

**PAGES
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"Persevere and
Succeed."

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EDITORIAL.

Milking Machines Not Yet a Practical Success.

One of the most vitally interesting subjects to dairymen nowadays is the possibility of mechanical milking proving a practical success. "The Farmer's Advocate" is as anxious as any herdsman to welcome this consummation, although, on account of some honest and only too-well-founded misgivings, we have been the object of veiled insinuation by one or two of our exchanges, which expressed impatience with incredulity, and would have itself and everyone else believe machine-milking a success until it should be proved a failure. However, editorial comment has very little effect on facts, and the fact stands out as clearly as ever that the milking-machine problem yet awaits a satisfactory solution.

The pivotal point seems to be that mechanical milking soon has a tendency to decrease the flow of milk, particularly with cows well along in lactation. Our readers will remember that last spring we reprinted from the English Agricultural Gazette some correspondence by Primrose McConnell, a noted British agriculturist, who had experimented for two years with several makes, but had to give them all up on account of the heavy decrease in the milk flow. Soon afterwards we wrote to a private dairyman in Ontario who had been trying the latest American-made machine. His confidential reply was confirmation of Mr. McConnell's experience, he having given it up after three months' use. Then came news of another dairyman, near Toronto, who had been trying one, with favorable results up to that time. Meantime, the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College installed a machine of the same make, and for a time it worked like a charm; so well, in fact, that Prof. Dean became quite sanguine, although reserving judgment till he had tried it for at least a year. Up to the time of the June excursions to the College results were all that could be desired, but it was a different story we heard when visiting the Farm a fortnight since. By inquiry, we learned that after the excursions were over the cows began to fall off seriously in their milk, some of them refusing to let it down well. Prof. Dean thinks the habit of holding up the milk might have been induced, in part, by the excitement of having the excursionists tramping around the stables during milking, but admits that this is not sufficient explanation. Some of the cows finally refused to secrete milk for it at all, while others gave down so little that thirty-two pounds was stripped from three of them one day after the machine had got all it could. At the time of our visit they were using the machine on probably half the cows. These were all Holsteins, which seemed to stand it better than the other dairy breeds. We inspected the milk sheets hanging in the stable and found some significant figures, showing that several cows which had been hand-milked for a time, and were then milked with the machine for a few days, dropped a pound or so a day in each case. When hand-milking was re-commenced on two of them, an increase took place at once. In some few cases increase had followed change from hand-milking to use of the machine, but the rule is convincingly the other way. We were shown a couple of very fine machine-milked heifers that dried off four months before date of calving. In fact, the emphatic experience so far has been a heavy decrease, attributable only to effect of the machine, as the cows are in charge of an excellent herdsman. As a consequence of failure to secure complete strippings after machine-milking, the per-

centage of fat shows a decrease as well. Furthermore, there has been a marked increase in the bacterial content of the milk, although the machines were cared for faithfully according to manufacturers' instruction. Complaints of the flavor of the milk caused investigation, and it was then ascertained conclusively, by bacterial analysis, that the machine should be taken apart once a week and the parts boiled. This is an all-day job, and few dairymen would attempt it. If the bacterial content of machine-drawn milk is higher at Guelph, where they take every possible pains, what would it be under ordinary farm conditions?

There has, of late, been a great deal heard about a new Australian machine which was doing wonders. We are, however, in possession of confidential information that it is not the unqualified success that some of the enthusiastic Australasian papers would lead us to believe.

The unwelcome fact, then, is that the successful milking machine is still in the air, although leading dairymen believe it will become an assured fact. A good many American dairymen are using it, and those who are willing to sacrifice from one to three thousand pounds of milk a year per cow, with the prospect of spoiling many cows, may continue to use it for a time. Others, who keep no milk records, may be slow to detect the shrinkage, but an institution like the Ontario Agricultural College is a good place to determine actual facts about the machine tried under favorable conditions.

Prof. Dean thinks it may be possible to develop a race of cattle which will take kindly to mechanical milk extraction, by commencing with heifers of one generation and using the machine persistently on these and their descendants, though he admits that the formation of such a strain bids fair to prove very expensive. He points out that, in all probability, when hand-milking was first practiced, the cows yielded the lactic fluid reluctantly, and were only reconciled to it by practice of the gentle art of hand-milking on many successive generations, but that perseverance carried the day, and we now have as a result breeds of cattle which produce milk far in excess of normal maternal demands. Similar results may follow the use of mechanical apparatus, but for the present Canadian dairymen will do well not to be in too great a hurry to make haste.

Consonant Publicity for East and West.

Narrowness of mental vision is a common disability that persistently obtrudes itself in one form or another. For many years we saw it illustrated by the pessimistic Little-Canadian attitude of Eastern people towards our magnificent Western domain. There is no doubt the development of that country was retarded thereby for a decade at least. Finally, when the wonderful opportunities in that virgin land forced themselves upon the Eastern mind, an irresistible tide of emigration and Western enthusiasm set out, till press, orators and people became carried off their feet proclaiming the chances it offered the young man. In the rivalry engendered in spreading the Western propaganda, the solid, enduring attractions of Eastern Canada were forgotten for the nonce, and a larger share of the most enterprising young men left us for the lure of the Golden Plains. It is now beginning to dawn upon our publicists, as "The Farmer's Advocate" presaged months ago, that the feverish rush has gone too far, and there is a well-grounded demand that the legitimate advantages of the East be held out to the young man by way of balancing influence.

This is well, but we are amused to note a somersault haste on the part of some papers to

apply the brakes. For instance, the other day a certain county newspaper, which had awakened to the fact that the Western exodus was reducing its business, announced point-blank that it would publish no more articles about the West, and counselled contemporaries to follow its enlightened example. Such an attitude is the concentrated essence of small-mindedness. The time will never come again when Canadians will be content to live in ignorance of the remaining portions of the country. We want to be more thoroughly informed than we were in the old days. It is the duty of our press to keep its readers posted concerning matters, not only in their own country, their own Province, nor yet in their own country, merely, but also abroad.

What the intelligent people of the East desire is not that we cease to post them about the West, but that the booming of that section, to the neglect of the East, be succeeded by a policy of espousing all sections fairly and judiciously, making a little extra compensatory effort, perhaps, to keep before us the strong points of the East, which, in the recent Western scramble, we have been prone to forget. "The Farmer's Advocate" will never lend itself to any effort to decry or disparage Western Canada. We believe in that country thoroughly, but we also believe in the Provinces east of Lake Superior, and never were there better chances in this great region than there are to-day.

Praise for the Laboratory of the Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Prof. E. Brown, Botanist in charge of the Seed Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Washington, has a high opinion of the facilities at the Laboratory of the Seed Branch, Ottawa. Last month he visited it, intending to stay a few hours, but was so impressed that he spent two days, and, on leaving, expressed unqualified appreciation of the facilities and the simplicity of the system with which the work was carried on. One of the men of the Ottawa Seed Branch has also been in Europe the past summer visiting the seed stations there, and reports that he found none so well equipped as our own, although some allowance should be made for the fact that there are many such seed-testing stations in each of the countries he visited, and only one in Canada. But, taking it all together, Mr. G. H. Clark, the Seed Commissioner, thinks Canada probably has about the best seed-testing station to be found anywhere. He certainly deserves credit for the way he has built it up and championed the good-seeds movement.

Our New Serial.

In many quarters our readers are expressing their delight at the opening chapters of the new continued story, "Bob, Son of Battle," by Alfred Ollivant, in the issues of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for Oct. 11th and 18th. We trust and believe this will be the general verdict as the story develops in the present and succeeding numbers. We hope readers have heeded our admonition to preserve the copies of the paper containing the initial instalments for future reference. Very frequently readers of serial stories wish to refer back to early chapters in which the characters are introduced, and other members of the family suddenly become interested in the tale and want to see how it began. Then they write to the paper for back numbers which cannot be supplied. It is very rarely that Canadians have the opportunity of perusing a serial of the merit and repute of "Bob, Son of Battle," hence the desirability of taking advantage of the suggestion made, so that disappointments will be avoided.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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1. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE** is published every Thursday. (52 issues per year.) 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.
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LONDON, CANADA.

Our Maritime Letter.

As a proof that these imperfectly-written letters are being extensively read, we have received a great number of communications from all over Canada, mostly only too commendatory of any little merit they may evince, and a few critical of some opinion ventured on certain subjects discussed. We particularly welcome this latter class of correspondents, even when they fail to note that we are but speaking for Maritime Canada in these letters, and not unfrequently reflecting conditions which are only verified on our own little Island of Prince Edward. Take, for example, our article on the sheep industry, which has been copied into the local press here, in these Provinces, at least, and generally approved, although we would be still better pleased if the source whence taken were acknowledged, for "The Farmer's Advocate" has every right to share in any credit attaching to them. Some, at least, wished us to understand that they have been walking along lines which we appeared to ignore. The following letter is given in extenso in this connection, both for the information it contains on special phases of the wool market, and also that we may have an opportunity to state generally that we have given no study to this side of the question whatever; never alluded to it in our article; but shall be glad to do whatever we can to help along the bombardment which our friend has been making, should he become convinced that it is in the interests of Canada, either from the economic or hygienic standpoint he so effectively assumes:

Rev. A. E. Burke:

I have just read an article in "The Farmer's Advocate" of the 13th inst., re sheep, wherein you state, on page 1442, "This is a question which requires serious thought, and nobody seems to have given it as yet to the matter." I waited on the Tariff Commission last March, in Ottawa City, and proved to the Commissioners that an average of over 48,000,000 pounds of rags were

imported annually, urging upon them the advisability of prohibiting the manufacture of rags into any commercial article whatever, because it interferes with the farmers obtaining a price for their wool, and, besides, imports all kinds of contagious diseases, more especially consumption. I quoted Dr. Osler as my authority, and also proved by him that they (the rags) contained what is called Rag Pickers' Disease. I am credibly informed by a local M. D. that Dr. Osler prescribes identically the same treatment for this disease as for consumption. I proved by the Blue Books that there were only 2,100,000 sheep in Canada, according to the census just completed; and if this material were shut out Canada would require at least 10,000,000 more ewes to supply the wool market. The farmers want a price for their wool sufficient to pay for wintering each sheep; they would then have the lambs to pay all other expenses and profit. I hope you will have your M. P. send you a copy of the Tariff Commissioners' Report, and then, or sooner, advocate this—lend a hand to help those who are not sufficiently informed to help themselves. I had to appear alone, no society or individual to help; they all said only big guns would be listened to.

Russell Co., Ont.

T. J. GUNN.

When we stated that "nobody had given sufficient thought as yet to the matter," the line our esteemed correspondent hangs his reflection upon, we were certainly talking of a totally different thing. The Maritime Board of Trade, we felt, had not studied the question before it sufficiently to declare just in what way the sheep industry, which it was fully satisfied meant much to the constituency, could be encouraged so as to greatly increase the flocks, improve the individuals and augment the wool product. The question was mooted—had a place on the Agenda Paper—but nobody was there ready to discuss it practically. That was all.

In animal husbandry, as in general agricultural efforts, everything has its periods of prosperity and depression. One cannot always say why, but they come and go as regularly as anything else in life. People will take up enthusiastically one class of breeding or seeding this year, their warmth may subside next, and the next still may see them relinquish it for something else. Man is a feeble being, anyway. Almost mysteriously, we dropped sheep-raising a few years ago, even when anyone could see that, where at all practicable, it was a necessity to Maritime husbandry. There are now signs of an enthusiastic return. In Nova Scotia, good males are being distributed at paying prices by Principal Cumming, of the Agricultural College, or the Government, this fall, and here and in New Brunswick there is certainly a movement towards the extension and improvement of our sheep flocks. This is altogether satisfactory.

As to the matter of imported rags, used in the production of shoddy, and its influence on the wool trade and health of the country, no doubt many readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" are better able to speak than we are; few better disposed to listen and be convinced.

A. E. BURKE.

Circulation and Influence.

Early this summer, Prof. W. H. Day, in charge of the Department of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, announced through "The Farmer's Advocate" and other farm papers throughout the Province, as well as a considerable number of the most influential newspapers, that his Department was prepared to continue the work inaugurated by Prof. Reynolds, of laying out drainage systems for farmers who requested help. This month Prof. Day casually informed a member of our staff that he had received more applications through "The Farmer's Advocate" than through all the other papers combined. This surely is extraordinary evidence of the circulation and influence of the leading agricultural journal of Canada. All the best farmers in the Dominion read it with a confidence and appreciation reposed in no other paper of its class in America. As a medium for reaching the best class of patrons, "The Farmer's Advocate" has no rival in the field.

HORSES.

Breeding Hackneys.

The demand, which seems to be growing, for larger Hackney horses, is, we believe, not considered by the best breeders and judges of this class to be in the best interests of the breed. The high-standing horse is not generally the most robust nor of the strongest constitution and endurance, and the medium-sized sire with quality, in any class of stock, is usually the most impressive, prepotent and satisfactory stock-getter. This opinion is well supported by a writer in a late issue of the London Live-stock Journal, who says:

"My opinion has been, and always will, until proved otherwise, which it has not up to the present, that if we are to retain character, quality, good flat bone, and, above all, action, we must cling to the stallion that ranges from 15 h. to 15 h. 2 in. high, as it is quite clear that in almost every case where the stallion is 15 h. 3 in. or over, he does not combine all these points, which is essential in a good Hackney. We have only to refer back, and what do we find? That with very few exceptions all our best Hackneys have descended from the smaller sires, viz., Lord Derby II., under 15 h. 1 in.; Danegelt, 14 h. 3 in.; Fireaway, 15 h., etc. Then, take our present-day sires which have established themselves as good getters; they are not the ones 15 h. 3 in. or over. There are three living sires that might be named; one I should not think exceeds 15 h. 2 in., another 15 h. 1 in., and another 15 h. Yet these horses have now stood at £15 15s., £12 12s., and £10 10s. a mare, respectively, for some time.

"What we want is a mare not less than 15 h. 2 in., with good breeding, sound, well-turned limbs, and sufficient length to carry a foal, mated with the class of stallion I have mentioned. Then, I think, we shall be able to put before the public a larger majority of the desired type, with size and more action, than we are doing at present, as the kind of stallion I am advocating has fully proved himself, both in the past and at the present time, capable of getting his stock big enough, providing the mares are of the right stamp."

Horses for the Prairies.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

An eminent Provincial authority has lately stated his opinion that the future of British Columbia lies in her agricultural resources, rather than in the more dramatic ones of her mines and forests.

If this be true, her future is inextricably bound up with that of the advancement of the prairie provinces, for they are her nearest and best market. The authority quoted above had reference to the swiftly-growing fruit industry of the Province, and his forecast is probably a true one. That the East Kootenay Valley is some day destined to have its full share of this industry, is the opinion of every expert who has gone into its agricultural resources, but we venture to suggest that it has an advantage over its friendly rivals of West Kootenay and the Okanagan, which only needs enterprise and a reasonable amount of capital to exploit to great advantage. We refer to horse-raising for the great market now established in the prairie provinces. Ten years ago the writer remembers when the stock ranges to the west of the Upper Columbia lakes were teeming with horses, mostly "cayuses" of a worthless kind, it is true, but vivid evidence of the capability of the Valley to support horses without winter feeding. A huge area of land, estimated, in the Upper Columbia lakes district alone, at some 200,000 acres, is to-day untenanted, save for a few wild cayuses, a few cattle, and the ubiquitous blacktail and whitetail deer. These lands are, for the most part, unfitted for agriculture, being hilly, broken by deep ravines, and incapable of irrigation, yet they are the ideal of the practical horse-rancher. The steep hillsides trim the young horses' feet, and develop his shoulders, test his wind, his sinews and his bone, as no prairie-bred is ever tested, while the malformed or crippled colt which may grow to a four-year-old monstrosity on the plains, becomes coyotes' meat when the first snowfall finds him on some steep hillside. When the grass is at its best in the East Kootenay Valley, it is equal or superior to the famous Oregon bunch-grass. Horses are often taken off the grass and put into hard work, with little sign of the softness so noticeable when the same is done on the prairies.

Why has some one not realized that the conditions are almost ideal for raising the class of horse so much in demand on the prairie? It seems incredible that these wide pastures have been so long overlooked, and even now, the Pulkley Valley, remote from market until the G. T. P. arrives here, is taking up greater attention than its climate seems to warrant to those who know

of "fairer lands and tempered winds" to the south.

From the Upper Columbia lakes to Banff is but four days' easy packing over a well-used pass of the Rockies. Bands of horses, with mares having colts at foot, are driven over this route constantly through the spring and summer months.

The market advantage alluded to above also places the horse rancher beyond any anxiety as to the advent of the railway now building from Golden, while the nature of the country can never allow large areas of it to be adversely affected for ranching, on the building of a railroad through it. It is now old history how the great horse ranches of Calgary have become fertile homesteads for the farmers who have flocked there. This, greatly to the advantage of the prairie provinces, has sometimes spelt ruination to the large ranchers, who were only protected by annual leases for the greater portion of their grazing lands. These leases the Dominion Government very properly refused to renew, as the demand for small holdings became greater.

East Kootenay, B. C. W. P. EVANS.

Long vs. Short Stirrups.

In reply to the question, "Is there any hard-and-fast rule for correct riding; is the short stirrup absolutely incorrect; or, in other words, is the long stirrup the only correct method?" a writer in the Rider and Driver replies:

In a recent issue of the English Country Life there are photographs of Mr. Buckmaster and the Nickalls Bros. Mr. Buckmaster uses the long stirrup, the Nickalls Bros. the short stirrup. The argument was advanced that by using a short stirrup it was more awkward and heavier for the horse.

My impression is, that the strength of the push upon the stirrups can in no case be greater than the weight of the rider's body. Therefore, how can the short stirrup be harder upon the animal, inasmuch as the weight must, in any case, be received from the center of the saddle?

The correct length of the men's stirrup is the one which allows the thigh to descend obliquely from the hip to the knee, and the leg to fall perpendicularly from the knee to the ankle (thus hiding the girths).

This length of stirrup allows of the foot's describing—when at rest—an oblique in contrary direction to that of the thigh, consequently with the heel lower than the toes.

