather, so long as the ground is dry. The yards should be enclosed by a woven-wire fence, high enough to exclude dogs. The building may be any length required, and, as clover hay is the principal fodder used in their feeding, should be two stories high, in order to provide ample storage-room. It is well, also, to have the loft tolerably free from cross-beams, in order that a hay-carrier may work without hindrance, the hay being taken in at one end of the building. Doors should be double, and wide enough for a wagon to be used in removing the manure; and, it may be well to have the doors in two parts, so that, in stormy weather, the lower half may be closed, and the upper remain open for ventilation. Plenty of good-sized windows, to admit light and sunshine, should be provided, and principally on the south or sunny side.

"Care should be taken to make the feed floor overhead perfectly tight, in order to keep the seeds and chaff from falling on the sheep and getting in the wool, and I would prefer ventilators at the top of the feed chutes."

Feed racks, firmly braced, may serve as partitions to divide the different sections of the flock, as the ewe lambs and ram lambs carried through the winter should have separate enclosures, as also should the breeding ewes.

ECONOMIZING THE MEAL RATION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With concentrates so high in price, it is clear that they must be fed with judgment in order to obtain in the return from meat or milk a reasonable market price for grain grown on the farm, or to realize a fair degree of profit from the money invested in such as may be purchased on the market. I take it that it will be wise this season to let the number of cattle wintered be governed by the supply of roughage fodder in the barn; and, by roughage fodder, reference is more particularly made to silage and roots. By careful management, there is no doubt that a mixture of these feeds, in the proportion of, say, three to two, by weight, if fed in conjunction with one part of good clover hay, or even of clover hay and good oat straw, will yield almost unexpected returns, either in fattening beef cattle or in producing milk. This proportion has worked very well when a moderate meal ration is fed. When very little meal was given, we have found that the roots could be increased in the ration, with advantage, to an equal weight with the silage. It may be doubted if the feeding value of this succulent fodder is yet correctly estimated or realized. With the price of grain as high as at present, I would even raise the question whether cattle can be fed with any fair degree of profit when roots or ensilage, or both do not constitute the main substance of ration.

With the roughage ration well provided for, a very moderate meal feed serves to complete whatever requirements may be left unmet by the former. It stimulates appetite, gives body to the whole, and balances well the excess of carbohydrates in the roughage. The lighter concentrates, as oats and bran, are almost indispensable, particularly for dairy cattle, but can still be had under \$26.00 per ton. Of the heavier concentrates, peas and barley are almost out of range. Last winter, however, Western wheat could be bought at from \$23 to \$25 per ton, and it is

probable that it can be had for nearly the same price this season. It has been fed here with marked advantage, no grain or millfeed giving a better report of itself in the ration. Of course, the grains were always fed in mixture. If wheat can be bought at the price stated, it will be found, perhaps, the most profitable of the heavier grains and millfeeds for both beef and dairy cattle. It may be added that we have had good results in feeding about two pounds of nutted oil cake to cows in full milk.

In reference to the amount of the meal ration, perhaps the feeder may be his own best judge, but, taking the old standard of a pound of meal to one hundred pounds body weight, it may be questioned whether this amount may not be cut down with advantage to three-quarters or even one-half (except, perhaps, just at the finishing period) when roughage fodder is well and liberally fed, and with an encouraging showing in daily gains. With average dairy cattle, also, the flow of milk may be made to depend rather upon the supply of roots and silage than upon the feed of meal, and profitably so. Cows in full milk, however, and yielding largely, need, and will always need, a sufficient supply of concentrates to meet and counterbalance the enormous drain upon the system.

H. S. ARKELL.
Macdonald College, Que.



Queen Ideal =64221=.

Shorthorn cow; calved Sept., 1903. First in class, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, 1908. Owned and exhibited by Sir George Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.

The following plan, recommended by J. E. Wing, in his book, entitled, "The Winter Lamb," with such necessary changes as would suit the circumstances, might be adopted, care being taken to have the upper floor well supported, in order to safely carry the weight of hay stored.

"The building is 20 feet wide, as long as desired, 16 feet high at the eaves, with a lower story 8 feet in the clear, and an upper story with half-pitch roof, and 15 feet in height at the peak. There are no obstructing cross-ties, and the hay carrier works on the track in the peak without hindrance. The floor joists are put in lengthways of the building, and are 2 x 8 or 2 x 10, while the joist-bearers are 2 x 16, and the manner of spiking through the joist-bearers into the ends of the floor joists, making the upper edges flush, saves quite a good deal of head room. The floor joists are spiked to the joist-bearers before it is let down to place. Then all is firmly spiked together. No floor is used but the hard earth, which is better if rounded up a little, so that water will run away from all sides, and a generous projection of rafters helps the appearance and the usefulness materially. There are no divisions to the house except such as are made by the placing of racks or panels across. Hay is thrown down at convenient places through chutes reaching up to the rafters, and at the bottom a pen of hurdles should restrain the sheep from getting on the hay as it is thrown down.

DRYNESS AND VENTILATION IN PIGGERIES.

To the difficulty of securing adequate ventilation in the piggery may be traced a great many ills which the pig is heir to. Rheumatism, bronchitis and pneumonia are some of the commonest winter troubles of swine. Rheumatism is caused by dampness. When moisture appears on the walls in winter, which is most likely to occur where the walls are of stone or concrete, it is a pretty reliable danger signal. Injudicious feeding may predispose toward rheumatism. When a pig becomes badly crippled with rheumatism it is difficult to do much for him, and the chances are that he will never return a profit for the food he consumes. About all that can be done is to place him in dry quarters and feed upon nourishing and laxative food. Prevention of dampness, and, hence, the prevention of the disease, is the feeder's main hope.

Bronchitis most commonly occurs in young pigs, or pigs under six months old. Matured pigs are seldom troubled with it. If it attacks very young pigs it is often fatal, but pigs two or three months old will generally survive, though their growth and thrift will be seriously interfered with. The disease is accompanied by a distressing cough, which usually disappears with the advent of warm weather and outdoor exercise. Little can be done in the way of treatment. Dry pens free from drafts, nourishing food, and as much exercise as possible, are the principal points to be observed. Damp, chilly pens are the most common cause of this trouble.

Pneumonia is most serious, and is generally fatal. Sometimes the presence of a dead pig in the pen is the first intimation of anything wrong. Some will drag for a considerable time, coughing at frequent intervals, and others will make a recovery, though they are seldom profitable property. There is practically no treatment other than that described under bronchitis. The feeder who once has experience with pneumonia, will realize the importance of striving to prevent the disease, which usually comes from damp, chilly pens. Some forms of the disease are contagious, and it is always safer to isolate affected pigs.

Damp quarters are also a frequent cause of indigestion and scouring in sucking pigs. This trouble will frequently wipe out the whole of a promising early spring or winter litter.

Though the list of troubles given above may not be complete, it will serve to impress upon the feeder of swine the importance of ventilation and dry air in the piggery.—[Prof. G. E. Day.

CURE FOR CATARRH IN SHEEP.

The following prescription for catarrh in sheep has been used successfully by one of the leading sheep-breeders in Canada, Mr. John Campbell, of Victoria Co., Ontario:

- 1 Ounce rhubarb (ground).
- 2 Ounces ginger (ground).
- 2 Ounces gentian (ground).

All to be simmered in 1½ quarts of water for 15 minutes, then strained. Add 8 grains corrosive sublimate dissolved in a small quantity of water. Mix all thoroughly, shake well before using, and give three tablespoonfuls twice daily.

Allow me to commend your plan of insisting on officially-supervised tests of milk and butter-fat, and the establishment of a Canadian Shorthorn Record of Dairy Performance. Our American Association has something of the kind in mind, but they seem to be afraid to go after it.—[Prof. Andrew Boss, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

THE FARM.

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER.

Winter will soon be here, and many of us will be prepared for it, but some farmers will not be ready for winter. Preparing for winter is no "hour's work." It means preparation all over the farm for the coming cold weather. The stables should be made snug and tight, and all needed repairs made. The pigpen should also be looked after, and likewise the poultry house. If there are any boards that want nailing on any of the buildings, better do it now, for it is pleasanter working now than on a cold, windy day when the snow is flying.

By this time all the apples should be in the cellar, together with all the vegetables and other produce. Of course, all the mangels and carrots are in, also, and the turnips will soon be harvested. If you have any corn out in shocks or along the fence, draw it in and stand it up in the barn. If you have slings in your barn, use them, and pull your corn up into the mow. But the silo saves all this work of handling dry corn. Farmers are rapidly finding out the value of the silo.

As soon as the plowing is finished, clean up all the plows and store them away in the implement shed. A little axle grease rubbed on them will keep them from rusting. All the other farm implements should likewise be placed under cover. Overhaul the sleigh, and see if it needs any repairs. Be prepared for winter. R. H. C. York Co., Ont.

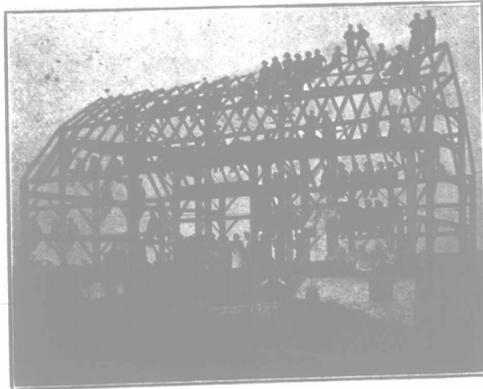
TILE DRAINAGE ON HIGHWAYS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A matter of vital importance in good roads, in addition to grading and receiving due attention by dragging, is drainage, which we see frequently so sadly neglected along our highways. We cannot expect to have a firm roadbed where the water is allowed to remain along a road. There should always be good surface drainage. In nearly all soils it would well repay municipalities to tile one or both sides of the road, so that in early spring the roadbed would be dry and firm, and hence ensure a better road much earlier than otherwise. Tiling would also preserve the general condition of the road. I look upon tile drainage as the foundation, the first and all-important matter in road construction. Those who have never had any experience as to the benefit of tiling land are slow to realize the advantages to be derived from tiling the roads.

In this township (Clinton), no tile had been used on the roads, except in a few instances along springy side-hills, until this season, when a few of my neighbors joined me in asking the council for a grant sufficient to pay for the tile to do a half mile of road. The request was (by some members hesitatingly) granted, we putting in the tile at our own expense, which usually amount to about double the cost of the tile.

The tile were put in on one side of the road, about one foot from the gutter towards the travelled portion of the road. We used some 4-in. tile, mostly 2-in., and some 2½-in. towards the tail end of runs. The longer the runs, the larger tile should be used in the start, or nearest the outlet, and the size reduced as the distance advances. On the half-mile run in question we had the facilities for several good outlets—a very important matter, as these should be carefully looked after to see that they have a free discharge. The



Barn Raising.

On the farm of James Muir, of Wentworth County, Ont., on October 17th. This is the third barn built on these basement walls, the superstructure having been twice destroyed by fire: first by a little boy playing with matches, and last summer by lightning.

tile were put in at an average depth of about three feet, care being taken to see that they had sufficient fall—not less than 3 inches in 100 feet, more being better where it is available. We plowed several furrows to start. That gave us a straight line. The rest was taken out with tiling spades, and a tiling scoop was used in bottoming, and a straightedge and level. An old-time practical English tiler looked after the bottoming, preferring that way to the line above the ground-level. The cost of the tile for the half mile was about \$40, and the labor cost, including hauling tile, was about \$80. A little earth was first put on the tile, so that they were securely placed. Then the drag was used in filling up the trenches, and it was much quicker and very much easier work.

We are looking forward to the object-lesson as an incentive, in the near future, for much more similar work being done. Already several have expressed themselves as willing to follow in the same line, for the sake of improving our roads. Farmers generally are beginning to realize more and more the advantages of good roads, and the benefits derived from tiling. For want, in many cases heretofore, of a knowledge of road construction by those entrusted with the work, money was often invidiously expended. Now, with a more uniform system, advanced ideas in road construction, improved machinery, and the services of the Provincial Highway Commissioner always at our command, our roads should receive greater attention. Good roads are largely an index to the quality of the intelligence, prosperity and advancement of any community. Lincoln Co., Ont. W. R. RITTENBOND.

DUAL PROFIT OF MANURE SPREADER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having noticed the article of Mr. Broadfoot, of Huron County, in which he seems to disapprove of the manure spreader, I think it only fair to discuss the question a little more fully. Judging from his article, I am led to believe that he, like many others, has been giving the matter of using a manure spreader some consideration without actually trying one to test the matter. I think he looks at the question only in one way, "Does the manure spreader pay or not in the labor of handling the manure?" This is very much as I looked at it before I tried one.

I find that although the manure spreader pays a good dividend on the investment in saving of labor, its real value lies in the economical application of the manure to the soil, in such a way that it is the most easily available to the plants for food. After two years' experience, I not only believe, but am fully convinced, that the manure spreader pays, and pays well. I truly think that two loads of manure intelligently applied with the spreader are of as much value to the farmer as three loads spread by hand.

Mr. Broadfoot says the practice of most farmers who have manure spreaders is to run over most grain crops, leaving too small a share for the root ground. Does the farmer, simply because he owns the spreader, go over his grain crops to the detriment of his roots? No; I think rather by the use of the spreader the manure is used to such advantage that he is able to apply the manure with as much benefit to the roots, and still have a surplus left over for the grain.

While the spreader may not always be of very great benefit in winter, still there generally is a spell in early winter when the manure pile may be so reduced that the rest may be hauled in early spring, or whenever convenient or necessary. I have used it on frozen plowed ground, and while it is not quite so satisfactory as on sod or stubble ground, I find it away ahead of hand work; and where it can be used in winter, I would employ it in preference to piling and spreading in spring.

Now, as to dividend earned in economy of labor. We will suppose that the average good 100-acre farmer produces every year two hundred loads of manure. Now one man with three horses will haul out and spread with the spreader twenty loads as easily as two men will haul and spread the same amount by hand. Counting the wages of the extra man \$1.50 per day, and the amount hauled twenty loads per day, we have a dividend of \$15.00 per year; a good paying investment in the saving of labor, and a small amount compared with actual benefit derived in the extra value of the manure when spread with the spreader.

Then, again, the up-to-date farmer prefers to top-dress his land. Here, again, the spreader shows its advantages, as the manure is worked into and incorporated with the soil far more easily and with more satisfactory results. A YOUNG FARMER.

Haldimand Co., Ont.

LIKES THE MANURE SPREADER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of October 8th Mr. Broadfoot writes adversely to the use of a manure spreader on a 100-acre farm, saying that the usual practice is to run over most of the grain crops, causing a considerable amount of lodging in the same, with a decreased yield in consequence. I will now give our practice with the spreader, and I would not be without one.

First, put as much on the corn and turnip land as we think it needs (this is done as soon after spring seeding as possible, and takes, say, 60 loads); then on the wheat land the same. We sow on barley or oat ground, about 150 loads, using from six to twelve loads per acre. After we have the wheat out of the way, we start on the next year's root ground, covering that part intended for mangels and potatoes, 12 loads to the acre; by this time the yard is clean. What we make after this is put on the poorer parts of the land intended for oats, as long as we are plowing; this is, perhaps, 20 or 30 loads. After we are through plowing we top-dress hay or pasture land as long as we can use the spreader conveniently. I top-dressed part of a field last year with very good results. In 1907 the hay on this part of the field was little better than half a crop, owing to a change in the fencing having broken up the rotation, and it had not received as much manure as the rest of the 20 acres. A coat of six loads per acre doubled the yield on this part in 1908, which I think is a pretty good showing. As for the trouble of housing the spreader, it is less than changing boxes on the wagons. The manure is spread better, and the work is easier. I know, for I do it myself, having hauled about 300 loads this year on a farm having a little over 100 acres of cleared land, and the two of us don't work 16 hours a day either. Waterloo Co., Ont. GEO. A. SMITH.

BEST PUBLISHED

I have been a subscriber for two years, and couldn't get along without "The Farmer's Advocate." It is the best paper published. Welland Co., Ont. JAS. E. LAUR.

HOW BIG YIELDS MAY BE CALCULATED.

A press bulletin issued by the Idaho Experiment Station describes the notorious Alaska wheat, which the author, R. E. Hyslop, concludes is the Egyptian or Miracle wheat, a Poulard, and that it belongs to that variety of Egyptian known as Eldorado; which is very closely related to the seven-headed variety. The Poulards are peculiarly adapted to dry regions, but never have been grown to any extent in America. Their yields have never proved to be of such a nature as to warrant their extensive growth, even for stock food, and the inferiority of the flour produced from them has prevented their use to any extent for the production of bread.

"The high yields claimed for the wheat in this section of the country," he says, "in some cases 77 bushels per acre, are fabulous. One of the promoters states that from one head of the wheat he obtained seven pounds; from these seven pounds he produced 1,545 pounds, or a yield in round numbers of 220-fold. It is from these figures that the yields noted in the various papers, and in the circular of the Adams-Hobe Seed Grain Co., Juliaetta, Idaho, are computed. To show the ridiculousness of computing yields in this way, we determined, in a couple of cases, the number of grains produced from one seed of Little Club grown under favorable conditions in our breeding plot. One plant produced 1,176, the other 1,800 kernels. Now, reasoning as this seed company has done, if we should plant one bushel of this Little Club to the acre, we would obtain 1,176 or 1,800 bushels. This would be a rather high yield, even for Idaho.

"This year the company had 700 acres in the wheat, grown on different farms in this locality. A thirty-acre tract, near Moscow, which was threshed in the middle of August, went about 32 bushels per acre. Mr. Adams stated at that time that his best yields had been 35 bushels. He supplemented this remark, however, with the statement that his stands were poor in every case. But, considering the large acreage, the fact that several different farmers grew the crop, and the effect of a close stand noted, we must take this as an indication, at least, of the yielding power of the wheat. This, however, would not be considered an extra large yield for this country."

BETTER FARMING NEEDED.

J. J. Hill, the railway magnate, is becoming with maturing years an agricultural economist and national prophet. At the Farmers' National Congress, at Madison, Wis., a few weeks ago, he delivered an address on the national outlook. Like others, he is concerning himself with the diminishing food supply. By 1950, according to his calculations, the United States will be supporting a population of 200,000,000 people, and the only way in which an economic calamity can be averted is by increasing farm production, doubling the acre yield of most cereals. The wheat yield must be doubled before another half century rolls round if the country is to escape national disaster. A better farming system is necessary, a system under which waste is eliminated and production increased. The essentials of it are a study of the soils and seeds, so to adapt one to another; a diversification of industry, including the cultivation of different crops and the raising of live stock; a careful rotation of crops, so that the land will not be worn out by successive years of single cropping; intelligent fertilization by this system of rotation; a careful selection of grains used for seeds; and, first of all in importance, the substitution of small farms, thoroughly tilled, for the large farm, with its weeds, its neglected corners, its abused soil and its thin products.

THE DAIRY.**DAIRY PROFESSOR FOR MANITOBA.**

The Advisory Board of Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, has secured the services of J. W. Mitchell, B. A., Superintendent of the Eastern Dairy School at Kingston, to fill the position of Professor of Dairying, rendered vacant by the resignation of W. J. Carson, B. S. A., last summer. During the past three years, Prof. Carson has done much to popularize the Dairy Department of the Western college, and to further the interests of the dairy industry in Manitoba. Professor Mitchell, on assuming his new duties, however, is not unacquainted with conditions in dairying in the Prairie Provinces, having spent five seasons in Western Canada in the interests of dairying. He is thoroughly equipped as a maker of butter and cheese, and also as an instructor and a teacher.

Brought up to farm life in the dairy County of Leeds, he passed through Public and High Schools, obtaining a second-class certificate. After teaching school for a short time, he entered Queen's University, and obtained the B. A. degree. While attending college, he followed dairying during the summer vacation. He first learned cheesemaking, and followed this for some few years, after which buttermaking was undertaken. For three seasons he was buttermaker in the Northwest. In 1899 he was appointed superintendent of the eastern

half of the Northwest creameries, under Prof. Robertson. This position he held for two years, when he was transferred to the Maritime Provinces, to take up similar work there. He was appointed to his present position as Superintendent of the Eastern Dairy School in September, 1903. His new duties will be taken up about November 15th.

CREAM GATHERING IN AUTUMN.

Should not creameries regulate the gathering of cream in the fall according to the existing weather conditions? Each autumn season finds the manufacture of considerable quantities of low-grade butter due to the fact that the cream is gathered less frequently than was considered necessary during the hot weeks of summer. The cream arrives at the factory sour and thick, and every dairyman knows that with such raw product it is an impossibility to place a finished product on the market that will demand the top price.

The less frequent gathering of the cream is resorted to largely in order to keep down expenses. The saving of a trip a week for several wagons keeps down current expenses. But is there an ultimate gain? Canadian creameries now are considered successful when they have gained a reputation for the manufacture of high-grade butter. If, by lowering the cost of gathering, the reputation is besmirched on account of a few lots which are not up to the standard, is the practice not false economy? Not only is the price received for the product lower than it would have been had the cream been delivered in prime condition, but purchasers are dubious about future shipments, and perhaps the reputation of the whole season is spoiled.



Jersey Dame.

First in inspection class of Jerseys, London Dairy Show, 1908.

Economy is demanded in every industry, and in every operation, but care must be taken not to let it run to extremes. As a rule, weather conditions are such in October as to warrant the gathering of cream only once a week for at least the greater part of the month. Occasionally, however, as was the case this season, summer weather prevails. The creameries that collect only once in seven days are sure to have sufficient low-grade cream to deteriorate the butter made. Patrons are taught to exercise strict cleanliness in every detail, but there is a danger that too infrequent gathering makes it impossible for the patrons to maintain the standard sought.

CONTINUE PASTEURIZING WHEY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your favor of September 29th, I beg to state that pressure of time prevented me from writing you at an earlier date. I will now try to answer your questions as they are given in your letter.

We have had our whey pasteurized at the Maple Grove factory for this season. The whey is received from the factory in a much sweeter condition than formerly, and appears to be of better feeding value. The cans are more easily washed, and do not contain that bad odor that they formerly did. I should think that the cans would last much longer. Where cans are used for milk, that have had whey returned in them, it must improve the quality of the milk to have the whey pasteurized, thereby improving the quality of the cheese. The patrons pay fifty dollars for the season's make of about 95 tons of cheese for heating the whey, but this hardly pays the maker. I should say, continue pasteurizing the whey. J. S. MELLOR.
Lambton Co., Ont.

COW-TESTING AS PREPARATION FOR ADVANCED FEED PRICES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Our experience leads us to the conclusion that silage and cut clover, with pulped mangels, well mixed before feeding, is a good ration. I would add to the above ground oats and a little bran or oil cake in some cases. The meal part of the ration I would mix in the manger with the roughage. In this way the heavy milkers can be fed all they ought to have, while those giving a small amount of milk could be fed a little.

We have had very little experience with alfalfa. Having just seeded a field to alfalfa, we are expecting good results. In our neighborhood we have been preparing ourselves for the high price of feed through the cow-testing association, and we are now in a position to weed out the cows that will not pay for high-priced food.

A. C. WELLS.

New Westminster District, B.C.

MAINTAINING THE MILKING FUNCTION.

By nature, cattle are not functioned for the production of large quantities of milk. As with other classes of mammals, milk is secreted for the sustenance of the young. The ability to secrete milk in large quantities has been developed in cows by hand milking, by selection, by breeding and feeding. Neither were they by nature functioned specially for meat production. The ability to lay on flesh and mature early—at least the ability to do this as in our own principal beefing breeds—is likewise a specialization of function developed by man's work since cattle were domesticated. The great part of it has been done in the past two hundred years. There are, of course, dairy breeds that have been bred purely for milk production for a much longer time than this. The Holsteins have

a history of nearly two thousand years, and in their native land have been bred and kept solely for milk for a good part of that time. But the largest developments in milking functions have been made in them during the past century. To a less extent this is true of the Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires. Local conditions, the abundance of natural pasturage in the districts where the breeds developed, and climate, influenced in a large measure the line along which these breeds evolved. But the production of milk in large quantities, while it has been made a special feature in all these breeds and strains, is a function that depends very little on natural circumstances. It is a more recently developed function, and is maintained chiefly by man's care in selection and breeding. Were cattle

to revert to the wild state, the milking function as we have it would be one of the first characteristics to disappear. Where cows are not selected, bred, fed and managed, primarily with the idea of improving the milk yield, little progress is made towards increasing the flow. Haphazard or unintelligent work with a dairy herd never produces a strain of high producers. The management must be progressive. Improvement must be the aim. Because milk production is a recently-developed function, or, rather, an abnormal development of the natural character, care is necessary that it be maintained.

IMPORTANT DAIRY MEETINGS.

The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario has arranged district meetings throughout the Western part of the Province, at which cheesemakers, factorymen and patrons can meet and discuss such questions as they feel are of mutual interest. Every person interested in dairying will be made welcome. No set programme will be adhered to, but the following questions will be among the most important that will demand attention:

The instruction work of 1908.

The apparent difficulty of getting the alkaline solution of a uniform strength, and what steps should be taken to remedy this difficulty.

Defects in some of the cheese during the hot weather this year: small round holes in evidence in some cases; how best to handle the curd to prevent this defect; the advantages of the quarter-inch curd knife.

The advantages of heating or pasteurizing whey; does it prevent bitter or yeasty flavor? the cost; the best and cheapest system of heating; the disposal of surplus whey.

How to further improve the milk supply; factory improvements; visiting patrons.

The need for more cool-curing rooms. Makers' certificates.

Following is a list of meetings to be held: Listowel, McDonald Hall, Tuesday, Nov. 17th. Woodstock, Council Chamber, Thursday, Nov. 19th.

Simcoe, Council Chamber, Tuesday, Nov. 24th. Norwich, Town Hall, Thursday, Nov. 26th. St. Mary's, Council Chamber, Tuesday, Dec. 1st. Belmont, Masonic Hall, Thursday, Dec. 3rd. All meetings commence at 2 p. m.

Meetings have been held at Watford and Hamilton.

GARDEN & ORCHARD

MULCHING FOR WINTER PROTECTION.

In most parts of Canada, strawberry plants, and the bushes on which some of the small fruits are grown, require protection from the severity of winter weather. In fact, there are districts in which it is necessary to resort to practices whereby the snow is held on the ground, in order to prevent damage to the fruit trees from excessive ground freezing. In ever case it can safely be said that nothing is more effective than a substantial blanket of snow. Since, however, this blanket is not always provided by nature, means must be resorted to whereby the desired protection is given.

The mulch most commonly used is coarse, strawy manure. Swale hay or swamp grass, perhaps, are more desirable, but not always at hand. Straw occasionally is used. In districts where an ample covering of snow throughout the winter is a certainty, evergreen brush, or old limbs, or potato tops, are strewn, so that the snow will be held where it falls. A few accomplish the end by allowing weeds to grow during late summer and fall. It matters little what method is adopted, so long as the desired result is attained without some other detrimental outcome. When weeds are allowed to grow during the latter part of the season, there is a possibility of some of the pests having matured seed. Again, in the use of coarse manure, or manure of any kind, precautions are necessary to guard against weed infection from that source.

When limbs or brush are considered sufficient, they can be put on any time during the fall. Manure and straw are best applied after the first frost, when the ground has been frozen hard enough to provide a crust on which horses and wagon can travel without breaking through. With the ground thus frozen, a comparatively heavy covering, four inches deep, or probably more, can be laid, without danger of damage to the plants from heating before the mulch is removed the following spring.

Take the necessary precautions before it is too late. It costs money to set out a plantation, and destruction during the winter months should be guarded against.

MAKING CIDER VINEGAR.

In the State of New York cider vinegar, to be legal, must contain 4½% acetic acid and 2% cider vinegar solids. Owing to many complaints that vinegar made from pure apple juice did not come up to this standard, a series of 36 experiments were instituted by the New York Experiment Station in order to find out the cause of deficiencies, and the following conclusions verified:

The change of sugar in fresh apple juice to the acetic acid of vinegar is due to the work of different species of organisms, yeasts and bacteria, each group having its own work in the change; the sugar is first changed into alcohol by the action of one group of organisms, and the alcohol then changed to acetic acid by that of a second. From 100 parts of sugar in apple juice, under favorable conditions there should be from 50% to 55% of acid; therefore, to have vinegar with 4½% of acetic acid, the juice should contain not less than 8½% sugar. This percentage should be found, however, in all ripe, sound apples, although in some varieties it falls short. The sugar reaches its maximum in ripe fruit, overripe fruit containing but a low percentage. Sweet apples may not contain a high percentage of sugar, as they owe their sweetness, not to the large percentage of sugar, but to the small amount of malic acid they contain.

Given a quantity of juice containing sufficient sugar, the next point is to find out the conditions under which the successive changes, first into alcohol, then into acetic acid, will be accomplished without danger of loss. In the first place, the sugar in the juice must be acted upon by ferments produced by the yeast plants, which are floating about in the air everywhere, and often adhering even to the outsides of the apples.

There are, however, undesirable bacteria also present wherever perfect cleanliness is not observed; hence if the apples are not perfectly clean when picked up they should be washed, and precautions taken to secure cleanliness while pressing and grinding. The juice

should then be let stand in some large receptacle to settle, and the clear portion placed in clean barrels, previously scalded or steamed. The bung should be left out, but a loose plug of cotton inserted, to decrease evaporation, and prevent the entrance of dirt.

If the barrels are placed in an ordinary cellar, where the temperature does not go below 50° or 45° F., the first or alcoholic fermentation should be completed in about six months. In a warmer room the process will require less time, but the temperature should never be permitted to go above 70° for any length of time. The addition of a Fleischmann's compressed yeast, or its equivalent, at the rate of one cake to five gallons of juice, will reduce the time of fermentation still further, bringing it to three months or less.

When the cider has ceased "working," draw off the clear part, rinse out the barrel, replace the liquid, add two to four quarts of good vinegar containing some "mother," and place at a temperature of 65° to 75° F. The second or acetic fermentation will now set in, owing to the work of the acid-forming bacteria, and may be completed in three months, or may take eighteen months, according to the conditions under which it is carried on. The cooler the cellar the longer the time it will take. If, however, the conditions are favorable from start to finish, and the fermentations hastened by warm temperature storage, the use of yeast and a good vinegar "start," it is possible to produce good marketable vinegar in casks in 6 to 12 months from the time the juice is put into the barrels.

When the acetic fermentation has gone far enough to produce 4½ to 5 per cent. acetic acid, the vinegar should be taken out and strained, and the barrels thoroughly cleaned. Then they should be made as tight as possible, and the bung driven in tight, in order to prevent destructive changes and consequent deterioration of the vinegar.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION FINDS READY SALE FOR APPLES.

Five years is all that has been required by the Forest Fruit-growers' Association, of Forest, Ont., to establish a proud reputation for supplying high-grade fruit. Their brand now is recognized as being one of the best on the market, and no difficulty is found in disposing of the entire supply. Buyers in British, American and Canadian markets are anxious for the fruit, and always are ready to pay high prices.

This year, the output of the orchards belonging to those who dispose of their fruit through the Association is below that of 1907, totalling in all about 4,500 barrels. Of this quantity, almost 2,000 barrels are from the orchard of Johnson Bros. Last season the same orchard produced 2,800 barrels. A Western firm has purchased this year's crop at \$2.50 a barrel for No. 1, and \$2.00 for No. 2. All sales are made f. o. b. at Forest, with cash on bill of lading.

The Forest Association began operations on the theory that the safest and wisest plan was to have a few good growers, and allow a gradual growth, without special booming. The anticipated growth came, and this season all the apples in the district, with the exception of a few cars, have been disposed of through the association. Winning the confidence of buyers by strict grading and packing, has contributed largely to this growth. To insure a large percentage of fruit of high quality, no orchardist is accepted as a member unless he guarantees that his orchard will be thoroughly sprayed a certain number of times each season. It is considered that a man who has not sufficient interest in his orchard to care for it would supply fruit that would be detrimental to the association's welfare.