The advantages of this length of stirrup are manifold, the three principal ones being that of obtaining a greater surface of contact, of assuring greater solidity in the saddle, and of better outlining the human form than does the cramped leg.

With short stirrups the rider's weight is thrust further back on the horse's spine, as it is comprehensible that when a man's knees are pulled up his seat must of consequence be displaced, because the length of his thighs remains unaltered.

Thus with short stirrups the rider sits on the cantle and not in the middle of his saddle, which is incorrect, esthetically as well as anatomically, because his weight is brought to bear on a weaker part of the animal's back.

For this reason do lady's saddle-horses require to have strong backs, the side-saddle's seat being placed behind the horse's natural carrying point.

The difference in the "strength of the push" existing between the long and the short stirrup can be ascertained in two ways: 1st, Theoretically; 2nd, Practically.

1st, Theoretically.—If a compressible object, representing the horse's body, is held between the thumb and forefinger, representing the rider's thigh and leg, it will be seen that the wider apart the two will be kept, representing the "long stirrup," the lesser will be the compression brought to bear on the said object. And vice versa.

2nd, Practically.—Every horseman with a little experience has had to ride some time or other weak-backed horses, and has thus been able to appreciate the influence which the difference in the manner of distributing his weight in the saddle exercises on a horse's back.

A horse should never be put to quite hard, straining work or his highest speed until he is seven years old, says an Old Country stock journal. Those who make the most money out of horses are those who strive to have the best kinds and these free from blemishes or diseases.

I received the premiums, Reading-glass and Harmonica, in good shape, and I am highly pleased, as they are two useful presents. Every farmer's boy or girl should have one, which they can do by securing new subscribers for "The Farmer's Advocate." Wishing the paper every success.
Haldimand Co., Ont. WM. J. RIDLEY.

LIVE STOCK.

Aberdeenshire Shorthorns.

In a continued sketch of Aberdeenshire Shorthorn herds by a writer in the Scottish Farmer, there appears the following chapter on the Sittyton herd of the late Mr. Amos Cruickshank:

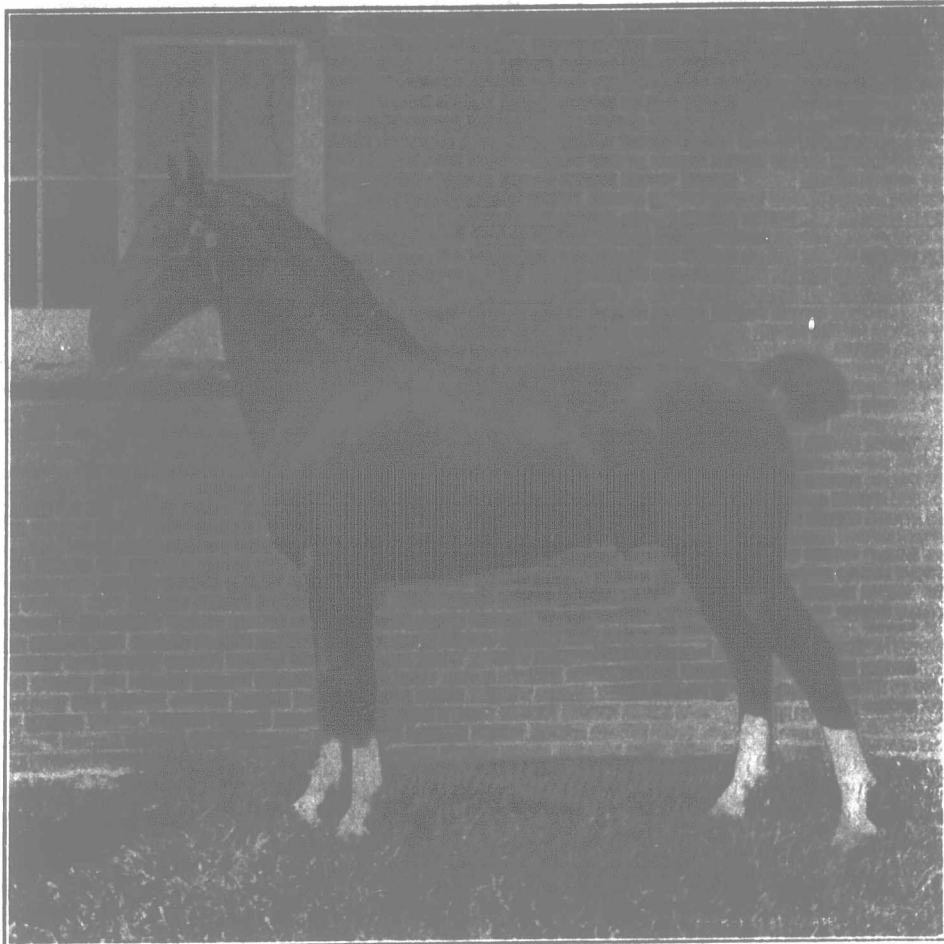
The great roan bull, Champion of England, "the greatest stock bull Scotland has ever known," was calved on the 29th November, 1859, and was the son of Lancaster Comet (11663), out of Virtue, by Plantagenet (11906); and, as has already been said, his retention as a stock bull marks a distinct epoch, not only in the history of the Sittyton herd, but in the history of Shorthorn cattle.

This remarkable animal, the foundation-stone of the Scotch Shorthorn, has been described by one, than whom no man living is better qualified to speak regarding him, who says: "As to Champion of England, unlike his sire, he had a nice horn, and a very good, wide, open, honest head and face; he was specially well developed in the forequarters, the space behind the shoulder, the forerib, standing out beyond the shoulder; he had a straight back, very strong; well-covered loins, and specially deep and wide thighs, with a very deep body and very short legs. He was square, and filled the eye well; but his covering of natural flesh and his abundant coat of hair were perhaps his strongest points." From the very first, Amos Cruickshank had had before him a clearly-defined object, and for more than twenty years he had been strenuously endeavoring to find a sure way whereby that object might be attained. Despite the large measure of his success, he was far from

questionable proof. They were all thick, fleshy, hairy, good-thriving animals, and, from the first season, were in great demand among the farmers in the district whose aim was to produce beef, and Mr. Cruickshank therefore decided that he was not to be subjected to the strain of showyard treatment, but to be solely devoted to the improving of the herd. He was used for ten years in succession—ten of the most important years in the herd's existence, for from 1860 to 1873 it was at its largest. At that time it numbered over 300 head, the greatest number of bull calves in one year being 84.

In the early seventies the lease of Longside fell out, and a little later Mains of Udny was given up, and, owing to the resulting shortage of accommodation, the herd had to be considerably reduced. When the last catalogue was issued, in 1888, there were 120 females in the herd. The first catalogue had been compiled in 1845, and contained the names of 29 cows. For twenty years these catalogues were issued annually; after that they were compiled every three years. All the Sittyton records were very carefully kept, and perhaps no large herd has ever been possessed of such reliable annals. It is generally believed that the world owes these valuable records to Anthony Cruickshank, and here is again demonstrated the advantage of the partnership of the man of business training and methodical habits with his practical farmer brother. To Anthony Cruickshank, too, along with one or two others (Barclay, of Ury; Grant Duff, of Eden, etc.), Aberdeenshire owes the existence of the Royal Northern Show, for, in the little back room connected with his business in Union Street, the idea of its establishment was discussed in 1844, and the first show was held in August of the same year. During

Champion of England's long reign at Sittyton many other noted bulls were also in use, the long-established policy of buying the best that could be obtained being steadily adhered to. Among the bought-in sires of this period was the great show bull, Forth (17866), bred by Sir Wm. Stirling Maxwell, of Keir. He was four years old when he came to Sittyton in 1864, and was reported to be the grandest Shorthorn of his time. He had a splendid showyard record, and has been described as "a remarkably fine animal on a large scale, having length and breadth to satisfy the most fastidious, and extremely good-tempered. He had a good head, a full, placid eye, a rich coat of hair, and great girth of body, with ribs arching out well from his back." One of his most famous calves was the cow Violet's Forth, one of the earliest Sittyton exportations to Canada, whose exhibition and great show-yard success there first drew prominent attention



Warwick Model (8694).

Four-year-old Hackney stallion, sire Garton Duke of Connaught, dam by His Majesty. Winner of first prize, sweepstakes and English Hackney Society's silver medal, Western Fair, London, 1906; also first in Toronto Horse Show, May, 1906, for stallion most suitable for siring carriage horses. Imported and owned by O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.

satisfied, for he had never been able to secure uniformity of results. He had scored many undoubtedly great successes, but still real advancement was intermittent, and the very successes savored of the haphazard. He had secured and he had bred many animals of outstanding merit, but he had not been able to fix a type, and to fix a type was the great ideal to which he had steadfastly devoted the efforts of all these years. He knew exactly what was the type he wanted to produce, and believed it possible so to master the art of breeding that uniformity of results could be secured. In Champion of England he early recognized the promise of a nearer approach to his ideal than he had yet secured, and almost from his birth he was set aside to be kept as a stock bull. With his customary Scotch caution, however, Mr. Cruickshank began by using the young bull sparingly and with discrimination, and did not depart far from his previous methods, till results proved the wisdom of the move he had made. Champion of England's calves soon furnished un-

to the Cruickshank cattle in the New World. Other bulls used in the herd at this period were Windsor Augustus (19157), of Booth extraction; Allan (21172), a son of Forth; Lord Privy Seal (16444), bred by the late Prince Consort at Windsor, also of Booth extraction; and Prince Alfred, a young bull of much promise, unfortunately lost soon after his acquisition, through an attack of foot-and-mouth disease. There were also Rob Roy (22740), Count Robert (30812), Scotch Rose (25099), Knight of the Thistle (26558), Master Darlington (37067), Meridian (38748), Ravenshope (22681), and General Windsor (28701)—none of which left any very strong mark on the herd. Meantime, the wisdom of placing Champion of England at the head of the herd was being more and more clearly demonstrated, and Amos Cruickshank was satisfied that at last he touched the secret of success.

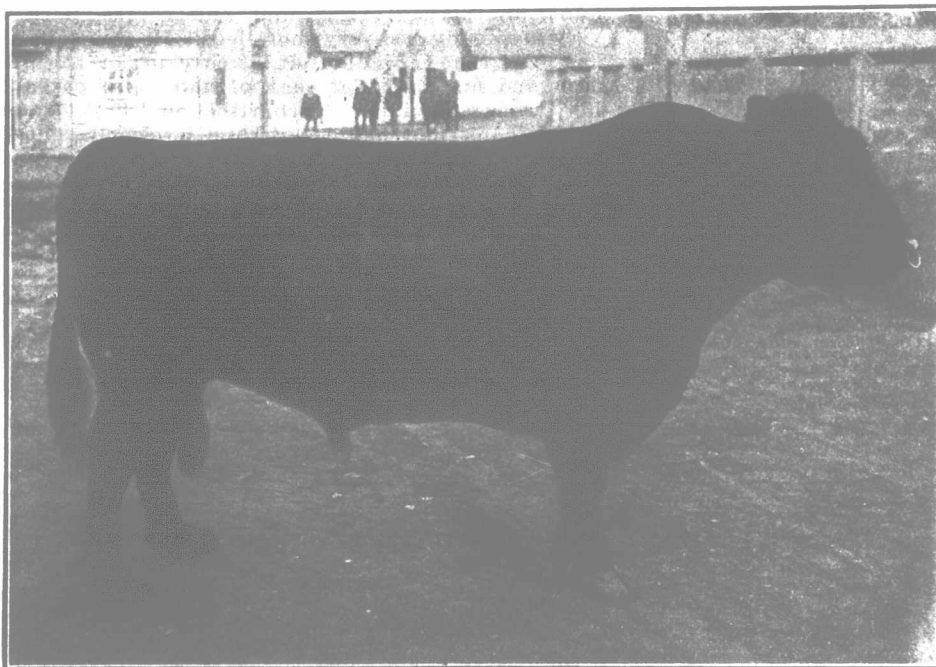
Contrary to all custom among Scotch breeders at that time, he followed up the use of Champion of England by the use of his sons, thus entering

upon his great policy of blood concentration, through which he finally attained his long-cherished desire to perpetuate a fixed type of rent-paying, beef-producing, hardy-constituted cattle. But Champion of England was by no means as highly thought of in outside circles, and when Amos Cruickshank first resorted to the use of home-bred bulls, the whole tide of public opinion was against him. Men who were considered leaders in the Shorthorn world scoffed, and even his brother breeders in Aberdeenshire turned against him, and betook themselves elsewhere for bulls wherewith to head their herds. The pedigree craze, which had been gaining in strength, was now at its height, and fashionable breeding had become the watchword of the Northern as well as the Southern breeders. But Amos Cruickshank held on the even tenor of his way, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, and allowing none of these things to interfere with what had been his steadfast purpose through all his operations—as a breeder. The Sittyton bull calves continued in demand among farmers who believed in a first-class bull for commercial-purpose breeding, and when it is remembered that many hundred were thus dispersed throughout the Northern district, the enormous influence exerted by Sittyton blood, not on the pure herds alone, but on the whole cattle population, cannot be overestimated. To this potent factor, in conjunction with the polled breeds, many attribute the position to which "prime Scots" attained in the world's markets.

An idea seems to have got abroad that, towards the end of its existence, the quality of the herd had begun to deteriorate, and that Mr. Cruickshank may have disposed of the cattle because he had exhausted the material for carrying it on with animals reared in the herd. The facts are that Mr. Cruickshank's sole reason for disposing of the herd was that, after a very serious illness in the winter of 1887-88, he no longer felt able to undertake such an onerous task as the management of such a herd, and that he parted with his beloved animals very reluctantly indeed. Robert Bruce has told us how the old man's face lighted with pleasure when he told him that their new owners wished to have the animals accommodated at Sittyton for a few months after their purchase. As to the falling off in merit, all the animals bred by Messrs. Duthie and Willis (and these are practically the only sources in the female line in the country) have been reared from the oldest cows at Sittyton in Mr. Duthie's case, and the last crop of heifers in Mr. Willis's case. When these heifers were yearlings at Sittyton, they were admitted by everyone who saw them to be as good as any Amos Cruickshank had ever reared, and any one who saw them at Bapton Manor when they had grown into cows of maturity, would have seen that they had quite fulfilled their early promise. At the Royal English Shows, held at Warwick and Newcastle, after the sale of the herd, quite a number of the prize animals were bred at Sittyton, and Scottish Archer (59893), Captain of the Guard (58596), Wanderer (60138), and Leonidas (59260), amongst the most successful sires bred by Amos Cruickshank, were all the produce of the last year of the herd's existence. At the time of the sale there were three or four very good sires to carry on the herd with: Gondolier (52956), Gondomar (55821), and Commodore (54118), were all three considerably over the usual merit. Mr. Cruickshank certainly felt no doubt in his own mind, and, under ordinary circumstances, would on no account have parted with the cattle. In the hands of a less complete master of his art, the suggested result would, in all probability, have been the actual result. Referring recently to the mistaken and almost universal misconception of the nature of pedigree, a writer said that no herd had ever been so closely bred as that at Sittyton, and but for the fact that it was in the hands of a horn breeder, weakness and degeneration must have been the result. One cannot but feel glad that, at the end of his days, "the sage of Sittyton" had the satisfaction of knowing that his work was appreciated, not only in his native land, but far across the seas; but he could have had no idea that before another 20 years had passed it would be almost impossible to find a Shorthorn herd of standing into which Sittyton blood had not been introduced, or that Cruickshank blood would be as highly prized in England as Booth or Bates had been in Scotland in the infancy of his own operations as a breeder. At the recent Birmingham Show, every one of the 46 bulls sold at or over 100 gs. had more or less Cruickshank blood in their veins, and the best group of five yearling bulls was declared to be "One more triumph to that excellent infusion of blood—the Bates with the Cruickshank." As has been said, mated with the less thrifty but more stylish Southern cattle, the Cruickshank animals are doing a great and good work. And the unparalleled dual triumph of Deane-Willis at the Royal, in Derby, a month or two ago, is one more lasting laurel laid on the life-work of the king of Scotch breeders. B.

Farm and Range Stock Compared.

Frequent inspection of the cattle that come into the stock-yards at Winnipeg convinces us that greater improvement has been made in the type of cattle raised on the ranges than in those grown on the smaller farms farther east. This is not what we would have expected, since the general average of the bulls used in the grain belt is better than upon the ranges. The circumstance may be accounted for upon two reasons: the calves on the range make a better start upon their mothers' milk than their pail-fed brothers of the grain belt, and the range grass is more plentiful and luxuriant. These are things that make cattle. Improvement in the range stock is particularly noticeable in the carload lots of cows that are marketed. Dry cows, of course, have every opportunity to look well in the fall, but, in addition to this, there are a lot of cows coming forward that have very superior conformation for beef production. Most of them have two or three crosses of Shorthorn or Hereford blood, and the extent to which the characteristics of these breeds are stamped upon them is really remarkable. It raises the conjecture, why, apart from the feed these cattle receive, should there be so



Viceroy of Castlemilk (imp.)—1394—, (7062).

First and sweepstakes aged Galloway bull, Toronto, Ottawa and Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, 1906. Property of Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Bred by Sir Robt. Jardine, Castlemilk, Scotland.

much more evidence of breeding in the range cattle, with only two or three crosses, than in lots of other stock with perhaps four or five crosses? The theoretical answer is that the original stock upon which the pure-bred bulls were used was of such mixed breeding that the prepotency of the pure blood had ample opportunity to assert itself. The question then arises, will the continued use of pure-bred bulls have a proportionately beneficial effect upon the stock? Both experience and theory teach that it does not, and this is the great stumbling-block in breeding. In all lines of endeavor it is much easier to attain to the average than to rise above it. In stock-breeding, the explanation lies in the fact that, as the females become purer in blood, their characteristics become more fixed, and are consequently less easily modified by the use of pure-bred bulls. This is not an argument against the continued use of well-bred bulls, but a reason why, as a herd becomes of higher grade, greater care should be exercised in selecting bulls that have good pedigrees, that are nearer perfection as individuals, and that have lots of character and prepotency about them.

The greatest example of the immediate effects of using pure-bred bulls upon common mixed stock, is in the operations of the Argentines. So great has been the improvement of their cattle by the first and second cross of pure-bred bulls, that the value to that country of pure-bred blood is far and away beyond what it is to countries which have considerable breeding in their herds. Consequently we see the Argentine buyers paying what looks to us as fabulous prices for bulls, but, at the same time, it is a good investment, for the good these bulls are doing is in proportion to their cost.

Different conditions, however, are in store for the Argentine and the British feeders. When the average cow of the Argentine ranches becomes half or three-quarters pure-bred, there will not be the proportionate improvement in her offspring that there is to-day, and pure-bred bulls will not command the prices they do at present. Not that they should, but because there will not be the proportionate obvious value in them. (The Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.)

Stabling the Cattle.

The mistake of deferring the stabling and feeding of beef cattle, and even of milking cows, at night, when the weather turns cold at this season, is too common. Nothing will shrink the milk flow quicker than to leave the cows out on cold, frosty nights, or in chilling winds, and even though grass may be fairly plentiful, as a result of recent rains, it is soft in its nature, and much less nutritious, owing to the effect of the frost, than is early spring grass, and needs to be supplemented by something more substantial, such as a little good hay, or meal and bran, ensilage or cured cornstalks, if available. In the case of cattle intended to be stall-fed for early spring sale as beef, it is a mistake to allow them to fail in flesh by keeping them out on the grass till winter sets in severely, as the weight they lose under such conditions must all be made up by good feeding before they are brought to the weight they had attained, and before they can begin to make substantial new gains. It is, therefore, not only time lost, but weight and feed lost, to allow them to shrink, with the idea that feed is being saved by leaving them out as long as they can find a living. And it is also bad for the pastures to have them eaten off short in the fall, the ill effect being clearly noticeable in the spring by their slow growth, as compared with pas-

tures which have been spared and allowed to go into winter with some roughness to protect the grass from the severe frosts. This roughness is also very helpful to cattle turned on pasture early in spring, as, mixed with the young and tender growth, it serves to prevent scouring, and keeps the animals in better condition to make steady improvement.

Care and judgment needs to be exercised in changing cattle from grass to dry feed at this season, in order to avoid constipation of the bowels, or impaction of the stomach, ills that are liable to occur when the change is too sudden or extreme. The feeding of a moderate ration of roots or ensilage or bran with a liberal allowance of salt at this juncture may save trouble, and will certainly be helpful to the health of the animals. The fear of trenching upon the winter supply of feed is a common apprehension at this season, but it may prove a false economy to be too saving if thereby the stock is allowed to fail in milk or flesh and strength. A check in the flow of milk at any time is scarcely possible of being wholly regained, and, as before mentioned, flesh lost must be regained before progress can be effected.

Maintenance Ration for Beef Breeding Cows.

In Bulletin No. 111, Herbert W. Mumford, of the Illinois Experiment Station, presents some facts, summarized below, on the subject which forms the heading of this article. The object of the experiments was to compare feeds readily available on Illinois farms for maintaining beef-breeding cows during the winter season.

Silage, shock corn, and corn stover, respectively, proved to be economical feeds for the maintenance of cows when fed in connection with clover hay and oat straw.

The average daily gain per cow in lot 1 was 1.07 pounds. The average daily ration per cow consisted of corn silage, 16.64 pounds; clover hay, 3.5 pounds; and oat straw, 9.56 pounds.

The average daily gain per cow in lot 2 was .758 of a pound. The average daily ration per cow was, shock corn, 8.7 pounds; clover hay, 3.5 pounds; and oat straw, 10.83 pounds.

The average daily gain per cow in lot 3 was .41 of a pound. The average daily ration per cow in this lot during the time the cows were confined to stover and oat straw, was, corn stover, 21.67 pounds; oat straw, 5.15 pounds; and when clover hay was used, stover, 10.28 pounds; clover hay 1.56 pounds; and oat straw, 8.19 pounds.

Under the conditions of this experiment, silage produced 41 per cent, greater gain in live weight than an equal acreage of shock corn.

The cows in this test would not eat as much shredded stover as unshredded, and clearly preferred the latter.

The yield of crops used in this test was 57.9 bushels corn and two tons stover per acre; and

for crops purchased, viz., clover hay and oat straw, yields of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and one ton, respectively, were assumed.

On the above basis, approximately one acre of land is sufficient to produce the crops necessary to support a breeding cow 140 days in winter, and this acreage should produce a considerable amount of grain in addition to that necessary for the maintenance of one cow.

The product of one-third acre of land is sufficient to maintain a cow 140 days in winter, if we regard the surplus grain produced as offsetting an acreage proportionate to its market value.

Unsex the Male Lambs.

Many thousands of dollars are lost every year to Canadian farmers by their neglecting to castrate their ram lambs at the proper time, which is when the lambs are under a month old. Any one who has had experience in marketing sheep at this season of the year, knows that ram lambs among other sheep are a nuisance, worrying themselves and the other members of the flock, failing to put on flesh as they should, and losing largely of what they may have gained before being shipped. We know of no country where this operation is so generally neglected as in this Dominion. Carloads of wether lambs or yearling wethers can be bought in Chicago or Buffalo markets any day, and will bring the highest prices going. In England wethers are always available, and top the markets regularly, either for feeding or immediate slaughter. But in Canada it is impossible to find in any market a decent carload of wethers of any age, the consequence being that the price is heavily discounted by buyers and dealers, who know the farmer will not undertake to winter-feed a lot of rams, but will unload them at any price offered rather than carry them into winter. The business of buying and winter-feeding lambs which is so largely followed in the United States, and with good profits, owing to the usually active demand and high prices for lamb in the winter and early spring months, would be equally profitable in this country if the proper class of stock were available, but our farmers are not in a position to take advantage of so good a thing, for the simple reason that suitable stock cannot be had. It is strange that our farmers, who are generally as particular about doing their work well as those of the United States, if not more so, are so sadly behind in this matter. It is probably partly owing to their lack of experience in the performance of the operation of castration and their fear of losses on that cause; yet those who have practiced it on the largest scale are unanimous in the declaration that there is almost no danger of loss to any appreciable extent if the operation is performed when the lambs are less than a month old, and very little danger of loss of life when practiced at any age. The operation consists simply in cutting off the end of the scrotum and drawing the testicles separately with one hand while pressing upon the abdomen with the other hand. The importance of attention to this matter at the proper time is being accentuated every day in the stock markets at this season, and is being felt by both buyers and sellers to be a serious handicap on the business, and one which should be a lesson not to be forgotten by farmers when the proper time arrives, when the lambs should all be docked and the males unsexed. Make a note of this, and see that it is

not neglected next year. "The Farmer's Advocate" has for years given timely notice of the need of attending to this matter in the spring, but little if any improvement has been noticeable, and it is only when ram lambs are being sold that the folly of neglecting this precaution is realized.

From the Packers' Standpoint.

"The Farmer's Advocate" of October 4th contained a letter by Mr. T. H. Mason, under the heading, "What About the Price of Hogs?"

The packers take the ground, speaking generally, that Mr. Mason's estimate of the percentage of hogs used for the Canadian trade was wide of the mark. They represent the situation to us as follows: "The number of hogs marketed and consumed in Ontario runs to from 5,000 to 8,000 per week the year round. There should be added to this probably 15,000 to 25,000 hogs which are bought dressed by local winter packers and put into sweet pickle for the following season's consumption. During the past year the overplus of hogs for export has run down in an extreme case to 13,000 hogs per week, and has varied from this figure up to about 30,000 hogs per week. In the next place, Mr. Mason complains of the sharp decline in the price of hogs during the latter part of August, and points out that there was no such decline in the bacon market in England as seemed to justify this reduction in price here. The fact of the matter is that Canadian packers erroneously estimated the English bacon market all through the summer. During the period in question, the latter part of August," say the packers, "the bacon which we were landing in England, cost us, landed, with expense of freight and selling charges added, 71s. The return from this bacon was in the neighborhood of 63s. to 64s. We were under the impression that the shortage of hogs in Canada, combined with moderate killings in Denmark, would give us a repetition of the strong market which we had in 1903. Unfortunately, we had not anticipated the unusually heavy exports from the United States, which increased during the summer months from normal shipments of about 12,000 boxes of bacon and 3,000 boxes of hams per week, to about 18,000 boxes of bacon and 4,000 to 5,000 boxes of hams. This extra quantity of American bacon constituted a drug on the English market, and while all bacon felt the effect of it, the grade which stands next above American in price—Canadian—probably felt the consumptive demand most. At any rate, with the exception of one week, bacon has not exceeded 65s. in price, which is equivalent to a buying price of \$6.90, free on board cars, or \$6.75 to farmers. When one remembers the long period over which we paid from 7 to 8c. to farmers, it will be understood that the trade met heavy losses last summer, and it was necessary to get down more nearly to the basis of the market price. It was about the middle of August when it became apparent that we had miscalculated the market.

In regard to the competitive price of Canadian and American hogs, the situation at the moment with them is a purely local one. Their receipts of hogs during the last month or six weeks have been lighter than normal. The home consumption has been large, and the demand for meats good. Their export shipments have fallen off very considerably, and the situation, as regards price, is dominated almost entirely by the home trade and home conditions. It is safe to pre-

dict that the price now being paid for hogs, say about \$7.10, delivered at packing-houses, costing about 59 to 60s. landed and sold in England, will net a sharp punishment when the bacon is sold in England five to six weeks hence."

THE FARM.

Fighting the Potato Blight.

I dare say most farmers have noticed that, in a crop of potatoes that has been attacked by the blight, while the crop in general has been cut away, here and there many of the potato plants have resisted, more or less successfully, the attack of the fungus, and have remained green and growing long after the majority of the stalks have been reduced to blackened and shrivelled skeletons. In my opinion, if the farmer were to dig such plants and preserve the tubers got under them for seed for next year's crop, the resultant crop next year would be less liable to the blight; in fact, would have greater disease-resisting powers than if they were grown from seed selected at random. I believe that if this policy of artificial selection were continued for some years—the produce of those plants that remained green and virile for the longest period always being what was used for seed—in time the farmer would evolve a potato possessing disease-resisting powers of a very high standard, and that finally, using, of course, conjointly with this selection process every other means that science approves, such as judicious spraying, sprouting, etc., the dread potato blight might become a thing of the past in this country. This policy entails more work on the farmer and more trouble, but without these nothing of worth is obtained.—[J. D. W., Tullamore, in the Farmers' Gazette (Irish).]

Cost of Mustard Spraying.

Experiments for the purpose of testing the effect of spraying charlock (mustard) in grain, have been carried out by the University College of North Wales, Bangor, for many years past, and they have almost without exception been successful. No experiments are now being made, but demonstrations are still given in the various districts of North Wales in order to induce farmers to undertake spraying, which is by far the most satisfactory and economical method of dealing with charlock.

It has been stated that charlock spraying would be much more common than it is but for the cost of the spraying machines. Very little consideration will show that this objection is not a serious one. Professor Winter points out that one machine, costing from £5 to £8, would be sufficient to spray all the charlock in at least three or four parishes. If a few farmers, therefore, combined to purchase, the cost to each would be very small, or, if any enterprising man in a district were to purchase a machine for himself and spray the corn in the district at so much an acre, he would very soon recover the purchase money. On small farms, a hand machine, which can be purchased for about 30s., will do all that is required. The bluestone and labor required in connection with spraying may cost from 4s. to 7s. an acre. The benefits derived undoubtedly more than counterbalance this outlay.

The experiments carried out during recent years have all been on the same plan—3-per-cent., 4-per-cent. and 5-per-cent. solutions of sulphate of copper having been used at the rate of fifty gal-



First-prize Shorthorn Young Herd, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1906.

Bred and owned by Harry Smith, Exeter, Ont.

lons per acre. In dry, warm climates a 3-per-cent. solution is usually sufficient, but in most parts of North Wales it has been found that a 5-per-cent. solution gives the best results.—[Board of Agriculture Journal.

Modern Ontario Methods of Threshing.

Great changes have taken place of recent years in methods of threshing grain on Ontario farms. It is now not uncommon to cut the straw at threshing and blow the chaffed stuff into a mow by means of a blower; or, as it would be called in the West, a cyclone stacker. Some run the sheaves through in the ordinary way, and feed the straw into a cutting-box behind. At the Ontario Agricultural College they do this, removing the ledger plate, however, so that the straw is merely chewed up, some of it (that which enters the feeder crosswise) getting through pretty long. The blower tears it to pieces a little more, and by the time it gets into the mow, Prof. Day says it is about the right length to pack well, and yet is not too fine to make good bedding—for he thinks it takes more material to keep the stock clean when the straw is cut fine, an opinion which coincides with some American experiments reported in "The Farmer's Advocate" a year ago.

Other men follow a different practice. Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ont., was telling us recently about his system, which is very economical of labor. He has an outfit of his own—a 13-h.-p. engine and 36-inch cylinder separator. He has a cutting-box in front of the cylinder, and cuts the sheaves into fairly long pieces, the feeder cutting the bands and dividing the sheaves a bit. A cyclone stacker blows the cut stuff into any part of the mow of his 64x100 foot barn, with 40x60 foot shed attached, and an elevator transports the grain to the bins. The grain is threshed from the field, two teams being employed for drawing, and one man attends to everything about the barn. This man does the feeding, and between loads he looks after engine, separator, stacker and all. The straw packs away tightly, and the whole mow space can be utilized for straw, instead of having a gap where the last block of sheaves were taken out, as is the case when grain has first been stored in the barn. The whole work of harvesting and threshing is done with no more labor than would be required to stow the grain in mows, and everything is cleaned up at one lick. Mr. Ballantyne assures us there are never many kernels chopped up by the cutting-box, and, taking it all 'round, he likes this plan exceedingly well.

Another threshing outfit, known as the Sylvester, manufactured at Lindsay, Ontario, has been patented and has been tested in Manitoba this year with apparently very satisfactory results, judging from numerous complimentary testimonials given by well known and reliable farmers in that Province. It is drawn by a portable traction engine, which furnishes the power to work the machine, threshing being done from the stook as the outfit is drawn between the rows, and the grain sacked or carried into wagon boxes by means of elevators; or it is, of course, equally effective in threshing from the stack or mow, and does nearly, if not quite, as rapid work as stationary machines.

These are evidences of rapid improvement in the once laborious and dirty work of threshing, and there is room for further advancement, especially in the matter of winnowing the grain and storing in such condition as to be ready for market without the use of the hand fanning mill.

114 Bushels of Corn Per Acre in Quebec

In a piece of editorial correspondence in "The Farmer's Advocate" of Oct. 18th, mention was made of a plot of sweet corn grown from Canadian seed by Prof. L. S. Klinck on the farm of the Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. The accompanying halftone shows a fair view of this plot, which, as we have since learned from Prof. Klinck, yielded at the rate of 114.8 80-pound bushels of corn per acre. This was produced in a Province where the general run of people are pessimistic regarding the possibilities of corn culture. The result is a triumph of seed selection, combined with frequent summer cultivation to force growth, by ensuring liberal quantities of moisture and plant food.

While cows need a variety, they like it to come by having a mixture of feeds at each meal, and not by receiving one kind of feed at one meal, another at the next, and still another at the third. Such a method of giving a variety is sure to reduce the yield, as the cow, at a given feeding time, expects the same kind of feed that she ate yesterday at the same time, and if not getting it, will be disturbed, and will give less milk. It is not necessary to give a cow the same kind of feed for supper that she had for breakfast, but the breakfast mixtures should be alike for all breakfasts, and the supper feeds the same for all suppers, for a considerable period. Sudden changes usually reduce the milk yield, even when the new ration is better than the old, and when it is necessary to make a change in feed, the change should be made gradually, taking a week or ten days.—[Freer-Thonger.

THE DAIRY.

The Dairy Business in the Maritime Provinces.

From casual inquiry and observation, it would appear that the dairy industry in the Maritime Provinces is just about holding its own. In some respects these Atlantic Provinces are almost an ideal dairying district. It is abundantly watered with the purest of H₂O, and the cool, moist climate which usually prevails favors fresh green pastures right through the summer, the inevitable midsummer drouth of most parts of Ontario being here an unusual condition. And yet we fancy these verdant meadows are a doubtful advantage. The dairymen of Southern Ontario count on a period of drouth, and the best of them make more or less provision for it by planting corn and other soiling crops, whereas the Maritime dairyman seldom does this, and when a dry season comes along it pinches him severely. On the whole, we believe it is not well for Nature to do too much. The happiest blessing she can bestow is to give nothing for nothing, but yield abundantly in response to diligent cultivation.

One thing holding winter dairying back is the relatively small acreage of grain grown, making it necessary to draw on Western supplies of heavy feed, which freight makes pretty stiff in price. In a country where hay rules about \$8 a ton, there is always a temptation to leave a large acreage in meadow and sell a proportion of the product. The result is robbing of the land by repeated



Sweet Corn Grown in Quebec.

A breeding block of Duke's Improved sweet corn, grown at the Macdonald College Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Yielded at the rate of 114.8 bushels per acre, allowing 80 pounds per bushel. Note the perfect stand and the uniform height at which the ears are borne.

crops of timothy, and shortage of winter feed for stock. Corn is little grown, and turnips are not so economical as corn, where the latter can be well grown. There are some exceptions, notably in King's Co., N. B., where an increased area of land has been cultivated, more feed raised, and corn grown successfully in a few cases, and we are convinced that the example of these progressive dairymen might be followed to advantage in other sections, while they themselves could make further advance along the lines of more frequent breaking of sod and seeding more often to clover.