The orchards belonging to Johnson Bros. are models for apple-growers. Cultivation and spraying are the watchwords. The quality of fruit always is superior. A gasoline power-sprayer is constantly at work for about three months spraying apples, plums, peaches or berries. Five acres are devoted to raspberries, ten to strawberries, eleven to young peach trees, and fifteen to plums. Barrels are made at home, apples are packed in one of the association's packing-houses located in the orchard, and lower grades are used in an evaporator, also found in the center of the orchard. Even the half-rotten apples, peelings and cores are dried and shipped to Europe.

At Forest, therefore, is found an example of what can be done by co-operative work in shipping fruit, and also of the profits derived from skilled orcharding. An exercise of strict care in grading and packing has created a demand for the brand supplied in the short period of five years. The profits from apple-growing can best be seen from the figures of Johnson Bros' orchard output: 2,800 barrels in 1907, chiefly No. 1, at \$3.50 a barrel, and 2,000 barrels in 1908, at \$2.50 a barrel. Each season, apples grading No. 2 have brought a dollar less than the higher grade.

Dollar for dollar, poultry pays probably the best returns upon investment of any stock upon the farm when a moderate-sized flock is kept and given reasonable care.

POULTRY.

NORMAL VERSUS ABNORMAL DEVELOPMENT.

In a recent issue of Farm Poultry, that hard-headed poultry editor, John H. Robinson, has this to say on the subject of increasing egg production. His remarks are in quite full accord with recent utterances of "The Farmer's Advocate" along the same line. The higher one climbs on the road to success in breeding, the more difficult it becomes to maintain—let alone to advance—one's standard:

"The general experience of poultrymen (and there have been hundreds of them) who have tried to increase egg production by breeding from carefully-selected individuals, has been that it is only occasionally that the extremely heavy layers of one year produce the extremely heavy layers of the next. The heaviest layers each year are more likely to be produced from good but not phenomenal layers.

"The natural and reasonable inference from this is that extremely heavy egg production impairs breeding capacity. We, perhaps, cannot say in any particular case whether the breeding capacity is less than it would have been because of the heavy egg production, whether the same hen's eggs would have produced a larger percentage of chicks, or stronger chicks, if there had not been so many of them. It is difficult also to determine whether the failure of the daughters of a phenomenal layer to equal her performance is due to causes affecting them through their dam, or to causes affecting them indirectly. What has been known in a general way by many breeders, and is confirmed by the experiments at the Maine Station, is that the heaviest layers in a flock that is giving very high averages are not, as a rule, the parents of the heaviest layers in the next generation of that flock.

"In cases where heavy layers have produced some offspring as good or better than themselves, the performance is not likely to be repeated for more than two or three generations, and not likely to be repeated in any considerable number of cases in any generation. On points of this kind it is much safer to be guided by experiences of those who have in the past had heavy-laying stocks than to rely upon what those who have, or claim to have, them now expect.

"Experience seems to me to show that to get and maintain good egg production one must breed from good layers that are healthy and rugged. If one has stock that year in and year out gives him an average of eleven to twelve or thirteen dozen eggs per hen per year, that is good laying stock. Such stock might at times do much better for a year, but the increase in egg production would naturally be attributed to more favorable conditions, and no alarm would be felt if it went below the general average next year. With hens of about that laying capacity it seems to be possible to keep up the general average continuously. Such flocks certainly contain a proportion of hens laying better than the average. If such hens are identified and bred from exclusively the average may be raised somewhat, and selected offspring may go away in production, but the tendency always is to come back to the common level—to take the gait the race can hold.

"The line along which the Maine Station now proposes to work is to seek for good layers and heavy layers that are prepotent in the transmission of laying quality, and see what can be done by breeding from such individuals. Working along that line should, when the prepotent heavy layer is found, give more general good results, and results that could be maintained for a longer time, the length of time being influenced much by the degree of prepotency; but I don't think they will find as they follow that this line of work will give much more stable results than the other—I mean large results that are more stable. In fact, I think that extreme development or extraordinary performance in any direction tends generally to diminish reproductive capacity. It is a general principle which applies in a host of other matters besides poultry-breeding, that medium or normal development or performance is in the long run the most profitable."

This is an era of inexpensive poultry houses. Expensive ones are not only unnecessary, but undesirable. A cheap portable colony house, that can be hauled out over the fields in summer and drawn up to the buildings in winter is the ideal for a farmer's use. A poultry house should not be large, for large ones are drafty and uncomfortable. It should be light, dry, well ventilated, and only moderately warm. A dry air at zero temperature will harm no healthy fowl of the American class.

Keep the poultry-house floor littered with chaff, leaves, or any other material that will compel the birds to scratch for their grain food. Change this litter often enough to keep it reasonably dry and clean. Poultry should not be obliged to scratch day after day through damp dirt soiled by their own droppings.

The crit hopper and a dust box are essential features of a properly-appointed henhouse. In lieu of purchased grit, broken chaffware pounded up to the size of wheat grains answers well, and is quite safe. We have even seen pounded glass eaten by chickens apparently without unfavorable results. We are not so sure, though, but that injury might ensue.

LOWER PRICES FOR PORK AND DAIRY PRODUCE

In a letter to the Weekly Trade and Commerce Report, P. B. Macnamara writes from Montreal concerning the outlook for bacon trade, and comments on the dairy produce situation as follows:

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the Canadian pork-packers had not more of their products to place upon the English market during the months of August and September, as the selling price ruled high. The trade, however, on this side understand that the diminished shipments are due to the high price of hogs, which has rendered the trade so unprofitable. Values have subsided, and plentiful supplies of Danish, Irish and English bacon are sufficient to meet all buyers' requirements. The reduced shipments of bacon from the States are making very little difference to the price, and it is fortunate that they are not more, otherwise there would have been an inevitable slump.

It is confidently expected that the supply of hogs, both in Ireland and England, will be very large, and prices are very reasonable. This must have an effect on the future, and though naturally the months of October and November are not plentiful months for American and Canadian bacon, there is a strong indication of lower prices ahead.

CHEESE AND BUTTER SITUATION.

Little demand exists for cheese. Supplies are being sold but slowly, and prices are sagging. So far importers on this side have made little out of the business, the margin between buying and selling being so small. Everything depends on how well the few leading operators can hold up the market.

Though the reserved stocks are very light, there is no appearance of strength in butter, and New Zealand butter, which opened very strong, is showing a marked decline. Importers are determined to take no risks this year, and sellers in New Zealand have had to revise their selling price very considerably. The industrial strike, which is now affecting Lancashire and Yorkshire, is having a disastrous effect upon the consuming trade. As it may terminate very soon, it is impossible to say what the issue may be. If it should be a prolonged struggle, it will have an undoubted effect upon the value of provisions. At present it is exerting a sentimental influence, which may become actual before long.

FAIR DATES FIXED.

- Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th.—International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.
Nov. 30th to Dec. 3rd.—Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.
Dec. 2nd to 10th.—National Dairy Show, Chicago.
Dec. 7th to 11th.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph
Jan. 18th to 22nd.—Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, at Ottawa.

AMATEUR EXHIBITORS AT THE WINTER FAIR.

Intimation from Secretary Westervelt gives the following regulation stating who will be debarred from showing in the amateur classes at the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, on December 7th to 11th:

"Animals to be eligible to compete in the amateur classes in the beef-cattle department, must be owned and have been fed by someone who has never won a first prize, or who was not a member of a firm at the time of the firm winning a first prize on beef cattle at exhibitions held at Toronto, London, Ottawa, or the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph; or if exhibited by a firm, no member of the firm shall have won a first prize or have been a member of a firm at the time of the firm winning a first prize on beef cattle at exhibitions held at Toronto, London, Ottawa, or the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph. Any person who has lived with or been employed for a term of one year by the persons disqualified above, will not be entitled to compete unless he has been living independently for at least two years. A statutory declaration will be required from each exhibitor competing for amateur prizes that he is entitled to compete under the above regulations.

"Amateurs exhibiting in sheep or swine classes will be subject to a similar regulation, except that 'beef cattle' will read 'sheep' or 'swine,' as the case may be."

This clause is not intended to include special prizes which have been won at any of the exhibitions above mentioned, and no one will be debarred from competing in the amateur classes simply because of a first prize having been won in a class designated as special.

LINDSAY AGRICULTURAL OFFICE TO HAVE ASSISTANT.

F. H. Reed, B.S.A., Instructor in Agriculture in the Collegiate Institute at Lindsay, Ont., and local representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, is to be assisted by D. A. McKenzie, B.S.A., of Paisley, Ont., in conducting the three-months' course in agriculture in the Collegiate, and a special five-days' judging course, from January 26th to 30th. Mr. Reed has succeeded in rendering valuable service to the farmers of Victoria County in such lines of activity as selection of seed and the eradication of weeds, suggesting improved methods in the handling of stock and assisting in drainage work, a representative of the local office being available to survey drainage systems for farmers, and give advice as to size of tile required and other details, the only charge being the travelling expenses of the man doing the work. In these and many other ways Mr. Reed is making his office a center of information and practical helpfulness, while the short course in judging held last winter was wonderfully successful, as doubtless the coming one will be.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY REVIVING.

The National Association of Manufacturers publishes in the current issue of the American Industries, its official magazine, a continuation of the statements on trade conditions, contributed by its 300 members, representing every branch of industry. The first series of statements showing improvement in commercial conditions, appeared in the October 15th issue of the magazine. The series now published indicates a continuation of this improvement, and for the most part an optimistic view of the business outlook.

The percentage of replies received to telegrams sent out indicate that an average of 135 men each will be added to the majority of manufacturing plants in the association by December 1st. The percentages show that at least one-half of the 3,000 members of the National Association of Manufacturers expect to add to their present force more than 200,000 workmen.

WORK FOR 650,000 MEN.

Taking this as a basis, says the article, it is safe to assume that the 13,000 manufactories which, according to the census of 1900 employed an average each of 100 men or over, will add at least fifty per cent. to their present force, making a total in round figures of 650,000 men. In other words, with the continuance of business confidence, the important manufacturing interests of the country will be enabled to increase their present force by more than a half a million workmen to meet the market demands for their productions.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

With reference to her recent trip West, Miss Laura Rose writes in a recent letter to "The Farmer's Advocate," that it is the intention of the British Columbia Government to introduce Women's Institutes, and she was asked especially to explain the objects and workings of the movement; so the good work which has made such headway in Ontario is going to spread.

If suitable arrangements can be made, the annual Canadian National Horse Show will be held in Toronto, week ending May 8th, 1909. This was decided at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian National Horse Association, held last week in the Queen City. The following officers were elected:—George W. Beardmore, President; Dr. Andrew Smith, First Vice-President; J. J. Dixon, Second Vice-President; W. J. Stark, Secretary-Treasurer. Directors—Geo. W. Beardmore, Dr. Andrew Smith, Hume Blake, R. J. Christie, H. C. Cox, T. A. Graham, Carthra Mulock, J. D. Montgomery, Geo. Pepper, H. C. Tomlin, Stewart Houston, J. J. Dixon, Dr. W. A. Young, Edmund Bristol and W. J. Stark.

Jas. J. Hill anticipates that unless the United States increases its wheat acreage considerably, and increases its yield besides, the time is not far off when in short years they will be obliged to import wheat from Canada.

Mineral Matter in Feeding Stuffs.

Scientific feeding of live stock is recognized as being an important factor in making profits from mixed farming. Dealing with the importance of lime and other mineral matter in feeding stuffs, Farmers' Bulletin 329, of the United States Department of Agriculture, says in part:

It is almost universally conceded that a definite proportion of protein to energy-yielding constituents—that is, a balanced ration—is essential for the best results. For carrying on life processes other constituents—namely, mineral matters—are equally essential, but the question of ash requirement is less generally insisted upon, perhaps owing to the lack of trustworthy information regarding the kinds and amounts which are essential and the many difficulties attendant upon experimental work along such lines.

Everyone concedes that mineral matter is required for the formation of bones, teeth, and other hard parts of the animal body, and that the various digestive juices, the blood, and other portions of the animal must contain certain mineral constituents in order that their proper functions may be carried on. Practically all feeding stuffs contain a variety of ash constituents, vegetable products being the most important source of mineral matter, as they are the principal food supply of domestic animals. Under usual circumstances it is believed that the mixed rations which are most commonly fed will supply the needed mineral matter.

IMPORTANT INSTANCE GIVEN.

To cite an instance of the important bearing of ash constituents upon animal production, it seems more than probable that the unsatisfactory results which follow the exclusive feeding of corn to pigs are not due entirely to a deficiency of

protein, as is sometimes claimed, but to a lack of ash constituents. When corn is supplemented by some concentrated feed, such as blood meal, tankage, or alfalfa hay, the ash content of the ration is increased, as well as the protein, and there is reason to believe that the improvement noted is in considerable measure to be ascribed to the increased supply of mineral matter.

That the character of the feed and its value for farm animals is dependent in considerable degree upon the mineral character of the soil, and particularly upon the lime content, is clearly shown by the recently-published studies of local-grown feeding stuffs, particularly those belonging to the grass family, carried on at the Hawaii Station. In the volcanic soil of the Hawaiian Islands there is little lime, and an examination of the ash constituents showed that Hawaiian forage crops were uniformly deficient in lime, and that the failure to obtain best results, which has been noted with an apparently well-balanced ration, may be attributed to this cause. In order to secure the best results in bone development, health, etc., Dr. E. C. Shorey, who carried on the studies referred to, believes that these Hawaiian feeding stuffs deficient in lime should be supplemented by others richer in this constituent, such as leguminous plants and sugar-house by-products, or by the use of some lime in drinking water, mixed with the feeds used, or applied to the soils producing the forage crops.

INVESTIGATIONS IN EUROPE.

Many European investigators have studied the relation of phosphorous and calcium compounds for various farm animals, particularly noteworthy work being that of Gouin and Andouard with calves. The consensus of opinion seems to be that an addition of mineral con-

stituents to the ration is desirable if for any reason enough is not supplied by the ordinary feeds. The deficiency may be made good by the selection of feeding stuffs containing the desired mineral elements in greater abundance, or by supplying mixtures of mineral salts, though the advantages of the latter method are perhaps less clearly demonstrated. It will be recalled, however, that such a use of mineral salts is in accord with general agricultural practice, salt, sulphur, wood ashes and similar material being very commonly given to live stock on many farms.

According to Professor Ingle, of the Transvaal Department of Agriculture, the use of "bone flour" or "bone meal" as a "lick" for cattle in districts in which the soil is deficient in lime, and in which certain bone diseases are prevalent, is much advocated in many quarters, and would appear to be useful. Bone ash would probably be preferable, and its use would avoid the danger of spreading disease which exists when raw bones are employed. Although bones or bone ash contain lime and phosphoric acid in exactly the same proportions that they are required in the building up of the bones of the animals fed upon them, it would seem better to provide a food in which the proportion of lime to phosphoric acid is higher, since the object in view is to amend the too low ratio which exists in the actual food of the animal.

The supply of common salt is absolutely essential, and in districts where this substance does not occur in the soil or water, it is advisable to supply it to animals in the form of "lick." The addition of lime or of bone meal to the "lick" may also be useful, though it is probable that these substances as "lick" are not so effective as when they form actual constituents of the food plants.

The same applies to sulphur, which is also often added to "licks." It should be pointed out, however, that, in addition to supplying the physiological requirements of the animals, salt, sulphur and other additions sometimes made to the "lick" act medicinally, sometimes as vermifuges, sometimes as purgatives.

CAUGHT.

An illustrious French prelate was at a great banquet in company with many members of the French nobility and many other ecclesiastics. The conversation turned upon the life-long experience of priests, their insight into the depths of human nature, and the strange secrets of which, in virtue of their office, they must become the depositaries. To point his remarks, his eminence said:

"For instance, gentlemen, the first confession I ever received was that of a murderer."

At that moment, and while expressions of wonder, interest and horror were still upon the lips of his auditors, the door opened and a nobleman of the highest rank, a man well known among them, entered the room. He saluted the company, and then paid his respects to the prince of the church, adding gracefully, as he turned to the company:

"You are perhaps not aware, gentlemen, that I had the honor to be his eminence's first penitent."

The consternation of the company and his eminence's state of mind may be imagined.

Wife, who always looks on the cheerful side of things, to husband who has put the lighted end of his cigar in his mouth—How lucky you were, dear, to discover it immediately.

52 YEARS OF SAFE BANKING

Give to the Bank of Toronto the strength and experience which come from long practice. The investment of the funds of this Bank is guided by a knowledge gained in this half-century of experience.

Savings Depositors

May feel assured that all money deposited in this Bank is in absolute safety until required.

INTEREST is paid on all Savings balances.

Bank of Toronto

ASSETS, - - - \$38,000,000

INCORPORATED 1855.

MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of cattle at West Toronto on Monday, November 9th, were 1,159 head, quality fair to good; trade brisk; prices firmer. Export steers, \$4.75 to \$5.10. Better quality would have brought \$5.25. Bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.50; prime picked butchers', \$4.75 to \$5; good, \$4.40 to \$4.70; medium, \$4 to \$4.30; common, \$3.50 to \$3.80; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.75; canners, \$1 to \$2; feeders, \$3.40 to \$4; stockers, \$2.50 to \$3; milch cows, \$4 to \$7; calves, \$4 to \$6.25 per cwt.; sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.40 per cwt.; lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.75; hogs, \$6 for selects, and \$5.75 to \$5.85 to drovers, f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

Receipts of live stock last week at the two markets totaled 358 cars, 4,998 cattle, 9,467 hogs, 7,040 sheep and lambs, 247 calves, and 85 horses.

Offerings of cattle were not as large as for several weeks past, which caused the general demand to be strong for anything approaching good quality, at firmer quotations.

Exporters.—No really choice loads of export cattle were offered, but as it was, prices ranged from \$4.75 to \$5 for the best steers on sale; bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25, and one of extra quality brought \$4.50. Had there been a better class of cattle more money would have been paid.

Butchers'.—Choice picked lots were very scarce, and sold as high as the best exporters, at \$4.75 to \$5; loads of good, \$4.40 to \$4.60; medium, \$3.90 to \$4.15; common, \$3.50 to \$3.80; canners, \$1 to \$2.

Stockers and Feeders.—Good quality feeders and stockers are not plentiful, and prices were firmer. Steers, 950 to 1,000 lbs., sold at \$3.60 to \$4; stockers of fair to good quality, \$2.75 to \$3.25; common stockers, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and forward springers met a strong market, at \$45 to \$65, averaging about \$53 each. Common light cows, and backward springers, sold at \$25 to \$35 each, and are not wanted.

Veal Calves.—Prices ranged from \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt., but not many bringing the latter figure.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts large. Export sheep easy, at \$3.25 to \$3.40 for ewes; rams, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt. Lambs sold higher, at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt., the latter price for ewes and wethers.

Hogs.—Receipts moderate, prices steady, at \$6 per cwt. for selects, fed and watered, or \$5.75 to drover, for hogs, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—The horse market was quiet, few being offered at either the City or Union Horse Exchange. Mr. Smith, manager for the Union market, reported sales as follows: Drafters, \$160 to \$180; drivers, \$100 to \$150; general-purpose and expressers, \$140 to \$165; farm chunks, \$100 to \$140; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$80.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, 90c.; No. 2 red, 90c.; No. 2 mixed, 88c. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.01 to \$1.02, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 78c. Peas—No. 2, 85c. Oats—No. 2 white, 88½c.; No. 2 mixed, 88c. bid. Barley—No. 2, 55c.; No. 3X, 54c.; No. 3, 53c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 84c. Bran—Car lots, in sacks, \$21.50. Shorts—Car lots, in sacks, \$22 to \$23.50. Flour—Ontario 90 per cent. patent, sales, \$3.50 for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers, \$5.30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts light; prices firmer, as follows: Creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; creamery solids, 25c. to 26c.; store lots, 22c. to 23c.

Eggs.—New-laid scarce, at 30c.; cold storage, 23c. to 24c.

Cheese.—Market strong, at unchanged quotations; large, 13½c.; twins, 14c.

Honey.—Market steady. Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, per dozen, \$2 to \$2.75.

Beans.—Market steady. Primes, \$1.75 to \$1.90; hand-picked, \$1.95 to \$2.

Potatoes.—Market stronger. Ontarios, 60c. to 65c., for car lots on track at Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts very large; prices easy, as follows: Turkeys, 13c. to 14c.; geese, 9c. to 10c.; ducks, 10c. to 11c.; chickens, 11c. to 12c.; fowl, 8c. to 9c. Live poultry 2c. per lb. less.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, on track at Toronto, \$10.50 to \$11.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, on track at Toronto, \$6.50 to \$7.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., wholesale dealers in wool, hides, etc., report paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and upwards, 9c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. up, 8c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 8½c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 7½c.; No. 2 inspected cows and bulls, 6½c.; country hides, cured, 7½c.; calf skins, city, 12c.; call skins, country, 11c. to 12c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50; horse hair, per lb., 29c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; lamb skins, 50c. to 60c.; raw furs, prices on application.

SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Co. report little doing on the seed market, with prices unchanged, as follows: Alsike, fancy quality, \$7 to \$7.25; alsike, No. 2 quality, \$6.50 to \$6.75; alsike, No. 3 quality, \$6 to \$6.25; red clover, \$4.50 to \$5; timothy seed, \$1.30 to \$1.60.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$4.40 to \$5.70; cows, \$3 to \$5; heifers, \$2.50 to \$4.60; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.50; calves, \$3 to \$7.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.65.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$6.20 to \$6.30; butchers', \$6.15 to \$6.30; light, mixed, \$5.40 to \$5.80; choice light, \$5.80 to \$6; packing, \$5.65 to \$6.40; pigs, \$4.25 to \$5.50; bulk of sales at \$5.75 to \$6.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4.50 to \$5; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$3.85 to \$5.25.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6 to \$6.50. Veals—\$6 to \$9.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.40; mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.35; Yorkers, \$6.75; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.75; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.75; dairies, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$4 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$4 to \$4.75; wethers, \$4 to \$4.50; ewes, \$4.25; sheep, \$1.50 to \$4.25; Canada lambs, \$6.25 to \$6.40.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Woodstock, Ont., 12½c. bid. Peterboro, Ont., 12½c., 12 5-16c. and 12½c. Brockville, Ont., 11½c. Belleville, Ont., 11 13-16c., 11½c. and 12c. Lindsay, Ont., 12½c. Winchester, Ont., 11½c. bid. no sales. Picton, Ont., 11½c. Perth, Ont., 11½c. Napanee, Ont., 11½c. Huntingdon, Que., 11½c.; salted butter, 26½c., 27½c. and 27½c.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—For the week ending Oct. 31, shipments of live stock from Montreal were 4,953 cattle and 316 sheep, against 2,292 cattle the previous week. For the month of October the shipments were 16,332 cattle, 1,416 sheep, and 24 horses, those since the opening of navigation having been 84,750 cattle, 8,518 sheep, and 100 horses; against 85,311 cattle, 7,367 sheep, and 102 horses for the corresponding period of 1907.

Demand for ocean freight space is more active and everything to Liverpool and Glasgow has been closed at 30s. for the remainder of the season, London and Manchester being closed at 27s. 6d. to 30s. All the Liverpool space from Portland has been taken for the winter at 30s.

The offerings of cattle on the local market were of fair quality, and as the amount offering was moderately large, the business was active. Exporters took very little stock, but butchers were paying around 4½c. per lb. for choice animals; fine, 4c. to 4½c.; good, 3½c. to 4c.; medium, 3c. to 3½c.; common, 2½c. to 3c., and inferior down to 1½c. per lb. The market for lambs was very strong, prices being ½c. higher than the week before: Quotations, 4½c. to 5c. per lb. for choice and 4½c. to 4½c. for good. Sheep were selling for export rather slowly and prices for best were 3 1-3c. to 3½c., culls being 3c. to 3½c. per lb. Calves brought from \$5 to \$10 each for best ones, and hogs continued in the vicinity of 6 2-5c. to 6 3-5c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Demand was rather light last week, practically none being required for local account. Farmers throughout the Province, and lumbermen, have been taking a few. Supplies continued of moderate volume, and market holds about steady. Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$175 to \$200; small or inferior, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$75, and choice saddle or carriage animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Provisions and Dressed Hogs.—Quotations are now 9c. to 9½c. per lb. for select, fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed; pure lard, 13½c. to 14c. per lb., and compound being 8½c. to 9½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Market strong, New Brunswick shippers demanding 80c. per 90 lbs. for Green Mountains, track, Montreal. Sales of potatoes received last week, however, have been made at 75c., ex-boat, up to 80c., and these have been turned over in loads at 90c., while single bags are about \$1 per 80 lbs.

Eggs.—Market for eggs stiffened last week, and purchasers in the country had to pay around 25c. per doz. for straight-gathered. Locally, fresh receipts were selling at 22c. for No. 1 stock, 26c. for selected, and 30c. for boilers, or strictly fresh. Best qualities of eggs had not yet been taken out of cold storage.

Butter.—Dealers hardly looked for the advance which took place lately, inasmuch as the quality of the butter is not so choice now as it was a fortnight or so ago. Buyers paid as high as 26½c. per lb., country points, as against ¼c. or ½c. less the previous week, for better goods. Choicest creamery was selling here at 26½c. to 27c. in lots of, say, 50 packages, and at 27c. for smaller lots, single packages bringing 28c. per lb., to grocers. Held butter could be had at about a cent less. Fewer than 500 packages were exported from here during the last week of October.

Cheese.—Shipments during the last week of October amounted to 57,000 boxes, or 10,000 more than for the corresponding week of 1907. The last of the October cheese was being purchased in the country recently, and prices advanced to 12½c. to 12½c., country points, for white, and 12½c. to 12½c. for colored. Few Quebec or Townships are to be had and the market is 12½c. to 12½c. for these, here, Townships being 12½c. to 12½c. and Ontarios 12½c. to 12½c. Colored is at a premium. November cheese have begun being offered and prices are from ¼c. to ½c. below Octobers.

Grain.—Buckwheat was selling at about 60c. per bushel, track, while good yellow corn was quoted at 78c. to 80c., store. Advices from Manitoba and Ontario, on oats, were firm, and some look for higher prices. Meantime, No. 2 Ontarios were 43½c. to 44c. per bushel, store, No. 3 a

cent less, and No. 4 yet a cent less. No. 2 Manitobas were 45c. to 45½c., No. 3 being 43½c. to 44c., and No. 1 feed, 43c. to 43½c.

Flour.—\$6 per bbl., in bags, for Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.50 for seconds, and \$5 to \$5.25 for Ontario winter wheat patents, and \$4.50 to \$4.60 for straight rollers.

Mill Feed.—Market rather easier, supplies having shown a considerable increase of late. Ontario and Manitoba bran was quoted at \$21 to \$21.50 per ton, in bags, and shorts at \$24 to \$25. There is also some demand for other lines of feeds which are quoted as follows: Cotton seed, \$33 per ton, in ton lots; oil cake, \$2; gluten meal, \$25, Montreal.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy, \$12 to \$13, No. 2 being \$11 to \$11.50, for extra, and \$10 to \$10.50 for ordinary, clover mixed being \$9 to \$9.50, and clover \$8 to \$8.50. Top grades were scarce and firm, lower grades being in fair supply.

Hides.—Sheep skins were 5c. up, at 40c. to 45c. each, but the market was otherwise unchanged, at 7½c., 8½c. and 9½c. for beef hides, 11c. to 13c. per lb. for calf skins, and \$1.50 to \$2 each for horse hides.

TRADE TOPICS.

The Petrie Manufacturing Co., of Guelph, Ont., makers of the Magnet Cream Separator and dairy supplies, in their advertisement in this issue, state some of the advantages of their separator, which should appeal to farmers contemplating the purchase of a separator or other supplies. Their descriptive catalogue and price list may be had free on application.

The International Carriage Company, Brighton, Ontario, offer in their advertisement in this paper, attractive inducements to farmers to deal directly with the manufacturer at one-third less than they can buy from local dealers. See their advertisement and send for their catalogue giving description and prices for various styles of vehicles, harness, etc.

The teacher had been reading to the class about the great forests of America. "And now, boys," she announced afterwards, "which one of you can tell me the pine that has the longest and sharpest needles?" Up went a hand in the front row. "Well, Tommy?" "The porcupine, ma'am."

The mistress looked dejectedly at the latest domestic, just over, and willing to begin at only \$4 a week. "What can you do?" she asked, with a hope in her heart. "Anything at all, sure!" was the encouraging response. The mistress glanced about the room. There was everything to be done. "Could you fill the lamps?" she ventured. "I can that!" and the lamp was seized in a stout embrace. Then, with the air of one wishing above all else to suit the possible whims of a new employer, she paused to ask: "And is it gas or wather you do be liking it filled wid?"

I believe there's a story told of Mark Twain that in youthful days, being sent out by his mother to weed a certain flower bed, and finding more weeds than flowers, he came back in and asked if he might not "flower the weed bed."

Our little Alfred probably has as great an aversion to work as had the youthful Clemens. Admonished to pull some rather large weeds in the back yard, after a faint-hearted lift on one of them, he shouted:

"Mamma, how do you think I'm going to pull these weeds when the whole world is hitched to them?"

A regiment of soldiers were recently drawn up one Sunday for church parade, but the church was being repaired and could hold only half of them.

"Sergeant-major!" shouted the colonel, "tell all the men who don't want to go to church to fall out on the reverse flank!"

Of course, a large number quickly and gladly availed themselves of the privilege.

"Now, sergeant-major," said the colonel, "dismiss all the men who did not fall out, and march the others to church—they need it most."



Life, Literature
and Education.



William H. Taft.

Elected President of the United States.

The observant who keeps in touch ever so little with the pulse of things must discern, as Autumn glides into Winter, an indefinable something in the air, a subtle change in the demeanor of his friends and acquaintances, which is very reassuring, and which spells a happier financial outlook for the country for the coming year. The half-suppressed gloom and half-hidden anxiety of a year ago have given way to a general air of assurance and ease. There is a greater tendency to laughter, and a greater interest in things not purely financial. Men go longer talk hard times and "tight" money, morning, noon and night. There is less timidity about making investments, more freedom in buying the little luxury than a year ago. . . . Whatever the argument as to the blessings of poverty, one thing is sure, the impoverished country is not the happy country, and the change will be universally welcomed.

Its cause, who can tell? True, crops have been better, especially in the West, than last year. The moving trade is better, as evidenced by the fact that our Canadian railway lines are recalling their empty cars loaned to other lines, while in the United States there are at present less than 150,000 idle cars, as contrasted with 413,000 last fall. Manufacture has received a new impetus, as shown in the return of tradesmen and mechanics to their work everywhere, not only in Canada, but in the great manufacturing of the United States and Europe; and the rehabilitation of banks is proceeding apace. Of the fifteen banks which were suspended in New York and Brooklyn, alone, just one year ago, all except two have paid their depositors in full, and these are speedily coming to a more satisfactory basis. Speculation has received a wholesome check, and business is down to something more like an economic foundation. Confidence in the present and future situation is growing, and confidence is the main-spring of commercial and industrial activity. The change the world over has come as with the turning of

a tide that works independently of man; and if any of the few magnates who sit with their hands on the potent and invisible wires at the back of great corporations know aught as to the cause, they make no sign. So be it. Let us be glad for present mercies.

And yet, out of the evil which has been left behind may have come good. There is no disputing the fact that many during the past few years have been living too fast, plunging into speculations altogether unwarranted by prospects, indulging in a style and luxury as needless as extravagant. The check-rein may have had its value. If continuous prosperity breeds enervation and license, as in the case of ancient Greece and Rome, who would hold forth open arms to it for all time?

Mr. William Howard Taft, who will, on the 4th of March next, be sworn in as twenty-seventh President of the United States, comes of a stock significant for hard work, pluck and enterprise. His father, Judge Alphonse Taft, began life as a farmer boy, who, by "working out" summers and teaching winters, fought his way first to Yale, then to the Bar, and finally to one of the most responsible positions his State had to offer.

The newly-elected President was born at Cincinnati, Sept. 15th, 1857, and has had a varied career of uninterupted progress, which must inevitably have given him a broad judicial and administrative outlook. He was admitted to the Bar in 1880, and was made, successively, Judge of the Superior Court, Solicitor-General of the United States Court, and Secretary of War. He also spent some time as Civil Governor of the Philippines, where he straightened out many knotty problems in a way that brought him much credit.

As the choice of President Roosevelt, as well as of a sweeping majority of the people, he may be expected to adhere, in the main, to his predecessor's policy, although, in all probability, with more tolerance. He has been accused by his opponents with being favorable to the trusts, but, according to his own word, he recognizes two kinds of trusts: (1) Combinations of capital when these are so managed as to reduce costs and prices, and increase the stability of business; (2) combinations which control the market in such a way that the public derives no benefit, and is helpless in the hands of a monopoly. These species he would restrict.

Upon the whole, the outlook for the United States, under the dominance of a man strong, upright and perspicacious as Mr. Taft is almost universally conceded to be, seems bright.

The re-election, in New York State, of Governor Hughes, the Republic's strong man, who has succeeded in eliminating betting from New York's race-tracks, in spite of the strong sporting element of the big metropolis, is received with very general satisfaction.

A great many newspapers, in commenting upon the elections, both in Canada and the United States, have remarked upon the paucity of fundamental party issues. It is a ques-

tion if strong party issues, in default of unexpected and cataclysmic disturbances, may again be expected. When a country is divided on practically crown vs. people lines, as before the rebellion of 1837, or on national and peculiar issues such as those which brought on the United States Civil War, in 1860, distinct platforms, with sharp and clear-cut boundary lines, are inevitable; but such situations only come of abnormal conditions, and but once, perhaps, in many centuries. Ordinarily, men of both parties see in pretty much the same light what shall be to the advantage of the country, and it is necessary to raise a great tempest in a teacup over a few trifling details in order to keep up the bluff of partyism. Great party issues cannot be expected when none exist, nor greatly distinct party promises, when both sides must of necessity have the same things to promise.

In Heidelberg and Sandhausen, Germany, infant mortality has been reduced by one-third since pasteurization plants have been installed. This would seem to bear out the truth of Dr. Woods Hutchinson's statement that, "There is every reason to advocate the habitual application of one or other of these methods (sterilization, pasteurization, boiling) to milk before it is consumed as food; and one looks forward to the day when the drinking of raw milk will be considered as barbarous a custom as the eating of raw meat is at present." The heating of milk is, no doubt, accompanied by some disadvantages, but these are more than counterbalanced by the advantages. As a general rule, it may be taken that milk is not clean enough to be absolutely free from pernicious germs, and unless one has personal supervision of the stables, and a clear idea as to how perfectly pure milk may be obtained, heating is the only way of combating them.

Among the publications which have been issued this autumn are two books: "The Small Country Place," by Prof. Maynard, and "A Little Land and a Living," by Bolton Hall. Both of these make enthusiastic appeals to city folk to get back to the land, Professor Maynard arguing that it is quite possible to live in the country, and still keep up a business in the city. The ideal place to live, he considers, is in the country, where one has elbow-room, fresh air, quiet for recuperation, and some independence of the conventionalities of society; therefore, he would extend the suburbs of the cities far and wide, and give each man a lot of his own, from which may be supplied fruit and vegetables, milk and eggs and honey for his family. This, he thinks, may be done, with a surplus to sell, and no sacrifice of the business in town.

Possibly such writers overlook too much the fact that for many city folk moving onto the land must bring disappointment on disappointment. The business man who attempts to handle a lot as large as specified must count on the difficulty of getting help when needed, and the inevitable consequences of neglect when help cannot be found, and pressure of business precludes the possibility of

personal attention; while he who transfers all his interests to the land must find problems even more difficult. Farming is a profession that must be understood from root to branch, if success is to follow. Moreover, it requires good business ability added to knowledge. Many a man who has lived on a farm all his life meets only failure, and it is scarcely to be expected that a freshman from the city shall find only success.

At the same time, the publication of these books is only another stone added to the growing pyramid of proof that, as a popular magazine lately remarked, "The countryward drift is here to stay, and it will grow in power quite as fast as it should." "He laughs best who laughs last," and the one-time "haysced" may well be pardoned if he harbors a secret satisfaction that his way of living at last presents an allurements to those by whom it has been so long depreciated.

An eminent and far-seeing writer, in commenting on the recent election, observed: "The contest was an interchange of personalities. The Labor candidate, O'Donoghue, distinguished himself by treating his opponent like a gentleman." To what has our country come when a man is "distinguished" among the crowd simply by being a gentleman? Is the quantity of gentlemanliness, then, so scarce?

On December 2nd there will meet in Philadelphia a great assemblage, unique in the history of church-life, since sects and factions first began to blaze for themselves trails through the wilderness of theology. This will be a great convention, made up of delegates from every Protestant church in the United States, who will then proceed to organize the first session of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The object of this federation will not be to bring about church union—at least in so far as destruction of sectarianism and establishment of but one church with one name is concerned. Each sect will keep its name, its especial beliefs, its own system of church-government; but all will unite for good work in the world, and for discussion as to how, by co-operation, the greatest good to the greatest number of people will be accomplished. Already committees have been formed to bring suggestions on methods for conducting Home and Foreign Missions, Religious Education, Temperance, The Labor Problem, Social Purity, the Immigrant Problem, etc., and, above all, a great evangel for civic righteousness will be set afoot. . . . But few will hesitate about wishing Godspeed to the movement. Such work is needed, and a great result seems bound to follow so widespread and systematic an effort. Should the great Roman Catholic Church affiliate, as is hoped, still more may be accomplished.

"Mr. William Trotter, who had both legs amputated as a result of attempting to board a moving street-car, is dead." This, from a recent Toronto daily newspaper, is but a sample of such paragraphs which appear with distressing frequency in the news reports of almost every

large city. A little care should always be observed in boarding street cars or in crossing car tracks; the one-hundredth carelessness may do the bad work. Do not attempt to board a car while it is moving at all, especially at the front. Wait until it stops before getting off. Do not cross tracks without first glancing toward every direction from which a car can come, and be especially careful in crossing a track at the back of a car from which you have dismounted. Never get off a car backward, as so many women are likely to do. Remember these rules on your next trip to the city.

Three men in Toronto have been sent to jail for selling and mailing obscene post cards. This is the proper course to take with such degenerates, and it is to be hoped the good work may continue, until not only the sale, but the publication of such filth has become a thing of the past. Much evil comes of suggestion, and the well-being of the public demands that no stone be left unturned to insure its protection. . . . Incidentally, is it not a matter for marvel that enough young men prove themselves so vile and so utterly lacking in self-respect as to make a profit in this pernicious traffic possible?

PEOPLE, BOOKS AND DOINGS.

Mrs. John Maxwell, the once popular novelist (Miss Braddon), celebrated her seventy-first birthday a fortnight ago.

In the City of Quebec there may today be seen, in an old cemetery on John Street, a tombstone bearing upon it the name of one Thomas Scott, who died while filling the position of paymaster to the 70th Regiment, stationed at Quebec during the earlier years of the last century. Interest grows when one is told that this man was a brother of the famous Sir Walter, and that he was at first accredited with being the author of the Waverley novels.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Douglas, who was a fellow-student with Dr. Bell, the original of Sherlock Holmes, at Edinburgh, writes: "Your recent paragraph anent the doctor interested me. Professor Syme was reported to be jealous of rising surgical talent, and though Dr. Bell was his house-surgeon, the old professor did not favor him. Here is an anecdote of Dr. Bell which shows his perspicuity was sometimes at fault. Lecturing one day on Emphysema, he introduced to his class a patient suffering from this complaint. 'Now, gentlemen, we shall probably find that this patient used to play upon some instrument.' Turning to the patient, he said, 'You belonged to a band, did you not?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Now, tell the class the sort of instrument you played on.' 'I used to beat the big drum.'"—[T. P.'s Weekly.

A leper in Wellington, New Zealand—a Maori—has been discharged, after seven months in a hospital, cured by injections of the leprosy bacillus.

Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne, whose latest work, "The Age of Shakespeare," has just been published, has a great dislike to being interviewed, and he will go to almost any length to avoid being cornered by a gentleman of the press. Some time ago, however (says M.A.P.), an enterprising journalist determined to obtain some "copy" from him at all costs, and waited on Wimbledon Common at a spot where he knew the poet would pass on his daily walk. Presently Mr. Swinburne made his appearance, and the exultant scribe approached him in his most persuasive manner. For a moment Mr. Swinburne was too dismayed to answer, and feeling that at his age flight was impossible, he was nonplussed how to act. Suddenly an idea occurred to him, and he said: "My friend, I see by your lips that you are talking, but as I am stone deaf, I cannot hear what you say. I

will, therefore, wish you good morning." The little ruse was entirely successful, and with a disappointed look the crestfallen interviewer departed to think out another article.

W. H. Taft, the new President of the United States, has a cottage at Murray Bay, P. Q., at which he spends an occasional holiday. A correspondent thus describes him, as he saw him there a year or so ago: "The impression you first get of the big Secretary of War, when you see him at golf, is that he is not so fat as he is puffed up to be. He handles his 300 pounds as easily as if he were a center-rush in good football trim. He walks with a quick, powerful stride as he makes his way across the Murray Bay golf links, on the shores of the St. Lawrence, and he laughs and chats as he goes along. Maybe he does this simply to show the crowd that he is not out of breath; but, at any rate, he is the life and the good-humor of the place." Mr. Taft, as may be gathered from the above, enjoys the distinction of being the "heaviest man who ever carried the latch-key of the White House in his pocket," and he is described as being endowed with all the fat man's proverbial good-humor and

avoids, nor his heart, nor his far-famed smile. His college career at Yale shows a list of honors little short of remarkable, and his career as newspaper reporter, barrister, judge and administrator a record of triumphs of which any man, large or small, might well be proud.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE AIR.

In writing on aerial navigation, recently, an expert said, "When but one inventor is dealing with a problem, it is usually safe to infer failure, but when genius jostles for a foothold on the virgin territory, you may safely assume that the new art is just about becoming the property of mankind."

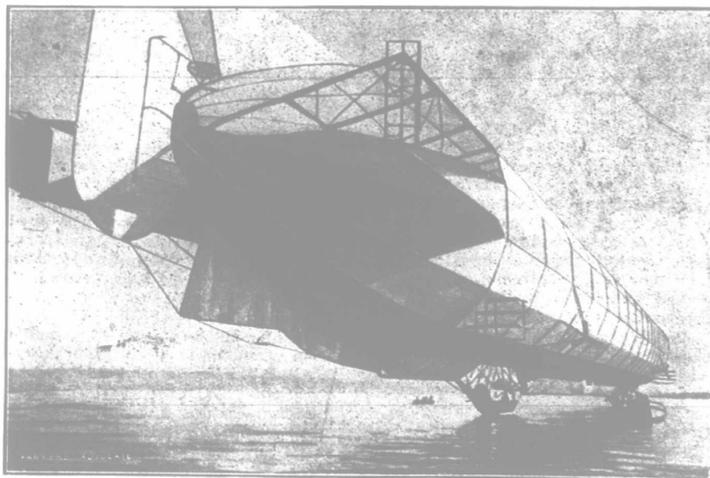
If this be true, the sight of airships floating about above our heads will be an occurrence too common for comment in the very immediate future. A legion of geniuses are, in fact, on the aerial-navigation tapis—the Wright brothers, Henry Farman, Count Zeppelin, Santos Dumont, Glenn Curtiss, Professor Graham Bell, M. Bleriot, many others—and the race seems to be concerned, not as to who shall prove navigation of the air possible, but as to who shall place it on a commercial basis first. Moreover, the wizard Edison has said what will be regarded by many as the final word. Within five years, he considers airships will be carrying passengers across the Atlantic, and accomplishing the voyage in eighteen hours.

The types of airships which are chiefly engaging the attention of aeronauts to-day are four, viz.: The lighter-than-air types, and the heavier-than-air types, comprising the aeroplane, the helicopter, and a combination of the two, the helicopter-aeroplane.



The ill-fated "June Bug."

Winning the Scientific American Trophy, July 4th, 1908.



Count Zeppelin's "Number Four."

This airship, on the fifth of last August, made a remarkable flight from Lake Constance to Strasburg, and then to Mainz and Stuttgart, finally descending at Echterdingen, after covering a distance of 300 miles in about 20 hours. It was afterwards destroyed during a thunderstorm, but the German people at once subscribed \$400,000 to replace it.

With the first of these, Count Zeppelin has achieved the most notable success, although the French had developed an airship of high practical merit even before the Germans, their present representative, "Le Republique," being but a development of the earlier "Lebaudy."

The lighter-than-air vessels are, of course, based on the principle of the old-fashioned balloon, which has been elongated and equipped with greater power, with the aim of securing obedience to the will of the operator, in all atmospheric conditions.

With the first of these, Count Zeppelin has achieved the most notable success, although the French had developed an airship of high practical merit even before the Germans, their present representative, "Le Republique," being but a development of the earlier "Lebaudy."

Zeppelin's ship very much resembles a huge cigar, with an aluminum car capable of carrying twenty-five people suspended beneath it. Through the body of the balloon portion a stair ascends to a small platform, built for observation purposes, on top. Two of these have already been constructed to take the place of the one which came to so disastrous an end during a storm last spring, and are at present at Friedrichshafen, which has been made the headquarters of the "Zeppelin Airship Building Co., Limited."

The greater number of aeronauts, however, seem to favor the heavier-than-air-types—the aeroplane, whose principle is that of the kite, a surface horizontally propelled in such a way that the resulting pressure from beneath prevents its falling; and the helicopter, equipped with an upright shaft and revolving blades, which is as yet just beginning to push its claims as a formidable rival of the aeroplane, especially in the class of machines likely to be used as runabouts. Edison, however, considers that the combination of these—the helicopter-aeroplane—is the type most likely to win out.

In England, Henry Farman has achieved some success with a rather clumsy-looking aeroplane, which he has improved upon in the trimmer "flying-fish" invention, whose framework is shown in our illustration. At Angers, France, M. Gaspard is evolving a bird-like machine. In America, the experiments of Prof. Graham Bell and C. O. Jones (who met his death about two months ago in an accident to the "June Bug") and those of the famous Wright brothers, of Dayton, Ohio, are almost too well known to need more than passing reference.

Most of the machines being tried by these men are based either upon the Langley type, devised by the late Professor Pierpont Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, whose principle is two pairs of wings arranged in tandem; or the Chanute type, devised by Octave Chanute, who discovered that machines equipped with superimposed planes are safer than those dependent upon single planes, such as those used by the pioneer inventor, Lilienthal.

Lilienthal's machine, it may be noted, was devised for a single passenger, the aim being to provide for a bird-like, individual flight. During navigation, indeed, it resembled an uncanny bird, with wings extended, but the contortions of the inventor's body in balancing—for Lilienthal was the only man who ever tried his aeroplane—were such that the people of the surrounding district thought him mad, a conclusion which was not likely altered when he finally met with his death through losing control of his machine. From this crude contrivance of the aeroplane of the present day extends a long chain of evolution, whose final development may be understood by a glance at any of the most-approved models of to-day.

It is almost vain to give statistics as to the rate of speed, endurance, etc., attained by modern machines, as every day, almost, brings forth new records, and ere these can be published, the records given may be broken again and again. Suffice it to say that, during the month of September, two flights unsurpassed up to this time were made by the Wright brothers. At Lanans, France, on September 24th, Wilbur Wright broke the European record for aeroplanes, by remaining in the air 57 minutes 21.5 seconds, covering 35 kilometers during that time. A fortnight earlier, Orville Wright, at Fort Myer, Va., remained in the air 71 minutes 4 seconds, rising to an altitude of 10,000 feet.

Should, however, be no recommendation to an excessive rate of travel, as it is necessary to keep the machine in the air. The problem of maintaining the machine in the air has been solved, and the use of the bird has been replaced by the use of the aeroplane. The use of the bird has been replaced by the use of the aeroplane. The use of the bird has been replaced by the use of the aeroplane.

THE MERCHANT FLAG OF ENGLAND

(Andrew R. Simpson.)

The merchant flag of England,
The banner of the seas,
By many a distant shore, unfurled,
Is floating in the breeze.
It tells of Britain's sturdy sons,
The land that gave them birth;
With barter's wand creates a bond
Of fellowship on earth.

The merchant flag of England
Salutes her rocky steeps,
From east to west, and Ireland's isle,
On every side it sweeps.
It flutters 'round old Scotland,
And braves her stormy seas,
And boldly floats past John O'Groat's,
On to the Hebrides.

The merchant flag of England
In every port is found,
From north to south, from east to west,
The good old earth around.
Its streamers wave to Greenland's cliffs,
And off Australia's shore;
On pinions fleet each islet greet
The broad Pacific o'er.

The merchant flag of England
Marks civilization's march,
Where'er 'tis found, on sea or sound,
'Neath Heaven's azure arch,—
And like its glorious brother,
The martial Union Jack,
It soars unfurled around the world,
'Neath freedom's zodiac.

The merchant flag of England,
The banner of the seas,
By many a distant shore, unfurled,
Is floating in the breeze.
It proudly tells of Britain's power
To every wide zone,
And dark the land and drear the strand
Where it has never flown.

FRAGMENTS FROM A WELSH STORY BY ALLEN RAINE.

III.

"TORN SAILS."

Hugh Morgan had climbed the hill to the cottage to seek the sympathy without which he could not be content, of Mari "Vone," his sweetheart of early days. The old man, known to all as 'n'wncwl Jos (Uncle Jos), Mari's nearest relative, the narrator of many yarns, and the author of many witticisms, had taken his pipe, and sent his wreaths of smoke up the big open chimney, as they sat around the bright fire of "culm" balls, talking.

A spirit of rest and content had come over the Mishteer, as it invariably did in the presence of Mari, but to-night he was preoccupied; his thoughts were full of something else. The clock in the corner struck nine, drawing near bed-time in that simple village.

"Howyr bach!" said Hugh, with a start; "it will be time to go before I have said what I wanted to."

"What is it?" inquired Mari.

"Well, thou know'st," he answered. "I always like to take 'n'wncwl Jos's advice; and—and, I am thinking of getting married."

Mari's heart stood still; and at that moment, while her needles continued to click, and she showed no sign of the agony within her, the hope that had been nourished for fifteen years died; not the love, for that was enduring and undying. And while she passed through this spasm of pain, she yet raised her eyes to Hugh Morgan's face, and said calmly: "It will be better for thee than living alone."

"Diws anwl!" said 'n'wncwl Jos. "ther's news I'll give to the sailshed to-morrow. Nobody 'll listen to the war in China!"

"Stop, stop," said Hugh; "you must tell no one. Perhaps the girl won't have me. Wait until I give you leave." And turning his black eyes upon those into which he had once looked with passionate love, he said: "I am afraid, Mari, thou wilt not approve of my choice."

"Who is she?" asked Mari.

"Gwladys Price."

There was a dead silence for a moment. Mari put down her knitting; 'n'wncwl Jos changed his quid from

one side to another. "Jar-i, she's a nice girl."

"What dost say, Mari," asked Hugh; "too young, dost think?"

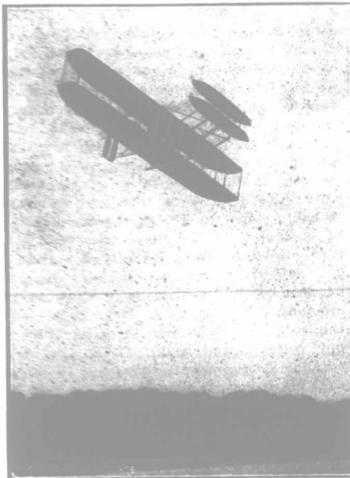
"Wei," she answered calmly, "she's the best girl in the village. If she does not think herself too young, it won't matter what others think."

"Tis'st just what I was thinking," said Hugh. "She has no other lover, and er—and er—in fact, I love her. I've been a lonely man for years—since the old days, Mari—nay, don't think I am blaming thee, lass."

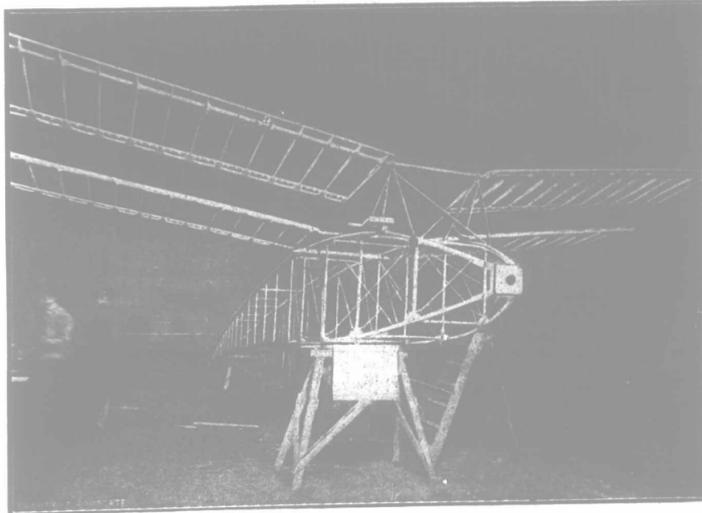
Mari saw in her mind's eye another long stretch of arid desert before her, but her courage rose, and her love was not quenched. She would still be his friend, and that could bring nothing but blessing upon him.

"Thou hast my best wishes, Hugh," she said at last; "thou know'st that."

"Yes," said Hugh, laconically. He took her hand in his, and for a moment he longed to ask her if his marriage would cost her one pang of pain; but the opportunity which, if used, might have revealed each to other, and changed the course of their own lives, and those of Ivor Parry and sweet little Gwladys Price, was lost forever.



Orville Wright's Aeroplane. At Ft. Myer, Va.



The Framework of Farman's "Flying Fish."

On his homeward way Hugh passes the cottage-home of Gwladys. "God bless her!" he prays. "Only eighteen, and I forty—old enough to be her father! Will she have me? If she will, she shall never repent it." And as he entered his house he felt as he had not done for years; how lonely it was, and he pictured the presence of Gwladys lighting up the quiet hearth.

But as he smoked his last pipe under the big chimney, his thoughts returned to Mari. "How completely she had forgotten the old days! And what a good thing that was! It will be better for thee than living a-

lone!" she said. Kind friend, she always knew what was wisest and best."

THE WOOING OF GWLADYS.

Meanwhile, simple Gwladys, loving Ivor, and yet hiding that love in the depths of her heart, is brought face to face with a revelation too wonderful for her to realize. The Mishteer loves her, and asks her, the simple cottage-maiden, to be his wife. She is too astonished to think. She could only say, "Oh, Mishteer! I don't understand your words or what you want of me."

"I want thee for my wife, lass, to come and be the brightness of my home."

What could the poor child do or say? It was the master, he who had been the mainsay and protector to her mother and herself ever since her father's death; who owned their cottage; to whom they owed a year's rent; who had, in fact, loaded them with kindness and brightened their lives. To be the Mishteer's wife! She, a girl of eighteen, to be raised over all the other girls of the village; to own his house, his riches, and, above all, his heart. It was too wonderful for her to realize! But why—oh! why did not Ivor love her like this?"

"Thou can't not love me? Tell me, Gwladys, hast any other lover?"

"No, no!" said the girl; indeed, no! "Nobody loves me! But, Mishteer, you cannot care for me, the humblest and poorest of your work-people; but, yes, indeed, I love you—we all love you; I do love you, but not as a girl ought to love her lover."

And all this when her heart was sore with longing for the love of Ivor.

With crushing force comes the news to Ivor. "To be married to the Mishteer! Gwladys, who had filled his heart and thoughts ever since he could remember; and thus for Ivor Parry the whole universe was shattered. But he sat still and made no sign, for always the most agonizing points of life are the most silent.

Torn sails and creaking cordage all around, but as the story goes on it has nothing to reveal of any wilful tangling of the ropes, or mishandling of the tiller. Rather, it brings out in the principal actors a chivalry and a high sense of honor, of which heroes

and several other interesting characters depicted in the story, and, interposed, are incidents not without touches of local humor. There is, for instance, the description of the "bidding," and afterwards the wedding of Sien cyn Owen and poor, jealous, erratic, and finally mentally-deranged Gwen Hughes. To the "bidding," everyone was expected to bring a gift, and at least to repay in equal coin any wedding offering which had ever been made on a similar occasion by the family of either bride or bridegroom.

"Jar-i, what must I give?" said 'n'wncwl Jos. "Old Peggi Shan came to thy mother's bidding, Mari, and gave sixpence, for I kiwked (peeped) at it as it went into the basin, and I fished it out pretty sharp. 'Ach y fi!' I said, 'no witch's money for my sister!' And as sure as I'm here, 'twas a bad sixpence; so I don't owe much to Gwen."

The wedding over, and there being no other way to reach the boat, the bridegroom unceremoniously takes off his shoes and stockings, and, hoisting his bride upon his shoulders, wades through the surf amongst the shouts and boisterous "heore's" of the company.

One heartily wishes that it were possible, by a few strokes of the pen, to convey to the reader the incidents both grave and gay which somewhat swiftly followed upon the typical Welsh wedding of Sien cyn Owen and poor Gwen Hughes. But it requires the master hand of the authoress herself, with a hundred or more pages at her disposal, to give to either scenes or characters their adequate expression.

It is by the hand of poor crazy Gwen that the final catastrophe befalls the village of Mwntselion, in the burning of the sail-shed and the death of Hugh Morgan, the Mishteer.

"Who lifted the bean and carried me out?" faltered the dying man. "Ivor Parry, I am sure! faithful friend and true! But I thought there were two?"

"Yes, Hugh, it was Mari Vone."

"God bless her, and thou, Gwladys."

"Here I am, Hugh, bach!" said Ivor.

"Art there, lad? Give me thine hand. Wilt forgive me, Ivor, for all the pain I have caused thee? 'Twas done in ignorance. Say thou wilt forgive me, lad. Let us part friends as we have always lived. . . . And Gwladys, I leave her to thee, Ivor; take care of her for my sake. Fforwel (farewell), Ivor! Fforwel, Gwladys, my beloved child!"

"Who is holding my head?"

"'Tis me, Hugh—Mari Vone. Hast one word of fforwel for me?"

"No," he said, "lean forward that I may see thy face, lass. Death is always a revealer, and I see everything plainly now. Mari, no fforwel to thee."

After another long silence came a whispered, "Torn sails and broken mast. . . . in port at last." Then, "Mari?"

"I am here; close to thee, Hugh, anwl."

"Come soon," and Hugh's spirit took its flight.

Mari's life of devotion to others filled up the remaining span of two short years which passed before she could respond to the "come soon" of the dying man; but it was during a longer span still that Ivor and Gwladys kept a silence, the outcome in both their sensitive hearts of a perhaps mistaken loyalty, which, could Hugh Morgan have spoken to them again, would long before have been broken. At last both realized that the barriers between them were down, no cold wall of separation remained, and that without check the full tide of love and happiness might be theirs.

"Out there on the stormy main
A calm has come!
The sunshine chases the wind and
rain,
And gilds the foam."

Torn sails and broken mast—
The boat is safe at home at last!

H. A. B.

The Quiet Hour.

GO FORWARD!

And the Lord said unto Moses, Wherefore criest thou unto Me? Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward—Exod. xiv. : 15.

"For a web begun, God sends the thread." Over and over these words I read, And I said to myself, with an easy air, "What need to burden myself with care If this be true, Or attempt to do More than my duty? For here is proof That we are to hold ourselves aloof Until from the Master we receive The thread for the web we are to weave!"

So day after day I sat beside The loom, as if both my hands were tied, With idle shuttle and slackened warp, Useless as strings of an untuned harp; For I took no part With hand or heart In the work of the world. To the cry of need,

The voice of the children, I gave no heed, "When the task is ready for me," I said, "God will be sure to supply the thread."

Others might go in cellars and slums, And weave a web out of scraps and thrums,

Finding excuse for the daily toil, The reckless waste of life's precious oil; But as for me, I could not see

How I was to follow them, or believe That the needed strength I should receive, Unless I waited, how'er time sped, For God to send me the promised thread.

I had no strength of my own, I knew, No wisdom to guide, no skill to do, And must wait at ease for the word of command,

For the message I surely should understand, Else all in vain Were the stress and strain,

For the thread would break and the web be spoiled—

A poor result for the hours I'd toiled; And my heart and my conscience would be at strife

O'er the broken threads of a wasted life.

But all at once, like a gem exhumed, The word "begun"—by a light illumed—From the rest of the text stood boldly out,

By the finger of God revealed, no doubt; And shocked and dazed, Ashamed, amazed,

I saw, as I had not seen before, The truer meaning the sentence bore, And read as Belshazzar might have read: "For a web 'begun' God sends the thread."

The man himself, with his mind and heart,

Toward the Holy City must make a start Ere he finds in his hands the mystic clue That shall lead him life's ways safely through.

And if loom and reel And spinning-wheel Idle and empty stand to-day,

We must reason give for the long delay, Since the voice of the Master has plainly said,

"For a web begun God sends the thread." —Josephine Pollard.

The Bible is a wonderfully balanced book, and if we wish to be perfect as our Father in Heaven is perfect, we must keep the balance true between virtues which seem almost to oppose each other. Generosity may become a sin if it is not balanced by prudence; gentleness may do terrible harm (as in the case of Eli and his sons) unless it is kept steady by wise firmness. So even trust in God—one of the greatest of the Christian graces—will make a soul weak unless it is balanced by reasonable self-reliance and healthy endeavor. We see this all through the Bible records, even in the Acts of the Apostles, where the infant Church is so plainly led by the Holy Spirit. But the story told in our text is an object lesson, bringing this great truth to a focus. Moses was not blamed for praying to God when he found himself at the head of a frightened host, with the sea before and the enemy behind. But he was told that God would not help them unless they tried to help themselves. They must make a start—"Go forward!"—then their Divine Leader was pledged to supply all needful help. It is the same principle

that must always be used in education. The teacher will give help that is absolutely necessary, but will not injure the pupil by doing for him what he is able to do himself.

We must trust God to make our way clear for us, step by step, and yet we must not expect Him to carry us when He has given us strength to walk. For instance, I am still uncertain whether my lameness will force me to give up the settlement work for a time—I have tried to work for God, and if He wants me to do that particular kind of work He will give me strength for it—but I must not, for that reason, lie with hands folded in martyr-like submission and wait for work to come my way. Head and hands are still capable of being used in the Master's service, even if I can't race about in the old energetic fashion. We are all ordered to "go forward!" Even if the whole body should be tied helpless in bed the soul can go forward—can, if the will is bent in progress, go forward more swiftly than in times of health; though it is a great mistake to fancy that it is easier to live a saintly life in times of sickness—on the contrary, it is far harder. Most people have hours of longing for greater opportunities of usefulness. They hear of others who are out in the big world, doing "great" things for God, and their own opportunities seem so cramped and insignificant. But what the Master looks for is faithfulness. If you are faithfully doing the apparently trifling tasks which are all He is at present asking from you, then you are pleasing Him quite as much—possibly more—than those whose sphere of usefulness you are envying. The great thing, though, is to "go forward." If you are no better than you were a year ago, no better than you were a month ago, no better than you were yesterday, then the Master is disappointed. Look back and honestly seek to find out whether there is any improvement. Are your prayers more real, and are you trusting more in the ever-present God? Are you more considerate for the feelings of others, more gentle in word and manner, more willing to shoulder the burdens which lie in your way? Are you opening the windows more than you used to do, so that the radiant sunshine of joy may pour into your life from the God of Joy? Don't waste much time over retrospect, though, for the glorious present and infinite future still call you forward. Make some real progress to-day. Look up into the Master's face and ask Him what work He wants you to do for Him, what lesson set to be mastered to-day, and then set yourself to the day's work with gladness. It is easy to preach, isn't it? When I look back over the new lesson that was given me to learn this summer—the entirely new lesson of keeping still—and see how I have wasted the precious weeks in "kicking against the pricks," instead of making real progress in patient endurance, I feel ashamed of all my years of preaching. Failed? Yes, but the Master is patient and will give me another chance to learn the lessons He has set. To-day is mine—and yours. Let us gather up all our energy and press forward and upward, with our eyes on the Leader who has passed over the road before us. We can often show our repentance for past failures best by refusing to let them cloud our lives. We must be sorry for past sins, but never brood over them. To-day is ours—let us GO FORWARD! We can't afford to waste the portion of time that is still ours to grow strong and beautiful in—it may be very short.