But, worse than any natural drawbacks for the dairy business, has been the official ineptitude with which it has been championed. Some few months ago our esteemed Maritime correspondent, Rev. A. E. Burke, reviewing, in his usual incisive and succinct style, the Maritime dairy situation, particularly as affecting his own Province of Prince Edward Island, told how that co-operative movement, boomed with flourish of trumpet in the past, when initial difficulties, especially in the East, demanded increased effort and pains to succeed. Still more unfortunate has been the treatment in the mainland Provinces. Nova Scotia has never taken kindly to co-operative

dairying, except in a few localities. Here and there creameries were established, however, and for some years a Provincial dairy instructor was employed. Now even he is gone, and the business left to worry along as best it may. It is not increasing, partly because the territory is too broken, necessitating long hauls to assemble paying quantities of raw material, and partly because the people have never got their enthusiasm properly worked up for it, preferring easier husbandry. Home buttermaking is carried on to some extent, and, thanks to the work of the travelling dairies, conducted by Misses Rose and Miller, a decided improvement in quality is taking place.

In New Brunswick the situation had become most deplorable of all. After the business had been stimulated with glowing predictions by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Provincial Government laudably undertook to support the Federal effort by appointing three dairy instructors to look after the interests of cheese factories and creameries in each of three districts respectively assigned. Political influence appears to have been largely responsible for the appointment as chief instructor of a man who had had but limited experience in practical work, and whose main qualification consisted in having taken a short course at the Dairy School at Guelph, Ont. The other two, Messrs. Tilley and Daigle, had more qualifications to recommend them, Mr. Tilley, in particular, having been raised on a dairy farm and being earnestly desirous of furthering the industry in his territory, the St. John River Valley. Here he proved of very practical help to the makers and patrons by virtually taking charge

of the marketing of their product. All three instructors made the mistake, however, of extremes in teaching. For instance, they opposed, tooth-and-nail, the introduction of hand separators into the creamery districts. Instead of making the best of a system which carried undeniable advantage to patrons, they were inclined to censure those who had any part in welcoming the change, and treated with indifference the difficulties of the creameries which received gathered cream. Another idea to which they clung persistently was aeration of milk, long after it had been accepted

by progressive dairymen that cooling, and not aeration, was desirable. But most unfortunate tenet of all was the uncompromising advocacy of what is now called the extreme type of dairy cow. As a consequence, many sections of the Province became overrun with scrub Jersey stock—scrubbed the more quickly because many of the animals got into the hands of men not accustomed to handle a delicately-organized dairy cow. When the people began to get dissatisfied with the profits of dairying, here was this stock, disappointing for dairying and ruinous to beef-makers.

Then there came forward the apostle of a new gospel of agricultural salvation, a gentleman who conceived the idea of introducing a lot of dual-purpose Shorthorn bulls to improve the herds of the St. John River Valley, with a view to raising stockers on the rich and extensive non-arable grazing lands, these to be shipped three or four thousand miles over the C. P. R. to Western ranches, there fattened, and reshipped over the road en route to the British market. By some occult influence that astute railroad company and also the New Brunswick Government were induced to contribute jointly a liberal stipend to exploit this fatuous idea. The result was a great deal of sharp official word-skirmishing through the local

press and much profitless wrangling in the annual conventions of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, till the people, perplexed between attacks by the champions of each idea on the precepts of the other, lost confidence in both, and reverted to the rut of hay-farming. Outside the St. John Valley people paid less attention to the squabble, but everywhere was felt the nullifying effect of this disagreement of "the doctors," for here was the stark absurdity of a Provincial Government paying one set of men to build up a business and another to tear it down. The people were impaled on the horns of a dilemma, two doctrines being presented—one extreme, the other addled. At last, however, the railroad company shed the wool from its eyebrows, and refused to pay more salary on that account, while the Provincial Government, warned by rumblings of disaffection, also drew the purse-string, and this phase of the farce was ended. Mr. Tilley, disheartened, presumably, also resigned a couple of years ago, to pursue a more satisfactory private business. The two other instructors are still holding their jobs.

We cannot in justice pass without a reference to the Provincial Dairy School at Sussex, N. B., run by the three dairy instructors in the winter months. Here good work has been done, not only for New Brunswick, but for all three Provinces, although of late years the work has shown little improvement, and lacks the vitalizing influence that should come from earnest, capable, progressive men.

Under such conditions as above set forth, is it any wonder that factories are being closed, notwithstanding the high prices of cheese? What with too sanguine representations in the first place, then lack of encouragement at the critical stage—especially lack of assistance in marketing—then graft, folly and cross-purposes, how could any but the brightest and most resolute retain confidence in the business or its presumed leaders? Fortunately, it is now being rescued by the energetic and far-seeing enterprise of the Maritime Dairy Company, a strong concern, which, starting at Sussex, N. B., has branched out till it is now doing the making and selling for twenty-eight co-operatively organized factories and creameries, besides speculating in dairy products. This company has improved old factories and raised the standard of efficiency among the makers. It sells some of the product in its own stores, and markets the balance to the best possible advantage. Better returns, together with thorough canvass of possible patrons, have worked up the business in a very gratifying manner. So far its operations have been confined principally to New Brunswick, although Nova Scotia has been entered, and plans are laid to extend in both Provinces, and cover Prince Edward Island as well. Some of its creameries are milk-gathering, some take both milk and cream, and some receive cream only. The cream-gathering system is rapidly supplanting the other, and is being wisely encouraged. The butter business is being exploited more heartily than the cheese industry.

In one case cream is being shipped 104 miles by freight, and from another quarter it is transported 84 miles by boat. Some of the patrons ship daily and some every other day, and the raw material usually arrives, we are assured, in fair condition.

We believe that the rejuvenation of co-operative dairying must depend upon just such businesslike reorganization and interested incentive, in order to improve the product and solve the vexatious problems of marketing. The stimulus infused is likewise an important factor, and, taken altogether, it looks as though, with the chaperonage of well-directed capital, the enlargement of markets by expected growth of towns and cities, the wisdom born of experience, and the gradual improvement of methods in farming and dairy husbandry, a new era has dawned for the dairymen by the Atlantic coast.

The cow is a highly-organized piece of machinery for condensing products and reducing freight charges. She cannot be battered all over the fields by dogs; and cold nights, with frost on the morning's grass, curtail her powers of production. If the milk flow is to be kept up during the autumn weather, the cow must have shelter and a little extra care.

O. A. C. Dairy Notes.
SHIPPING SWEET-CREAM BUTTER TO ENGLAND.

During the past summer a series of experiments have been carried on by the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College in shipping to England butter made from ripened cream, comparing this with butter made from sweet cream, some with and some without using culture. Lot 1 was made from pasteurized sweet cream, without the addition of any starter. Lot 2 from pasteurized sweet cream, with 20 per cent. of culture added; and lot 3 was made from ripened cream. In all, there were eight shipments sent forward, and the sales ranged from 106 to 114s. All three kinds arrived in good condition, and the results were about equally satisfactory with each class. Prof. Dean had many letters testifying to the quality of the butter, as a specimen of which we quote as follows, from the report of Rowson, Hodgson & Co., of London, Eng., who say, under date of Sept. 6th: "The salted butter is very fine, keeping qualities excellent. Have broken and exposed to-day at a temperature of 72 to 78 degrees F., and find not the least trace of rancidity. The saltless is also very fine in flavor and texture."

The fact that there was no appreciable difference between butter made from sweet cream, with and without culture, coincides with the results to date of the creamery-butter-scoring contest being carried on in Ontario, where, to the great surprise of those having the work in charge, there has so far proved to be no advantage in adding a culture to pasteurized gathered cream.

VARYING WATER CONTENT OF BUTTER.

They have also done a good deal of work at Guelph to find to what extent the moisture content of butter could be varied by different ways of treating the milk and cream. Results had not yet been collected at the date of our visit, but Prof. Dean said they had found no marked difference in moisture content attributable to manipulation with this end in view. As most of our readers are aware, there has been some warm discussion among dairymen on this subject during the last couple of years, and Prof. Dean's conclusions will no doubt be received in some quarters with a note of emphatic dissent.

PRACTICAL METHOD FOR DETERMINING MOISTURE CONTENT OF CURD.

In the Cheese Department, their chief work this summer has been along the lines of discovering a means of determining the amount of moisture in curd and cheese, that will be sufficiently accurate and convenient for factory use. Results seem to indicate that when a cubic centimetre of curd at dipping weighs one gram, there is about the right degree of moisture in the curd. Of course, this is not an absolute rule. The specific gravity will vary with the season, and the test must be used with judgment, just as the acidimeter is. It also remains to be proven whether the test will be reliable in the hands of the ordinary factoryman, but at the College, Mr. Ralph, the maker, has got it down fine enough for practical purposes, and Prof. Dean is in hopes that it will prove worthy of adoption in factory practice. If so, it will be a boon to cheesemakers. At any rate, he intends to bring it before the Dairymen's Conventions this winter, and ask the makers to give it a trial.

TEMPERATURE FOR CURING CHEESE.

Experiments have also been continued to decide what is the best temperature for curing cheese. The conclusion is that the sooner cheese go from the hoops into a temperature of about 40 degrees F., the better for the quality of the cheese. Of course, this temperature does not favor rapid curing, and in a season like the present, when everyone is scrambling for cheese as fast as they can

be got from the press to the Old Countryman's table, there is not much use talking about a temperature of 40 degrees. In fact, buyers criticise severely any maker who does not keep a fire in his curing-room at this season, so as to maintain a temperature of about 58 to 60 degrees. The lower temperature (40 degrees) requires a longer time for curing than cheese-buyers are willing to allow, and they unite in demanding curing at a temperature of 58 to 60 degrees, although it is admitted that cheese cured at 40 degrees, and given time enough, make a very fine quality of goods.

Keep the Cows Clean Now.

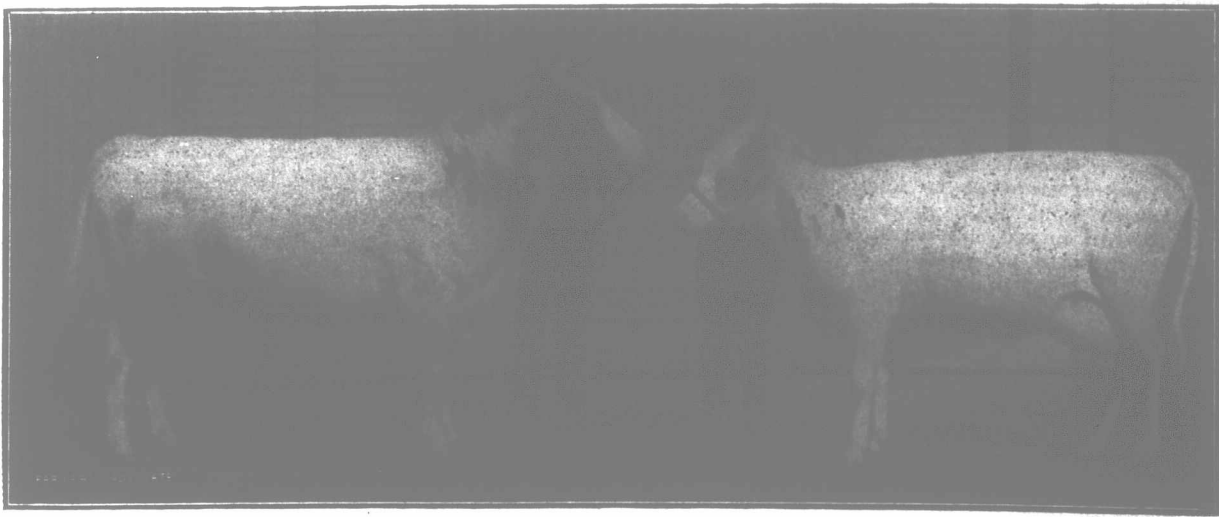
During the summer, when cows are milked out of doors, conditions of cleanliness are usually good. When, however, the cows are brought into the stable in fall, there is too often a sudden and, to a great extent, unnecessary change for the worse. It should be remembered that milk is one of the most easily contaminated substances in existence. When it comes from the cow—if she is healthy, and her food and water right—it is practically pure, but it is endowed with the property, not only of absorbing foul odors, but of forming an admirable bed in which bacteria may multiply, and when it is remembered that bacteria double themselves at intervals of about twenty minutes, the importance of this fact will appear.

The necessity for keeping the stable perfectly clean, well ventilated, and free from foul smells of all kinds, will, of course, appear; also the necessity of brushing the cows down and dampening the hair about the udder, so that no foreign matter may fall into the milk. There are, however, a few other particulars, which the American Dairyman points out, in regard to the prevention of bacteria, which are not so generally understood: (1) It is well to discard the first few streams from the teat, as in these are contained the only bacteria in the udder. (2) As the air in even a clean stable contains some of these organisms, milk should never be left standing in the stable any longer than it is positively necessary. (3) As bacteria do not multiply rapidly at a low temperature, milk should (unless when put through the separator) be immediately cooled to at least 60 degrees F. (4) As bacteria often lurk in the crevices of imperfectly-cleaned vessels, all pails, etc., in which milk is placed should be most scrupulously clean, the inside being smooth and all cracks filled level with solder. When washing the vessels, care should be taken first to rinse with warm water, then to wash thoroughly with hot water and soap or washing soda, the finishing touch being put on by a scalding with pure boiling water, which alone will kill any bacteria that may be left. Brushes are better than cloths for cleaning dairy utensils, but should be kept irreproachably clean, as must also the cloth through which the milk is strained. Simple washing with soap and water is not enough. Each article must be thoroughly sterilized with boiling water.

Slowly the cheesemaker is gaining headway in Alberta. A few new factories were opened this season, and there are always some factories where cheese is made for a few months of the year.

While the people turn their backs on canned meats, potted calf and deviled ham, they make up the deficiency by increasing the consumption of pure creamery butter and XXX Canadian cheese.

C. Marker, Dairy Supt. for Alberta, recently received an inquiry for Canadian creamery butter from Italy. This comes from the work of our Dominion Department of Agriculture in preparing exhibits of our products at the fairs of foreign countries. The inquiry came from the City of Milan.



Rob Roy —14584— and Bessie of Warkworth —14175—.

First-prize and champion Ayrshire male and female at Western Fair, London, 1906. Owned by William Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.

Brands and Grading Dairy Products.

From the Irish Homestead we learn of some steps which are under consideration in Ireland for the promotion of the Irish export trade. The first refers to the adoption of a distinctive national stamp, to be affixed to all exported Irish goods, in addition to the private trade-mark of the exporter. By such a system, it would be possible to tell at a glance if an article were from Ireland; but such a mark would, of course, without further surveillance of the goods in question, be no guarantee of excellence.

In order to ensure this scrutiny, the Department has had under consideration for some time a plan which as yet refers only to dairy products, but is likely to spread to other things; this is to have a system of grading carried on at the ports, and each sample marked according to its quality. By this plan, it is thought the creameries may be forced into making better butter, and the whole Irish dairy trade benefited.

Half Rates for Milk-can Inspection Extended.

Legislation passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament rendered legally compulsory the inspection and stamping of all milk cans of one or more gallons' capacity used in the milk trade with the words "milk can"; also the capacity of the can and the maker's name must be marked thereon. The cost of the stamping is to be borne by the owners of the cans, who in most cases are the wholesale and retail dealers of the cities. The object of the law was to prevent the possibility of dealers mulcting producers by buying milk from them in cans holding more than their nominal capacity.

A schedule of fees for inspection and stamping were provided, but in order to get all cans stamped as speedily as possible, provision was made for stamping at half the specified rate up till October 13th. A recent order extends this time during which the half rates obtain, from October 13th to December 13th, 1906.

POULTRY.

Poultry Makes Ground Unwholesome for Itself.

It has long been a puzzling fact why profits do not multiply as one extends his poultry business. Many a man has figured a princely income from a large poultry plant, basing his calculations on the return from a small flock, only to find when he launched out that disease and weakness ravaged his balance sheet and often made him a loss. Speculation, to account for this universal experience, has ever been rife. One explanation—and a good one—is that the large flock does not get the individual attention and faithfulness to detail that goes so far to make a success of the small one. Another is the vastly increased chances—in fact, the certainty, almost—of disease being introduced and disseminated. But even when no positive disease is manifest, results are still unsatisfactory. Only recently we were assured by an experienced poultryman who had visited some of the leading and much-lauded plants of American fanciers, that a large proportion of the young birds thereon were distinctly anæmic. It showed itself along before the moult. Afterwards it would not be so easily detected, but the effects would persist in lack of size and constitution. He also intimated that on many of these plants it requires six or more incubated eggs to produce one mature chicken.

A large number of birds together never do well, and the same is true of other stock, notably sheep. It is also a matter of comment that, when a few birds are taken on to a new range, or a flock of sheep is taken to a new pasture, it does ever so much better than at the old home. How can we account for this? The most logical inference is that the birds or the sheep, as the case may be, infest the ground they range over with certain deleterious bacteria not yet known to scientists, but none the less evil on that account. Either that, or else the excreta must have a chemically poisonous effect on the land. At any rate the fact exists, and it stands as the most eloquent warning against attempting to keep too much stock of a certain kind on a given range. It is an argument for mixed husbandry, as opposed to exclusive specializing, and it is also a powerful argument for the colony system of housing breeding fowls.

The most significant experience we ever heard in this connection was told us a fortnight ago by Prof. Graham, Poultry Manager of the Ontario Agricultural College. This spring he divided his chicks from an incubator hatch, putting one set on a grass run in the poultry premises where they could get grasshoppers and some insects. They were watered, and fed on grain. The remainder were put away out in a cornfield, where they could get lots of insects but no water except the dew and what was gathered from an occasional rain. They were fed once a week by the hopper system on wheat and a little grain, and nobody

went near them except about twice a week. At eight weeks old Lot II. averaged 1 pound 15½ ounces in weight. Lot I., on tainted ground, averaged 10.6 ounces—just about one-third the weight. Another lot of chickens set out in the cornfield averaged 12 ounces each at five weeks old. This is surely a striking evidence of the disadvantage of rearing chickens on old runs, and indicates the desirability of having a large range for the chickens and breaking part of it up every year.

Next season Prof. Graham expects to have enlarged premises, adding 2½ acres to the present plant of 3½, and to cultivate part of the land under corn, raising chickens on it at the same time. He will also keep a small area each year with no poultry on it at all.

An Experiment with Ground Weed Seeds.