"Life is but a day in fleethness; Richer in all strength and sweetness Grows the striving soul."

HOPE.

TO MY VALENTINE.

There shines afar
A star,
Whose lustrous light,
Fair as white beams
In dreams,
Makes bright the night.

Love, like that star
You are
Its counterpart;
Come near or woo,
You glow.

Star of my heart!

—Owen E. McGillicuddy, in The Canadian Magazine.

The Roundabout Club

Not long ago, when the autumn was in its heyday, we took a trolley run out to one of the "natural" parks at some little distance from one of our cities. The car was crowded; the park was over-run with people; the day was delightful, and the landscape, from placid river to ascending woodland riotous with color, was beautiful enough to draw ecstatic exclamations even from the least æsthetic. "Isn't the country beautiful!" exclaimed one.

"Yes," rejoined another, voicing the usual opinion of the town, "but it will be pretty lonesome here in an hour or so, when the people have all gone."

One wondered why it is that the city-born must have the rush, and the noise, and the omnipresence of people in order not to be "lonesome," and felt that the countryman has, perhaps, more than he thinks to be thankful for in being independent of crowds for company, and in finding compensation to so great an extent in the symphonies and canvases of nature. Country folk—you know it as well as I—are not, as a rule, lonely, or unhappy, or lacking in things in which to find interest, keen and absorbing. Where one is so the fault is in himself, and he had best, after honest trial to adapt himself to circumstances, change his environment as soon as he can.

Nevertheless, it is not wise to depend too much on the "pleasures of solitude." Man is by nature a gregarious animal. He needs to come frequently into touch with his kind, for sociability; for the development of his conversational powers; for the mental alertness which results when intellect meets intellect; provided, of course, the quality of the conversation be such as to stimulate alertness. A man needs to meet men in order that he may know where he himself stands; whether he is growing narrow or broad-minded; whether he is keeping up with the tide of affairs, or lurching like an old water-logged hulk, while the trim schooners, and turbine vessels, and Twentieth Century cruisers go sailing by. He needs to meet men, and frequently, if he would keep up with the times; a very necessary consideration nowadays, whether in social or business life.

I cannot conceive of anything better than the rural Club for this purpose,—not especially a literary society, but a Club open for the discussion of all topics, literary or otherwise, and capable of incorporating within it the Mock Parliament, which has been found so valuable an adjunct of many of our Collegiate Institutes.

Such a Club gives a regular opportunity for social intercourse, with little trouble or expense to anyone; it develops the power of speaking in public, incidentally leading to better conversational powers where the platform is not in question; it sharpens the wit, gives exercise in thinking and writing, and affords a constant incentive to effort of some kind, the only condition upon which progress, mental or otherwise, can be made. Incidentally, it may give an opportunity for discussion in regard to the problems of the grand business of the rural life; there seems no reason why such a Club should not, at regular intervals, devote an evening to "agriculture," nor why each Club should not be in affiliation with the Farmers' Institutes, which, with such help, must more quickly attain the ideal aimed at by the promoters of agricultural progress in the Dominion, who are striving to uphold them.

There is one thing which, however, seems very necessary to keeping such a Club alive, viz., the aid of books for reference. Many villages throughout the country are, of course, supplied with libraries, more or less useful according to the judgment used in buying the books, but, on the other hand, many rural districts have not a library within miles, and very few books in the private houses. It requires no prophet to foretell the speedy demise of any Club which finds birth and attempts to live under such circumstances.

But there is, surely, a remedy. Books are not dear, and a library in entirety may be easily started by every Club with the requisite initiative and a dozen members who can afford to contribute ten or fifteen cents a month towards such purchase. Would not a good idea be to

draft out, at the inception of the Club, a list of subjects to be studied during the winter, then purchase books as required bearing on these subjects? The books should, of course, be kept in one place, and loaned to members as needed in the preparing of papers, etc., for stated periods, as are books from an ordinary library.

In closing, we may say that, while we do not volunteer to give points for debates or essays, nor to purchase books for Clubs that may be started, we shall gladly do what we can towards furnishing the names of reliable volumes on any subject required.

If in doubt, write us. We shall be most happy to help you in this way. Moreover, we shall be pleased to publish any papers of real merit that may be read at any of your Clubs during the winter. NEMO.

REOPENING OF THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

In the meantime, we take great pleasure in announcing that "The Farmer's Advocate Literary Society," which has been so popular for the past two winters, has again resumed its work, and will be glad to welcome back all of the old members and a great many new ones.

As an initial number try this. Fill up the blanks in the following selection:

"The ——— veil of night withdrawn,
How sweetly looks the ——— dawn;
Rich ——— laugh on every tree,
Like ——— of fortunate destiny,
Or the shining face of revelry,
The ——— tulip and golden rose
Their sweets to all the world ———,
I mark the glittering pearly ———
The fountain's banks of emerald lave;
The birds in every ——— sing,
The very raven hails the ———;
The partridge and the ring-dove raise
Their ——— notes in songs of praise;
But bulbuls through the ——— vale,
Like Majnun, ——— a mournful tale."

The above is not hard, but forms an excellent exercise in the choice of apt and musical or picturesque words. Try it, and let us get settled at the work of the society as soon as possible. Kindly send your work in time to reach this office on or before the 21st day of November. Address simply "The Roundabout Club, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont."

On "Conversation" and Other Topics.

Dear Sir,—I have read with great interest the letters in "The Farmer's Advocate" on the discussion introduced by "Pensions." There is little doubt that it is interesting as well as beneficial to all. Judging from the letters so far, I think we are in duty bound to thank the young men for their kindly criticism. They have said very few if any unkind things. Of course, John M. C. did hint that the girls of his acquaintance acted very foolishly toward young men in trying to claim their attention, but we take it for granted that he was an unusually attractive young man, and he should, therefore, make due allowance for the weakness of the girls in this direction.

"Pensions" complains of the lack of common sense in the conversations between young people of the opposite sex. In this I heartily agree with him, although I would not blame the girls more than the boys. Take, for instance, the conversation of the average young man,—what does it amount to? After being in his company for a whole evening you may search through all that has been said, and it is almost as easy to find the proverbial "needle in a haystack" as to find one grain of common sense in the entire conversation.

Of course, the boys try to free themselves on the ground that this is what the girls like. In saying that it is not so, I feel confident that I am backed by all intelligent girls.

But if young men are to a great extent what young women make them, then the responsibility rests on us. Why is it that sensible and intelligent young people accept with a question the custom, which must be a relic of barbarism, of putting their feet and selves in the "backseat" and talking and acting in an unbecomingly foolish manner?

of course we all agree with the old adage, "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men," but in the intercourse between young people, as well as in all others, nonsense is not intended to be used as a staple article of conversation.

"Clo" says, in her short but interesting letter, that we have few "Lochinvars" or old-time knights at the present time. Yes, but the twentieth century does not call for knights and heroes such as those. Yet every young man who is at all worthy of the love or respect of a true lady has fought just as hard a battle, and has won just as noble and heroic a victory, as did any of those knights of old. The battle—right against wrong, truth against falsehood, the higher against the lower, is the struggle in which he who comes off victor is a "man" in the highest sense.

One thought which struck me very forcibly in connection with the subject was the responsibility which rests on us as young women in helping to prepare the young men of our acquaintance for this battle. Unconscious influence is one of the most difficult forces to describe, and yet it is one of the most potent factors in our lives. If it is necessary to raise the standard, is it not our place to make the start? Young men must go out into the world, meet its temptations, and fight its battles. Would it not be a worthy aim for every young woman to resolve that she would use her influence to help all young men with whom she comes in contact toward meeting the duties and temptations of life like "men"?

If we would look at the matter from a sensible, fair-and-square viewpoint, we would cease to desire the company of young men merely for the pleasure of the flattery and trifling nothings with which they would entertain our fancy. We would look upon it as a precious privilege of letting our influence be felt in the direction of all which we felt was true and right. EDNA. Bruce Co.

An Ideal Gentleman.

"Many men have many minds," so many girls have many opinions regarding the qualities their ideals should possess. It is well that it is so, otherwise how many unclaimed treasures or dissatisfied wives there would be?

There are some qualities every young man must possess before he becomes a favorite with his lady acquaintances. He must be courteous and gentlemanly in all his attentions and manners to every lady he meets. I think we can best judge a man in this capacity by the way he treats his mother or sisters.

In regard to looks, we are satisfied with the one who stands this test, "Pretty is as pretty does."

The ideal need not necessarily be wealthy (though that is not an objection); the girls are willing to climb the ladder to financial success with him, provided he has ambition enough to go ahead and lead the way.

I agree with "One in Earnest" in saying our helpmate should be a Christian, but not in saying that to live happily they should be of the same denomination, for if we be true Christians we would not allow such a matter to mar our happiness, as we would be serving the same Master. There is so little difference in the forms and belief in our Protestant churches, that I think the wife should go to her husband's church.

I think no girl should continue to "keep company" with a man who, she knows, will never make a good husband. I do not mean by this that a girl should see a possible husband in every admirer, but by continual companionship she may be blinded to his real value, and be led into an unhappy marriage, or, at least, a headache for either or both.

The young men will observe that those of their brothers who carry their affections on their coat sleeves, and lavish them on every girl they chance to admire, are not in favor with the girls. Girls admire the man whose actions and words alike are prompted by a strong and manly heart.

I think "One in Earnest" will find, on closer observation, that the girls are in a small minority who do not choose to be always dressed neatly and becomingly. When he finds them dressed otherwise, perhaps he will also find a satisfactory explanation, in the fact of their parents'

or husbands' inability or unwillingness to supply the wherewithal.

Is it not a mistake to say that "the mothers of to-day do the drudgery while the daughter entertains?" Think you this writer has been entertained by the Exceptional Girl? Perhaps he might make things better for the mother if he would remember to call after working hours. The girls in this vicinity are far-sighted enough to see that men do not want a woman who cannot work, and, therefore, are not afraid to be seen at it, and when "Mr. Slickety" is entertained in the parlor, mothers rest in their rocking chairs and enjoy the latest book or magazine.

After all has been said, I think if we but seek guidance from a Higher Power in the choice of all our friends and companions, we will not make a mistake when the time comes for us to make that important choice of a companion for life. If "Young men are to a great extent what young women make them," they have at least the advantage of choice, while we, as girls, have to be content with the privilege of accepting or refusing those who choose us.

A CARTWRIGHT
FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Does Not Believe Much in Young Women's Influence.

I would say that I do not think young men are what young women make them, unless in the case of weak-minded young men, who are led by the young women even to that point when the knot is tied.

I always take notice to the interest that young women take in their homes. I like to see the girls take an interest in the welfare of the back kitchen as well as the parlor. It does me good to go into a home and see mother and father come into the parlor and chat a while. I don't like when I hear them climbing up the back way when they are at their own home. I like to see a

I almost blush to make the accusation, —many women act in a decidedly too "free-and-easy" manner toward men, and expect to receive the same familiarity from them. A lady is never coarse in her conversation; never "loud" in her dress; never bold or familiar with men, nor ever allows them privileges which men (I do not say gentlemen) in reality do not expect to receive, but sue for, to the end of discovering the character behind the frame. A lady is always gentle and kind to inferiors, true to her promises, decided in action but not presumptuous, possessed of a polite deportment, with a knowledge and understanding of the various duties that pertain to womanhood—such as are required in the management and carrying on of a home.

May I put a question to my girl readers? May I suggest that they read these few lines, expressing a boy's idea of a lady, and as they read may they interrogate themselves as to how many of the virtues are theirs? Let me remind them that, though they never have and never expect to have opportunity of school culture, a college training is not essential to become a lady. If you have been raised at the washboard you may be a lady as well as if you were rocked in a palace. Let me tell them that a man who is a gentleman will find them out—as to whether they are ladies—though they attempt to conceal their deficiencies in a veil as "thick as midnight." No college course will suffice for a lack of "heart qualities."

Let me tell you, girls, that you have the greatest privilege in the world—the privilege of moulding the character and life of the young men of to-day (perhaps you do not imagine the extent of your influence in this sphere, but take it on the word of a boy that it is almost beyond estimation), by that subtle power of a love which commands not "taffy," but "respect."

Rouse yourselves to the privileges that lie before you; live your highest and

Current Events.

Complete returns show that Taft received 309 votes in the Electoral College, to Bryan's 171.

Mr. D'Arcy Scott, Mayor of Ottawa, has resigned, and taken a seat on the Railway Commission.

Henry Farman, the aeroplanist, recently flew 20 miles, from Mourmelon to Rheims, in 20 minutes.

Anti-Japanese riots in Hong Kong have become so serious that soldiers have been called out to patrol the streets.

Two more Japanese sealing schooners have been found poaching on Russian sealing grounds in the Northern Pacific.

King Edward has sent a message to the people in India, promising them a greater share in legislation and government than heretofore.

Mr. Chas. M. Hays states that he does not expect any conditions will arise to prevent the Grand Trunk Pacific being finished by December, 1911.

Ten men working on the National Transcontinental line were killed last week by explosions of dynamite, three near Ingolf, and seven near Dryden, Ont.

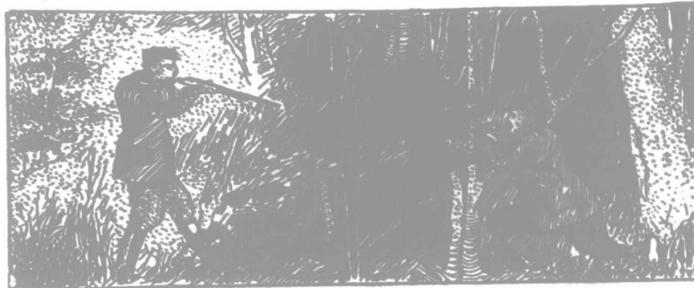
The Quebec Bridge Co. will cease to exist on the 1st December, and the Dominion Government will assume full charge of the construction of the bridge as an integral part of the Transcontinental Railway.

Mr. L. J. Lesh, of Montreal, who invented an airship—a sort of modified gyroscope—in which he made several successful flights, received a serious injury during the first annual tournament of the Aeronautic Society, at New York, last week.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux has gone to England to attend the conference in London, to be held for the purpose of considering the establishment of an Imperial cable system, intended to cheapen the present rates of cable communication between different parts of the Empire.

An immense conduit, seventy miles long, to carry water for washing out gold from Klondyke gravel, has been completed by the Yukon Gold Company, but the water will not be turned on until next spring. The construction has required a corps of thousands of men for three years.

France and Germany are again at odds. In order to divert the anger of the German nation from some bungling on the part of the Kaiser and himself, Chancellor von Buelow has stirred up an embroilment with France over the arrest by the French, declared illegal, of some French deserters, who some time ago took refuge with the German Consul at Casa Blanca, Morocco. The charge is made that the German flag was insulted. France offers to arbitrate, but, strong in the support of her allies, refuses either to apologize or give up the men. Serious international complications are not feared, but Von Buelow will probably be obliged to resign, while it is expected that the various political parties will unite at the coming assembly of the Reichstag, to demand that the powers of the Emperor be limited, and the feudal system, as at present, entirely done away with.



"The Big Game Season is Here."

Drawn by our young artist, J. Frise, Saintfield, Ont.

[Ten thousand seven hundred and twenty deer licenses have been sent out to agents by the Provincial Department of Fisheries and Game.—News Item. Nine hunters have been killed in the Maime woods since hunting began this season.]

girl kind to her brothers and sisters, and respectful to her parents. If a young woman dresses neatly and is clean, the costliness of the material in the dress counts for nothing with any solid-thinking man.

The girl who is rather reserved in her manner is always noted by thinking young men, especially when out in company. I admire a girl that can mind her tongue. I always note her as one of sterling worth. All young women should read the passing events of general interest, to have a general conversation for young men. If a young man and young woman have no conversation except trying to say funny things and acting foolishly to amuse one another, they soon are looked on as "light," and solid-thinking men and women will shun them.

I would just say in closing, that if all the young ladies are not the style of young women that I have outlined, there are plenty of young men of other types to suit them. J. MacK. Bruce Co., Ont.

What is a "Lady"?

A lady is a woman of pure heart and refined disposition; these are not necessarily the product of either college culture or wealthy surroundings. To comply with the above conditions a woman must be of a Christian character, in the truest sense of the word.

noblest, and you will have not only the appreciation of mankind, but also the satisfaction of a well-spent life, and the knowledge that you have attained the holy purpose for which the Great Master designed you. LE MAITRE. Ontario Co., Ont.

[Several interesting letters on the above and other subjects still remain to be published. We trust our members will not grow discouraged, even though such necessary delays may, occasionally, be long.]

Old Jim Bidwell, pioneer of California, married a squaw, relates the Saturday Evening Post. After forty years the squaw died and Jim went back East, married a school-teacher in the home town and brought her back.

The Bidwells hadn't been home long when the kind and loving ladies of the place called around.

"Of course," they said, with many smirks and side glances—"Of course, Mrs. Bidwell, you understand, or maybe you don't know, that your husband's first wife was an Indian—that he married a squaw."

"Yes," replied the second Mrs. Bidwell sweetly, "I have been told so, and judging from the white women I have seen here I don't blame him." And that was about all.

About the House.

RECIPES.

Oatmeal Pudding.—Into 1 quart milk mix 5 tablespoons oatmeal; add sugar, flavoring, currants, grated peel of a lemon (fresh, not dried), or raisins. Bake in a moderate oven.

Prune Pudding.—Wash 1 lb. prunes, then soak overnight in enough water to cover. In the morning set on the stove and simmer until cooked, then add 1 cup sugar and leave a few minutes longer. Remove stones and pulp through a colander. Then add beaten whites of 2 eggs. Have half a box plain gelatine soaked for an hour in 1 cup cold water, then add enough boiling water to dissolve the gelatine, and add to the prune mixture when it is lukewarm, turn into a mould and set away to stiffen, leaving overnight. Serve with sweet cream, flavored with almond extract. This will make 1 quart of pudding.

Minute Pudding.—1 quart milk, 1 pint flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon butter, 2 eggs. Beat the eggs well and add the flour and enough of the milk to make smooth. Put the rest of the milk on the fire in a double boiler, and when scalding, stir in the flour and egg mixture very gradually. Cook 10 minutes, add the salt and butter, and serve at once with cream and sugar.

Spice Bread Pudding.—1 pint bread crumbs, 1 pint milk, 1 egg, 1 cup raisins, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon allspice, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon melted butter, pinch salt. Seed the raisins and cut them in two. Beat the egg light, add the sugar and milk, and pour the whole over the crumbs. Add the spice, butter, salt and raisins. Stir well and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with cream and sugar or with caramel sauce.

Caramel Sauce.—Put 1 cup sugar and 1 tablespoon water in a pan and stir until the syrup is a clear brown tint. Add 1 cup boiling water. Now add 1 tablespoon cornstarch, dissolved in a little cold water, and boil a full minute, stirring all the time. Next add a tablespoon butter, and when melted the sauce is ready for use. Add the juice and grated rind of a lemon, if liked.

White Muffins.—Cream one-third cup butter, beat in one-fourth cup sugar; alternately add one egg, beaten and mixed with three-fourths cup of milk, and 2 cups sifted flour, sifted again with 4 level teaspoons baking powder and one-fourth teaspoon salt. Bake in hot muffin or patty pans (deep ones) about twenty-five minutes.

Butter Caramel Frosting.—Boil 3 cups brown sugar, half cup sweet cream, and 2 tablespoons butter about five minutes. After boiling begins add 1 teaspoon vanilla, and beat until the mixture begins to thicken. Then spread on the cake, which should be cold.

Coffee Jelly.—For 2 cups jelly put half a tablespoon granulated gelatine into 4 or 5 tablespoons cold water to soak about 15 minutes. Add one-fourth cup sugar and 1 cup clear, hot coffee. Stir over the fire until the gelatine is dissolved, then strain into cups. When ready to serve set the cups, one at a time, into warm (not hot) water for a minute to loosen the jelly. Turn out, and serve with cream, or cold boiled custard. Nuts may be put in the jelly if preferred.

Lemon Jelly.—Soak 1 level tablespoon granulated gelatine in one-fourth cup cold water for 15 minutes. Add 1 cup boiling water and half cup sugar. Stir until dissolved, then let become cool. Add half a cup lemon juice and turn into cups. Serve with thin, cold custard. Preserved peaches or pears, sections of orange, or slices of banana, may be moulded in the jelly. (Boston Cooking School).

Orange Jelly.—Make same as lemon jelly, only use three-fourths cup of boiling water and three-fourths cup of orange juice instead of the lemon. Add also 1 tablespoon lemon juice.

THE OPEN WINDOW.

A man can live forty days and forty nights without taking any food into his stomach, but he cannot live forty min-

utes without taking air into his lungs. This is a fact so well established and so widely known, that it seems almost a reflection on the reader's intelligence to write it down here. And yet, if one were to judge by the way most persons use food and air, he would conclude that their relative importance to life and health was just the reverse from what it is. The vast majority of all ages and sexes take more food than is good for them, and far less air than they should. The direct result of this over-eating and under-breathing is that long list of diseases due to faulty and imperfect elimination of the waste and poisonous products of the system.

From the standpoint of economy it is also strange that we should consume too much food and too little air, when we stop to consider that food is comparatively scarce, expensive, and hard to get, while the supply of air is unlimited, free, and may be obtained with the slightest exertion. Here is a truth worthy of all acceptance: the fifty miles, more or less, of air which surrounds this planet can, if properly used, supply mankind with more health than all the drug stores and butchers' shops in the world combined.

It is surprising that so many otherwise sensible men and women should so far neglect their health as to sit for hours at the tables of crowded restaurants and cafes, eating course after course of indigestible food and drink, where the atmosphere is often reeking with tobacco smoke, and always filled with many kinds of disease-producing germs, and where every breath of air inhaled has been breathed by dozens of others. Is it any wonder, that each year, as cold weather comes on and the windows and doors are kept closed, we have epidemics of pneumonia, influenza or grip, and all those communicable diseases which affect the throat and air passages?

This overloading the stomach with highly-seasoned animal food, together with failure to oxidize the blood properly by taking into the lungs a sufficient quantity of pure, fresh air, finally weakens the digestive organs, and the individual suffers from dyspepsia. He must now resort to artificial digestants to help out his enfeebled stomach, and here comes the irony of fate. Since it is from overeating of the flesh of animals that he weakened his own digestive powers, it is from the stomach and other digestive organs of these same animals that man must go for pepsin and other artificial digestants. Obtaining artificial digestants seems to have reached the high-water mark of realism: there is in France what might be called a gastric-juice farm. There they tap the stomach of living pigs, and each day draw off pure unadulterated gastric juice for the use of dyspeptics, just as the farmer milks his cows. Pigs are preferred over other animals for this purpose because "est tres analogue au sac gastrique humain," which I take to mean that a pig's stomach is much like a man's.

But to return to fresh air and the open window. The first act of an individual on coming into this world is to breathe, and it is the last act performed on going out of it.

Most persons think that the only way to nourish the body and keep it in health, and cure it when diseased, is by taking food and medicine into the stomach. They pay little or no attention to what they take into their lungs. A little attention to every-day experience will teach us how closely related the lungs and their contents are to the blood, and how easily the whole system may be affected by both the quality and quantity of what we inhale and exhale.

For instance, in a few minutes after eating onions their odor can be detected in the breath, showing what an important part the lungs play in removing waste material from the blood. The same holds true of everything we eat, though we do not so readily detect it, because hardly any food has such a pronounced and characteristic odor as onions. Then see what happens when a person inhales sulphuric ether or chloroform. In a few minutes he is wholly unconscious and completely paralyzed. These drugs pass from the lungs right into the blood, which circulates in the brain and nervous system, producing this wonderful effect. And hardly a day passes but we read of persons dying from inhaling illuminating gas.

When we fill the lungs with fresh air—and by fresh air I do not mean air that

has already been breathed by half a dozen other people and a horse or two, nor air that has been locked up in your bedroom and has been passed back and forth through your lungs for the eight hours you were in bed, but air as it comes from nature's laboratory—when we fill our lungs with this kind of air, the oxygen is carried to the nerve-centers just as the ether is, but instead of paralyzing it gives strength and vitality to all the organs, through the nervous system. You doubtless think that when you can no longer lift a given weight, as a dumb-bell, it is because the muscles of the arm are fatigued—nothing of the sort. It is the nerve-center in the brain which presides over the movements of the arm muscles, and furnishes them with energy, that is exhausted.

Read this experiment by Dr. W. Marcet, of London: "A man after ordinary breathing lifted a weight of four pounds two hundred and three times in succession, when his strength was gone; after a thorough rest, he practiced forced breathing for two minutes and lifted the same weight no fewer than seven hundred times." Any number of experiments by this same authority show similar results from forced breathing. The value of forced deep breathing is better understood among Eastern peoples than in the West, and I have no doubt it was taken advantage of by the Japanese in the late war and was largely responsible for their marvelous endurance.

Five minutes spent by an army in deep, forced breathing just before entering a fight or making a charge, would greatly increase its efficiency and staying powers. Here is a simple experiment any one can make: When the brain becomes fagged from close application to accustomed occupation, stand before an open window, watch in hand, and force all the air you possibly can from the lungs, then close the lips, and for five seconds inhale all the air you can possibly force into the lungs; hold this air in for ten seconds, then gradually force it out. Keep this up for three minutes, and when you return to your task note how much better your brain works and how much more clearly you can think.

Deep breathing can be practiced at all times and places and become as pronounced a habit as cigarette smoking, and with far better results. In ordinary breathing, that is, when we breathe unconsciously, not over ten to thirteen per cent. of the air in the lungs is changed; the remaining ninety per cent. of the lung capacity is filled with air which has not only lost its oxygen but is loaded with poisonous excreta from the blood. The lungs must be ventilated to get rid of this, and the only way to ventilate them is by forced breathing.

As buildings are now constructed and overheated, many people have to spend at least a part of their waking hours in a fetid atmosphere; but there is no excuse for sleeping in such an atmosphere. We spend one-third of our lives in sleep; we also breathe more deeply when asleep than when awake, and we should sleep in the open air, or as near to it as possible. Walk through a residence street at night and look at the bedroom windows; they are all tightly closed. Occasionally one is a stingy three or four inches down from the top. This is done by some advanced individual to let out the bad air. If all the bad air went out of that room, there would be no air left. There should be no bad air in a bedroom. Every window and door of the bedroom should stand wide open every night in the year. The air should be the same inside as outside. While asleep, the lungs should be connected with outside air just as they are when we walk the street. Sufficient covering should be used to keep the body warm at night just as we put on sufficient clothing to keep it warm when we go outside. Only the face is exposed under both conditions.

People constantly tell me that they take cold so easily that they are afraid to sleep with open windows. The fact is, that their frequent colds are caused by keeping the windows closed. Others say it is all very well for strong people to sleep in the open, but that they are too weak to stand it. They never tell when they expect to be strong enough to stand fresh air. There is no age or sex but is benefited by sleeping in the open air.

My own nursery windows are always wide open at night. And when it snows and the wind blows from a certain direc-

tion, there is snow on the floor opposite each window, and water frequently freezes in the room. The children, raised from infancy in this way, are pictures of health and rarely have coughs or colds. They have become so accustomed to fresh air, that they would not sleep with closed windows.

Observe what a large percentage of public school children are puny, narrow-chested and anemic. They are suffering from air famine. While legislation has provided recreation piers and small parks for the children during the day, and has greatly improved the sanitary conditions of tenements, parents fail to ventilate their sleeping-rooms properly, and the children breathe fetid air for more than a third of their lives. It is not alone the poor and city dwellers who are starved for air, but the rich and country people as well. I have often entered sick-rooms in country houses where the air was abominable.

Much attention is given to gymnastics in our schools and colleges, and very properly. But it is mostly confined to teaching how to develop and control the voluntary muscles. Pupils are not taught, as they should be, the supreme importance of lung ventilation by deep breathing.

The young man out of college with a powerful biceps and a feeble diaphragm over which he has little or no control, has received a poor physical training, and one that will prove of little use to him in after-life, unless he is going to dig for a living.

Lung ventilation is becoming ever more popular in the treatment and prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis. Some authorities believe that fresh air and thorough lung gymnastics from childhood will be found to be a sure preventive of this scourge of the human race. People make long, expensive journeys to Florida, California, and different parts of Europe, hoping to have their health benefited by the climate and air of the resort. When they arrive, they may usually be found sitting on the hotel piazza, filling their lungs only one-tenth full of this precious air they have traveled so far to get.

We may sum up as follows: Oxygen is absolutely necessary to the existence of animal life. Man gets oxygen from air breathed into his lungs.

Besides introducing oxygen into the blood, the lungs act as excretory organs, removing undesirable elements from the system at each expiration.

In ordinary or unconscious breathing, only ten to thirteen per cent. of the air in the lungs is changed at each breath, leaving eighty to ninety per cent. of the lung capacity filled with stale air.

Forced or conscious breathing of pure air ventilates the lungs, driving out the eighty to ninety per cent. of the stationary or stale air.

All bedroom windows and doors should be wide open during sleep, thus connecting the lungs directly with the pure air of the outside world.—J. H. Gardner, M. D., in Delineator.

RULES FOR THE ONE-HUNDRED-YEAR CLUB.

Sir James Sawyer, an English physician, has formulated the following nineteen rules for prolonging life to one hundred years:

1. Eight hours sleep.
2. Sleep on your right side.
3. Keep your bedroom window open all night.
4. Have a mat to your bedroom door.
5. Do not have your bedstead against the wall.
6. No cold tub in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body.
7. Exercise before breakfast.
8. Eat little meat, and see that it is well cooked.
9. (For adults.) Drink no milk.
10. Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy the disease germs.
11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells.
12. Daily exercise in the open air.
13. Allow no pet animals in your living room. They are apt to carry about disease germs.
14. Live in country if you can.
15. Watch the three D's—drinking, damp and drains.
16. Have a change of occupation.
17. Take frequent and short holidays.
18. Limit your ambitions; and
19. Keep your temper.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE"
FASHIONS.



6135 Nine Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

With underlying straps at the seams.

Such variations of the plain gored skirt as this one are exceedingly fashionable this season, while they can be utilized both for one material throughout and for combinations with equal success. This one is made with narrow straps, that are laid under the gores at their edges, and glimpses of which are caught as the wearer walks, so that when contrasting material is used the effect is an exceedingly desirable one, although it is by no means obligatory. The skirt can be trimmed as illustrated, with strips of the material, or with buttons, or with braid used in the same or in some similar fashion, or it can be trimmed with buttons only, or it can be left quite plain, all these styles being equally in vogue. All suiting and all skirting materials are appropriate. Broadcloth, in one of the new peacock shades, is the material illustrated, and the buttons are covered with the material embroidered in a simple design.

The skirt is cut in nine gores. The edges of these gores are turned under and arranged over straight strips, to which they are stitched. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted plaits.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7½ yards 27, 4¼ yards 44 or 3½ yards 52 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 6¼ yards 27, 3½ yards either 44 or 52 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap.



6145 Child's French Dress, 4 to 8 years.

French dresses are always pretty for the little children, and this season they are being made of a great many materials. This one can be worn over any guimpe, and is adapted both to the wool materials that are so general for cold weather, and also to the washable ones, which many mothers use at all seasons, and which always are in demand. In the illustration, soft-finished white pique is trimmed with embroidery, and with stitched bands, but colored piques are much used for little girls' dresses, as well as the many lighter and thinner washable fabrics, while wool materials provide a generous variety, both in plain colors and fancy effects.

The dress is made with the waist and the skirt. The waist is laid in inverted plaits at the front and in tucks over the shoulders, and the trimming band, which finishes the neck, terminates under the plaits at the front. The skirt is straight and plaited, and the two are joined by the belt. The short sleeves are gathered at their upper edges and trimmed on indicated lines.

The quantity of material required for

the medium size is 31 yards 24, 31 yards 32 or 24 yards 44 inches wide, 2 yards of edging.



Misses' Tucked Blouse Waist, 14 and 16 years.

To be made with long or three-quarter sleeves.

Simple little blouses such as this one are much worn by young girls, both with skirts to match and as separate blouses. All the pretty soft silks and satins, crepe de Chine and chiffon, and materials of the sort are much in vogue for the odd waists, and for the gowns, cashmere, challis, voile, and the like, are to be extensively worn this season. This model has the great advantage of allowing a choice of the chemisette edged with banding or of a plainer waist with the tucks extended to the collar and made of one material throughout. The sleeves are distinctly novel and graceful, and can be made with the long deep cuffs matching the blouse, or of one material extending over the wrists, or can be cut off in three-quarters length, all new styles being popular for blouses of the sort. They are laid in tucks at the inside edges and fall in graceful folds at the other.

The waist is made with a fitted lining and itself consists of the front and the backs. It is laid in fine tucks, and when the chemisette is used it is cut out on indicated lines. The sleeves are in one piece each, but arranged over fitted linings, made with upper and under portions, and these linings are faced to form deep cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the 16-year size is 3½ yards 21 or 24, 2½ yards 32 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with ¼ yard of all-over lace and 1½ yards of banding to make as illustrated.

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

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

BROTHERHOOD.

By John D. Barry.

Not to be different, Lord,
I ask, from those that fare
Beside me on life's way,
But that my spirit shall accord
With their great purpose; that my share
Wholly I may fulfil,
In thought and will;
And that the simple creed
Of all men's right
Within Thy sight,
I may affirm
By word and deed.

O save me from the blaine
Of those who have forgot
Their brotherhood, and boast
Of worth ancestral, and feel shame
For such as bear the common lot.
Make me, dear God, to see,
If aught through me
Find favor in Thy ken,
'Tis but in part
The grace Thy Heart
Fours richly on
My fellow men.

The Ingle Nook

DRESS FOR THE OLDER WOMEN.

Miladi has been young and willowy in her day, but she is growing old and stout. She would not be either, if she could help it, but one must bow to the inevitable. She needs a new dress, something soft and graceful, in which she will look charming, for she knows that she can look so with half a chance; and, in the hope of getting some hint on the subject, she has gathered up half a dozen fashion books.

Vain hope! Vain hope! She has thrown down one book after another in despair. There isn't a single style that has not been devised for the young, the supple, the graceful,—for precisely those who have least need of the aid of dress. Upon the face of it, this is really unfair. The fashion books should be better balanced.

What shall she do? Throw herself on the mercies of the dressmaker? By no means. Miladi knows a thing or two. She knows that dressmakers would, if they could, make everybody pretty much after one pattern; above all the world are they slaves to that stereotyped thing called "the style";—and mark the difference, will you? between the signification of "style" and "the style." She knows, too, that certain things must be considered in her own especial dressmaking in order that her bad points may be submerged and her good points emphasized.

For instance, she never, never gives way to the almost natural impulse of the older woman to give up light colors entirely and adopt only dark. She has noticed that her friends, Mrs. M. and Mrs. W., look ten years older in black and brown than in gray, or mauve, or cream. She has observed, also, that Mrs. X, across the way, who has gray hair and wrinkles, looks a perfect fright in the bright pinks and cerises that she has taken to with her whole heart; and so she, miladi, is wise. For the strictly serviceable gowns only will she choose the dark, age-heightening colors, and these she will brighten up somewhere, probably at the throat, with a touch of the one especial shade which suits her best. For the other occasions, those upon which she wishes to look her very sweetest and prettiest, she will cling to the pretty grays and mauves, or she will even venture upon white,—not the stiff, tailor-made white, but the soft mulls and Swisses, which are often the most becoming things possible to the woman on whom age is beginning to tell. She will, in short, be somewhat lavish with everything soft in material and color, but the pretty pale pinks and blues and greens she will look at from afar, for for her, she knows, these must not be.

Again, in regard to the "cut" of her clothes, she will have her own little say. The dressmaker, she knows, would put her into a "Princess," now that Princesses and Directrices are in fashion, and take other liberties not calculated to the improvement of her figure. The stout woman, too, she has noticed, has a truly awful propensity for running to tightly-fitting gowns and coats, which are, as a rule, unbecoming, and which are worn over corsets tight enough to produce purple faces and asthmatic breathing; and so she takes a leaf out of this book also, and chooses softly-draped bodices and semi-fitting wraps that really conceal instead of accentuating the "avoir-dupois."

Thus miladi directs instead of being directed by Madame Modiste, and although the fashion books help her little, her mistakes are few, and she makes, as she wishes to, the very "best" of her clothes and of her own appearance. After all, in these trifles it costs no more to look right than wrong; why, then, should not every woman emulate miladi, and by her own observation and inventiveness forestall the blunders which will otherwise be made. It is every woman's right to be as attractive as she can.

D. D.

OUR SCRAP BAG.

When poaching eggs, have plenty of salted water just simmering briskly in the pan. Break an egg into a cup, then with a spoon give a swirling motion to the water, and slip the egg in. The motion of the water will send the egg to the center and keep it together better than if it were simply dropped in without the precaution.

An idea for shortening skirts on a rainy day was recently given in an American magazine: Sew small loops of tape on each seam on the inside of a skirt, about three inches below the waist band. Now take a long piece of tape, sew the middle of it to the middle of the waist band in front, slip the ends through the loops, bring the tape around to the back. When it rains simply draw the tape up and tie firmly at the back of the waist. The skirt will be shortened evenly, and the overhanging bulge at the top of the skirt will not show under the raincoat.

A recent fashion book says, "The new lines allow of a natural waist, and, consequently, the flesh that was formerly laced away from the waist and rolled out on the hips is now allowed to stay where nature intended." For this and all other such evidences of common sense may we be duly thankful. May there follow in its train the skirt short enough to be at all times out of danger of the dust and mud of the streets, and the pocket, which means the salvation of a hundred handkerchiefs dropped promiscuously here and there, like Peggotty's buttons. Once we have tested to the full the comfort of these things there is a fleeting chance that not even the fashion can wrest them again from us, as in the case of the loose shirtwaist and undraped skirt, which are still with us, notwithstanding the efforts made to depose them.

Re Suffrage for Women.

Dear Dame Durden,—It would be very interesting to me to hear the opinions of readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" on women voting. As for myself, I do not approve of it. I think, naturally, woman is not meant for voting, nor for making laws, etc. I think a woman's duty is in her home. I think there would be less poverty, hardship and trouble in this world if women would use the best of their skill and energies in their home, and leave those difficult questions and laws to our best men to settle, who are stronger and by nature better adapted to settle them.

A READER OF THE ADVOCATE.
Renfrew Co., Ont.

Pound Cake.

The following communication has been handed to me:

Would you kindly publish in your next issue, or as soon as possible, a recipe for "pound cake"? It has been brought up at our Institute meeting, and several would like to know.

A. S.
The following recipe is one given by the Macdonald Institute. That should be sufficient guarantee of its reliability: 1 lb. sugar, 1 lb. butter, 9 eggs, 1½ lbs. pastry flour, and 12 ozs. chopped peel or ¼ lb. almonds and ¼ lb. candied cherries.

REST AND RECREATION.

Along the line of justifiable extravagance let me make a plea for more recreation for the busy housewife. In caring for her home and loved ones she is too apt to forget the duty she owes herself, and almost before she is aware of the fact she is growing nervous, feels discouraged and irritable. At such a time let her pause and consider not how much she will save by continuing in the same old rut, but how much she will gain by laying aside her work for a time, that she may rest and recuperate. Do not wait until tired nature calls a halt, but make a practice of taking one or two vacations every year—going where you can really rest, and have time to think, not of the work you have left behind (that will take care of itself), but of the benefit yourself and loved ones will gain. These short separations "make the heart grow fonder," and the dear ones will also learn from your absence how necessary you are to them. Time and money spent more freely this way will "really pay in the end." It will mean better health for wife and mother, a larger bank account, and happier homes.—[Woman's Home Companion.

POWER LOT

A Story of "Down East"

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

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

CHAPTER XXIII.—Continued.

She was to impersonate "Grief," and the young fry of the Sunday School were to mount the platform to her, one by one, and try to solace her by handing her each a bouquet, and at the same time repeating a Scripture quotation to her, that was the whole scheme; but Cuby made it sufficient in composition, and thrilling and ornate in practice.

She sailed onto the platform with a sweep and a trailing of old sable-hued garments, lent from many sources for the occasion. It was supposed that she would stand up and declaim her part—I understood it was so done in the rehearsals—but having got the whole ship under her command now, as it were, she seemed to consider that it might take a tedious long while for the children to get posted up fresh on their recitations, and he made to hold their noses properly, and prodded up to mounting the stage before so many people; so, what does she do, as soon as she'd sailed onto the boards herself, but wave her hand with all the hauteur and majesty of an accomplished tragedy queen, and, says she, in a deep contralto that filled every part of the room:

"A chair. Bring to me a chair, and quickly."

It wasn't long before she was provided with a chair, and she sat down and arranged her draperies so they'd give the most imposing effect all round her, then she crossed her little feet, in some new boots, and stuck 'em out where they'd show to the best advantage; and so, being fixed all right, "Grief" began her lingo in expectation of the advance of some young one or other with a posy bunch and a Scripture passage.

"I am alone, alone," declaimed Cuby, in that splendid, pervading contralto, and with a self-possession upon her beyond all words of mine to describe: "alone with my gret sorrow. The deep-a-ness of my woe and dess-pair no mortal may know-a, or pour an a oint-a-ment on the tears that weep of my bleeting, all-broken hairt," and she took out a handkerchief and gave a dab at her brown eyes, that were bright and gay as jewels.

"What is there before me," she trained on, "but the dar-rk entrance to the tomb—where lays all the daid folks."

Cuby's piece, at this point, was all spoken up; it was time for a kid to appear with a bouquet, which part of the programme being still unaccountably delayed, the leading lady proceeded to improvise, without hesitation or embarrassment.

"Where lays all the daid folks. Oh, my griff is so drate-ful—it is tuff—tuff—tuff—"

At this crisis a small boy mercifully appeared on the scene, his cheeks still wet with rebellious tears, and his flowers of consolation trailing rudely at his side, like a string of mackerel.

Cuby sighted him with what must have been relief, though her manner recognized no possibility of failure at any odds.

"Who are you?" she demanded, according to rote now, "who are you, that thus intrude upon the s-s-sacred domon of my griff? Come you to mek a mock at me? Depairt—for me, I would fen be left alone with my so drate-ful sorrow."

The solemnly enunciated words, the forbidding hauteur in Cuby's stunning, bright eyes bewildered the boy's progress beyond all hope. With a scream, he threw the bouquet in a passion of terror at her head, and, forgetting utterly the preconcerted text with which he had come to assuage her grief, he fled from the scene.

Cuby bit her lip contemptuously,

but swung on, undismayed, supplying the missing link in the action of the piece by her own inventiveness and sang froid.

"The Bible talks, w'at they bring at me," she averred, "meks no deference on my griff. It is continue on me all the sem. I theenk it grows worsor on me every meenute. Oh, it is tuff—"

The flow of Cuby's improvisation was opportunely interrupted by the approach this time of a little girl in a starched white skirt and hair that had palpably but just been released from a night's seclusion in curl papers. She was a nervous little creature, and she advanced rapidly, as one urged to keen endeavor by a comparison of her case with that of the futile little boy who had bawled stupidly and thrown his nose-gay at Cuby's head. She should have repeated first her text of consolation, but in her wild haste she thrust the bouquet instantly into Cuby's hand with a curtsy done by lightning.

"Ezekiel, first chapter, third verse," she threw out, briskly enough, but there memory failed her.

"Ezekiel, first chapter, third verse," she shrieked out once more, desperately.

Cuby's proper proceeding was still to bewail her woes, and to bid this new comforter also to "Begone." But Cuby's heart was moved by the little girl's distress, and originality and good sense triumphed over the cold dictates of preconceived art.

"Do not you cry, Minnee," she said blandly, soothingly, and unspeakably at her ease. "Was you over to the cove this mornin', Minnee? The leetle halibuts is comin' in there fine. I seen a leetle girl no beeger'n as you ketch-a them off the w'arf. Ef you come to-morrow, me, I tek care of you."

The familiar face and pleasant voice quite reassured Minnie. She sucked down her expiring sobs by applying the hem of her skirt to her mouth.

"All right. I'll ask mamma—I'll come, anyway," she added hastily, "'cause mamma likes me to ketch halibuts."

The play by this time varied so widely from its original method, Cuby set it back into the channel with a dash of her own.

"Go you down," she exhorted her latest comforter, kindly and firmly, and, as the sprite vanished, Cuby recollected her woes magnificently.

"Is there none, none," she cried, "that may help me in my so desolate? Ah, woe iss to me; naught—naught can assweg' my griff but the dar-rk passage to the tomb."

Cuby was tremendous, her voice and manner wonderful. I admired her without question, where I sat; and as her eyes, after a fresh dab from her handkerchief, glanced my way, I smiled my marvelling applause.

"Grief" gave me a composed, almost undiscoverable wink, clear to me alone; such was her art, it affected not at all the tragic melodrama of her features; and she continued superbly:

"C'iss, c'iss, to pile upon me the v'en and goddy masses of your floral off'rings," she admonished the empty stage. "C'iss to mek trouble me with your v'en words of console," she said, throwing up her hands in piteous appeal against the tidy lot of comforters that were failing altogether to put in an appearance.

But Rhody Ditmarse had a part to do. She had been supplied with a hat from some source—I suspected her adorer, Rob—fit to make her eligible for select and solemn occasions like the present; and her little soul was full of business. For a week past she had been curing up the warts on her tough little hands by the approved methods known to Power Lot; that is, she had split a bean and rubbed it over the afflicted members, and then buried it safe away under a rock. Some, less conscientious, did the infected bean up in a neat package and left it by the roadside, whereupon the one who innocently picked it up transferred the wart to his own pers.n. Rhody's tried and stout little heart revolted

at the thought of bringing any fresh calamity upon the already overburdened and suffering human race. Her bean was immune from working further ill.

So here she was, with a Sunday equipment by way of raiment, and receding warts; one of the epitomes of consolation who in due course was to approach "Grief," erstwhile known as Cuby Tee-bo, with flowers and a text.

It was not properly Rhody's turn, but the flag of distress having been hoisted in behalf of the other comforters, she accepted without question the duty devolving prematurely upon her. Being sharp and quick of memory, she had also assimilated as many of the lost texts as possible, with their accompanying bouquets; and thus, with intellect and body both weighted after the similitude of a packhorse, she stepped sturdily up on to the platform. Her dress, demurely long for a child of her years, revealed only the strong foundations of some cowhide shoes, which tramped across the stage toward Cuby with the fearless and unrelenting tread of Retribution itself.

"Thessalony '—'Psa'ms'—'Coronations,'" grimly did Rhody, with a citation of the proper authority in every instance, deliver one text after another into the light and inattentive ear of "Grief." "Grief" wearied of the monologue. A speech of her own had been for some time due, and she now interpolated the same without hesitation.

"Biggone," said the sorrow-en-throned lady, fixing upon Rhody a look of weary disgust. "Biggone. Thou who would-est assweg' my griff, you mek me worsor—you make me seeck," she added daringly on her own account, and she yawned—for Cuby was healthy and a regular sleeper, and the steady drone of Rhody's voice was soporific.

"You are not to 'Biggone' me, Cuby Tee-bo," answered Rhody sternly. "Them that you was to say 'Biggone' to has all giv' out. They won't come up and I'm a-doin' of it all; and you got ter get comforted on me, an' boo-hoo an' repent, the way it is in the book."

Cuby stared blankly at the unalterable severity—from what strain of Puritan ancestry, who knows?—cast upon little Rhody's features. But with a flash of Latin adaptability, "Grief" triumphed, and still carried of the situation at last with glory.

"So they come no more, Rhode?" she said gently, with a soft sigh of satisfaction.

"You got ter git comforted on me," repeated Rhody.

"My griff," now readily assented Cuby, sweetly and clearly, with splendid action, "my griff is all assweg'. Your floral off'rings, your so swit' words from the Holee Babble have lift' me up to mek of me a joy so beeg as once was my so gre't griff. I bless-a an' cariss-a you all, and will now retire to my apart-a-mong to give t'anks for all w'at is on me."

Cuby rose, and sailed with a chastened, though supreme, majesty from the stage.

Her performance was regarded as something transcendent throughout. Other numbers of the evening's programme, assumed by some of the maturer members of the Sunday School, followed; but they appeared trite; they lacked salt and savor altogether, after what had been.

When a little girl, whom you have seen wading barefoot among the clam flats, or halloing like a boy at you from some perch in the tree branches, suddenly sails superbly before you, long and willowy in black robes, a Madonna sweetness upon her features, a faultless self-possession in her bearing—it sets you to wondering how it all came about. The toss of Cuby's head at the congratulations she received, as she reappeared, brilliant, in her accustomed beribboned garb among the audience, did not detract from this marvel.

As for Rhody, she was accepted by the whole Sunday School, youth and old, as a stalwart and promising pillar miraculously supplied to a decay-

ing tabernacle. She went back to the bench where Rob sat with Mrs. Skipper and Caroline. Rob's welcoming smile was genial as the sun at noonday, and expressed so much pride of Rhody that she blushed slightly herself for vanity of her performance—for the first and only time that evening.

But I was watching closely another face that had but just entered, in a dim corner of the hall; a face that was staring at Rob Hilton with a sort of fixed horror.

On that night when I brought Rob home from Waldeck I had asked Mary if Bate was in the house. "No," she said; "Bate has not been here for two nights, Jim."

Rob and I had landed late at night. No one had seen us, and Rob, with his inflamed arm, had not been out since until this evening. So I doubted if any word of Rob, living, had reached Bate.

I made my way quietly down to where he stood.

"Come on out, Bate," I said. "I want a word with you."

My voice seemed to rouse him from the shackles of a nightmare. He followed me out stupidly. He had on a new suit of clothes, with a fine linen shirt, and a watch and chain, and new boots to match, and he was holding a big cigar in his terror-palsied hand.

I believe I have never seen anything so pathetic under heaven as the new clothes on that shivering, convicted wretch. Innocence and martyrdom are not so pathetic to me; they have strong white wings that earthly mischance only set free for the upper kingdoms and an incontrovertible estate—but the idiocy of the evil, sucking still rapaciously from the dregs of a poisoned glass, God must mend that, as there are some bodies beyond the skill of earthly physicians to set straight. God, He will mend all; that I believe. You have your notion of paths, I have mine; and to me Bate Stingaree was pathetic, beyond tears, to what wrings a man's very soul.

But I had to look out for his not following and persecuting Rob any further. I had to put chain and muzzle on him, so to speak, and I went straight to my job.

"Bate," I said, "you and Gar' Tee-bo sailed over to Waldeck after us. I know just where you got your boat, I know just the spot where you anchored out of sight; and you sneaked in your dory off the ledges and went ashore, and watched your chance. You felled Rob Hilton in a flash, creeping up behind him like a snake, in a dark alleyway. You took his money and threw him over for dead into the quarry."

Bate gave me a demented grin; then, as if my words had roused him to some force for self-defence in the living world again, his eyes glared at me like those of a beast, his hands twitched as though he could not withhold a blow.

"You," he cried, "mind your business, or I'll—"

"Hand me over what you have left of Rob's money," said I, still even and low, "unless you want to serve out a sentence in prison. I've got to keep an eye on you hereafter, and I shan't fail to do it. It is 'toe-the-mark' or prison for you, Bate. And be quick about what I tell you to do. You don't want to get a crowd out here."

"It's a lie, Jim," said he, desperately; "sometody's been tellin' you a lie. Daisy got drunk as a fool, and fell over of his own accord. Tee-bo and me went over on business, and we can prove it; and we happened to see him stumblin' and reelin' along the quarryside, drunk; we said then he'd likely fall over. That's all we got to do with it."

"Rob Hilton saw the hand that dealt the blow," I informed him, rather impatiently. "And what if I, being an old stager, and knowing the ways of a few o' the folks—thank Heaven, there's only a few o' that sort 'round here—what if I arranged to have some of those bills marked that went into Rob's pocket, and that you's got now in your own?"

"Curse it," said the craven fellow, "I never had no luck. Everything and everybody's down on me."
"Hand me over the money," said I.
"I didn't have but half of it," he whined.

"I know where to get the other half."

Bate, without further parley, handed to me the fifty dollars he had left. "You're goin' to let this thing drop, now, Jim?" he was trembling, and actually tried to work up an ingratiating smile on his pallid face.

"That's just the trouble," I said. "Somehow, everything has to be let drop with you. As you say, you ain't been kindly treated, but it ain't in the way you think. Punishment has been warded off o' you when it might 'a' saved your soul alive to let the chastisement fall hard on your back. You've been shielded when you ought to been made to face the light. I'm a-doin' you and all humanity 'round ye another wrong now by lettin' ye go. But I can't stand lettin' such a blow fall on that sister o' yours—on Mary."

His face fixed for a sneer from very habit, but he hastened to draw it out respectfully.

"She's a good girl, Mary is," he whined. "I reckon as how some things might kill her. All right, we'll let it drop. You needn't be afraid I'll trouble any of ye any more."

My next business was with Teebo. I recovered a full hundred there, and obsequious treatment.

"Bate—he nevaire tell-a me what for he sail to Waldeck. No. I despise heem, an' I keel-a heem, eef you weesh. Bate—he mek his invite' to go sail with heem. So I go. I know not'ings. He say 'Man owe me money, w'at he pe'd me—I giv' you hunder' dollar, Gar', 'cause I loaf Cuby, eef you git her to mek marry with me.' I know not'ings, Capataine Jeem. I loaf you. I do w'at you say, only don't you come to mek troubles on me. I tell you, I know not'ings."

(To be continued.)

IN YOUTH AND MANHOOD.

When in the days of sweet, sunny childhood,
Laughing and dancing in innocent glee,
We wandered out in the tangled wild-wood,
Gay as the butterflies, blithesome and free.

Plucking flowers, which bloomed on the lowlands,
Sailing our boats on each mimic river,
Wild as the winds which fly o'er the uplands,
Restless as aspens which tremble and quiver.

Snaring the fish, which dart through the waters,
Chasing the butterflies o'er the green-sward;
Passing the day with innocent prattle,
Playful and gay we bent our way homeward.

Kings were we then, our sceptres were sunflowers;
Meadows our kingdom, the bulrush our spears;
Logs our bastions, and stumps were our towers,
Brave were the battles we fought with our fears.

Oh! For the day of sweet, sunny childhood,
When thoughts were airy, and fancy ran free;
Rocks were our thrones, our palace the wildwood;
Garlands our crowns, as we danced o'er the lea.

Past are the days of sweet, sunny childhood,
Our battles are real, and troubles are true;
Hearts must be brave in life's tangled wildwood,
For mixed are the roses, lilies and rue.
—Robert Stark.

A CHIP IN PORRIDGE.

Until his tenth year Ralph Tompkins was a commonplace child—a distressingly commonplace child. This was most unfortunate, because, while Mr. Tompkins was commonplace enough, Heaven knows, being merely a well-to-do hardware merchant, Mrs. Tompkins, or Anastasia Jewett, as she was still called, was always spoken of as one of Reedville's most cultured and talented ladies. She, indeed, had been the first in that village to pronounce been "bean," and to observe other verbal fashions, and she had been the first to display upon her center-table that emblem of culture, a set of Browning's Poems.

The Reedville Gleaner was constantly recording the fact that Mrs. Anastasia Jewett Tompkins had read a paper at the last meeting of the Socratic Circle, or that she was about to give a talk upon Whitman's Literary Message or some other esoteric subject in the W. C. T. U. rooms. Of course, so prominent a woman could not fail to have detractors, and one of the most ill-natured of these liked to say that Mrs. Tompkins was always standing on her mental tiptoes.

Certainly it was peculiarly trying for a woman with her attainments that her son Ralph—Ralph Waldo Emerson Tompkins—should be so like almost every other boy. His mediocrity, fortunately, had been exposed to her very gradually. When he was a tiny baby she had provided herself with a beautiful white-and-gold book, wherein were to be inscribed the wise and witty sayings of her small son, and it was not until he was a big boy in knickerbockers that she gave up watching for something to write down. He was not stupid; his words and his deeds were always sensible, but they really were not illumined by any sparks from the divine fire. They were always exactly what you might expect from any child of his age.

The humiliation of this was the greater because, although Anastasia had always been the intellectual one of the Jewett sisters, Emmeline, a person who didn't know Tennyson from Gelett Burgess, had a son of about Ralph's age who was very precocious. "One, two, three—stuck!" Ralph would announce at a time when Henry Newton could count to ten. It was cold comfort to read in the child-study books that the average child of Ralph's age cannot count beyond three; the child of Anastasia Jewett should not be average. When he was five Henry Newton piped out six verses and an encore at the Children's Day exercises. Ralph Tompkins, in a beautiful white velvet suit that his mother had sat up almost all night to finish, took one look at the assembled multitude and stamped from the stage.

But it was not until they began to go to school that the full measure of Ralph's shortcomings was known. Every day brought fresh tales from Emmeline of Henry's triumphs in number work, or reproduction, or clay modelling, or spelling—he was a veritable Admirable Crichton—while Ralph persistently failed to achieve distinction in any branch of learning.

"Oh, yes, Ralph does pretty well," his teacher would reply vaguely when Mrs. Tompkins questioned her, but he was never at the head, never prominent in any way.

According to Mrs. Tompkins' code it was worse to do a thing pretty well than to do it ill. There would have been a distinction about that, but this huddling in with the obscure mass of humanity—ah, that was ignominy indeed. She fell into the habit of sighing when Ralph entered the room. "He's a regular Tompkins," she remarked more than once, in a tone that made Mr. Tompkins feel very chilly.

Of course, she never admitted, except in the bosom of her own family, that her son was a disappointment to her.

"Ralph is not one of these precocious children," she would say at the mothers' meetings, as though she had expressly decreed that he should not be; "his will be a long and gradual development."

Mrs. Newton knew that this was a reflection on her Henry, but she could never hold her own with Anastasia. At home, however, Mrs. Tompkins harped constantly upon the scholastic successes of Henry Newton. "Your Aunt Emmeline was showing me the gold medal Henry won for penmanship," she would remark at the dinner-table. "He's smart"—it was

not worth while to say clever for only Mr. Tompkins and Ralph—he's going to get on in the world and be somebody; he's not a chip in porridge."

Poor Ralph would choke down his dinner, and bolt from the room as soon as possible. He didn't know exactly what a chip in porridge was, but he knew he was one; oh yes, he was one.

Examination week was always a period of special suffering for him. Mrs. Tompkins issued daily bulletins of Henry's standing. "Henry Newton was Ex. in nature study," she would say, in a fiercely denunciatory tone. "I tell you he's a boy to be proud of." Or, fixing Ralph with an accusing eye, "Henry Newton's name is at the head of the honor roll. Your Aunt Emmeline's begun to lay aside money to send him to college. People are going to know he's alive in the world; he's not a chip in porridge."

Always that irritating refrain. The words smarted like salt in an open wound. Must he always, always, always, as long as he lived, hear that Henry Newton was not a chip in porridge?

As was said in the beginning, Ralph's commonplaceness came to an end in his tenth year. It ended abruptly. Henry Newton was at the time performing with great eclat the part of drummer boy in an amateur performance of the "Battle of Shiloh." "Master Henry Newton, in the role of drummer boy, won for himself a reputation that many a metropolitan star might envy," Mrs. Tompkins read aloud from the Reedville Gleaner at the breakfast-table. "He showed a mastery of the technique of dramatic art and an insight into the mysteries of human nature rare indeed in one of his tender years. Our worthy townspeople, Mr. and Mrs. James Newton, may well feel proud of their gifted son, and we predict for the young gentleman the brightest possible future in any sphere he may select."

Mrs. Tompkins folded the paper severely, and placed it beside her plate. Ralph braced himself for the usual comment. He escaped this time, for Mr. Tompkins suddenly discovered that the coffee was too strong, and in the excitement of calling for more hot water and administering a rebuke to Eliza the matter slipped from Mrs. Tompkins' mind. Ralph knew that it was only postponed, though; the "Battle of Shiloh" was to run for a whole week, and Henry Newton would be offensively prominent for that whole time.

That noon Ralph slipped into his place at the dinner-table fully ten minutes late. "You've been kept after school," accused Mrs. Tompkins. "You're back in your arithmetic again."

Ralph said nothing, but shoved over to her a note addressed in his teacher's sadly familiar hand. His mother sighed wearily before she opened it; she knew so well what it would say.

"My dear Mrs. Tompkins," she read, "you will be so pleased"—she looked closer; yes, it was pleased—"that I cannot wait until I see you to tell you this news. This morning, just as a novelty, I asked the children to write their compositions in rhyme, giving them Jack Frost for a subject. To my delight, Ralph's turned out to be a very creditable little poem. You will see that he has a good idea of rhythm, and that his choice of words and the little imaginative turn at the end are really most promising. With congratulations, I am very sincerely yours, Emma R. Blair."

Mrs. Tompkins read the letter and the verses in a kind of beatific trance, and then read them aloud to the astonished Mr. Tompkins.

"There!" she said, triumphantly.

"What did I always say?"

She had certainly never said anything of this sort, but it did not occur to Mr. Tompkins to say so. He merely stared at his son as though he had suddenly been converted into a two-headed calf.

"His grandpa Jewett all over again; he used to write poetry to mother before they were married," continued Mrs. Tompkins, happily. "Ralph, dear, you must try to eat something. See if you can't get him a better piece of steak, John. I only hope his physical development will keep pace with his mental."

To his bewilderment, Ralph was kept at home from school that afternoon, and bundled up on the sofa and dosed with hot drinks as though he had been coming down with an attack of measles. "One always feels the strain of a great

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Imparts a Fragrance

and softness to the skin unobtainable by other means.

Best for baby. Best for you.

ALBERT SOAPS, 3 LTD. MFRS. MONTREAL



Light From Above



The ordinary lamp wherever used spoils all lighting effects by its downward shadow. Replace it with

The Angle Lamp

and the improvement will surpass belief. "No under shadow" is a great feature. But for the quality of its light alone it is superseding gas and electricity in city and country homes. Its light has all of their power with none of their glare and unsteadiness—soft, mellow, eye resting, and absolutely none of the smoking and offensive odors of ordinary lamps, either. There is nothing like it for convenience. It lights and extinguishes like gas, without removing globe—one fitting burns 16 to 20 hours, costing about 18 cents a month for oil. Compare that with the monthly gas and electric bills, or even the cost of that troublesome, smoky, smelly lamp you are using. For quality of the light, economy and satisfaction for all lighting purposes, there can be no comparison. It is the cheapest and the best kind of illumination.