Weed seeds make poor chicken feed, according to experiments this season by Prof. Graham, of the O. A. C. He had some ground screenings sent down from Western mills, and tried it on chickens he was fattening in crates, with the result that they lost weight at the rate of half a pound a week on an average. Some of the birds died on it, and all, after a time, absolutely refused to eat it from the troughs, whereupon the cramping machine was brought into requisition, with the result above stated. Attempt was made to use the ground weed seed as a part ration, but with proportionately unsatisfactory results. The ground stuff looks much like oil meal, but has a somewhat pungent or peppery taste. Just what seeds the mixture consisted of Prof. Graham did not know, but he was going to have a sample of whole seeds analyzed. It may be the bad results were due chiefly to one or two ingredients, though the probability is that weed seeds are not adapted to the systems of domestic poultry, however well they may fill the bill for wild fowls of the air.

How long it would take a man to get rich feeding cockerels losing 8 ounces a week is the discouraging problem suggested by Prof. Graham's results.

indifferent to cold. For the laying before referred to, the fowls roosted in a house built of single one-inch rough boards, battened over the spaces between the boards. The temperature inside became so low that droppings were hard frozen every morning that the temperature was 28 degrees Fahrenheit or below outdoors. The hens had a scratching shed, with plenty of litter, and were forced to make the most of it.

The houses ought to be draft-proof, water tight, and accessible to plenty of sunlight throughout, cleanly, and not damp. The hens should have the best possible scratching facilities, in an open shed, wind-tight on three sides, open to the south. There ought to be not less than six inches, in depth, of well broken-up litter, so that food will be hard to find. If it requires the greater part of each day for the hens to find the morning scratching food, so much the better.

The food should be balanced, made up of ground, cracked and whole grains, green food or its best equivalent, and animal food. On the farm refuse cabbage and other vegetables will supply the green food and table scraps and meat trimmings will pretty nearly, if not quite, supply the meat needed by the fowls.—[The Farmer.

APIARY.

Principles of Wintering.

Once more the winter is approaching, and, though so much has been written by various writers on the subject of wintering bees that everything there is to say about it has apparently been said, there is every year a considerable class of beginners who have yet to go through their first winter, and who, perhaps a year ago, took not enough interest in bees to read what was written in the various farm publications at that time or before. To this class a few points on the general principles of wintering may not come amiss at this time.

The science of wintering bees is simple and easily understood, but to get that science perfectly into practice is something that cannot usually be done

the first time it is tried, though close attention to general principles on the part of the beginner will usually be followed by fair success, and will often bring out original details of preparation that are improvements on the practices of old hands—for an old hand at any business, no matter how progressive and capable he may be, is generally liable to be in more or less of a rut. The beginner, coming at the problem for the first time, with a good idea of the principles, with the experience of others to guide him, and looking for a rut of his own to get into, stands a chance of finding a better one than any of the old ones, and if he is a careful man there is not much risk of his hitting a poor one.

The general principles and requirements of outdoor

wintering of bees are these: Enough bees to keep up heat without exhaustion; abundance of food; dryness; ventilation; quietness; and of these the most important and the most difficult to secure is absolute dryness. Let us go a little further into details, taking the points in the order given above. First, the colony must have a good laying queen and a good number of bees, enough so that on a cool morning they form a cluster in the hive large enough to touch the outside combs in an eight-frame Langstroth hive. Then these bees must have enough honey to keep them all winter and spring. This "abundance-of-stores" point is very important, and is the stumbling block of many a beginner. An eight-frame hive, with cover and everything, should weigh at least sixty pounds at this time of year, and a few more pounds will do more good than harm. These bees and their honey must be kept dry, not only from outside dampness, which is easy to circumvent, but from the moisture given off by the cluster of bees, which is harder to get rid of. To keep them dry, the hive must be surrounded by an outer case, large enough to give at least four inches of space on each side and end of the hive, which space must be filled with some non-conducting material, such as dry leaves, chaff, sawdust, planer shavings, or something of the kind. The hive must have an open entrance all the time, to admit fresh air, and to allow old bees which may want to leave the hive to die to



The Village Blacksmith.

Fall and Winter Laying.

Many people still rely solely on pullets for autumn and winter eggs. Experienced poultrymen assert positively or suggest doubtfully that if hens lay heavily in winter they will lay badly in spring, or, fertility will then be poor. All these defects, when they exist at all, are surely caused by injudicious feeding and general care. The first requirement for winter laying by hens is early moulting. If hens that moult from July to September are kept in fine health during the moult and are fed properly during and after the moult, they will begin to lay in September or October. In different years we have had yearlings and two-year-old fowls start laying in September. These hens laid from sixty to seventy-six eggs each prior to February 10th. Every egg laid after February 10th up to late in July was incubated, and a fair per cent. fertile. In some hatches every egg set produced a live, strong chick. Out of one hatch of twenty-eight chicks twenty-four were raised to maturity. These facts seem to dispose of the

idea that it is necessary to keep birds in warm houses to get them to lay eggs, and it is not advisable to do so. It is better to have overcoats for outdoors, so it is not so cold as the winter nights when they have to be kept in houses. The better way is to feed them so they will have good blood, fine circulation, profuse dense plumage, and they will make them lusty. They will be

do so. There must be a warm, thick, dry cushion over the top of the hive to allow the moisture-laden air from the bees to pass upward very slowly. There should be a space between the tops of the frames and the cloth which covers them, so that the bees may pass from comb to comb without having to go around the ends or under the bottom of the frames. There should be a space of about an inch between the bottoms of the frames and the floor of the hive, so that bees which die and drop down during the cold weather may not clog up between the frames, and the entrance to the hive should be on a level with the bottom of the frames, so that it may not become stopped up from the same cause.

And when the bees are once ready for the cold weather they should be disturbed just as little as possible, for the quieter they are the better they will winter. All preparation should be done before the first of November, so that their slumbers may not be interrupted after that time. E. G. H.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Cranberry Culture in the United States.

The following interesting facts about cranberries are taken from an article by Lucian J. Fosdick, in the Massachusetts Crop Report:

The cultivation of cranberries began during the nineteenth century, becoming an extensive industry in New England, New Jersey and Wisconsin during the last thirty years; and it has become the leading industry on Cape Cod, the soil there being particularly adapted to their growth.

Until of recent date cranberries were considered a luxury, but to-day they have become a staple necessity, and there is an ever-widening market for them.

The berry derived its name from the appearance of the flower, because, just before expanding into the perfect flower, the stem, calyx and petals resemble the neck, head and bill of the crane. Hence the name, "craneberry," which usage has shortened into the familiar "cranberry." The sub-family name, *Oxycoccus*, is derived from *Oxus*—sharp, or acid; and *Kokkus*—a berry.

Cranberries have been known to northern Europe for centuries, and are grown in Russia, Sweden and Great Britain. The berry is a native of Russia, Siberia, South America and North America. Its normal latitude for cultivation is 39 degrees to 42 degrees north.

The cranberry known as the "Large American Cranberry" is superior to any known varieties, and is highly cultivated in New England, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Pacific coast States.

Cranberries were first cultivated on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, nearly a century ago, and of late years the harvested crop has netted the growers of the Commonwealth from one million to one and a half million dollars per annum.

According to statistics, cranberry culture occupies about 20,000 acres in the United States. The chief districts are located in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin, but the north-west coastline of Oregon and Washington promises to become a great field for this agricultural industry.

There is a constantly-increasing market for this fruit in the United States, and, without doubt, in the near future cranberries will be exported in larger quantities. The acidity of the fruit is healthful, particularly for people living in warm climates.

Openings for Canadian Cider in Britain.

P. B. Ball, Canadian Commercial Agent in Birmingham, Eng., in a weekly report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, calls attention of cidermakers to the large export trade which he believes could be done with that country. In his district, only one Canadian firm seems to have gone thoroughly into the matter, and, with the exception of a few barrels which became rony, the trade has been a thoroughly satisfactory one, at least so far as the quality of the article and the sale are concerned. Canadian cider has made a good name.

INQUIRIES FOR CIDER.

"I have," he says, "numbers of inquiries for cider, and I have from time to time given the names of the people who have written to me, desirous of opening up trade. There seems to be a very good opportunity for opening up further business. There must be a large quantity of apples in Canada which would not pay to export, but which are good for cidermaking."

BRITISH CIDERMAKING.

"Certain districts in Great Britain are celebrated for their cider, and are going into the manufacture much more scientifically than heretofore, being much assisted by investigations made by agricultural societies, but they cannot supply anything like the demand, which seems to become greater every year. In talking with cidermakers and dealers, I find that Great Britain cannot now supply the demand with their own apples, and though the makers have imported from Canada

and other countries apples in bulk, this is not a very satisfactory way, for several reasons. The old idea that any apple, whether bruised or partly rotten, was good enough for cider, is exploded. A few bad apples will take away both the flavor and keeping qualities, and to have them packed carefully in barrels would make them too dear.

Another thing is that apples grown in Canada contain much more juice, have thinner skins than British, and, in the process of manufacture as used here, they crush away to a much finer pulp than they are accustomed to, making it much harder to clarify. The Canadian maker, having been accustomed to his own class of apples, knows just how it should be done. It stands to reason, then, that he should make use of his own opportunities and go to the dealer here. What would be a wholesale liquor dealer in Canada is the man who sells here. He buys in bulk, and bottles on his own premises.

CARRYING QUALITIES.

"Of course, it is to be understood that the Canadian shipper must make his inquiries as to the carrying qualities of his goods, and the strength of his packages, as packages have been known to explode on board ship. A shipment is apt to get rather rough handling."

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Tidings from Temiskaming.

We are experiencing beautiful fall weather here. This has certainly been a banner year for burning and clearing off the land, and a great number of farmers have taken advantage of their opportunity. In consequence of the dry summer we have had here, good drinking water was at a premium in some parts of the district, but, generally speaking, the very best drinking water can be found. The shipping circles of New Liskeard, by the way of Lake Temiskaming, have been inconvenienced considerably by the water being so low, principally in the bay; but the Dominion dredge is now at work here, to try and give New Liskeard a deep enough channel for the incoming of both freight and passenger boats. The dry weather has been one cause of the lowness of the water at this point; but another chief cause is that, notwithstanding the large amount of waters flowing into this lake from the different rivers, which obtain their source of supply all the way from the Height of Land, about 100 miles from the head of the lake, the waters flow out at the foot of the lake at a great deal faster rate than they enter at its head; therefore, in consequence, our beautiful Lake Temiskaming is decreasing in its depth of water. This can be counteracted by building a large dam at the foot of the lake, high enough to back water sufficient for all needs of the shipping fraternity. The building of this dam has been under the consideration of those interested for some time.

The crops in the rich clay loam sections have been good, especially the timothy, clover and fall wheat, which is now being sown more extensively in some parts. The growth of wheat is an assured fact here. We had three varieties of fall wheat under experiment, including the Turkey Red, Imperial Amber and Dawson's Golden Chaff. Although we sowed those three varieties about one month too late, being the tenth of last October, they stood and filled up good and strong, with the exception of the Turkey Red and the Imperial Amber. I noticed that these varieties started to fill a trifle sooner than the Dawson's Golden Chaff, but became rusted somewhat; the good old Dawson's Golden Chaff seemed to be perfect in its head, filling with most excellent plump kernels, its straw being bright, clear and golden. The other varieties might have fared better if they had been sown on the 10th of September instead. We also had the Wild Goose, a variety of spring wheat, under experiment this summer, and it matured well, with a head well filled, and no signs of rust.

What about the mines here? I am not interested in the mines, as I firmly believe that the backbone of this district will eventually be in the productiveness of its farms. The mines seem to be centered in the hands of the wealthy capitalist. Since the finding of that wide vein of silver, from two to five feet in width, the capitalists from New York have appeared in numbers. In fact, they came over the day after in their private Pullman car. The same old story! The foremost men in the battle for riches at Cobalt, and, in fact, in different other localities, are the Americans. We also find those Americans buying up a lot each, and some are buying the lots more extensively and building fine residences thereon, and are going to live right here. A deal in land was made a short time ago near New Liskeard. Mr. Brooks, living near the east road, has sold his farm to an American, who claims to belong to a syndicate from New York, for \$23,000. This gentleman claims that he will need the extent of this farm for the people that are bound to come out here. This farm has all the lake front attached, which, he claims, will be built with numerous manufactories. This looks quite feasible, but time will tell if he really sets those projects into action. If he does, it will certainly make New Liskeard a very thriving place.

About 85 miles north of New Liskeard they have really found gold. The people are crowding up there in search of a fortune. By all accounts they have it rich. The sample they have assayed showed \$8,004 to the ton, which means lots of riches in sight. The place where this gold is found is in the Larder Lake section, and there is another find of gold in the Township of Playfair. This find of gold is located just west from where the Quebec gold mine is located.

NEIL A. EDWARDS.

Chinese Exclusion.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There are two sides to every story—sometimes more. I was taking in the fair in a southern B. C. town, and knowing well that Brown was ardently in favor of excluding Chinese laborers from the country, and that Smith was equally strong in his advocacy of the other side of the question, I interviewed them both. Said Brown to me: "The Chinaman is far below our standard of living. His coming is bound to decrease the wages of our laborers and force them into hovelled huts, to live or die. The Chink is dirty and immoral. Some claim he lives in fairly close conformity to our laws. Perhaps he may, sometimes. But this is only true where his numbers are not so great as to make him arrogant. When San Francisco was destroyed we saw the levels to which Chinese crowds descend when given room to work their will. The Oriental laborer leaves us nothing. He comes here poor; he returns as soon as he has acquired sufficient money for existence in his own country, and once his foot rests on native soil off goes his garb of civilization, and back he steps to savage and barbaric night. There can be no doubt that with free labor we would, as a nation, produce more wealth, but total wealth is nothing if, where wealth accumulates, men decay. Distribution is just as important as production, and with cheap Chinamen to do our work the rich will get richer and the poor poorer. No, this must be a white man's land. I bear the men of the other color no malice, but I do not want to see the greed of the capitalist triumph over the rights of Labor. And, remember this, my friend, it is Capital and not Labor that favors the slant-eyed chappies."

Then I interviewed Smith. Let me be fair to him and say that he was not a Capitalist. He was a Laborer—I am using this term in its broadest sense, and take it to mean one who labors, no matter whether it be with hand or brain.

Smith fought with some fire. He evidently knew the stand of the exclusionist, and went at it hammer and tongs. "They talk of immorality," he said, "I leave it to the records of criminal statistics if the Chinese do not obey our laws almost as well as any other race. As to their supposed immorality, do we not force that on them? Our exclusion tax prevents them from bringing their wives and families. Where there is no home life there is—

"Well, single men in barracks,
Rarely turn to plaster saints."

"There is plenty of room for reform in our own lives. The Chinaman is away ahead of us in many ways. Of course you have heard the story, 'He returns to China, etc.' Does he? I doubt it. Some few may do so, but they are mighty few, and even if he does what do we lose? He has left his labor here. He is a producer of wealth. If you hire a Chinaman to work in a mine, or on a fruit farm, he will produce sufficient wealth to pay his wages and give you a profit. Now, if he returns to China, and takes his money with him, are you any poorer? Certainly not. Is the country poorer? It will be hard for you to prove that it is. John has left us the product of his labor. Shall we grudge him the small pay he has received? It is said that they will lower the standard of living. The same claim has been made against every labor-saving invention ever brought forward. There were riots in the Old Land against the introduction of machinery in factories. Does anyone believe that Labor has suffered from the progress of invention? Yet, no doubt, large numbers of laborers were, for the time, turned out of work. There would be the same displacement if the Chinese were allowed in, but the increased production would, in the end, mean more wealth for everybody.

"Then there is the question of fairness, that everyone seems to ignore. We force ourselves on them by the divine right of our armaments. We refuse to them that which we demand from them. I want fair play to every man, no matter what his color may be. As Burns has so eloquently said:

"Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that."

These are the arguments on both sides. Now, draw your own conclusions. Balance these statements on the rapier point of your own wit and figure it out for yourself. To either Brown or Smith there is only one side to the question. Each believes that behind the Gibraltar of his argument Reason sits enthroned, and that no power on earth exists which can prevail against her. L. E. CARP.

Montreal, the I. C. R., Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

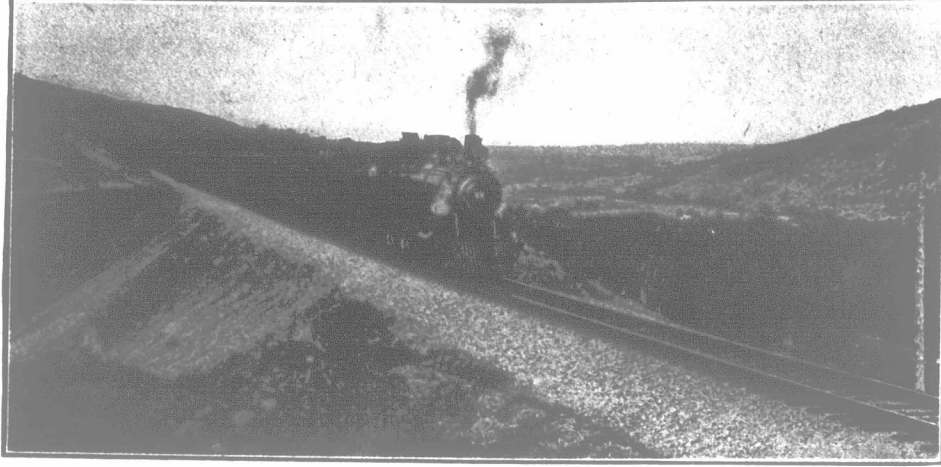
(Editorial correspondence.)

Our last letter left us—or one of “us”—at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Twenty miles over the C. P. R., which here runs side by side with the Grand Trunk, and which, by the way, is operating a very convenient motor-car suburban service, brought us to Montreal. Montreal is the Dominion's metropolis, no doubt about that. It boasts some 400,000 population, and, striding out vigorously toward the half-million mark, looks with complacency upon burgs like Toronto and Winnipeg. It is a city with a distinctive character. For one thing, it is an ocean port. Last year 833 ocean-going vessels, with a tonnage of 1,940,056, entered and cleared at Montreal; while 11,088 inland vessels arrived, with a tonnage of 2,781,101. The Harbor Commissioners control a length of river front for harbor purposes of nine miles, and there were last year, according to figures before us, 6½ miles of wharf frontage.