50 DAYS FREE TRIAL to show its superiority. You are sure to buy it if you move it. Write at once for our book which explains all. Ask for catalogue No. "43."

THE 1900 WASHER CO.
355 1/2 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

IF YOU DON'T LIKE GRAY HAIR DON'T HAVE IT

Gray hair is entirely a matter of choice to-day. Princess's Hair Rejuvenator will take from five to ten years from the age of any one whose hair is turning gray. It is easy for any man or woman to apply the Rejuvenator themselves. It is unfaaling and harmless as water. It is not greasy nor sticky, and restores the hair in ten days. \$1.00, express paid.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, ETC., permanently destroyed by our reliable method of Electrolysis. Sixteen years' experience. Booklet "P" on request.

HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
63 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.
ESTABLISHED 1892.

LEARN TO MAKE MIRRORS!

No capital. Big profits. Easy home work for anyone. Send 2c. stamp for particulars. Address:

S. C. ROBINSON, 1121
386 Queen, West. Toronto, Ontario.

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

BOOKS FOR ENTERTAINMENT.

116 Humorous Recitations, 15c.
116 Humorous Dialogues, 15c.
20 Songs with music, 15c. 1243
Famous Dramatic Recitations, 15c.
By mail, postpaid, 2 books for 25c.; 4 for 50c.

Useful Novelties Co., Dept. E., Toronto, Can.

HAVE YOU SECURED ONE OF "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" PREMIUMS

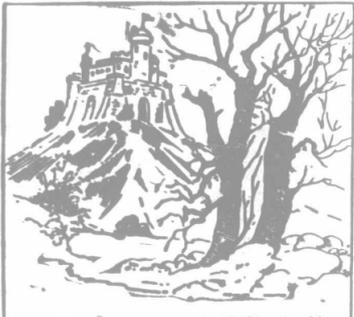
FREE!

Valuable Premiums Given Away Free!

Herewith will be found the picture of a Castle on a hill and some old trees. At first glance, no one would notice anything else, but by close observation and perseverance two full figures and five faces can be found. The figures are those of a King and a Queen and the five faces those of the Princess and Princesses.

Can you find them? It is not easy, but by patience and perseverance, you can probably find them all.

If you find them all, you are entitled to your choice of any one of the premiums mentioned below, provided you comply with a simple condition about which we will write you as soon as we have received your solution to the puzzle.



It is not necessary to write us a letter. Simply mark X with a pencil on each one of the full figures and five faces, then write your name and address on the blank below very plainly, cut out the advertisement and return it to us. We will write you at once telling you about the condition that must be adhered to.

The condition mentioned above does not involve the spending of one cent of your money. This is an excellent opportunity to obtain a handsome and useful present. Do not delay, write to-day. It is possible you may not see this advertisement again. Only one present is given in each locality, so if you wish to have one, be the first to apply and state which present you would like to receive.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Ladies' or Gents' Gold Finished Watches
Ladies' Solid Silver Watches;
China Tea Sets.
Rogers Silverware Dinner Sets.
(Six silver plated knives and six forks)
Rogers Silverware Dessert Sets.
(Six Dessert Spoons, Six Tea Spoons,
Sugar Shell, Butterknife, etc.)
Gold Finished Parlor Clocks.
Water and Lemonade Sets.
Photograph Albums.
Ten Key Hardwood Accordions.
Handsome Violins and Bows.
Toilet Sets.
Parlor Lamps, etc., etc.

Name _____
Address _____

(State which premium you desire.)

Do not fail to write your name and address very plainly.

DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY.

Address
BOVEL MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. J MONTREAL

EGGS

We are open for shipments of strictly new-laid eggs, and will pay highest prices for same.

Henry Gatehouse

348-350 Dorchester St., West,
MONTREAL.

mental effort like that afterwards," explained his mother. "I remember when I made that speech at the church centennial I was completely exhausted for the rest of the week."

Later in the afternoon, after strictly enjoining Ralph to stay in the house and keep his feet warm, Mrs. Tompkins set forth upon the pleasant duty of imparting the news to Emmeline. She also took occasion to call at the office of the Reedville Gleaner, and in the next issue appeared the verses signed with Ralph's full name, and prefaced with the statement that it was evident Master Tompkins had inherited some share of the talent of his gifted mother, Anastasia Jewett Tompkins. A vast number of these copies was subsequently ordered by Mrs. Tompkins and distributed among distant friends, accompanied by a note saying that of course the little poem was crude and schoolboyish, but didn't dear So-and-So think, etc.

Ralph now entered upon a period of princely indolence and indulgence. He basked in the full sun of his mother's approval. Nothing, absolutely nothing, could be more congenial to her tastes than to figure as the mother of a budding poet. Her previous disappointments were all swallowed up in this one great triumph. What did it matter if he wasn't very sure of long division, or if he couldn't locate Popocatepetl? A poet ought not to be bound down to such prosaic matters.

It was accordingly decided to take Ralph out of school and to have him instructed at home, in order that his whole education might be such as would best prepare him for his high calling. The front chamber was fitted up as a study, and here he was installed with a book of synonyms and a rhyming dictionary and library editions of all the standard poets, together with great quantities of paper and ink and pens and pencils of every imaginable kind. A pad and pencil were also placed in every other room in the house, so that he might jot down his fugitive fancies as soon as they sprang into being. Mrs. Tompkins went to great expense, too, in buying new pictures and bric-a-brac. "He must be surrounded by beautiful objects if he is to have beautiful thoughts," she said.

Mr. Tompkins, who, being surrounded by gimlets and nails, was supposed not to have a soul above these, eyed the innovations with evident dismay. There had formerly been much companionship of a silent sort between Ralph and him, but the bond was loosened now; Ralph had ventured into realms where he could not follow him.

Mrs. Tompkins had already begun to look up publishers with a view to having Ralph's poems published when there should be some to publish. She had almost decided upon a limp-green leather binding without too much gilt, and a very good paper with marginal illustrations. She could see the volumes plainly—five or six of them, at least; enough to fill out the oak book-rack with the Brownings. They would probably be dedicated to her—yes, of course they would be dedicated to her, and she would write a preface for them. She could think of several very good things to say in the preface.

In these happy plans Mrs. Tompkins spent the next few days, and Ralph was apparently happy, too. The "Battle of Shiloh" went its inglorious way without further mention on her part; the name of Henry Newton was banished from her daily conversation. One afternoon, however, when Ralph was sitting up in his study, doing nothing in particular, except whittle his initials in an inconspicuous part of his handsome mahogany desk, he heard his mother say to a caller whom she was ushering out the front door, "Oh, yes, Henry Newton is a good student, but he has no originality, no creative imagination, and that, my dear Mrs. Nichols, is what this prosaic world needs. We need more dreamers, more poets, more seers of visions." Ralph did not understand all of this, but he did understand that Henry Newton was being belittled and he was being praised, and the knowledge was very soothing to him.

On the whole, though, even from the first, Ralph was not quite so happy as one might expect. He found that there were some disagreeable features about being a prodigy. When callers were in the house he was frequently called downstairs to be shown off. His mother dis-

tressed him, too, by making him wear queer clothes and ties of extraordinary size and hue, and she wouldn't let him have his hair cut when it needed it. Almost every afternoon she dragged him off to a meeting of the Socratic Circle, or some of her other clubs, where he passed a most miserable time. She insisted, also, upon reading myths and fairy-tales to him, to stimulate his imagination, when he preferred to hear about Indians and pirates.

But, worst of all, he lost caste with his fellows. Before this he had been a favorite with the boys, for he was a good-natured lad, and could play a good game of hockey or baseball, but that poem had "queered" him. He was being towed along by his mother one afternoon to a literary meeting of some sort or other when he met a group of his chums, Henry Newton among them, their skates jangling over their shoulders and their faces glowing with anticipation of the pleasure before them. They nodded decently enough as they passed, but from behind his mother's back he caught that fatal hiss—"Sissy, sissy!" Yes, that was what he was getting to be, a regular sissy, going round with women and girls. He slunk after his mother with bowed head and hang-dog air.

After that Ralph stayed indoors more than ever. He lost his ruddy color, and his long hair gave his face a drooping, melancholy expression. Mrs. Tompkins was secretly not displeased, for she felt that too rude a state of health was not appropriate for the poetic role, but Mr. Tompkins was gravely concerned. He even offered to take an afternoon off from the store and go skating with him. Ralph refused. He had not been skating once since the appearance of what he now thought of as that "darn poem."

In spite of all his leisure, Ralph was certainly a slow producer. "So was Stevenson," said Mrs. Tompkins, "and Charles Lamb." As the weeks sped by, though, and "Jack Frost" was still the only child of his fancy, it was borne in upon him that while it was well enough to rest on his laurels for a reasonable length of time, they were a frail support, and would surely give way under him unless he changed his position before long. The idea was terrifying.

With the approach of Christmas, Mrs. Tompkins' demands became more insistent. As director of the tree exercises, she informed Ralph that he would be expected to compose a poem in honor of the occasion. His alarm was so genuine that she finally compromised by saying he might recite the Jack Frost poem instead. People were getting tired of it, she knew, but still a little novelty might be infused into it by dressing him in costume.

Ralph submitted with ill grace; the mere mention of Jack Frost brought a scowl to his face. By dint of much rehearsing, though, she got him so that he recited the lines passably well, and his costume of white cotton-batting sprinkled with silver dust lit up remarkably well. On the evening of the exercises, just as the family were about to start for church, Mrs. Tompkins, however, made a terrible discovery—Ralph's costume was missing.

"I know I put it in the bottom bureau drawer," she declared, beginning to pull out drawers and ransack closets in the most distracted manner. Mr. Tompkins and Eliza were called to aid in the search. They were all three rushing around, overturning chairs and butting into one another in their blind haste when Mrs. Tompkins' eye rested upon Ralph, who was standing by with a wholly disinterested air.

"Ralph, do you know where it is?" she asked, sharply, suspicion crossing her mind. One look at his guilty face was answer enough. "Where is it?" she demanded, angrily, seizing him by the shoulder.

"In the furnace," replied Ralph. She stared at him a moment in speechless alarm—the child was going mad. "In the furnace?" she echoed. "Why, no, it isn't!"

"Yes it is," insisted Ralph. "I put it there myself, and it must be all burned up by this time."

There was no time to dwell on the iniquity of this. "Then you'll just have to say your piece without a costume," responded Mrs. Tompkins. "Hurry up now; we haven't a minute to spare!"

"I can't say it," announced Ralph with a triumphant ring in his voice.

"Oh yes, you can," replied Mrs. Tompkins, soothingly—one must humor the vagaries of genius—"oh yes."

"No, I can't," retorted Ralph. "It's not mine any more."

"Not yours any more?" repeated Mrs. Tompkins in an awful voice. "Whose is it?"

"It's Henry Newton's."

Mrs. Tompkins stopped pulling on her gloves, and dropped limply into a chair.

The seriousness of the situation overwhelmed Ralph. "I gave him my new club skates for it," he sobbed. "He whispered that he'd swap poems if I would, but I've given it back. I don't want his old poem—I'd rather have my skates—I don't want to be smart—I don't care if I am a chip in porridge—I'd rather be one!"

Mrs. Tompkins saw her dreams crumbling about her. It was the harder that Henry Newton was the destroyer.

"You are a bad, deceitful boy," she stormed. "I don't see what makes you so bad. I can't wait to punish you as you deserve; your father will have to stay at home and attend to that. Perhaps he can understand such a nature as yours; I can't." The last words were flung back from the front door, for the clock was already striking.

For a long time Ralph lay with his face buried in the sofa cushions. He cried as much as he could because it seemed the proper thing to do, but he was not really very unhappy; in fact, he was far happier than he had been since this wretched business began. Curiosity at last prompted him to take a cautious peek in his father's direction. His father's eye caught his instantly; it didn't look so very stern.

"Well, are you through?" inquired Mr. Tompkins, putting down his newspaper.

"Yes, sir," replied Ralph, wiping his eyes with ingratiating meekness.

"Then you may come over here and sit in that chair and listen to me," continued his judge. "I think you have punished yourself. I am not going to punish you any more, except that you must make a clean breast of this at school. Now I want to tell you something more. It's worth \$5,000 to me to know that a son of mine didn't write that fool stuff about Jack Frost, and I'm going to put that amount to your credit in the bank to-morrow. You've got a chance to be a man now. When you're eighteen I'll give you a half interest in the store, and you can take my word for it that hardware's a lot better business for a man than poetry."—[From Harper's Bazar.]

A SUBSTITUTE.

Mrs. Millsap's new girl, who never had gone out to service before, and had had scarcely any experience as a cook, appeared to be willing and industrious, and was quick to learn. In view of her inexperience, she had readily agreed to work for three dollars and fifty cents a week. Mrs. Millsap, who was an expert cook, had taken much pains with her education in that line, and at the end of five or six weeks Jemima was equal to any demands upon her in the line of kitchen work. The mistress was greatly surprised, therefore, when the maid one morning gave her a week's notice.

"What does this mean, Jemima?" she asked. Haven't I treated you fairly?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered the girl, "but I've learned how to cook now, and I've found a place where I can get five dollars a week right at the start."

"You didn't ask me to raise your wages. Do you think you are acting fairly with me?"

"Oh, I'm going to do the square thing with you, Mrs. Millsap," said Jemima. "I've got a sister about a year younger than I am, and she's perfectly willing to come here and work for three dollars and a half a week—still she learns cooking, anyhow."—[Epworth Era.]

Milfins (to Pifer)—She's a stunning woman, old man, and you're bound to be struck by her. But don't mention laundry or anything like that! Her grandmother was a washwoman.

Pifer (to the lady in question, as she calls a story)—Yes, indeed! I can tell you it took the starch—beg pardon—right out of me.

GOSSIP.

MANUFACTURERS AT G. A. C.

On October 31st, about 150 members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the majority of whom represented the Toronto branch, availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the Ontario Agricultural College, at a special invitation given them by Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. G. C. Creelman, B. S. A., M. S., president of the college. The distinguished visitors arrived at Guelph via G. T. R., about 11 a. m. They at once proceeded to the college, first visiting the dairy building where a number of senior students were engaged in practical cheesemaking. The party then went to the biological building, the horticultural building, Massey Hall and library, and Macdonald Institute. At 1 o'clock the visitors were entertained at dinner in Macdonald Hall, the meal being prepared and served by the young ladies who are taking the course. After dinner, President Creelman gave an address, which was replied to by R. Hobson, of Hamilton, a native of Wellington County, and president of the association. The party then went to the live-stock and field-husbandry departments, where the work carried on was concisely explained by the professors in charge. They then visited the chemical building and inspected the work which is being carried on in connection with testing the milling and baking properties of different kinds of wheat. A look through machinery hall concluded the visit. Words of appreciation of the good work being done and the progress of the institution were expressed. All were thoroughly convinced of the marvelous results the Ontario Agricultural College is accomplishing in educating the young men.

THE GRANGE FAVORS FEDERAL AID FOR GOOD ROADS.

The resolutions which have been adopted by the National Grange looking toward securing United States Federal aid in the construction of good roads are as follows:

Whereas, The improvement of the highways of the country is a matter of general public concern, and should properly receive the attention and assistance of the National Government, and

Whereas, The revenue raised by taxes paid by the people of the country as a whole should be devoted as far as possible to purposes which will benefit the greater number of the taxpayers in all sections of the country, and

Whereas, No argument can be advanced in favor of the annual appropriations by Congress on behalf of river and harbor improvements that does not apply even more strongly to the improvement of our public roads; therefore

Resolved, That the National Grange favors a general policy of good roads construction by the various municipalities, counties, and states, and

Resolved, That we favor the immediate enactment of legislation by Congress making liberal Federal appropriations for the improvement of the public highways of the country, these appropriations to be extended in such manner as Congress may prescribe.

DIRECT AND DIFFUSED LIGHT IN DAIRY BARN.

Among the addresses at the recent Tuberculosis Congress in Washington, D. C., says Wallace's Farmer, was one by Professor Weinzirl, of the University of Washington, on the effects of direct and diffused light on germs generally and on tuberculosis in particular.

The shortest time in which the germ of tuberculosis was killed by diffused light, that is, light that has come in through some medium that absorbs it, was twenty-four hours. The problem is said to be a complex one, but it appears that diffused light materially shortens the life of the tubercle bacillus. All of which shows the importance of putting plenty of windows in the dairy barn and putting them as high up as possible, so as to throw the light as far into the barn as possible. The direct sunlight has been found to kill the tubercle bacillus in as short a period as from two to ten minutes.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FEEDING MANGELS TO HORSES

What do you think of feeding mangels, whole, to amount to about a gallon pulped, at night, with the regular grain allowance, to a horse at hard work?

G. M.

Ans.—We think there is no objection, but rather an advantage in feeding mangels whole, but would consider the quantity rather excessive, except on a Saturday night, for a horse working hard.

SOW LACKING MILK.

Sow about 3 1/2 years old farrowed 13 pigs on night of October 25th. On the 27th, as sow seemed sick and would eat nothing, I found that she had no milk in udder. I bathed with hot water and called a veterinarian. After repeated attempts we induced her to take some medicine. Fed little pigs (of which six died in the meantime), by hand, and finally the fourth day she seemed to have some milk for the little ones, and milk is gradually increasing. The sow is a fine animal and had only been confined to pen about four days before farrowing, but had access to orchard.

1. Would eating apples have anything to do with her trouble?

2. Would the trouble likely recur if I breed her again? I would like to keep her, for she makes a good mother.

L. N.

Ans.—1. It is quite probable that eating apples in excess affected the milk flow. It has been noticed that while apples in small quantities do not shrink the milk of cows, an excessive supply will seriously shorten the flow.

2. We do not think it likely that the trouble will recur if the feeding and management of the sow is such as to keep her in good condition, not fat, but in moderate flesh, her feed being varied and not too concentrated. Give some roots and cut clover leaves and room for exercise.

GRAIN LODGING.

I read in "Farm Science," sent out by the International Harvester Co., that the cause of oats lodging was a rank vegetative growth induced by an excess of what you might call raw nitrates in the soil, and Prof. Grisdale, of Ottawa, says that sod land will yield more grain and produce less lodged straw, if worked on Rennie's system, than the same land would if it is just plowed late in the fall in the usual manner. I am inclined to think he is right. The trouble is that a big sod field gives a lot of pasture, and it is a question which is better to lose, the pasture or let the oats lodge as they have been doing of late. This year our oats were standing nicely one Saturday, and the next Saturday they were fully half down, apparently the result of a hot wave striking them while the straw was softened by a spell of wet weather, practically cooking the straw. What say you?

G. A. S.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

Ans.—In my experience in the Ottawa Valley, the statement with which Mr. Smith credits me is practically correct. We have found that sod plowed in August, the land thoroughly worked, then ridged up and sown to grain the next year, gives better results in strength of straw, quality of grain, and yield of grain, than does similar land late fall-plowed and worked up in the spring. I am unable to account for this, unless it be due to certain plant-food elements liberated by sod decomposition, which give rise to a peculiar texture of straw, when immediately taken up by plants, but which, if left in the ground for a time, are either carried off by autumn rains or so changed in character as not to affect the straw in the same way. In any case, this is our experience here, and we are continuing this practice, although we do lose a small amount of fall feed as stated by Mr. Smith.

I may say, however, that the land which we destine for August plowing is the first from which we cut the hay about the end of June, and from which we expect to cut a second crop early in August. For the last year or two the seasons have not been very favorable; that is, the second crop has not amounted to much by the 10th of August. We have cut it, however, just the same, and plowed as usual with satisfactory results in spite of the adverse seasons. J. H. GRISDALE, Agriculturist Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

GOSSIP.

Grape Grange Farm, Clarksburg, Ont., advertises for sale Aberdeen-Angus cows, heifers and two young bulls.

POETRY IN REPLY TO AD.

This is how a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" responded to an advertisement that appeared in our columns some months ago:

"I read your little 'Ad.' of late
In 'The Farmer's Advocate.'
In it, sir, you offer free
News I long to have sent me.
I would also like to know
How much money I must throw
For food to make potatoes grow.
If I would expect a yield
On a light three-acre field,
I would go to Thessalon dock
If you quote prices for my talk."

A SAFE GUEST.

Lord Palmerston and Sir J. Paget, who told the story, were once walking down Bond street. A man came up and saluted the statesman.

"How do you do, Lord Palmerston?"

"Ah, how do? Glad to see you. How's the old complaint?"

The stranger's face clouded over and he shook his head. "No better."

"Dear me; so sorry; glad to have met you. Good-bye."

"Who's your friend?" asked Sir James, when the stranger was gone.

"No idea."

"Why, you asked him about his old complaint."

"Pooh, pooh!" replied the other, unconcernedly. "The old fellow's well over 60; bound to have something the matter with him."

TRAINING A FOAL TO LEAD.

The cut appearing on page 1726 in this issue, illustrating a device for use in training a colt to lead, is a scheme said to have been invented, or at least published, by Prof. Brush. The boy trainer in the picture is Ralph Young, an ambitious nine-year-old grandson of Mr. John Young, of Blackheath, Wentworth County, Ont., who was a prizewinner in "The Farmer's Advocate" split-log competition last year. The young man is a born horseman, who, with the aid of the above-mentioned contrivance, has trained the foal represented in the engraving to lead like a dog. The rope is looped on the back to prevent it from dropping too low on the colt's buttocks. The ends are passed forward through the halter ring. If the colt refuses to come by pulling on the halter, as is generally the case at first, the leader, by pulling on the cord which touches the youngster up behind, finds it invariably effectual for its purpose. It is a very simple appliance, but one that may prove an economizer of time and patience. And training colts to lead while quite young renders them tractable and easily-handled at any age.

PARASITES DO NOT DESTROY FRUIT PESTS.

Canadian newspapers have largely republished a statement that Mr. Gompere, an entomologist in the employ of the Government of Western Australia, had discovered parasites that destroyed the fruit flies and other insects so destructive to fruit culture, writes J. S. Larke, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Australia. It was further intimated that these parasites would ensure clean orchards. Mr. Froggat, an entomologist in the employ of the Government of New South Wales, has just returned from a tour around the world for the purpose of investigating the possibility of securing such valuable parasites. He reports, that while there are parasites that to a certain extent are destructive to fruit pests, yet they cannot be depended upon to preserve the orchards. He found in India, in the very district whence Mr. Gompere secured his friendly insects, that the orchards were worse infested than even those of Australia. His conclusion is that nothing is yet known that will ensure good fruit but spraying, fumigation and the maintenance of clean orchards.



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

WANTED, at once, married man as herdsman for Shorthorn cattle. House supplied. J. A. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms during winter months. Waste space in cellar or outhouse can be made yield a profit of from \$15 to \$25 per week. Now is the best season of the year to plant. Crop in from five to six weeks. No earth required. Only manure, which, when treated according to instructions, emits absolutely no odor whatever. Write for illustrated booklet, and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

WANTED AT THE DELHI TANNERY Hides, Skins and Furs to tan for Robes, Coats and Gauntlet Mitts, etc. Tanned soft and pliable. Never get hard. B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONTARIO

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE!

FOR SALE: Some of the best strains. Several fine heifers; also cows and a couple of bulls. Apply: **MANAGER,** GRAPE GRANGE FARM, CLARKSBURG, ONT.

An Irishman and a Scotchman were discussing the horrors of living in a prohibition State, when the Irishman remarked:

"Sure, an' you might gat used to it after a while. Ye know they say a camel can go eight days without drinkin'."

"Hoot, mon!" retorted the other, "it's little ye know about the Campbells when ye say that. There is nae one o' them could go eight hours wi'out a drap o' something."

Which ended the discussion.—[New York Times.]

"De difficulty 'bout some o' dese campaign speeches," said Uncle Eben, "is dat dey makes me so powerful enthusiastic dat I can't remember jes' whut de gemman were talkin' 'bout."—[Washington Star.]

They say that a man who squeezes a dollar never squeezes his wife. Inspection of our subscription list reveals the fact that several estimable ladies are not receiving their just due.—[Harriston Review.]

NEWFOUNDLAND PAYS TRIBUTE

To the Grand Work Dodd's Kidney Pills are Doing.

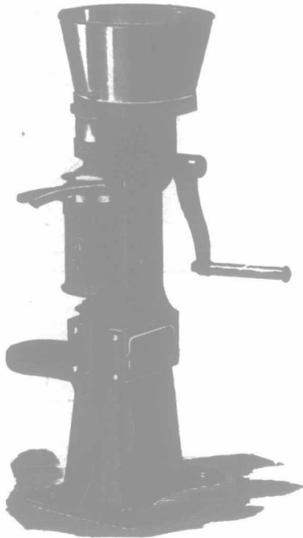
Fishermen Regard Them as a Boon to Mankind—Mr. Frank Banfield Tells How They Cured His Backache.

Garnish, Fortune Bay, Nfld., Nov. 9.—(Special).—Among the fishermen here, who, through exposure to wet and cold, are subject to those pains and aches which come from diseased Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills are looked upon as a positive boon to mankind. They are never tired of telling how their Backaches and their Rheumatism vanish before the great Kidney remedy.

Among many others Mr. Frank Banfield, after years of suffering, has found relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills, and here is what he is telling his friends:

"I find Dodd's Kidney Pills the best medicine for Backache I have ever used. I only used two boxes, and they cured me of Backache I had for five years. It started through a strain. My father's back also bothered him, and he got some relief from one pill I gave him. They were too precious to give him more. All persons suffering from Backache should use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Why do Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Backache? Simply because Backache is Kidney ache, and Dodd's Kidney Pills positively cure all Kidney aches and ills. This has been proved in thousands of cases in Canada. If you haven't used them yourself ask your neighbors.



DO YOU KNOW THE MAGNET Cream Separator

bowl has two supports, while all others have only one. It runs easily and without wobbling, skims clean, makes smooth cream, and, therefore, the best butter. A card telling us where you live will insure a free trial at your dairy.

**THE PETRIE MFG. CO.,
LIMITED.**

Hamilton. Winnipeg. St. John.
Regina. Calgary.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONT.,

Dec. 7-11
1908.

PRACTICAL
LECTURES
BY EXPERTS.

OVER
\$10,000.00
IN PRIZES.

Exhibits consist of **Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Seeds, Poultry.**
Entries close, for live stock and seeds, Nov. 21st; for poultry, Nov. 23rd.
The lectures will be of particular interest and value to all farmers.

SINGLE-FARE RATES ON RAILWAYS.

For prize lists, entry forms or programmes apply to the Secretary.

LIEUT.-COL. R. McEWEN,
President.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.



No. 10 Piano Box Buggy.
Price, \$57.00.

catalogue, showing many styles of vehicles and harness, with description and price of each, mailed free. **CUTTERS.**—Write to-day for our free circular, describing and illustrating our latest style cutters. Prices as low as \$25.00.

INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE COMPANY, BRIGHTON, ONT.

Carriages and Harness AT FIRST COST.

Why not **DEAL DIRECT WITH THE MAKER** and save two profits. By our system you can purchase a buggy, phaeton, or other high-grade carriage or harness, at one-third less than from your local dealer.

If not thoroughly satisfied you can return the goods, and we will pay freight both ways. Our complete illustrated catalogue, showing many styles of vehicles and harness, with description and price of each, mailed free. **CUTTERS.**—Write to-day for our free circular, describing and illustrating our latest style cutters. Prices as low as \$25.00.

A dull preacher once took the celebrated Robert Hall to task for his chaffing conversation. "How can a man who preaches like you," he said, "talk in so trifling a manner?" "That's just the difference between us," replied Hall. "You talk your nonsense in the pulpit—I talk mine out of it."

A little boy, knowing that boiled eggs were to be served one day, came running into the kitchen, saying: "Mamma, I want my eggs hard." His wee sister who always wanted the opposite thing, came tripping after him to give her order. "Mamma, I want my eggs easy."

THE PENALTY FOR REPEATING.

"Now politics," said Private John Allen, reminiscently, "is a mighty uncertain and precarious business. You never can tell where you are going to come out."

"There was a fellow once, down in my State of Mississippi, who had ambitions. He wanted to go to Congress, but he couldn't get the Democratic nomination. So he decided to turn Republican and run on the Republican ticket. He ran." The Private stopped and puffed at his cigar. "Well," said everybody, "what happened?"

"Why, he got two votes and was arrested for repeating."

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.

MUD FEVER.

Mare has mud fever. There are large sores on her leg. Give sure cure.

F. L. S.

Ans.—The veterinary profession does not profess to give "sure cures," as there are cases of mostly every disease that will not yield to treatment. Purge your mare with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 1½ ozs. Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning, every alternate week for six weeks. Dress the sores three times daily with a lotion composed of 1 oz. each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead to a pint of water. If the parts become dry and are inclined to crack, use oxide of zinc ointment instead of the lotion for a few days.

FOUNDER.

Mare had inflammation of the stomach in June. The fever settled in her feet and she has been very sore ever since. The soles of her feet became raw, but are a little better now.

M. T. C.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate a partial descent of the bones of the feet, and if this has taken place, a perfect cure cannot be effected. Keep her in a comfortable box stall. Poultice the feet every night with a mixture of boiled turnips and linseed meal, dampened, and applied warm. Leave feet without poultices during the day time. Blister the coronets all around the feet every three or four weeks.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Hawthorne, of the noted horse-importing firm of Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Norfolk County, Ont., is in France at the present time, buying Percheron horses, and will land them about December 5th.

The following extract from a letter of thanks is cherished by its recipient. The beautiful clock you sent us came in perfect condition, and is now in the parlor on top of the book-shelves, where we hope to see you soon, and your husband, also, if he can make it convenient.

The joint auction sale of Shorthorns from the herds of Messrs. Watt, Meyer and Gibb, held at Guelph on November 4th, could scarcely be considered a success. The cattle were a creditable offering, in good condition, and of excellent breeding, but the season seemed to be unfavorable for a sale. The attendance was slim, the bidding slow, and prices ruled low, a considerable number going at less than eighty dollars, and only half a dozen selling at prices ranging from \$100 to \$175, which latter price was paid by C. Hintz & Son, Freeman, Ohio, for the red 3-year-old cow, Merry Lass 9th, bred and contributed by J. Watt & Son, Salem. The red yearling bull, St. Augustine, bred at the Ontario Agricultural College farm, sold for \$170, to Prof. F. B. Smith, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Pretoria, South Africa. Prof. Shuttleworth, Hespeler, paid \$155 for English Lady 30th, bred by J. Watt & Son, and John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, took the roan 3-year-old Roan Bud, bred by A. E. Meyer, at \$115.

TRADE TOPICS.

NEW TELEPHONE LINE.—A new circuit between London and Stratford has lately been added to the system of the Bell Telephone Company. This has been found to add greatly to the facility of communication between these two points.

GASOLINE ENGINES.—Small gasoline engines are fast becoming a household necessity. There is, perhaps, no field in which they are so rapidly supplanting other forms of power-developing devices as on the farm. Always ready for work in any weather or any season they are bound to increase in popularity. In supplying the need, the Scott Machine Co., Limited, of London, Ont., have constructed the "London" gasoline engine with the object of avoiding the annoyances that are more or less prevalent with small gasoline engines. The number of working parts has been reduced as much as possible without dropping features necessary to make a first-class, reliable engine easily operated. Every machine is thoroughly tested before leaving the factory. No tank, no fan, no freezing, are important features of this compact engine. Further particulars can be had by writing the firm and mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

Another Definition.—Little Willie—Say, pa, what's a pessimist? Pa—A pessimist, my son, is a man who thinks the only way to serve his country is to roast it.

A politician who is a great walker was out enjoying his favorite recreation. After going a few miles he sat down to rest. "Want a lift, mister?" asked a good-natured farmer, driving that way. "Thank you," responded the politician, "I will avail myself of your kind offer." The two rode on in silence for a while. Presently the farmer asked: "Professional man?" "Yes," answered the politician, who was thinking of a bill he had pending before the House. After another long pause, the farmer observed: "You ain't a lawyer, or you'd be talkin'; you ain't a doctor, 'cause you ain't got no bag, and you ain't a preacher, from the looks of you. What is your profession?" "I am a politician," was the reply. The farmer gave a snort of disgust. "Politics ain't no profession; politics is a disease," said he.

ABSENTMINDEDNESS.

As a sample of Dean Stanley's absent-mindedness, it is related that instead of taking a lady guest down to dinner he led her to the front door to put her into her carriage. It is said of Sir Isaac Newton, that being frequently disturbed by the family cat and kitten calling at his study door for admission, ordered two holes cut in the door, one for the cat and a smaller one for the kitten. The late Bishop Baldwin, of London, walking home on a starry night, turned around to catch his breath and turn up his coat collar, and then walked several blocks in the opposite direction before discovering his mistake. We knew a farmer who, failing to find his pipe in his pockets while driving on the road, stopped his horse, shook the robes and cushion of his cutter, and had again started on his journey before discovering that the missing article was between his teeth. But perhaps the most perplexing predicament was that of the love-stricken Scot who unconsciously used the forefinger of his sweetheart to push down the tobacco in his lighted pipe.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

During dinner hour one of the boys in a public school wrote in large letters on the blackboard: "I can hug a girl tighter than any other fellow in the school." When school reassembled the lady teacher said, "The boy who wrote that will please hold up his hand." A youngster promptly hoisted his mit. "You will stay in after four," said the teacher. Some of the other boys lingered outside after school was dismissed expecting to see a serious face on the culprit when he emerged from the interview, but he came out smiling. His chums asked him, "Did you get a licking?" "You should have seen what I got," said the happy-looking lad. "I tell you it pays to advertise."

3 1/2%
interest is paid 1/2 yearly on deposits of \$1 or more

Established 36 years. Deposits secured by Assets of over **Two Millions.** Trustees and Executors, by order-in-council, have no responsibility when money is deposited with this Company.

Agricultural Savings and Loan Co. 109 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONTARIO

4%
interest is paid 1/2 yearly on Debentures of \$100 or more



PILES FOR FOUR YEARS

Only those who suffer from piles can know the agony, the burning, throbbing, shooting, stabbing pains which this ailment causes and the way it wrecks the sufferer's life! Zam-Buk is blessed by thousands who used to suffer from piles, but whom it has cured. One such grateful person is Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor of Greenwood Avenue, Toronto. She says: "For four long years I suffered acutely from bleeding piles. During that time I spent an immense amount of money on 'remedies' and doctor's prescriptions but I got no ease. Zam-Buk was different to everything else I had tried and it cured me. I am grateful for the cure, and as I have never had piles since, I know the cure is permanent."

Another thankful woman is Mrs. A. E. Gardiner, of Catelina, Trinity Bay. She says: "In my case Zam-Buk effected a wonderful cure. For 12 years I had been troubled with blind, bleeding and protruding piles. I had been using various kinds of ointments, etc., but never came across anything to do me good until I tried Zam-Buk which cured me! That this may be the means of helping some sufferers from piles to try Zam-Buk is the wish of one who has found great relief."

Zam-Buk is a purely herbal balm and should be in every home! Cures cuts, burns, bruises, eczema, ulcers, blood-poisoning, itch, cold sores, chapped hands and all diseases and injuries of the skin, etc. All druggists and stores at 50c box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

USE
Zam-Buk
The Balm that benefits You
OF ALL DRUGGISTS 50c BOX

THE MEN WHO KNOW
THE SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
SLICKERS, SUITS AND HATS
are the men who have put them to the hardest tests in the roughest weather.
Get the original Tower's Fish Brand made since 1836
CATALOG FREE FOR THE ASKING
TOWER CANADIAN CO LIMITED TORONTO CAN

SMITH STUMP PULLER
This FREE Book Tells the Best Way to Pull Stumps
Tells all about the genuine W. Smith Stump Puller and how to get one on free trial; why it is the only practical machine made; how it saves one-half the labor, one-half the time, and soon pays for itself; how one man and team can clear a big field every day. Don't think of buying a stump puller before you get the big free catalog and know prices.
W. SMITH GRUBBER CO., Dept. F 23 La Crescent, Minn.

Foundation Stock for the Piggery.

Attention cannot be given to the selection of foundation stock in any line of livestock production. Like hogs like, and he who starts along proper lines with animals of proper type, is the man who can most easily succeed. Dealing with this question, G. M. Rommel, B. S. A., of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, has the following in Farmers' Bulletin, No. 295:

The first selection of breeding stock is of prime importance. The effects of mis-mating are always difficult to breed out of a herd, and the effect on a beginner is such that a mistake may completely discourage him. It is good economy to make haste slowly at this time. The start should be made with a few animals; five sows should make a large enough herd for the first year. They should be good individuals, and it will even be much better to buy one high-class sow than five poor ones. This would be real economy, and the development of the herd will prove its value. It will be well if a beginner can obtain the assistance of an old and successful breeder in making a start.

The expression "the male is half the herd" is repeatedly quoted. So far as our knowledge of heredity has developed, other conditions being equal, there is uniform prepotency in both sexes; the influence of the two parents on the offspring is theoretically equal. Therefore, if the boar is half the herd, the sows certainly make up the other half, and their selection is a highly important matter. They may be purchased, already bred, some time before the boar, and quite an item of expense will thus be saved. Then by the time the sows have been watched and studied for a season, and have each raised a litter of pigs, the owner will be much better prepared to select a suitable male, and he can then get one to use on both dams and offspring.

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The sows selected should be nearly the same age, which should be about twelve months, and all should be safe in pig, preferably to the same boar. Their individual characteristics should, perhaps, be first looked to. While hogs do not show the strong differences of sex that we look for in a cow or a mare, sex characteristics always constitute a marked feature of a good brood sow. The smooth forehead and lighter, finer neck, are points of distinction from the signs of masculinity in a boar. The forehead should be broad between the eyes, the throat clean and trim, the neck moderately thin, and the shoulders smooth and deep; the back should be fairly wide and straight, and ample room for the vital organs should be provided by a good width and depth of chest, well-sprung ribs, and straight, deep sides—a deep, capacious body from end to end. Depth of chest and abdomen are especially important in a brood sow. Pinched chests and waists must be avoided. It is generally advised that sows with much length of body should be selected for breeding purposes, length of body being regarded by some as an indication of fecundity. It will certainly do no harm to select sows that are especially long, but care should be taken that quality goes with the increase in length. The loose-jointed, long-coupled, slow-maturing and slow-fattening type should not be allowed to get a foothold in the herd. The influence of length of body on a sow's fecundity is by no means positively known. Many very short-bodied sows have proved to be wonderfully prolific breeders. The surest means by which to select prolific sows is to keep an accurate record of the herd and cull out all sows that do not yield a certain percentage of pigs annually. Each sow should have at least twelve well-developed teats, thus providing for the proper nourishment of large litters.

UNIFORMITY OF TYPE.

These first sows should be uniform in type. Uniformity of type goes far beneath the surface. It includes every part of the internal organization. The reproductive system, the digestive system, the circulatory system, and even the nervous system influence uniformity. The breeder may often be disappointed in his

results from sows that he thought were of a uniform type. His pigs are a heterogeneous lot, unpleasing to the eye, unsatisfactory in the feed lot, and profitless to the pocket. In such a case a lack of uniformity in the powers of heredity may no doubt be assigned as the cause of these unfortunate results. It must be borne in mind that it is comparatively easy to select sows that are uniform in quality, constitution, and conformation. This may be done by any skillful judge of hogs. But our only basis for the selection of animals uniform in reproductive powers and heredity of type is the breeding record of their sires and dams and the standard of the herds from which they come. For this reason it is readily apparent why it is an advantage for the beginner to select his sows from one well-established herd. Whether the sows will be uniform in breeding powers can only be determined definitely by testing them in the herd, but to select them from the same herd or from herds of similar breeding will be a reasonable guaranty of good results. When a sow has shown herself to be a prolific breeder she should be retained as long as her reproductive powers are maintained.

Uniformity in a herd is the surest index to the worth of the stock and the skill of the breeder, and its advantages are obvious. A uniform lot of pigs will feed better, look better when fattened, and command a higher price on the market than a mixed lot. With a bunch of sows closely conforming to the same standard, whose reproductive powers are similar, uniform pigs may be expected.

IMPORTANCE OF MALE.

The importance of the male in the herd should not be asserted at the expense of the females, yet the importance of a male of marked excellence must not be minimized. The boar represents 50 per cent. of the reproductive power of the herd concentrated in one animal; the sows represent an equal amount of reproductive force divided up among ten or twenty or fifty individuals. If, then, these females do not conform strictly to the same type, they are merely convenient machines for the birth and rearing of young—not what they might be, an influential force in furthering the plans of the breeder and raising the standard of the herd.

If there is a tendency at times to exalt unduly the influence of the boar and neglect that of the sows, the beginner should not permit himself to reverse things and entirely neglect the boar. A breeder can not afford to neglect the animals of either sex. The male has, perhaps, the greater influence on the herd, for the simple reason that every pig in the herd is sired by him, whereas they have not all the same dam. To achieve the best results a breeder should never allow the standard of his sows to be lowered, and should always couple them with a boar of a little better grade. A superior boar may be used on a herd of inferior sows with good results, but the use of an inferior boar on sows of high quality will have a disastrous outcome. The one method raises the standard of the herd; the other inevitably lowers it.

MALE CHARACTERISTICS.

A boar with the male characteristics strongly developed should be selected, preferably as a yearling, or else as a pig that has been purchased at the same time as the sows and allowed to come to maturity before being used. He should have a strongly masculine head and a well-crested neck. His shoulders should be developed according to age but strong shoulder development in pigs under a year or eighteen months is objectionable. There is a common belief that the male parent influences principally the extremities and general appearance of the offspring, while the vital organs (the heart, lungs, and viscera), conformation, and size resemble those of the female parent. This theory is strongly questioned by some modern authorities on heredity, but so long as our knowledge of the subject is so limited, and this particular phase is in dispute, it can do no harm to select breeding animals according to the old ideas. The visible organs of the reproductive system should be well developed and clearly defined. A boar should not be bought with small, indefinitely placed testicles. Avoid particularly a boar with only one testicle visible.

The boar should stand up on his toes

PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator
(Patented 1901)
The best and latest mill for cleaning and grading all kinds of Seed and Grain.
See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to
THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONTARIO

Bog Spavin
Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the pain stop just as it did before the blennish came.
Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blennishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blennishes, and gives you the information you need to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
78 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

100 Men Wanted

to sell the
Columbia Hay Press
We guarantee it the best belt press made or no sale. Capacity, 50 tons in 20 hours. Write for full description an agency.
Columbia Hay Press Co'y,
KINGVILLE, Ont.

Don't Throw Away
MEND IT
USE COLLETTE'S PATENT PATENT MEND ALL LEAKS in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c. postpaid. Agents wanted.
Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 33,
Collingwood, Ontario.

There should not be the slightest indication of weakness in the pasterns of a young one; in a mature boar (two or three years of age) that has seen hard service it may be expected that he will be a little down on his pasterns, but a 6 or 8 months old pig that does not carry himself on upright pasterns is not a safe animal to select for a herd boar; the hind pasterns will be in much danger of breaking down with a little age and service. Look carefully to the set of the hind legs. The hock should be carefully set and straight. A crooked hock is as great a drawback as a weak pastern.

"Didn't I tell you to take the axe and cut wood enough to keep the house warm?"
"Yes; but hadn't you been preachin' this long time 'bout the preservation of the forests?"
And thereupon the old man wore out two fence rails on him, and told him he was too young to understand that politics don't mean all it says.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE
"Continued on next page."
"The Pills are the Best."
"The Pills are the Best."
"The Pills are the Best."

**HORSE OWNERS! USE
CAUSTIC BALSAM.**



A safe, speedy and positive cure for the most obstinate BLISTER CURE. Removes all lumps from horses. Impossible to produce scab or bluish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

Radiol

RADIOL TREATMENT prolongs the life of a horse's legs. Completely removes by radiation all soft swellings that disfigure and lame a horse, as Sprained Tendons, Windgalls, Bag Spavins, Capred Elbow, Big Leg, Enlarged Glands, etc. No Blister; No Laying Up; No Hair Removed.

RADIOL TREATMENT fixes down a worn horse's legs, and is a certain cure for puffy joints and Sprains. Prevents Filled Legs. An intelligent use of the "Radiol" counteracts that daily wear and tear of the legs caused by training, racing or on the road. One flask of "Radiol" will make a gallon of valuable leg wash.

Carlowitz, Uddington, Eng., July 28, 1908. Sirs.—Kindly forward on receipt of P. O. enclosed another bottle of "RADIOL." I have been using it with great success on a Hackney mare with a very bad windgall that the vet. had given up. Yours truly, Thom Preston.

Write for illustrated booklet and uses of "RADIOL." Ask your chemist for "Radiol." Price \$3 a large flask, or post free from Canadian Agent: Thos. Reid, 9 St. Nicholas St., Montreal. Manufactured by The Radiol Co., 213 Westminster Bridge Road, London, England. U. S. Agents: Messrs. Will I. Smith & Co., 2025 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

ABSORBINE will reduce inflamed swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure boils, fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. 25¢ per bottle at dealers or direct from Horse Book 7 D free. ABSORBINE, JR., for man, child, \$1.00 per bottle. Remedies for various Veins, Varicose, Hydrocele, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, Stomach Pain and Inflammation. W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 71 Lakeshore St., Springdale, Minn. LYMAN, BROS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

3 HACKNEY MARES FOR SALE
O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.

CLYDESDALES
One 1,750-lb. 3-year-old mare in foal. One 5-year-old mare and one 3-year-old mare.
SHORTHORNS
Two right good yearling bulls left yet, and a lot of heifers cheap. Write, or come and see them.
JAMES McARTHUR, Gables, Ontario.

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

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

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

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS (Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, etc. Received only award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for illustrated catalogue. Haussmann & Dunn Co., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.

FITS CURED
For proof that fits can be cured, write to Mr. Wm. Stinson, 134 Tyndall Ave., Toronto, Ontario.
For pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment, 20 years' success. Over 1,000 testimonials in one year. Sole proprietors: Trenches Remedies, Limited, Dublin.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Miscellaneous.

ITALIAN BEES WANTED.
I wish to know if you have a hive of Italian bees for sale, or if you would be kind enough to let me know where I can get a hive, and the price. N. M. E.
Ans.—Bee men should take this hint and advertise.

BLOODY MILK.
I have a good milch cow that at times gives stringy and bloody milk, first one teat and then another, and has done so nearly all summer, on and off. Is her milk safe to use? SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—Bloody milk is generally due to rupture of some of the small blood vessels of the udder, usually induced by congenital or inherited weakness. Treatment consists in bathing the affected parts, long and often, with cold water, and giving one ounce of tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily until blood flow ceases. If she becomes constipated, give a pint of raw linseed oil. If this does not effect a cure, try giving three drams of nitrate of potash three times daily in a pint of water. This will probably correct the stringiness in the milk.

GOSSIP.
Holstein cows and heifers, in calf to noted sires of high-producing cows, are advertised for sale by E. H. Dollar, Hevelton, N. Y., near Prescott, Ont. See the advertisement and write for particulars and prices.
Mr. J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont., advertises for sale choice young Holstein bulls, bred from Record of Merit dams, and sired by Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer, whose two nearest dams have official records that average 25.67 lbs. butter in a week.

The attention of readers is called to the advertisement in this paper of the important dispersion sale of coach or carriage horses, Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine, the property of Mr. Charles Young, of Brooksdale, Oxford County, Ont., to take place on November 17th, when all the live stock, fine poultry, and implements of the farm will be sold, without reserve.

Messrs. Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario, near Guelph, importers and breeders of Oxford Down sheep, advertise for sale 50 yearling ewes, bred to the imported ram, champion at Toronto, 1908, also a few yearling rams and ram lambs by imported sires. The Farnham Farm flock of Messrs. Arkell has taken the lead at the big shows in Canada for years, and this offer affords a fine opportunity to secure the foundation of a flock or new blood to improve an existing flock.

TRADE TOPIC.
It is claimed that The Temple Pump Company, of Chicago, is the pioneer in the manufacture of the Multiple Cylinder Gasoline Engine, that "The Master Workman," a double-cylinder gasoline engine, was the first in the field, and that now the whole course of progress in the making of gas engines is towards the multiple-cylinder type, engines of two, four, six and eight cylinders being made. The Temple Pump Company are now manufacturing two and four cylinder engines for general farm use. The advantages of the two and four cylinder engines for the farm are: Economy in the use of fuel, greater certainty of continuous running, quick and easy starting, less cumbersomeness, and adaptation not only for stationary use, but for portable and traction use. Sooner or later the need of an engine for traction purposes, as well as for stationary, will be felt by every agriculturist. This is the fifty-fifth year of the Temple Pump Company. See their advertisement in this paper and write for particulars.

GREAT DISPERSION SALE

Of Coach Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Berkshire Swine, and Implements.
I WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON LOT 27, CON. 6, WEST ZORRA, CO. OXFORD, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon

The following:—Horses—Two broodmares, 1 aged horse, 2 3-year-olds, 1 2-year-old, 2 foals of Coach Horse breeding. Shorthorn Cattle—Ten cows, 3 2-year-old heifers, 6 1-year-old heifers, 2 heifer calves, 1 bull 3 years old, 6 bulls under 1 year, 4 steer calves. Thoroughbred Cotswold Sheep—18 ewes, 6 ewe lambs, 1 shearing ram (imp.), 5 ram lambs. Swine—2 breeding sows, 1 sow 8 months old, 8 shoats, 2 Berkshire boars, 1 Yorkshire boar (imp.). Three Toulouse geese; 4 Pekin ducks; hens.
TERMS: Credit, on approved joint notes, at 11 months; 5 per cent. off for cash. Catalogues on application.
Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneers. Chas. Young, Prop., Brooksdale, Ont. David Rudy.

REX SUGAR FOOD

Just add to regular feed. It will fatten any animal on the farm in half the time required without its use. Sugar Foods have been used in England for FORTY YEARS for fattening. Feed according to directions, and the result will surprise you. Try it and be convinced. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory. Sold only in 10-lb., 25-lb. and 50-lb. bags. Ten cents a pound. No more. No less. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us direct. Delivered to any address in Canada upon receipt of price. Our FOOD only requires one tablespoonful given in the feed.

REX SUGAR FOOD CO., WESTON, ONTARIO.

CLYDESDALES

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

Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns

At present we are offering a very choice consignment of imported stallions, mares and fillies received from the great Shire stud of R. Moore & Sons, Beeston Fields, Nottingham, England. They are a grand lot, and will be sold at right prices. In Shorthorns we have a number of choice young bulls, three of them show animals; also an excellent lot of females—all ages.
JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ontario. Toronto, 14 miles; Weston, 3½ miles.

Imp. Clydesdales and Hackneys

To my many friends and patrons: I am starting for Scotland for a new importation about Nov. 1st, and shall select the best available. In future my stables and address will be Markham Village, 20 miles north of Toronto.
T. H. HASSARD, MARKHAM, ONT.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE!

I have on hand several Clydesdale stallions, as choice a lot as ever crossed the ocean. Missie, Stamford, Claret and Gem of Baleshin Shorthorns; up-to-date in type and quality. 50 imported Shropshires, 20 ewe and 30 ram lambs from imported stock. Look me up at Toronto Exhibition horse barns. THOS. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONT., P. O. AND STA.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, land-acter, and right royally bred. I will sell them at very close prices, and on terms to suit. C. W. BARBER, Gatineau Point, Quebec. "Close to Ottawa."

Clydesdales

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

Clydesdales and Hackneys

Our entry at Toronto Exhibition of Clydesdales and Hackneys is certainly the best we ever brought out. For an extra choice filly, either imported or Canadian-bred, look up our stable on the grounds. HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO. G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance Phone.

Imported Clydesdales

I have still on hand 1 stallion, black, rising 4 yrs., by Carthusian, a Toronto winner; 1 rising 2 yrs., by Baron's Pride; 1 rising 2 yrs., by Danure Castle; 4 fillies, a Toronto first and second prizewinner among them. Every one of these is an extra good animal, and the price and terms are right.
T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.

IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.

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

PANDORA

RANGE

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

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



The Oven

"'PANDORA' OF COURSE."

The Result

"Four—pies—that—don't—last—long." Four pies and pans of bread can be baked in a "Pandora" oven at one time.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary.

GOSSIP.

CROPS IN THE PEACE RIVER VALLEY.

Writing from Fort Vermilion, in the Peace River district, September 14th, Mr. Sherman Lawrence says: "We have just finished cutting one of the finest crops ever raised in this district. I, myself, had some four hundred acres of crops, two-thirds of which was wheat, and it all ripened in good time, even the last that was sown on May 23rd. I started my thresher on September 9th, and we are threshing from the stack. Wheat is turning out heavily, and barley and oats will also yield well. I put up 350 tons of hay, and will winter 170 head of cattle. I am fattening 80 yearling hogs and 40 spring pigs, and will winter 160 summer pigs and 14 brood sows. By this means we will get rid of some of the frozen wheat we had last year. Cattle are going into the winter in fine condition. Vegetables of all kinds are a splendid crop, and wild fruits were exceptionally plentiful. My wife put down some 300 pounds of the wild fruits. Pork sells here for \$10 per cwt., beef for \$7 per cwt., best flour made from stone mill \$5 per cwt., butter \$30 per cwt., all of which we manufacture on our farm.

MODERN SHEEP-SHEARING IN AUSTRALIA.

An Australian reader sends us the subjoined extract from the "Sydney Morning Herald," which will be of interest to Canadian shepherds as showing how the ninety million sheep in Australia are shorn. The wool-clip of this year, so far as the early receipts are concerned, is disappointing in the shortness of the fibre. A theory has been propounded that this is due to machine-shearing, which clips so close to the pelt that it affects the succeeding growth.

"Now that machine shearing is becoming general, wet weather does not tend to prolong the removal of the clip as in the old days. The modern system is swifter, and leaves the sheep with a much more bare pelt than in the old style. How expeditiously a good team of machine shearers can go to work was exemplified at Alice Downs (Q.) this season. In three weeks and five days 70,588 were shorn by 27 to 28 men. They started on July 22 and finished on August 14 last. The average working day was 6 hours 44 minutes, and the average number of sheep shorn was 3,526 per day. On four consecutive days 184½ sheep per man per day were machined, and the "ringer" put up 255 per day. This four days' shearing is claimed to be the biggest tally since the year 1892. The ringer earned £3 7s. 11d. on one day, and took a check for £43 8s. 5d. for the three weeks and three days, of a working day of 6 hours 44 minutes. Wolsley machines were used, and about 1,000 bales stencilled with Whittington Bros.' brand. In the palmy days of hand shearing it would have taken at least six weeks to put the clip through."

South Ontario Plowing Match.

The South Ontario Plowing Association held their annual plowing match near Myrtle Station, on the farm of F. Brown, on October 30th, five days earlier than was at first advertised. The day was cold, with a strong north-eastern wind, but in spite of this about two hundred farmers gathered to witness the interesting event. Twenty plowmen entered the contest, and all did very creditable work, while the judges' decisions seemed satisfactory to all. Following is a list of the prizewinners:

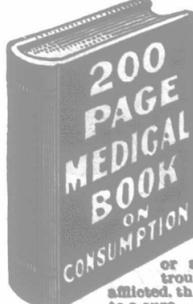
Sod—Class 1—1, W. Moore, Columbus; 2, R. E. Pardon, Audley. Class 2—1, J. Mead, Utica; 2, D. McClennan, Myrtle. Double-furrow Plow—1, A. Johnson, Myrtle; 2, B. Duff, Myrtle.

Stubble—Class 1—1, N. Blakey, Saintfield; 2, W. Parish, Prince Albert. Class 2—1, C. Jakes, Columbus; 2, C. W. Pilkey, Audley; 3, F. Crozier, Utica. Class 3—1, J. Cummings, Myrtle; 2, T. Hall, Columbus; 3, W. Orr, Myrtle.

Boys' Class—1, H. Leask, Greenbank; 2, W. Scott, Enfield; 3, J. Tummins, Enfield.

Specials.—Best crown in boys' class, H. Leask; best finish in boys' class, W. Scott. Best crown in sod, R. E. Pardon; best finish in sod, W. Moore. Best outfit—1, T. Hall; 2, C. Jacques; 3, R. E. Pardon. F. H. W.

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Venckerman Consumption Remedy Co., 693 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

FINE FUR SCARF SIX FEET LONG

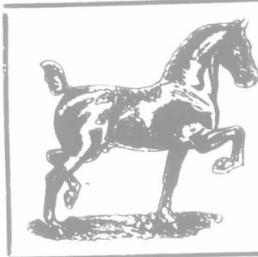


Given for selling Colored Xmas Post-cards, 6 for 10c.

While visiting the Franco-British Fair in London, Eng., last summer, we arranged with one of the biggest and best furriers there for a supply of the Finest Fur Scarfs ever given as premiums. The picture shows exactly what this scarf is like. It is the fashionable fur now, 6 feet long, and can be worn in many different ways. It is made of the New Lards Fur, a warm brown, a shade lighter than mink, soft and fluffy, well made and lined with brown satin. Comfortable, warm and the height of fashion; a fur that will give years of wear and always look well. You can get it easily by selling only \$1.00 of Lovely Christmas Post-cards; 25 designs, all gems of art; many richly embossed on solid backgrounds of gold; all brilliantly colored. They are worth 5c. At 6 for 10c you have only to hand them out and take the money. Just say you will do your best to sell the cards and write your name and address plainly. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Card Dept., 17A, Toronto.

BROOKS' NEW CURE FOR RUPTURE!

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushion. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No knives. No lymphol. No iles. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE. C.E. Brooks, 8186 Brook's Bldg., Marshall, Mich.



THE UNION STOCK-YARDS Horse Exchange

WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

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

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



LaFayette Stock Farm

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

Largest importers in America of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions and mares. Our last importation of 127 head arrived August 3rd, 1908, and we have in our barns over 200 head of stallions and mares of the above breed, many of them prizewinners in Europe and America, and can suit any buyer in horse, price and terms.

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

Canadian Agent: R. P. WATERS, P. O. Box 283, London, Ont.

J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Ind.

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares!

A fresh lot has just arrived, including many prizewinners. Some extra big ones. Prices right. Inspection invited.



DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO. Stables Fraser House. Address correspondence to Dalgety Bros., Glencoe, Ont.

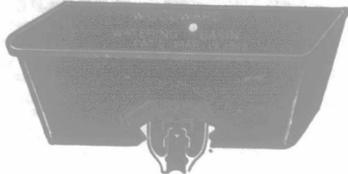
Imported Clydesdales

All have great size, smoothness, quality, on the best of bottoms, and royally bred. WM. COLQUHOUN, MITCHELL, ONT.

Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Ltd.,

have at present for sale a choice selection of young HACKNEYS broken to harness, well worth the attention of the best buyers. A grand selection of pedigree BERKSHIRE BOARS and SOWS at moderate prices. Also 70 choice SHROPSHIRE RAM and EWE LAMBS, all bred from imported ewes, and sired by the best imported rams. JAS. J. BROWN, Manager, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Soak it, Kelly!!



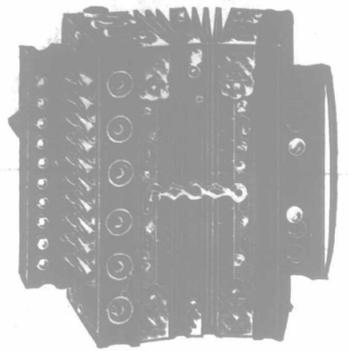
We mean soak the water into your milk. Of course, we mean thro' the cows—sure. Our

WOODWARD Water Basins

enable you to do this, causing greater flow of milk, and prevent your cows swilling, which is detrimental. Once installed, you need worry no more, for your stock will always be watered automatically. **SOON PAY FOR THEMSELVES.** Prevent disease contagion by water. **REMEMBER, THERE IS ONLY ONE "WOODWARD."** Others imitate them. 4

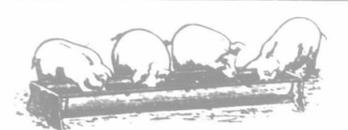
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

SOLO ACCORDEON



GIVEN FOR SELLING COLORED XMAS POSTCARDS 6 FOR 10c.

A Splendid Instrument, just like the picture. Ebonized case, nickel trimmings, 6-fold double bellows, open action, 10 nickel keys, 2 stops, 2 sets of reeds. Concert size, strong, sweet tone. Given for selling \$4.00 worth of Lively Christmas Postcards; 25 designs, all gems of art; many richly embossed on solid backgrounds of gold; all brilliantly colored. They are worth 5c. At 6 for 10c you have only to hand them out and take the money. Just say you will do your best to sell the cards, and write your name and address plainly. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Xmas Card Dept., A15, Toronto.



WE MANUFACTURE STEEL TROUGHS. Hog, Water and Stable Troughs, Steel Stanchions, Steel Water Bowls, Single and Double Feed Cokers, Coal Chutes, Steel Cheese Vats, Steel Whey Tanks, Maple Evaporators, all kinds of Steel Tanks—round, square or oblong. Bath-room Tanks, and Barn Steel Cisterns a specialty. Write us, do it now. The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd. Tweed, Ontario.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES

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

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

For sale: The right sort, some of them by Klondyke, imp. Drumbo station.

Aberdeen-Angus WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. SUFFOLK DOWN SHEEP. If you require either of these breeds, write:

JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

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

GOSSIP.

The average for Shorthorns at the first day's sale in Palermo, Argentine, last month was \$2,055. The champion bull sold for \$14,310.

Messrs. A. Kennedy & Son, of Vernon, Russell County, Ont., write: "Our Hillview herd of Ayrshire cattle has come through the summer unusually well. Never before in the history of this herd have we had such an excellent lot of bulls as those now advertised for sale. They are all suitable for herd-headers, good enough to win in the best of company. The females are especially deep milkers, and bred for generations for good-sized teats. Parties in need of good Ayrshires will make no mistake in looking up those cattle, as they are select individuals, and will be priced right."

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS BY AUCTION.

In the village of Markdale, Ont., on Wednesday, Nov. 25th, 1908, at 1 p. m., Dr. T. S. Sproule, M. P., will sell by auction, without any reserve or withdrawal, his entire herd of 45 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle, representing the Flora, Margaret, Lady Jane and Beauty tribes. This is an old-established herd, representatives from which have been sent all over the country, to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser, and the benefit of the districts into which they went. They are essentially a dual-purpose herd, a herd of money-makers in the hands of any intelligent farmer. Among them are many extra-good milkers, cows that will pay a good dividend at the pail if used for that purpose. There are also a number of choice individuals of the low, thick, early-developing sort. No one will be disappointed in the offering, as he is sure to find among them something to please, be he looking for a high-class Scotch herd-header, or a high-class dairy herd-header, or a thick, mellow-handling heifer. The terms will be: 8 months on bankable paper, or 5 per cent. off for cash. Capt. T. E. Robson, the popular live-stock auctioneer, of London, Ont., will wield the hammer. Fuller particulars of the breeding, etc., may be looked for in next week's issue.