Besides shipping, it is the headquarters for commercial, financial and industrial interests of national scope. It is a big place, with big buildings, big business and big men, all getting bigger fast. Westerners, though, are seldom enamored of it. They say the streets are narrow, billy, and poorly paved, and not so bright as in Toronto. They also shiver in anticipation of the severe winter, and complain of the large element speaking a tongue they do not understand. Most visitors to the two cities prefer Toronto, but Montrealers do not mind. They are satisfied with their city, confident of its future, and they say that when a man has once lived for a time in Montreal he would never exchange its size and picturesqueness for anything less. As a pulpit orator, on a return visit to the city last winter, exclaimed: “Dear, old, dirty Montreal; I'm delighted to be back again.”

Montreal was left at noon, on board the Maritime Express, the splendid through train of that much-maligned Government road, the Intercolonial. To the majority of Ontarians a trip over this road is a revelation, not only for the surpassing scenery, but the excellence of the railroad itself. So much criticism has been heard of its chronic deficits that many have come to regard it as a sort of fizzle, inferior in every respect to the creations of corporate enterprise. But what are the facts? In point of equipment, rates (especially freight rates), accommodation to patrons and general service, it ranks with the best in Canada. The road-bed is excellent, the appurtenances all of the latest, and experienced travellers pronounce the Maritime Express to be the peer, at least, of any train in Canada. It is not very fast, for it is heavy and makes many stops for local accommodation, but its locomotives and coaches are superb. The I. C. R. runs its own diners and sleepers. In the former as good a meal is served for a straight seventy-five cents as can be got for twice that in the cafe cars of other roads. The sleeping cars are the acme of luxurious comfort. There is something about the I. C. R. coaches that appeals. There is no bric-a-brac or superfluous fixtures to collect dust, but the cars are strong, the seats exceedingly comfortable, and the interior decorations rich. Simple elegance characterizes all. Charges are reasonable, even by the newsboys.

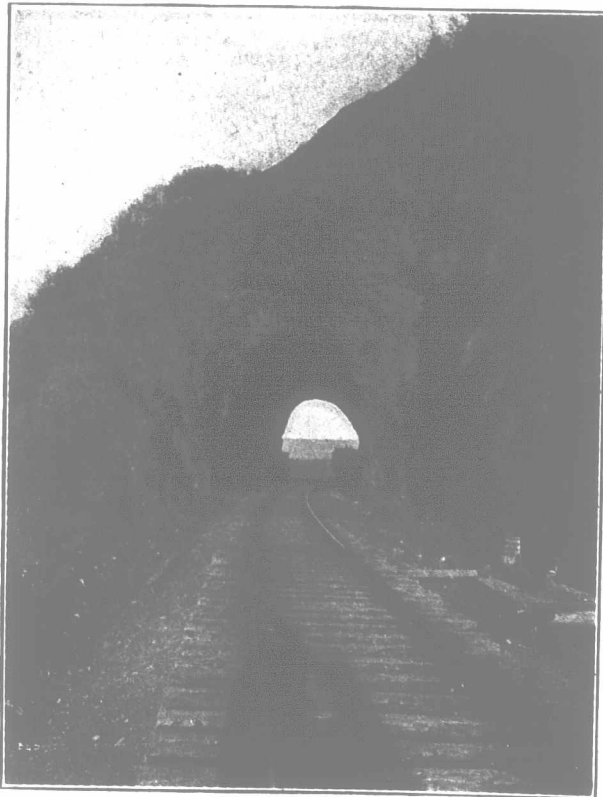
But, it is immediately objected, the road doesn't pay, and to the ordinary person this condemns it at once. The thoughtful will ask, Why doesn't it pay? The matter-of-course answer generally is graft, political pull and the mismanagement incident to Government control. That these factors have played their part is, unfortunately, true, but champions of public ownership will rejoice to learn that they are being eliminated. Hon. A. G. Blair in 1896 began the much-needed work of improving the road, and made a signal success. It remained for his successor, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, to go farther and clean off the remaining barnacles of graft. This he is doing thoroughly. With strict rules, regulating the pass evil, with “spotters” to make risky the “krooking down” of fares, with more efficient marshalling of employees and pruning of dead branches, and with reduction of the unnecessarily large number of trains on the Maritime Province section—there are still three through trains a day (except Sunday, for no passenger trains run through the Maritime Provinces on the Sabbath) each way between Halifax and St. John, so the service is by no means stinted—why all the aforementioned reforms the road is being put on a business basis, and is this year showing a much-improved balance sheet. Then, besides the illegitimate “kick-backs,” another reason the road has not showed a better financial statement is that it is run in the interest of its patrons, rather than its owners. This is the correct principle, although “The Farmer's Advocate” believes that, in justice to those who help support the road but cannot participate in its benefits, it should pay its way, including interest on capital invested. We are convinced that it can do this and still afford a



The Maritime Express Through the Wentworth Valley, Nova Scotia.

better service than would be provided by a company road in the same circumstances. The fact should be remembered by critics, that it traverses through Eastern Quebec and Western New Brunswick a good deal of scantily-productive territory, and even the Maritime Provinces, with their stationary or declining population, have for years back afforded small chance for normal growth of business. This condition is only now beginning to change. Those who are disposed to condemn the I. C. R. most severely would do well to take a trip over some of the corporation railroads in the Maritime Provinces, and compare its service with theirs. For instance, in Western Nova Scotia, served by a company road called the Dominion Atlantic, one stockman complained to us that it took two days by schedule time to get a car of freight from Wolfville to Digby, a distance of 86 miles, for it seems this leisurely company does not believe in running freight trains at night. This is, more or less, the kind of thing Intercolonial patrons would be up against were the road run by a company, and people all along the line of the D. A. R. would like nothing better than to see it taken over and operated as part of the Government system. These facts are eye-openers for Ontario travellers.

A year ago last winter there was a terrible and long-continued fall of snow in the Maritime Provinces,



Morrissey Rock, near Campbellton, N. B., Along the Intercolonial.

and trains were suspended everywhere. The I. C. R. was the last to cease and the first to commence again. A heavy mroad was made on the revenue and a big charge added to the expense, but the condition was altogether extraordinary, and much of the Parliamentary and press criticism of the road's financial showing last year was unreasonable, though some of it was deserved by unwarranted ante-election settlements of questionable damage claims, etc., and probably it all had a certain basis. What the I. C. R. needs, in our opinion, is a higher continuance of the regime recently inaugurated by Mr. Emmerson, with more push and vigor in its management, especially to attract tourist

and defence. Now for a few figures on fares. The trunk line from Montreal to

Halifax is 836 miles long, including a small section of Grand Trunk track over which the I. C. R. has running rights. At Chatham Junction, N. B., the main line is crossed by a 125-mile branch from Loggieville, a few miles north, to Fredericton, 120 miles south-westwardly, on the famous St. John River.

Farther on, at Moncton, N. B., a 90-mile spur doubles back westwardly to St. John, the eastern terminus of the C. P. R. The Maritime Express runs a section down to St. John, and the C. P. R. has its Montreal express operated by the I. C. R., via Moncton to Halifax, so that all three cities have direct connection with Montreal by two roads.

Another important branch of the I. C. R. extends from the pretty town of Truro, N. S., 215 miles eastwardly to Sydney, C.B. Besides this are several other spurs and branches, while Prince Edward Island is served with some 265 miles of narrow-gauge road, called the P. E. I. R., a part of the Government system. In all, Hon. Mr. Emmerson supervises nearly 1,700 miles of steel highway, which may be justly regarded with pride by every Canadian, and is always a source of surprise to Americans. It deserves patronage in the interests of patriotism, and also for the much better reason that its inducements are unexcelled. It truly is the People's Road.

One disadvantage of the I. C. R. is the fact that it is somewhat indirect. It follows away around the “North Shore” of New Brunswick, and reaches St. John by a very circuitous route. For instance, the distance from Montreal to that city, via the Intercolonial, is 740 miles, whereas by the C. P. R., which goes through Maine, it is only 482 miles, nearly 260 less. To Halifax, the distance is 836 miles I. C. R., as against 758 on the C. P. R., an odds of 78 miles in favor of the “C. P.” But the latter road traverses much dreary country, and has to make heavy grades. The business man, to whom time is money, will be liable to take the more direct C. P. R., which leaves Montreal at 7.25 p.m., and arrives in St. John at 11.45 a.m. next day, or in Halifax at 8.45 p.m.—unless it is late, which is the rule rather than the exception. But if one has time to enjoy a magnificent and luxurious trip, he should by all means choose the Intercolonial. In the summer there is a fast train on, called the Ocean Limited, though it was taken off in September. However, the Maritime Express is good enough. It leaves Montreal at noon each day, except Saturday, and lands its passengers in St. John next day at 11.50, or in Halifax at 16.00 (4 p.m.). [The twenty-four hour system of counting time is used on the I. C. R., and when one becomes accustomed to it he likes it better than the other. There is less chance of making mistakes in glancing at time tables.]

The scenery along the Intercolonial beggars description. The whole route is a fitting succession of exquisite landscapes, each of which wows at the first glimpse, and rivets attention till it disappears behind the window-frame of the car.

Leaving Montreal we cross the St. Lawrence on the famous Victoria Jubilee Bridge, from which a broad expanse of riverscape reaches on either side. Once across, we strike out for Quebec through the level farming country bordering the noble St. Lawrence. We cross the long narrow farms which fathers have repeatedly divided with their sons (always lengthwise, so as to keep the buildings all along the one road), till each holding is a mere strip of land, perhaps ten or fifteen rods wide, by as much as two miles long. The amount of fencing required to keep these farms divided is enormous, and the length of haul from the back of the homestead to the front does violence to all ideas of labor economy, but these people are content to toil much for small reward, so that they can have enough to eat and wear, and a few simple rural pleasures. Parallel to the railway runs a public road, along which extends a continuous string of whitewashed buildings, most of them displaying that odd curve in the lower pitch of the roof, commented on in Ste. Anne. The architecture is fairly uniform. The barns, for instance, are long buildings set close to the ground, without any basement stables for cattle, a lack which may be fortunate after all, for we are by no means sure the basement stable is all it has been thought to be. Evidently some of the barns have two stories, for embankment and bridge approaches may often be seen at the side, sometimes two driveways to a barn. The fields, being level, are nearly all plowed in narrow “lands,” about nine, ten or twelve feet wide. The state of tillage is not high, crops being very ordinary, as a rule, although the clay land should be rich enough. It would apparently, be benefited a great deal by under-drainage where such is feasible, and it certainly needs more systematic rotation, more thorough, intelligent

work with up-to-date implements, and more general use of the fanning mill on seed grain. It looks as though the people had fallen deep into ruts, where they were content to remain. In some cases there have been immense quantities of stone taken from the fields and used for fencing; or, quite frequently, piled in the center of the fields. Often there would be plenty to macadamize roads through their long farms from end to end.

A conspicuous feature of the landscape in this region are the mountainous sugar-loaf hills scattered here and there, evidently extinct volcanoes. Some of them are several hundred feet high, and rise boldly from the level land about. One in particular, at St. Hilaire, is quite close to the track, and we were told that it has a lake on its top, which was once, no doubt, a crater belching fire and smoke. All these hills are wooded and grandly beautiful. You see them twenty miles or so in the distance, and are surprised how slowly the train approaches. Once opposite, you are astonished at their proportions.

In the evening about five o'clock we pull into Levis, opposite the grim sentinel fortress of Quebec. Levis is an odd place, strung out for miles along the river at the base of a cliff. Over the hill they say there is a fine town, but we had no time to explore. Quebec takes the eye. A mile or so across the river it is, but so large are the ships at the wharves, so extensive the citadel, and so magnificent the whole setting, that the river seems more like a furlong than a mile.

The train does not stop long at Levis, and anon, we find ourselves passing more French villages, which may be but a continuation of Levis, for all the interruption observed. Now we follow the south shore of the lower St. Lawrence through the most exquisite stretches of wooded hills, winding streams and water-reaches, all on a grand scale, and much of it bearing those touches of primeval beauty which nature alone can give. Night falls, and we pass in darkness through the most beautiful country of all. To see this you must take the Ocean Limited, which is timed to carry the tourist through the choicest parts in daylight. We pass in turn such well-known summer resorts as Riviere du Loup (pronounced by most people "river da leu"), Cacouna and Little Metis. We enter the matchless Metapedia Valley, traversing for one or two hundred miles a great salmon and trout-fishing region. It is a pity to pass through this country at night, for by day it presents an endless variety of loveliness, with its steep, dark wooded hills, and the stream threading its sinuous course between. Every turn in the valley opens a new vista that seems more lovely than the last. The climax is reached at the Meeting of the Waters, where, cradled in the lap of a magnificent setting of hills, the currents of the Metapedia are swirled by confluence with the Restigouche, which for many leagues has traced the boundary between New Brunswick and Quebec. Passing Campbellton, N.B., near which is the tunnelled Morrissey Rock, the railway skirts the southern shore of the Baie des Chaleurs. Far off, across this estuary-harbor you discern the bold cliffs of the rugged Gaspé Coast, and watch for glimpses of it with eager eyes. All these sights are vivid in our mind from recollections of previous years. As a matter of fact, if you were on the Maritime Express you would not wake up till away on past Campbellton, probably about Bathurst, at 6.03 a.m. The next important town is Chatham, at the mouth of the Miramichi. This is reached at 6.31, if you have not changed your watch, or 7.31 by Atlantic Standard time. Campbellton was where the hour was lost.

The 72-mile run from Chatham down to Moncton is the only uninteresting stretch of all. It seems largely a waste, with little useful timber left, scanty evidence of cultivation, and no pleasing scenery. Moncton is a busy city, where are the general offices of the I. C. R., and the most important junction on the line. It is situated on a flat site, near the mouth of the Petitcodiac River, which empties into an arm of Chignecto Bay, itself an offshoot of the Bay of Fundy. It is on the Petitcodiac, near Moncton, where the famous tidal "bore" may be observed. Something of the same kind occurs at other places on the Bay of Fundy Coast, but it is here more pronounced. The tidal wave comes

rushing up the bay and then up the river, the narrowing, flat mud shores of which retard its advance; consequently, the wave pushes forward fastest and fullest in the middle of the river, and a water terrace two or three feet high may be seen breasting its way up the stream.

Moncton is most prominent in the public mind, by reason of the fact that it is to be the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific, unless some change is made in original plans. Moncton, as we said before, is a roundabout way to reach St. John, which city believes it was intended by nature to be Canada's national winter port for heavy freight traffic, and which could, undoubtedly, compete more successfully with American ports if it had a direct easy-grade route from the West, via the St. John River Valley. Halifaxians congratulate themselves that once freight gets as far east as Moncton they will have a chance to draw some of it their way; hence the rivalry, and St. John's dissatisfaction with Moncton as a terminus for the new road. Our own view is that Halifax should be the depot for mails, express, fast-freight and passenger traffic, while effort should be concentrated on affording the best possible avenue of approach to St. John, making it the national winter port for freight.

We wish space permitted ampler description of the Maritime Provinces, but where there is so much beautiful scenery it is impossible to do justice to all. Perhaps a word might serve to make clear the topography of the country. Most Ontario visitors bring a wrong idea of the lay of the land. They think of the Nova Scotian Peninsula as lying almost north and south. As a matter of fact, it lies rather east and west. The backbone of a country are the mountain ranges, and in

John, but in writing we could not help a little side step down that way in the seductive paths of memory.

To get back, however, to the main line, the next station worth mentioning after Moncton is Painssec Junction, where the brakeman calls out "Change for Shediac and Point du Chene." Point du Chene is the "jumping-off" place—that is, it is the place where the Steamer Northumberland ships her cargo and passengers for Summerside, P.E.I. The Northumberland is a steady, well-appointed boat, and a trip across the straits, after which she is named, on a fair day is a never-to-be-forgotten experience. Here, again, we longed for an opportunity to revisit the Garden of the Gulf, with its thrifty, patriotic and hospitable people, its smiling farms, pastoral landscapes, low-lying seashores and tempting beaches, but the holiday was too long without, and we were obliged to forego the pleasure.

But to revert to the main line again. Leaving Painssec Junction we soon enter the wonderful marsh country, as unique, in its way, as any agricultural area we know, not excepting the prairies of the West. Here, around the indentations of the head of the Bay of Fundy, are numerous small rivers which are little but mud-banked hollows at low tide, but which fill up brim-full at high tide, the daily difference in the levels being in some cases forty feet or more. Along the banks are mud embankments, called dykes, in some places six or seven feet high, becoming less as you go up stream. Tributary to the streams, and protected from overflow by the dykes, are great expanses of perfectly flat land, some of these marshes being thousands of acres in extent, and usually bordered by rather abruptly-rising "upland." On the marsh are innumerable hay barns, dotting the landscape in every direction, except where stacks are made instead, or where the marsh is near enough the owner's steading for the hay to be drawn off at once when made. This marsh grows hay year after year, with only occasional breaking for reseeded. In time, though, it runs out, and can be renewed only by opening the dykes and letting the tides deposit their sediment on it for a year or two, after which the ocean is again shut out. The marsh is owned mostly in rather small parcels, and is valued as high as two hundred dollars an acre. There are three kinds of hay grown on it—English hay, mixed hay, and broadleaf. The English hay, consists of clover and timothy which has been seeded, the broadleaf is a coarse natural grass. The mixed hay is best of all. No manure is ever applied to the marsh, but those who do not sell the hay feed it on their homesteads, and use the manure on the upland, most of which is light. Haying was later than usual this year; some were just finishing the last of September.

Memramcook, Dorchester and Sackville are all towns surrounded by marsh country, which, be it understood, is counted particularly rich, and is the scene of extensive cattle-feeding enterprises. Half way between St. John and Halifax is Amherst, N.S., conceded to be the most thriving and prosperous town in the Maritime Provinces. As instancing the scarcity of labor, a stockman here told us he had offered a man \$1,000 and board to work for him three years, only to have the offer refused. Amherst's population is over 8,000, and its increase last year was nearly 800. Extensive car works, foundry, boot and shoe manufacturers and woollen mills, besides many smaller lines of effort, are keeping things moving in a most encouraging era of expansion. Amherst is not one of the prettiest towns in the Province. Its people have been too busy making money to spend much thought on civic decoration, and the place bears evidence of industrial activity. We did notice, though, that they were laying cement sidewalks, and it is to be hoped they will pave the streets too. This done, and some more trees planted, lawns improved and a new railroad station built, likewise a decent hotel or two, and the place would become quite attractive. For years the hotelkeepers here, as at some other points in the Maritime Provinces, where Scott Act is in force in nearly every county, have been playing an intermittent game of hide-and-seek with the Scott Act inspectors, and when they get the worst of it and are "pinched," they sulk by letting their joints get even worse than their usual condition. Let it not be inferred, however, that there are no good hotels down East, for there are many exceptionally good ones,



Along the I. C. R., Through the Famous Metapedia Valley.

not only the licensed houses in St. John and Halifax, but in many of the towns as well. Truro, for instance, has the best hotel accommodation of any town of its size we have ever been in. Liquor is sold surreptitiously in many non-licensed houses.

Amherst is noted as the home of the Maritime Winter Fair, and the headquarters of the Maritime Stockbreeders' Association, of which Capt. E. B. Elderkin is the astute President. Just beyond Amherst is Nappan, the seat of the Maritime Experimental Farm; Superintendent, R. Robertson. About this point we lose sight of the marsh and strike out through Maccan and Springhill Junction, where coal mining is a rather extensive industry, carried on sometimes by men with little and sometimes men with much capital. On we go through the rich County of Cumberland, till we reach the famous Wentworth Valley, and enter Colchester. The Wentworth Valley is a sight no one should fail to watch for. The train passes along the brow of the western hill, and you look away down into a fertile winding valley with comfortable white farmhouses nestling in the vale, and wood-checked hills rising on either side. Past this, we soon get to marsh country again, and take new bearings as we round the head of Cobequid Bay, cross the Salmon River, and enter Truro from the north.

Should Exhibits be Restricted?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am aware it is not becoming on the part of a plain person to try to rush into print, and, more especially, if the plain person is from Nova Scotia and the paper hails from Ontario. Nevertheless, I will make the attempt. Now, I have always been a believer in exhibitions, and long years of attendance at them has not, strange to say, weakened that belief, but I think there is room for improvement here, as in most things. Has it ever struck the wise and worthy in the land, that for the same article, let it be an animal or an embroidered centrepiece, to take a prize year after year is hardly fair. For instance, a man will have, or will import, a very fine animal, and he will send him to all the exhibitions of that year and will get prizes—that is all right—but (without trying to get the rest of his cattle up to the same mark) he will go through the same programme the next year and the next, and so on, until I have sometimes thought some of the animals knew when fair time came as well as their owners, and would feel slighted if they were left at home, and so miss the praise that they considered their due, after hearing it periodically for so many years. It seems to me that if there was a regulation disallowing the taking of a prize by the same animal or article that had taken one the previous year, exhibitions would do more good; inasmuch as more of the ordinary farmers would try to compete. As things are now, it is of very little use for a man who is depending on his farm for his living to try to enter into competition with a man who has lots of money to spend on bringing up certain animals to a standard that would be of little use on an ordinary farm, even if it could be attained—which it can't. I am not entering this plaint because I am a would-be prizewinner, for I never entered even as much as a guinea pig at a fair in my life—never could afford to. I try to keep all my stock a little above the average; but that doesn't win prizes. No doubt there is some hidden mysterious reason why the things of fairs are as they are. If so, will not some wise person kindly "make me wise" on this matter?

NOVA SCOTIAN.

Canadian Hay in England.

Major J. W. Dent, in an address before the Yorkshire Union Agricultural Clubs, spoke very highly of the experience of the British army in using Canadian hay. It was found to be a better class of hay than the home-grown, and the horses did very much better upon it. Mr. J. B. Jackson, the Canadian Commercial Agent at Leeds, writes as follows: "In conversation with a leading hay importer, who made inquiries through several mediums for Canadian hay, he tells me that it is not the quality of the hay itself which impedes Canada's annual export of this product, but the fault lies in the business methods of the Canadian exporters. 'I have received numerous letters,' he remarks, 'offering me Canadian timothy and clover hay, and nearly in every case I am asked what I am willing to give for it, without the offer suggesting any terms whatever; without this information I cannot proceed further, and generally allow the matter to drop, buying foreign hay instead. Canadians cannot expect us to make the offer—we are the buyers and they are the sellers, and the sooner they get into the system of making specific offers for their hay, the bigger the export trade in this commodity will become.' Several hundred tons of Canadian hay have arrived at Hull during the last few weeks, and more is expected. The hay market is fluctuating very rapidly at present, and I am informed on good authority that Canadian hay would be particularly welcome to Yorkshire importers at the present time."

Wm. Ferguson, of York County, writes, thanking "The Farmer's Advocate" heartily for the valuable information he has received through its columns, which he has been reading for the past thirty years or more.

The New Westminster Show.

All live-stock and fruit men are on the qui vive from that date in the year when the generous prize-list of the British Columbia Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society is first issued, and the enthusiasm is not allowed to flag until the gates are closed and the fair is over. His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess Grey made the occasion their official visit, and charmed everyone; the close attention and interest in agriculture shown by Earl Grey being remarked by all.

This year's fair was remarkable as showing little if any falling off from the Dominion Fair of last year; in fact, some sections of the exhibits were superior in numbers and quality, notably fruit and horses, especially the Clydesdales. Undoubtedly this proud position has been attained by the good management and hard work of Manager Keary and his board of control, headed by President T. J. Trapp. The financial handling of the Dominion Show by this society in 1905 was an object lesson to other cities which have had Dominion aid, or hope to have, and one worthy of emulation, for not only did the society come out all right financially, but also have two good assets, in the Manufacturers' and Women's and the Industrial and Arts' buildings, both handsome in design and ample in proportion, with lavatory accommodation of the best.

This fair has rounded the corner successfully, for, with a cash surplus in 1905 of over six thousand dollars, and good attendance in 1906, the financial statement for this year should also be good. The agricultural districts of the Lower Mainland are rapidly filling up, and the patronage of the exhibition is bound to increase annually. The beautiful Queen's Park, on which the society holds its fair, is well worthy of a visit during fair time, as there a better idea than elsewhere may be obtained in a short time of the agricultural and horticultural possibilities of British Columbia.

A favorable financial statement, and the attitude of the manager, holds out encouragement to exhibitors that next year the prize-list will be increased considerably, and it is to be hoped the increases will be found in the sections where competition is keenest.

In the matter of judges, New Westminster is up-to-date, inasmuch as the single-judge system is adhered to, the final choice being made by the board of control, not by interested parties, who may be exhibitors, and the judges are recompensed. The judges at the New Westminster show were: R. Ness, Howick, Que., heavy horses; Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, light horses; Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, Man., beef breeds of cattle, and swine; Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg, dairy breeds of cattle, and sheep; R. Blanchard, poultry; Miss Laura Rose, O.A.C., Guelph, dairy products; Miss E. Cora Hind, Winnipeg, fancywork and fine arts; Martin Burrill, Grand Forks, B.C., fruit; W. C. McKillican, Seed Division, Calgary, grains, etc.

One of the features of this year's fair, and one that it would be well to develop, is the exhibition of industries in operation. Lacrosse and baseball matches, a few horse races and band concerts were relied upon for the lighter forms of amusement. So far as we were able to see, the fair was clean. The grounds are well kept, and litter is promptly removed. The illumination of the buildings was very tastefully arranged. As the fair grows, rather better provision will need to be made for feeding the crowds; privileges, we believe, should be charged for, and those getting them made to keep up to a certain acceptable standard. The street-car service between Vancouver and New Westminster was seriously taxed to handle the traffic to the fair grounds, although the two railroads—C.P.R. and G.N.R.—did their best to alleviate conditions.

LIVE STOCK.

HORSES.

Although cattle came first on the prize-list, the horse, it must be acknowledged, was the great drawing card in the live-stock section; the Clydesdales, especially, making a very fine exhibit. One great lack of the live-stock show is a catalogue, which we believe the management would be wise in undertaking.

Space will permit only brief mention of the horses. Fine exhibits were made by the following importers: Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.; Jas. Smith, Brandon, Wm. Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.; as well as the local men. In the aged class five horses came out headed by the well-known black, Storm King, wonderfully improved and well-deserving the place; the bay, the Prince (H. M. Vasey, Ladner), was second, a powerful, well-built, flashy mover. The Turner entry, a bay, with good feet and ankles, got the third prize in great fit, but is smaller than the first two horses, and was faulted for lack of massiveness, which was probably more apparent than real.

Premier Prince, a former winner at shows on the Coast, was fourth. The black, Carlist, a massive, well-muscled horse, but a medium actor, was at the bottom of the class.

Three-year-olds made a quintette, with Earl Seaham, a massive roan, with good feet and ankles, shown by Jas. Smith, first; Dean Swift, a fair mover, but lacking slightly at the ground, shown by Pemberton; Royal Sceptre (Evans, Chilliwack), a big-topped horse, but going wide in front; Bathgate (Patterson), a heavy-middled, good-topped bay, lacking some in action; Freeland was at the foot—he is a bay, and was not going well, the trip across the continent having been hard on him.

In two-year-olds three good colts were out, headed by Mercer's Pride of Dumburle, a right good brown colt, afterwards made champion Clydesdale. Pasqua Pride, a little more up on the leg, and unfinished, due to youth, was second; Pride of Bottle was third. In yearlings it was Turner, Vasey.

In the female classes there were some strong sections. In the mares, brood and yeld showed against one another. Proud Beauty, the brown entry from Calgary, a real good sort, was first; the big bay, Lady Yoselle, shown by Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., a right good one, not in high fit, was second; the same exhibitor's Nelly Carrick being third. The Vasey entry, Pride's Maid, was nursing a foal, and, therefore, was handicapped. Another entry was Isis, a good sort. Jas. Smith won out with two-year-old fillies, getting first, second and third. In yearlings, Turner was first and third; Vasey second; the latter also winning in foals.

Only two Shires were out, the winner being the Newham Duke colt, also seen at the Dominion of 1905.

Representatives of the Percheron and Suffolk breeds were also shown. Galbraith had the winning aged Percheron; the other sections and classes resulting as follows:

Percheron stallion, 2 years and under 3—Anderson, Agassiz. Filly, 2 years and under 3—Anderson. Filly, 1 year and under 2—Anderson.

Heavy draft horses: Brood mare, 3 years and over—1 and 3, Pemberton Farm; 2, Wellington Farm, Port Guichon. Filly or gelding, 2 years and under 3—J. A. Evans. Foal of 1906—1 and 2, Pemberton Farm. Best team heavy draft horses, in harness to vehicle—1 and 3, Pemberton Farm; 2, Wellington Farm. Championships—Stallion, any age—T. Mercer. Mare, any age—Turner. Get of one sire, 3 animals, either sex, any age, registered—Turner.

The roadster and other light classes showed considerable improvement over previous years. Some good Hackneys were forward, especially the Hadwen and Mercer entries.

Standard-breds: Stallion, 1 year and under 2—J. H. Watson, New Westminster. Brood mare, 3 years and upwards—J. T. and J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack; Hugh Lee, Armstrong; J. Cameron, Sapperton. Foal of 1906, filly—1 and 3, Wilkinson; 2, Cameron.

Thoroughbreds: Stallion, 3 years and upwards—G. H. Rainey, Vancouver; H. F. Stewart, Vancouver. Brood mare, 3 years and upwards—J. J. Bottger.

Hackneys: Stallion, 3 years or over—G. H. Hadwen, Duncans; C. Kinniburgh, Calgary. Stallion, 2 years and under 3—Thos. Mercer, Markdale. Mare, 3 years and over—Turner.

CATTLE.

This was an off year in some of the sections; quite the opposite to the horses. The exhibits were hardly as numerous as last year, the prize-list not being quite so valuable. The grand old Red, White and Roans do not seem to be gaining ground here; the lack of milking quality handicaps them on the Coast, and at present the Whitefaces are the favorites in the Upper Country, although inquiries are being made for Angus cattle, and the Red Polls are gaining ground. In Shorthorns, Vasey's two-year-old roan, Broadhooks Boy, a broad, low-set fellow, won in his class, and was also champion; Ladner winning in the aged section; Patterson being second to Vasey. Pemberton won out in yearlings; Ladner's newly-imported bull from Ontario being second. In calves it was Patterson, Ladner, Vasey. In females nothing remarkable was forward. Cows were rated, 1, Patterson; 2 and 3, Vasey. In two-year-olds, Vasey's good roan, a daughter of Prince Sunbeam, was first; Patterson second. In yearlings it was 1 and 2, Patterson; 3, Ladner. Calves—Vasey, 1; Patterson, 2 and 3. Vasey had sweepstakes male and female, and the herd; Patterson being second and Ladner third on aged herds. Young herds was, 1, Patterson; 2, Ladner.

In Red Polls, Barkley was first for aged bulls. Two-year-olds—1, Nelems; 2, Barkley. Yearlings—Maynard. Calves—1, Nelems; 2 and 3, Barkley. Champion male—Maynard. Cows, of which seven were out, went, 1 and 3, Barkley; 2, Maynard. Yearling heifers—1, Maynard; 2 and 3, Barkley. Calves—1 and 2, Maynard. Champion female—Barkley. Herds—Maynard, Barkley.

Holsteins are in favor on the Coast, yet the exhibit has, undoubtedly, been better in other years. In bulls (aged), Bonsall was first, and later champion—has lots of constitution and good rudimentaries; Hollinshead was second. Two-year-olds—1, Patterson; 2, Hunter. Yearlings—Bonsall, Hunter. Calves—1 and 2, Hunter; 3, J. Patterson. In aged cows, Bonsall had all the winners, with what looked to be cows that paid their way. Two-year-olds—1, Bonsall; 2 and 3, Hunter. Yearlings—1 and 2, Bonsall; 3, Hunter. Calves—1, Bonsall; 2 and 3, Hunter. Herds—Bonsall, Hunter.

The Ayrshires made considerable stir, for, besides the home herds, Hunter, of Maxville, Ont., was out with a contingent, which, unfortunately, were late in arriving, and much handicapped thereby. The Scotch dairy cattle won the Ellis cup for best exhibit of cattle on the ground, the trick being done by the Wells herd, which had as strong contestants, Vasey's herd of Short-horns; which, however, they excelled in evenness as a herd and probabilities of profit for Coast farmers. Aged bulls—1, Austin; 2, Burns. Two-year-olds—Austin's off-colored bull. Yearlings—1, Hunter; 2, Austin. Calves—1 and 2, Wells; 3, Hunter. Champion—Austin's aged bull.

In cows there was a fine entry, ten good ones coming forward, which, after inspection, were sent back by the judge to be milked out clean. First and second went to A. C. Wells & Sons, Sardis, B. C.; third to Hunter. In two-year-olds it was Wells, Hunter, Austin. In yearlings—1, Austin; 2 and 3, Wells. Calves—1 and 3, Wells; 2, Austin. Champion female—Wells' first-prize aged cow. Herds—Wells, Hunter.

In Jerseys it was nip-and-tuck all the way through between A. J. Street and Quick, the former having rather the best of it. B. H. Bull, of Brampton, Ont., had first in bull calves.

Henderson had it to himself in Guernseys, with some good stuff.

SHEEP.

In this class, usually a strong one, some interesting competitions developed. In Shropshires, Turner and Hawkshaw, Chilliwack, fought it out, the former's winning the bulk of the prizes, being rather more typical of the breed, and in better fit. In Leicesters, Banford, Chilliwack, had it to himself, as had Wells in Lincolns, and Washington Grimmer, from Pender Island, with Tunis sheep, a new variety in the West. This breed has lopped ears, small bone, and rather an open fleece, and are said to be good for breeding early lambs, but have not, seemingly, the frame of the staple mutton breeds. Maynard had it to himself in Dorsets, and his flock shows improvement over previous years. Thompson was alone in Suffolks, as was Wilkinson in Southdowns. The competition in Oxford's was not as keen as previous years, two breeders refusing to bring out their sheep, for reasons unknown to the writer. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, won everything except in aged ewes, where Bonsall got into second place with a good one. In fat sheep, Thompson, with grade Suffolks, cleaned the board, his grade wether being a splendid sheep. The champion pens went to Turner's Shropshires; 2, to Shannon's.

SWINE.

The competition in swine was lighter than usual. Maynard had Essex and Duroc-Jerseys; Irvine and Le Neveu brought out some good Poland-Chinas; Thompson, Sardis, had some real good Yorkshires; Berkshires being shown by Shannons. The Chester Whites shown were good pigs; on the B. C. diet of clover, peas and skim milk they seem to be lengthening out to more of a bacon type.

The building given up to fruit contained a magnificent show of the articles of diet so essential to the preservation of health in human beings. Special mention must be made of the fine exhibits, termed commercial display of apples, which was won by a magnificent display made by Thos. G. Earl, Lytton, B.C.; Coldstream Ranch was second, and W. Middleton, Vernon, B.C., was third (the latter is an O.A.C. ex-student). Messrs. Merryfield, Mt. Lehman, and Mr. and Mrs. Fortune, Tranquille, Kamloops, were also winners. The Tranquille ranch taking a large number of prizes with apples. T. McKeown, Peachland, and A. McLennan, Kelowna, had a nice display of peaches. Henry's nurseries, Vancouver, had a fine display of fruit trees, and Ashel Smith, Ladner, a varied exhibit of potatoes. He is reported to have sold \$1,900 of seed potatoes as a result. The district exhibits, as in previous years, excited considerable interest. The prizes are well worth while, first amounting to \$500 and the Dewar challenge shield. The contests resulted as follows: In the district exhibits the first places are taken by Chilliwack, Langley, Richmond and Agassiz (Kent).

DAIRY.