This is the last call for James Sharp's Aberdeen-Angus sale, to be held Friday, November 20th, as advertised in this issue, when there will be sold, without reserve, 27 head—7 bulls, 8 to 11 months' old, an excellent lot, and 20 females, of which 5 young cows calve in January and 4 calve in February, including some extra choice heifers. The younger heifers are in fine breeding condition, and there are 3 heifer calves. The cows are bred to and the younger cattle are sired by College Monarch 74737—827—, and possessing as they do a liberal infusion of the blood of such sires as Logie the Laird 3rd (862), Waterside Standard 3374 (imp.), Jus 19001 (imp.), Black Judge 6512 (imp.), and Prince of Benton 58622 (imp.), they will commend themselves to those who appreciate a "good family connection." Every care will be taken in shipping, and with the half rates accorded by the railways to pure-bred stock, they may be transported with comparatively little expense. Those who would like to strengthen their herd, or who contemplate making a start in the "Dod-dies," should recognize in this sale an opportunity such as occurs but seldom, and make it a point to attend. Conveyances will meet morning trains on day of sale at Cheltenham and Erin, and will return in time for evening trains. Cheltenham is on the Hamilton-Allandale division of the G.T.R., and connection is made with the main line (Toronto-Sarnia) at Georgetown Jct., but in order to catch morning train at Georgetown, it will be necessary for any coming from Western Ontario per G.T.R., to take train beyond Sarnia Tunnel at 1:55 a.m. Cheltenham is also on the Toronto-Orangeville branch of the C.P.R. Train leaving London at 1:40 a.m. makes through connection via Streetsville Jct. Erin is on the Elora branch of C.P.R. Catalogue on application to James Sharp, Rockside, Ont.

SHORTHORNS BY AUCTION

In the Village of Markdale, on

Wednesday, November 25, '08

AT 1 P. M. SHARP.

Dr. T. S. Sproule, M.P., Markdale, Ont.



WILL SELL HIS ENTIRE HERD OF 45 HEAD

of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns by auction, without reserve. Among which are 7 bulls, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, from 10 months to 2 years of age. High-class herd headers among them. The females are Floras, Margarets, Lady Janes and others, tracing to Beauty, imp., the whole making an offering of high-class quality, breeding and character. TERMS: 8 months on bankable paper; 5% off for cash. Catalogues.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, AUCTIONEER.

Tweedhill Aberdeen - Angus by Auction

ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1908,

I will sell at my farm, without reserve, 20 females and 7 young bulls. All registered in both the American and Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Records. The females (10 of which calve soon) consist of young cows, heifers and calves, and include a number of show animals. The bulls are 8 to 11 months old, and are a choice lot. All young stock are sired by College Monarch 74737—827—. Conveyances will meet all morning trains on day of sale at Cheltenham station, C. P. R. and G. T. R., and at Erin, C. P. R. Terms:—11 months on bankable paper; 5% off for cash. Lunch at noon. Catalogue on application. For further particulars see "Gossip."

JOHN SMITH, Auctioneers. JAMES SHARP, ROCKSIDE, ONTARIO. W. HULL.

Shorthorns!

BELMAR PARC

John Douglas, Peter White, Manager, Pembroke, Ont.

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 imported stock, in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

Scotch Shorthorns

Bell telephone at each farm. Farms only 1/2 and 1 1/2 miles from Burlington Jct., G. T. R.

BULLS: 4 choice yearlings, IMPORTED; 8 yearlings and a number of choice calves of our own breeding. FEMALES: A number of cows and heifers forward in calf, including showyard material. Tempting prices.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT.

Mr. A. I. Hickman Pleasant Valley Herd

COURT LODGE, EGBERTON, KENT, ENG., Exporter of pedigree stock of every description to all parts of the world.

During the fall months light and heavy horses will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

Present offering: 7 high-class young bulls by Imp. Ben Lomond—45160—(80468) and Bud's Emblem—63850—, and good imp. and Canadian-bred dams. Write for particulars and prices, or visit personally.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Station and P.O. Moffat is 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R.



Shorthorn Home-bred Bulls

of the best breeding and quality at attractive prices for the buyer. To see them is all that is necessary. Try to do so if you are in the market. It will pay you.

JNO. CLANCY, Manager. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

For sale: A number of good Scotch heifers, mostly from imp. sire and dam, and bred to imp. bulls. One imp. yearling bull, red, a straight, smooth one. One 9-months bull from imp. sire and dam. One 10-months dam, by imp. sire and from Duchess of Gloster dam. Long-distance phone. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. station.

J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.

1854 MAPLE LODGE 1908 STOCK FARM 1908

A few extra good young SHORTHORN bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTER ram lambs by the grand champion, "Sanford." Right good ones, and a few choice ewes.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT. Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. Ry.

OIL CAKE

J. & J. Livingston Brand

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONTARIO.

The finest feed known for stock. Once a user, always a user. Sold either fine or coarse ground. Write:

31 Mill St., MONTREAL, QUE.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Densely bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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

WOODBINE STOCK FARM

Offers a few fine young Holstein bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Mechthilde Posch. Sire's dam holds world's largest two-day public test record, dam lanthe Jewel Mechthilde, 27.65 lbs. butter in 7 days; average test, 4.46 per cent. fat; out of dams with superior breeding and quality.

Shipping stations—Paris, G. T. R.; Ayr, C. P. R.
A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, 26.30 lbs. butter in 7 days, is dam of world's champion 4-year-old butter cow. Sire Count Hengerveld De Kol, 70 A. R. O. daughters, including world's champion milk cow. For sale: 1 service bull; 10 bull calves, by 20-lb. butter cows. 75 head to select from.

W. D. BRECKON, Mgr., Bronte, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins!

For sale: Choice bulls, from 2 to 10 months old, from Record of Merit dams, with large records. Sired by Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer. His two nearest dams have official records that average 25.67 lbs. butter.

J. W. RICHARDSON,
Box 34, Caledonia, Ont.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Special offering: Two bull calves eleven months old; well bred; in fine condition; now fit for service.

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

Maple Glen HOLSTEINS

For sale: Two bull calves born April 28th. One sired by Brightest Canar; dam of calf has 22½ lbs. butter record, over 4 per cent. fat. The other from 19.40-lb. 2-year-old A. R. O. test, sired by a bull with a 22½-lb. tested dam, with 93 lbs. milk 1 day. Also a 4-year-old cow due in Oct., sire's g. dam sister of Carmen Sylvia. **G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buel, Ont.**

BUSINESS HOLSTEINS!

Over 40 head to select from. Milk yield from 40 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-year-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 8 1-yr.-olds, and a number of heifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. **W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.**

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins

For sale: 4 from one to ten months old; 2 heifer calves. All bred from choice dams. Also a pair of choice cows supposed to be in calf. **R. W. WALKER, Utica P.O., Ont.** Port Perry (G.T.R.) and Myrtle (C.P.R.) stations, Ontario Co.

HOLSTEINS

Choice bull calves, one to six months old, from high-producing dams. One heifer, 2 years, due in December. White Rocks, Buff Oringtons, one dollar up. **David Rife & Sons, Hespeler, Ontario.**

Hilton Stock Farm

Present offering: 6 Holsteins and Tamworths, yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.** Brighton Tel. and Stn.

Initial Watch

GIVEN FOR SELLING COLORED XMAS POSTCARDS 4 FOR 25c.

Gunmetal case, open-face fancy dial, stem wind and set, guaranteed works. Your own initial in a fancy gold letter on the back case. Man's size given for selling \$3.60 worth, or Lady's size for selling \$4.80 worth of lovely Christmas Postcards? 25 designs, all gems of art; many richly embossed on solid backgrounds of gold; all brilliantly colored. They are worth 50c. At 8 for 10c you have only to hand them out and take the money. Just say you will do your best to sell the cards and write your name and address plainly. The Gold Medal Printing Co., Xmas Card Dep. A17 Toronto.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

What is the address of the Court of Chancery in England?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—In 1873 the Court of Chancery was done away with. Now there is the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, London, England, and a branch in Scotland at the General Register House, Edinburgh.

RHEUMATISM IN PIGS.

Yorkshire pigs, 5 months old, became crippled when 10 weeks old. They have lumps on the inside of their joints. They are running at large. I have fed salts and sulphur, but they are no better. They are fed barley and pea chop mixed along with some whey on a rape pasture. Is it a disease? Is the meat fit for use?

A. R. F. G.

Ans.—When pigs become badly crippled with rheumatism, little can be done for their relief. About all that can be done at this season is to keep them in dry quarters and feed upon nourishing and laxative food. Prevention of dampness is the breeder's main hope. The grain food in this case has been too rich and strong. Ground oats and shorts would be much better. It is not a disease, and the flesh is suitable for food. We would not advise keeping a pig so affected for breeding purposes, as the trouble is likely to be hereditary.

TOP-WORKING APPLE TREES.

It is my intention to plant an orchard of winter apples next spring. Would rather plant all Spies, but am not sure as to fertilization. Would you recommend top-grafting on Wealthy, or some other variety, or the planting of Spies alone?

Grey Co., Ont.

Ans.—I would not recommend Wealthy as a stock upon which to top-graft Spies, as it is hardly strong enough grower to support the strong head which Spies would produce. Tolman Sweet, or any other free-growing, hardy variety, would make a better stock than Wealthy. The effect of top-working Spies upon Wealthy would be to more or less dwarf the tree, which, however, might be an advantage, and would have the result of bringing the Spies into somewhat earlier bearing; but the danger in the end would be of the top outgrowing the trunk, and causing the trees to be short-lived.

H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

DRENCHING A HORSE—WORMS.

1. Kindly give directions for giving a horse linseed oil or other drench. I have a horse that I can't get to swallow oil. I elevated his head and took hold of his tongue, and, with a long-neck bottle, poured the oil in his mouth, but he would just hold it in his mouth until his head was let down, when out it would go. I tried to choke him, but he would not swallow.

2. What will remove worms from horses? I have fed worm powder, copperas, tobacco, ashes, etc., but can't get rid of them. Horse is poor and passes small worms, and some four or five inches long.

J. E. L.

Ans.—1. The tongue should never be held in drenching a horse or other animal with oil or other fluid, as it is impossible to swallow in such case. A good plan is to back the horse into a stall, put a strap in his mouth, and raise his head moderately, with a fork, then pour the drench from the bottle a little at a time, into the back of the mouth, withdrawing the bottle frequently to give the animal time to swallow.

2. Take 1½ ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, and tartar emetic, and 1 ounce calomel. Mix and divide into 12 powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food, or in a little water as a drench. After giving the last powder, in about 8 or 10 hours, give a purgative ball of 8 drams Barbadoes aloes and 2 drams ginger. In giving a ball draw the tongue well out to one side, place the ball well back on the root of the tongue, then release the tongue, holding the head well up till he swallows. Have druggist mix and divide the medicine. Feed bran only before and after purgation for a couple of days, and do not work till bowels regain normal condition.

Beaver Creek Holsteins

—I have at present a few cows and heifers for sale, and three young bulls; all from good milkers. Apply to

ALBERT MITTFELDLT, Etcho, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., also three heifers coming two, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. **BROWN BROS. LYN, Ont.**

The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD OF MERIT COWS.

Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Nothing for sale but choice bull calves.

WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's, Ont.

Only Bull Calves

FOR SALE, HOLSTEINS and AYRSHIRES, Of the best performing strains.

GEO. RICE, ANNANDALE STOCK FARM, TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO.

Now

is the time to buy a bull for service next year, because we sell CHEAPER now than we do next spring. Why not write to us RIGHT AWAY for a BARGAIN in bulls from R. O. M. dams? Or better yet, call and see us.

E. & F. MALLORY,
FRANKFORD, ONTARIO.

FAIRVIEW HERD

The greatest A. R. O. herd of HOLSTEINS in northern New York. Headed by Pontiac Korndyke, the greatest sire of the breed, having five daughters whose seven-day records average 29¼ pounds each, and over 4.3% fat. Assisted by Rag Apple Korndyke, a son of Pontiac Korndyke, out of Pontiac Rag Apple 31.62 pounds butter in 7 days, and 126.56 pounds in 30 days, at 4 years old. Cows and heifers in calf to the above two bulls for sale, also young bulls sired by them out of large-record cows. Write, or come and inspect our herd. **E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott, Ont.**

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

offers for sale choice young HOLSTEIN BULLS, from 10 to 12 months old, sired by sons of Mercena 3rd and Tidy Abbecker, each of which made over 27 lbs. of butter per week, and 80 lbs. milk per day. Also choice young females. Write for prices. **F. E. PETTIT, Bessville, Ont.**

Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality.

Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.

Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES

have been bred with a view to large milk and butter production, coupled with vigor of constitution, and being true to type. A few bull calves of 1908 for sale. **W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.**

Prizewinning Ayrshires

FOR SALE: 5 High-class Bulls, from 6 to 24 months of age; 10 Cows and Heifers, from 6 months to 5 years of age.

All bred from the deepest-milking strains.

A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ontario.
Hillview Stock Farm. Winchester station, C. P. R.

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

Burnside's Champion Ayrshire

My 1907 importation of 75 head being about all disposed of, I am preparing to import again. Mr. Arch. Mitchell, the world's most extensive dealer and breeder of Ayrshires, is at present securing for me the best young bulls from the best herds in Scotland. Send in your order now for a choice bull and a female or two. Bulls will be out of quarantine in time for spring service. Correspondence solicited. Long-distance phone in house.

R. R. NESS, Howick, Que.

WARDEND AYRSHIRES!

I have now for sale 2 yearling and 3 bull calves from good milkers.

F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.
Hoard's Sta., G. T. R. Telephone in house.

Ayrshires

—Oldest-established herd in Ontario. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.2; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, all by imp. sire, and some out of imp. dams.

JAMES BENNING, Williamstown P.O., Ont.
Lancaster station.

Springhill Ayrshires!

A better lot of young cows and heifers we never had. They have only to be seen to be appreciated. "Deep milkers." "Good teats." Just the kind for foundation stock. Bull calves from best cows. Will leave for Scotland shortly to import. Order a choice yearling or bull calf or a female or two. They will be out of quarantine for spring service. Write for prices. Long-distance phone.

ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

HOWGLEN AYRSHIRES!

For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to

ALLAN P. BLUE, Eustis, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES

Bull and heifer calves from producing dams. Right good ones.

Hickory Hill Stock Farm. N. DYMONT, Dundas Station and telegraph. Clappison, Ont.

DEERSKINS

E. T. Carter & Co.
84 Front St., E., TORONTO, ONT.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Write for Our PRICE LISTS. We Pay Express and Freight Charges.

RAW FURS

GOES LIKE SIXTY BELLS LIKE SIXTY BELLS FOR

\$65

GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE

For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL. Ask for catalog—all sizes.

GILSON MFG. CO., 150 York St., Guelph, Ont.

Shropshires, Cotswolds

I am now offering a lot of large, well-covered rams. They weigh from 160 to 200 lbs. each. Also shearing ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, of both breeds, fitted for showing.

JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.
Claremont station, C. P. R.

YOUR DANGER BEGINS WHEN YOUR BACK ACHES.

It is the First and the Sure Sign of Kidney Disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Are the aching back by curing the aching kidneys beneath—for it is really the kidneys aching and not the back.

They act directly on the kidneys and make them strong and healthy, thereby causing pure blood to circulate throughout the whole system.

Mrs. Frank Foss, Woodside, N.B., writes:—"I was a great sufferer with backache for over a year, and could get nothing to relieve me until I took two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and now I do not feel any pain whatever, and can eat and sleep well; something I could not do before.

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

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP AT FARNHAM FARM.

We have 50 yearling ewes, all bred to our imported ram, champion at Toronto Exhibition, 1908, which we will sell at especially reduced prices for the next thirty days, in lots to suit purchaser. Also a few yearling rams and ram lambs by imported sires. Terms reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO. Arkell, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R.

FOR SALE Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs, born from 20th March to 1st of May. Price ten dollars each, including pedigree. Shearing rams and ewes at reasonable prices. 130 to choose from. Also fine St. Lambert Jerseys. All ages. Prices right. H. E. Williams, Jersey Lea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

Leicesters Two-shear ram, 2 shearings, ram lambs, ewe lambs and shearing ewes. They are all well covered. Bred from imported stock, and in good field condition. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Dunnet Bros., Gibrassil, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Short-horned Catfle, Yorkshire Heds.—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

IMPORTED HORNED DORSETS My importation for 1908 will arrive in a few days. Look me up at Toronto Exhibition. I have for sale a few of both sexes, the get of last year's champion all round the circuit, Imp. Romulus 2nd, Canada's banner flock of Dorsets. JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS, Milton P.O. and Sta., C.P.R. and G.T.R.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP!

Yearling rams and yearling ewes. All bred from imp. sire and dams. Price reasonable.

L. E. MORGAN, MILLIKEN, ONTARIO. Bell Phone. P. O. and Sta. (G. T. R.)

Maple Villa Oxford Down and Yorkshires For sale: Sunset, imp., 2 yrs. old—a grand ram and a grand, good sire; 15 shearing ewes; 4 shearing rams; this year's lambs of both sexes. A high-class lot. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction is guaranteed. J. A. Cerswell, Bond Head P. O., Ont. Beeton or Bradford Sta.

SHROPSHIRE

Flock of the most approved type. We offer good animals at reasonable prices.

W. D. MONKMAN BOND HEAD, ONT.

The knack of looking at the bright side of things was never developed to such perfection as in the case of a man who, after a railroad accident, telegraphed to his friend's wife:

"Your husband killed in railway accident; head, both arms and legs cut off."

But later the correction was received:

"First report exaggerated; your husband killed; head and legs cut off, but only one arm."

Advertisement for Black Watch tobacco, featuring a circular logo with 'BLACK WATCH' and text: 'Men should look for this Tag on Chewing Tobacco. It guarantees the high quality of Black Watch The Big Black Plug. 2272'

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BREEDING HABITS OF BUFFALO AND DEER.

What are the breeding habits of buffalo and deer? At what time of the year do they come in season? At what age do they commence to breed, and how long do they carry their young?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—The breeding season of the buffalo or American bison extends from early July to late September. Calves are born April to June, or occasionally as late as August. The cow breeds at three years, and produces one, or sometimes two, at a birth. The breeding habits of the deer vary with the different species. Elk or moose commence to pair in August or September. Slightly over eight months elapse before the young are born. They commence to breed at two years, and the first time generally produce but one. Following that they frequently produce pairs, and sometimes triplets. Caribou pair in September. Red deer pairing season commences late in September or early in October, and lasts about three weeks.

QUESTIONS OF BLACKSMITHING.

- 1. Give recipe for making a perfect weld.
2. What is generally used to sprinkle on the hot iron?
3. What is welding sand?
4. Where can I get a cheap book on blacksmithing?

YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—1 and 2. To 40 parts of iron filings add 20 parts of borax and 3 of sal ammoniac and 2 parts of balsam of copivava or other resinous oil. This has for a long time been used with success. Another composition consists of borax 30 parts, sal ammoniac 4 parts, and cyanide of potash 4 parts. Dissolve in water and then let the water evaporate at a low temperature. White sand, or powdered marble, may be used in lieu of the above, while there are also some patent preparations which may be used.

3. Welding sand should be clean and free from earthy matter. White lake-sand answers nicely. Welding sand is not so fine as moulding sand.
4. "Practical Blacksmithing," by M. T. Richardson, and "Complete Guide to Blacksmithing," by A. Lungwitz, are two books that appear to be useful, though we are not in a position to recommend them.

PEACH TREES PAST BEARING.

About what age do peach trees cease to be fruitful? I have two large trees of Fitzgeralds, and for the last three years they have borne very little. This year only about a dozen peaches on both trees. I am inclined to think they are too old, but if it is only something in the season, of course, I should prefer keeping them. I have been living here seven years, and I should judge the trees were three or four years old when I came. They look quite healthy, but if past the fruitful age I would have them taken out and replaced by young ones.

(E. P. B.)

Ans.—The profitable age of a peach tree varies somewhat, depending upon the variety of the tree, the soil upon which it is grown, and the care which it has received. As a rule, ten or twelve years is considered about the limit of profitableness of a peach orchard. If your trees are thrifty and have not been injured by over-bearing, they should still produce good crops of fruit. If they have become tall and bare of young wood in the interior of the tree, I would recommend heading them back in the spring within two or three feet of the trunk and allowing a year for them to make new top. In this way, the trees are often reinvigorated, and thrifty young wood is made upon which fruit is produced. If you do not care to risk the whole top, you might head back half of the limbs and leave the others to bear crop. It might be well for you to treat one of the trees in this way and leave the other untreated and note results.

H. L. HUTT, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Springbank Oxford Down Sheep

10 superior yearling rams, 1 two-shear ram, 1 imp. shearing. Good flock headers. 13 choice ram lambs by noted imp. sire. Prices reasonable. Wm. Barnet & Son, Living Springs P. O., Ont. Fergus, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE EWES

For sale at very moderate prices. They were sired by a champion ram. And are being bred to another champion. Are of first-class type and quality. Write for circular and prices. J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, WOODVILLE, ONTARIO.

I CAN FURNISH JUST NOW A LARGE NUMBER OF EXTRA GOOD Shropshire and Cotswold Rams

A large number of extra good Shropshire and Cotswold ewes, twelve months old. And a few very high-class Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Any of which will be sold at moderate prices. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

OXFORD DOWN RAMS

For sale. A choice lot of yearling rams and ram lambs at close prices. W. A. BRYANT, CAIRNGORM, ONT.

CLAYFIELD Buy now of the Champion Cotswold Flock of America, 1906. Flock FARM! headers, ranch rams, ewes of different ages. All of first-class quality, and prices reasonable. Write, or call on J. C. ROSS, Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Will sell 24 excellent shearing SHROPSHIRE EWES, also 6 thick shearing rams. All are by an imported ram and from imported ewes, and would be splendid sheep for foundation of new flocks. They are offered at a reasonable price, either in one lot or in smaller flocks. Come and inspect, or write. JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont. Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance telephones.

Locust Lodge Leicesters.

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

POPLAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES.—At right prices, 2 aged, 3 shearing rams, 2 ram lambs. Flock headers. Berkshires all ages, both sexes. Ideal type. Correct description guaranteed. S. Lemon, Kettleby, Ont., P. O. and Sta., also Aurora Sta. Long-distance phone.

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES.

Long-distance Telephone.

10 good yearling rams, including the first and third prize winners at London. Also some good breeding ewes, which must be sold, as the flock is being reduced. ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont. Ry. Stn., London, Ont.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Write for prices. W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO.

Newcastle Tamworths and Short-horns.—For Sale: 90 spring pigs, both sexes; boars fit for service; sows ready to breed and sows bred to Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret, descendants of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both Toronto champions. Also several Short-horns; females of high class. Prices right, quality considered. A. A. G. W. H. I., Newcastle, Ont.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES

Highest standard of type and quality. For sale: Sows of all ages, and 4 yearling boars. A grand, good lot. Also younger ones. Pairs not akin. JOHN McLEOD, C.P.R. & G.T.R. Milton P.O., Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires!

Won the leading honors at Toronto this fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION. C. P. R. AND G. T. R.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

are the easily-fed, quick-maturing kind. The sort the farmers want. All ages for sale. 100 sows bred now. JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONTARIO.

Duroc-Jersey Swine

and Leicester sheep. 25 one and two shear ewes, 3 shearing rams, and this year's crop of ram lambs. Also sows in pig, and sows ready to breed; boars fit for service, and pigs ready to wean. Mac Campbell & Sons, Harwich, Ont.

Large White English Yorkshires

October offering: A choice lot of boars ready for service. A number of good sows bred or ready to breed. A fine lot of young pigs. Pairs and trios supplied not akin. All the above from large imported stock from the best of British herds. H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT., Importer and Breeder of Short-horns and Yorkshires. Long-distance Bell Phone.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.—Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE Putnam, Ont.

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES

50 young pigs for sale, both sexes. Young sows bred to imported boar, also sows to Canadian-bred boar due to farrow about 1st October. G. B. Muma, Ayr, Ont. Avr. C.P.R.: Paris, G.T.R.

LOVELY DRESSED DOLL

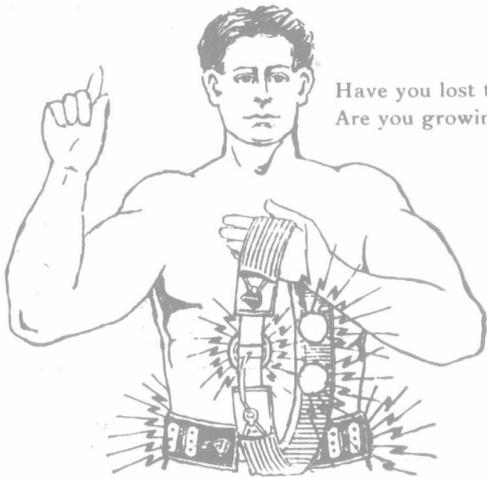


Given for selling Colored Xmas Postcards, 6 for 10c. This Charming Fairy Princess has flown thousands of miles over land and sea from the far-away famous Black Forest of Germany, the homeland of all the fairies, and is now here in Toronto stopping with us till some nice little girl invites her to her home. Like all fairies, she is as pretty as a picture, and, being a princess, she is the prettiest of all the fairies. She is 50 inches tall, and is beautifully dressed from top to toe. Has a straw hat, edged with white lace and trimmed with a pink rose and pink ribbons; curly hair; a sweet, little face with a peach bloom complexion; laughing eyes, and lips just parted, showing a row of pearly teeth. Her dress is made in the latest fashion from a delicate pink material, with an overdress of sparkling, gauzy silver veiling, trimmed with pink satin ribbons and bows and pink roses, and she has white stockings and dainty white slippers, with little silver buckles. She is exactly like her picture, which was drawn by a fine artist. She will come to you on one simple condition, which is that you sell for us only \$3.00 worth of Lovely Christmas Postcards; 25 designs, all gems of art; many richly embossed on solid backgrounds of gold; all brilliantly colored. They are worth 5c each. At 6 for 10c you have only to hand them out and take the money. Here is your chance to have a Fairy Princess of your very own, to live with you all the time, to play with you, sleep with you, closing her eyes just as you do. She will make you happy and contented all day long. You may never get another chance like this, so don't miss it. Send to us for the cards right away. Write your name and address plainly. The Great Medal Premium Co., Card Dept., 128A Toronto.

WEAK MEN, LISTEN!

I Can Make You Strong

AND YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED.



Have you lost the fire and strength of youth? Have you "come and go" pains in your back and shoulders? Are you growing old too soon? If you have those symptoms or any other sign of breaking down of your nerves and vitality you will find new life in electricity as applied while you sleep.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

is for you—it is the best way to use electricity. It pours a gentle stream of life into the weakened parts continually for hours every night. It refreshes the nerves, expands the vital powers, enriches the circulation, and makes you feel bright, active and vigorous in one night's use. You get stronger each day, and in a few weeks you are stronger and younger in the fire of youth. It cures to stay cured Nervous Debility, Weakness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney and Stomach Trouble, Indigestion and Constipation. It is grand, this method of mine. **Business Men, Professional Men, Ministers, Athletes, Men of National Renown** and men in every walk of life who have used it are praising it.

The Following were Cured and are Now Happy :

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—Your Belt has done wonders for me. I very seldom get the pains now, and wish I had tried it before, as I can do my work twice as well. I have told several about what the Belt has done. I cannot thank you enough for what you have done for me, and I am sure I would have given twice as much if I only thought it would have done so much good. I have been treated for years by all sorts of doctors, but I have received more benefit from your Belt than all of them, so I tell you I am perfectly satisfied with my investment and will recommend it to all I can. Again thanking you for your kindness and all you have done for me, I remain,
Yours truly,
W. ATWELL, Bolton, Ont.

MR. RICHARD THOMPSON, Ullington, Ont., says: "Dear Sir,—I am pleased to tell you that after wearing your Belt for two months and a half it has cured me of Chronic Rheumatism in the ankles of five years' standing. Rest assured I will not fail to recommend it to any person suffering as I did. It has been a godsend to me."

MR. THOS. JOHNSTON, Box No. 233, Deseronto, Ont., says: "It is some five or six years since I got your Belt. I am well satisfied with it. It cured me, and I have not been bothered since, and I have not used it since then."

I don't want your money without giving you value for it. I know it will cure in any case that I undertake. If I can't cure, I'll tell you frankly. You have nothing to lose, for if you wish you can use the Belt entirely at my risk, and if it doesn't cure you it will not cost you one cent. The only condition I impose is that you give me security for the Belt while you are using it, as evidence of good faith on your part.

Give me a man (or woman, for that matter) who has been sick and suffering for years and taken medicine until the system is all run down and debilitated, the stomach unable to digest the food, and the nerves shattered. My Electric Belt will give new life to every organ, drive out disease and restore health.

I have the grandest invention of the age for weak men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which its vitalized strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by excess or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the vital organs. No weak man, no delicate or sickly woman will ever regret a fair trial of my Belt.

Send for My Book To-day.

Do you want to feel big, husky and powerful, with your veins full of youthful fire, your eye clear and your muscles strong and active? If you do, fill out this coupon and send it to me and I will send you a book which will inspire you with the courage to help yourself. It is full of the things that make people feel like being strong and healthy, and tells of others like yourself who were just as weak once, but are now among nature's best specimens of strong and healthy human beings. Cut out the coupon and send it to-day and get this book, free, sealed, by return mail. Call for free consultation. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p. m.

CUT THIS OUT.	DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,	SEND IT TO-DAY.
	112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.	
	Please send me your book for men, sealed, free.	
	Name	
	Address	

FREE to the RUPTURED

A Quik New Cure



I have made new and important discoveries in the cure of Rupture and for the next 30 days I will give every ruptured person who follows these directions a chance to try this remarkable Home Cure, FREE. Mark on the diagram the location of the rupture. Answer the questions and mail this to DR. W. S. RICE, 75 Main Street, Adams, N. Y.

Age..... Time Ruptured.....

Name.....

Address.....

Does rupture pain?..... Do you wear a Truss?.....

Boys for Farm Help The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 50-52 Peter St., Toronto.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, the eminent author and clergyman, told at a dinner in Toledo a story about charity. "A millionaire," said Dr. Brady, "lay dying. He had lived a life of which, as he now looked back on it, he felt none too proud. To the minister at his bedside he muttered weakly: 'If I leave \$100,000 or so to the church will my salvation be assured?' The minister answered cautiously: 'I wouldn't like to be positive, but it's well worth trying.'"

"Horace! there's a burglar in the house!" "There is, hey?" answered the husband, now thoroughly awake. "I'll see about him." With cunning stealth he got out of bed and tiptoed out of the room. For ten minutes no sound broke the awful stillness; then the house shook with a crash. There was a century of silence. Then a chair fell, the front door slammed, and a heavy bundle thumped down the front stairs and into the street. The terrified wife fainted, to be brought back to consciousness by the voice of her husband. "It's all right, dear; I threw him out," he chuckled, as he turned on the light. "But the scoundrel had only four dollars and thirty cents on his clothes."

"The self-made man," remarked the observer of men and things, "would give more general satisfaction, doubtless, if he tried himself on a time or two before he was done."

A little boy wanted to give his mother a birthday present, and he did not know what to give her, so at last he decided to give her a Bible. After he had bought it he did not know what to put on the front page, so after looking through some of the books in the library he decided to put the following on: "To dear mother, with the author's compliments."

"Is Mr. Bromley in?" asked the caller. "He is not, sorr," Pat answered, politely. "Shure, he won't be in till 1 o'clock, or mabe after."

"Where's he gone?"

"He went to ride in his interim, sorr."

"His what?"

"His interim. 'Tis a long name for buggy, I'm thinkin'. Half an hour ago Mishter Bromley says to me 'Pat' says he, 'I'm ixpectin' Mishter Bobbs here some time this afternoon, but I guess he won't be after gettin' here for awhile, so I'll go down to meet him in interim.' An' with that he rode off in his buggy."

The Windsor Stock Feed Cooker.

Write for prices.



WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., WINDSOR, ONT.

RHEUMATISM.

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