The Lower Mainland of British Columbia is essentially a dairy country, and we are glad to hear from Messrs. Logan and Rankin, and others, that good progress is being made along these lines.

Creamery butter, not less than 50 lbs., in tub or box—Chilliwack Creamery; New Westminster Creamery; Richmond Dairy, Vancouver; Cowichan Creamery, Duncan.

Creamery butter, not less than 50 lbs., in prints—Chilliwack Creamery; New Westminster Creamery; Richmond Dairy, Vancouver; H. A. Edgett & Co., Abbotsford.

Dairy butter, not less than 25 lbs., in prints—Mrs. A. Read, Ladner; Mrs. Chester Chadsey, Sumas; A. Livingston, New Westminster; W. H. McClughan, Port Kells.

Dairy butter, not less than 25 lbs., in tub—Mrs. Chester Chadsey, Sumas; A. Livingston, New Westminster; Mrs. A. Read, Ladner; Mrs. Keegan, Steveston.

Two cheese (factory), not less than 30 lbs. each, to be exhibited by the maker—British Columbia Cheese Co.; Langley, 2nd prize.

Best 20 lbs. of butter, made by dairymaid under 16 years of age—W. H. McClughan, Port Kells.

Best 10 lbs. prints, farm dairy butter—Mrs. A. Read, Ladner; Mrs. Chester Chadsey.

Best display of creamery butter, size, quality and arrangement considered—New Westminster Creamery; Chilliwack Creamery; Richmond Dairy.

Best display of dairy butter, size, quality and arrangement considered—Geo. E. Knight, Sardis, 4th prize.

J. B. Hogate's Sale of Fillies.

With the most favorable weather conditions, and a fairly large crowd from as far east as Montreal, and as far west as Sarnia, Mr. J. B. Hogate's Clydesdale and Shire filly sale, held at Weston, Ont., on Tuesday, October 16th, demonstrated that the farmers of Canada are quite able and willing to pay good prices for breeding animals, when the right kind is offered. That the sale was a grand success, and one of the best ever held in Canada; also, that the fillies were the best lot ever offered by auction in this country, was the unanimous opinion of all present. Combining as they did, size, quality, style and nice true action, they were a lot calculated to make a great improvement on the breeding mares of the country. In all, there were 24 sold—21 Clydesdales and 3 Shires—which made an average of \$364.58 each. The highest price paid was for the three-year-old Clyde mare, Lady Fashion, a daughter of the great son of Sir Everard, Royal Fashion. For her the hammer dropped at \$550. The lowest price was \$190, for the yearling daughter of Royal Chattan. The highest price for Shires was \$525, for Tarnacre Flower, a three-year-old daughter of Gunthorpe Advance, and the lowest \$270, for Daisy, by Holker Chief. The three Shire fillies made an average of \$365 each. Of the lot four sold for \$500 and over; eight sold for \$400 and over, prices that were certainly encouraging. Mr. Hogate intends to hold another sale at the same place on December 20th, and to that end has sent his buyers to Scotland, to bring over the best that can be bought for spot cash, and assures us that at his sale on that date will be the best lot ever seen together in Canada.

Middlesex Horsemen Favor Stallion Inspection.

At the public meeting held at London, Ont., on Friday of last week, by Messrs. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont., and J. D. Graham, Toronto, the two commissioners appointed by the Ontario Government to canvass the horsemen of Middlesex and four other counties of Western Ontario, some dozen or so of horsemen were present representing the above county. The meeting was unanimously in favor of a law providing for compulsory inspection and licensing of all stallions stood or travelled for service, the requirements for a license to be freedom from hereditary unsoundness, registered pedigree, and a reasonable degree of merit. Some difference of opinion was expressed as to the question of a license fee. One man thought it should be free, but the majority believed a nominal fee of ten or twenty-five dollars should be paid for every inspection certificate issued. The meeting was also agreed that in the law there should be incorporated a provision, giving the stallioner a lien on mare and colt as security for service fee.

We shall be pleased to hear by correspondence from time to time the feeling as expressed at similar meetings in other centers throughout the Province where commissioners are working.

Senator Owens' Ayrshire Sale.

The auction sale, on October 17th, of Ayrshire cattle from the herd of Hon. Wm. Owens, at his Riverside farm, at Monte Bello, Quebec, came off successfully. The stock was in good condition, despite the dry summer and shortage of pasture in that district. Bidders and buyers were present from Quebec, Ontario, and the Eastern States. Captain Robson, as auctioneer, was at his best, and the sale was satisfactory. The highest price paid for a bull was \$200, for Not Likely of St. Anne's, a very superior animal, purchased by Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. The top price for a cow was \$180, for Jean of Glenora, which went to N. Gauthier, of Billing's Bridge, Ont., who also secured Barbara, at \$105. Converse & Co., of New York State, took Nora, at \$105. To Hunter & Sons fell Maria, at \$115, and Lillian and Susan, at \$100 each. W. F. Maclean, Toronto, also secured a cow at \$100, and two or three young heifers, at \$60 to \$65 each. The average for all sold, including a number of young calves, was \$70.

Toronto Exhibition Buildings Burned.

On Thanksgiving Day night, October 18th, a fire started in a corner of the grand-stand building of the Toronto National Exhibition, where some garrison officers were quartered. That structure was totally destroyed; also a large number of the live-stock stables and the Transportation (old Crystal Palace) Building, involving a loss estimated at \$184,000, the insurance amounting to \$99,000. Plans will at once be undertaken for the re-erection of these buildings in larger and better style than before, and the position of some of them on the grounds may be changed.

Western despatches are complaining of a wheat blockade, elevators being filled, cars scarce, and, in some cases, farmers were piling grain in the fields.

The P. E. Island Exhibition.

The Prince Edward Island Exhibition at Charlottetown, supplemented with an extra \$10,000 Government grant, attracted one of the largest shows of the best stock seen this year east of Toronto. Though the managers of the exhibition had provided accommodation that they thought would meet any emergency, still the entries were so numerous that a great number of animals had to be kept in temporary sheds, or tied up in the adjoining bush, and some herds near the city were brought in and judged and taken right home again, for want of accommodation.

In horses there were 392 entries; in horned cattle, 560; in sheep, 339; in pigs, 161; and there was a very large show of poultry. The large herds and flocks from Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were very much admired by P. E. Island farmers. The herds of Senator Edwards, James Bowman and W. W. Black were an object lesson to our people in what has been done in developing the ideal beef animal—a lesson in type as well as in fitting that our stockmen will profit by. Our own breeders of beef stock showed excellent herds, and single animals that, notwithstanding the strong competition, would have taken more of the prizes had they been as well fitted. Space forbids that we should attempt to describe any individuals in the Ontario herds. Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have already noted their description and placing at Toronto and elsewhere.

In Shorthorns the most of the first prizes went to W. C. Edwards & Co., R. S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., and C. A. Archibald, Nova Scotia. Edwards had the champion bull and cow, and was first in both old and young herd; C. A. Archibald was second, and R. S. Nicholson third.

The most of the prizes in the Aberdeen-Angus class went to Bowman; John Richards taking first on aged bull, third on cow, and second on herd.

W. W. Black had no competition in the Hereford class.

In the Ayrshire class the competition was very strong, where the splendid herds of Alexander Hume, Easton Bros., M. H. Parlee, O. A. Archibald, along with some fine individual animals from the Island, battled for the honors. The prizes went mostly to Parlee and Hume, Hume taking first for aged herd, with Parlee second, with the order reversed for the young herd. G. H. Simmons got two firsts. Easton Bros., C. A. Archibald and the Provincial Farm got quite a number of the lesser prizes.

Logan Bros., Amherst, showed a very fine herd of Holsteins, headed by their splendid dairy bull, Artis Mercedes Posch, bred by Rettle Bros., Ontario. The competition was not very close, and Logan got all but one of the first prizes, as well as the herd prizes. Nelson Orr got second on aged bull, and W. M. Lee third; Lee also got second on aged herd. The judge of dairy cattle said that Logan's herd could not be beaten anywhere in Canada.

In the Guernsey class, Roper Bros.' herd, fresh from their triumphs at Halifax, won about all the firsts, and W. McMonagle divided up the seconds and thirds with them.

In Jerseys the competition was keen, many very fine specimens being shown by W. McMonagle, Sussex; J. E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield, N.S.; W. Clark, North Wiltshire; G. H. Simmons, City; R. Robinson, N. B., and others. W. McMonagle got a large share of the firsts, and first for both herds.

There was a very large show of grade cattle in all the classes.

Sheep were shown in about all the classes one would meet with at the biggest shows in Canada. In the class for Suffolks, P. H. Lane, J. I. Lane and J. L. Lane divided the honors. Hampshires were shown by Teller Bros., Ontario, who took all the prizes but two. Boswells took most of the honors in Leicesters. E. T. Park, of Burgessville, Ont., divided the honors in Cotswolds with John Tweedy, most of the red tickets going to Park. Logan Bros., of Amherst Point, N.S., showed very fine Shropshires, as also did George Boswell and A. H. Boswell. The red tickets were pretty evenly divided between them. D. P. Irving had a pen of Dorset Horned sheep, and had no competition.

The exhibit of hogs in all classes was the best we have seen here. They were almost all of the bacon type, the Berkshires being noticeable for their great length. The Yorkshires shown were, for the most part, model bacon hogs. The first prize for export bacon hogs (Yorkshires) went to A. A. McBeth, Marshfield; and the special offered by Davies & Fraser, pork packers, went to P. Brodie, of York, for a pair of lengthy Berkshires. J. W. Callbeck took sweepstakes for both boar and sow.

Horses showed up well in all the classes, and many of the animals were exceedingly well fitted. Two Thoroughbreds were shown, June Day, by Thomas Robbins, Bedeque, a good specimen of the breed, and of good weight (the colts of this horse took a good many of the red tickets); the other, Woodburn, a smaller horse, but very stylish, was shown by Stanley & Horne, Charlottetown. These horses have competed against each other in their class for a number of years, and good judges have differed in placing them. This year Woodburn got the red ticket, the judge thinking him the best type of a Thoroughbred.

The Standard-bred class was not large. W. S. McKee took first for stallion, and William Miller, Marshfield, and Dr. J. T. Jenkins, first for mare and filly.

The roadster and carriage classes were well filled.

Three aged Clydesdale stallions were shown, by F. Andrews, New Glasgow; David Reid, Victoria Cross; and Stanley and Horne, City. The awards were in the above order.

There was a large general-purpose class, containing many very useful animals, but it was impossible to watch the judging at the horse-ring as well as other judging going on at the same time.

Islanders did well in the horse, sheep and pig classes, and they did very well in the cattle classes, in spite of the strong competition from Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

There was a large show of poultry. The accommodation for this class, though much greater than last year, was all filled. In the main building the show of grain, roots, fruit and dairy produce was of the best. A feature of the dairy display was the large number of boxes of butter packed for export, and also the large exhibit of factory cheese.

Dr. Standish, of Ontario, gave excellent satisfaction judging the horses. W. F. Stephen pleased almost everybody in his decisions in the dairy cattle classes; while Duncan Anderson, in placing the awards on the beef breeds, left little or no cause for complaint. Mr. McRae had a difficult task in placing the awards on the sheep, where all were so good, but we heard no complaints of his work. J. B. Spencer, Assistant Live-stock Commissioner, while giving us his first official visit, judged the hogs in a satisfactory manner.

It rained most all Thursday, which would otherwise have been the best day of the show. In consequence, the attendance fell off very much from what it might have been had the weather continued fine.

The attractions at the show were good. The performing lions were interesting, and the racing was excellent. There were very few side-shows on the grounds, and such as were, were not of the bad kind.

The directors, and their hard-working and attentive secretary, did all in their power to make things pleasant for exhibitors and visitors.

Our Scottish Letter.

GREAT SHORTHORN AND CLYDESDALE SALES.

The difficulty is to know where to begin. Since I last wrote we have had a busy time, and this week was the busiest of the lot. We have examined potatoes, seen the London champion cheese, sold the dearest Shorthorn bull calves on record, had a splendid public sale of Clydesdales with high averages, and discussed for six hours every conceivable topic connected with land, milk, motor cars, etc., as these affect the agricultural interest, and now at the close of the week I endeavor to make the whole intelligible to Canadian readers. It is a big job, and the man who puts on his armor had better not boast.

This is the Aberdeen-Shorthorn week. The ball opened at historic Uppermill on Tuesday, where Mr. Duthie got an average of £304 15s. 10d. for 18 bull calves, and Mr. John Marr, the genial tenant of Uppermill, got an average of £122 5s. for seven. These prices surely should satisfy. The highest-priced calf sold was Mr. Duthie's Gold Mint, by Collynie Mint; he made 850 gs. The second highest price was made by the first calf sold, Prince of the Blood, by Pride of Avon, which made 830 gs. In both cases the foreigners were beaten, and the two youngsters remain in this country. Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan, Stirling, gets the 850-gs. gentleman, and Mr. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor, Wiltshire, the celebrated English breeder, gets the 830-gs. one. The price of these young bulls in dollars is, respectively, \$4,462 and \$4,357. Of the Collynie 18, only 3 were secured by foreign buyers. Mr. Cargill, from Ontario, got Blood Royal, by Pride of Avon, at 220 gs., and Mr. Dryden gave 65 gs. for a youngster by the sire of the 850-gs. calf. Mr. Casares got one at 330 gs. for South America. He also got one of Mr. Marr's at 90 gs. The highest price made by one of Mr. Marr's calves was 250 gs., and the Earl of Crewe gave 200 gs. for another. Last year Mr. Marr got an average of £33 9s. 10d. for ten; this year £122 5s. for seven, an amazing advance. It is interesting to note Mr. Duthie's averages for some years past: 1899, 20 calves made £123 18s.; 1900, 19 made £150 8s. 6d.; 1901, 20 made £157 11s.; 1902, 18 made £115 15s. 10d.; in 1903, 22 made £144 2s. 6d.; 1904, 18 made £226 12s. 6d.; 1905, 16 made £186 8s. 9d., and 1906, 18 made £304 15s. 10d. Besides the 850 and the 830 gs. bulls, Mr. Duthie had one at 800 gs., which went to Mr. Leopold de Rothschild.

Scarcely less noteworthy was the sale on the next day of the tour, when, at Newton, Inch, Mr. Fraser sold for Mr. Gordon, of Newton, and other head, at an average of £93 1s. 10d. The bulls in these were females. Combscauseway (Mr. A. T. Gordon) got £126 13s. 6d. for 14 females, and Newton (A. M. Gordon) got £123 16s. 6d. for 14 head, of which six were bulls. Pirriemill (Mr. T. Wilson) had £72 19s. 6d. for 14 females, and Whiteside (Mr. Francis

Simmers) had £57 12s. 4d. for 16, of which 12 were heifer calves—surely a splendid piece of work. The highest price at this sale was 700 gs., paid by Mr. Phillips, a Hampshire breeder, for the bull calf, Newton Comet, a red, by Ruddy Star. Mr. Simmers tried to get this one and failed. He got another, Jupiter, by the same sire, at 210 gs. At this sale several bulls were purchased for New Zealand by Mr. David Archibald, one of the famous Overshiels family, who has been long resident in the colony. One of the Pirriemill yearling heifers made 230 gs., and young Mr. Gordon had an extraordinary trade for his young cows. All of age were in calf to the celebrated young bull, Fascinator, which heads the herd. He was bred at Jackston, by Mr. James Durno. A Clipper-Duchess cow made 250 gs., and two-year-old heifers sold, respectively, at 240 gs., 120 gs., and 105 gs. Yearling heifers made 220 gs., 180 gs., and 100 gs., and a heifer calf actually made 105 gs. Mr. Simmers got 170 gs. and 180 gs. for yearling heifers. Argentine buyers operated to better purpose on the second day than on the first.

The third day's sale was held at Aberdeen, and there again some splendid averages were made by herds in the hands of tenant farmers in the county. Mr. Anderson, Saphock, got 350 gs. for a yearling heifer from Mr. Kirkham, for Buenos Ayres, and 175 gs. was paid for a two-year-old heifer out of the same herd. The celebrated Kinellar herd, in the hands of Mr. Sylvester Campbell, maintains a fine tradition. He got 150 gs. and 110 gs. for yearling heifers, and 105 gs. and 150 gs. for young bulls. A heifer calf from the Harthill herd of Mr. George Campbell went at 110 gs. to Mr. Deane Willis. A Jackston yearling heifer made 155 gs., and one from Cromleybank, and another from Tillygroig, made 100 gs. each. The average for 83 head, sold by Mr. Lovat Fraser, on the third day, was £70 12s. 3d. The fourth day's sale is being held to-day at Inverness, and to-morrow (Saturday) the week ends with a joint sale at Perth.

CLYDESDALE men have had a big week at Lanark, where a large number of locally-bred young horses, and the old brood mares and stallions owned by the late Mr. Thomas Smith, Blacon Point, Cheston, were sold by Lawrie and Symington. The big stallion, British Chief, went at 750 gs.; the three-year-old Robin Hood, at 400 gs.; the highly-bred Baron Gibson, own brother to the champion, Royal Ruby, at 296 gs., and a two-year-old, by the unbeaten Everlasting, went at 250 gs. The most extraordinary price, however, age considered, was made by the 14-year-old mare, Royal Rose, a daughter of the renowned Macgregor. She made 515 gs. Last time Royal Rose was sold by public auction was at Carlisle, in 1896, when she made 450 gs. She has been a most successful breeding mare, dropping a foal almost every year. At the Blacon Point reduction sale, in the spring of 1905, three of her daughters were sold, and made, respectively, 110 gs., 500 gs., and 440 gs. She is expected in foal to Baron's Pride, the sire of nearly all her former high-class foals. Another very fine mare, Belle of Fashion, made 200 gs., and Fickle Fortune Princess II., the dam of the renowned Cedric Princess, made 110 gs. The average for 14 head sold at this memorable dispersion was £216 10s. 6d. The six mares sold made an average of £172 4s., and the five stallions made £368 11s. It is understood that the first-prize two-year-old filly in the auctioneer's show and sale, which Mr. Kilpatrick bought for 140 gs., is for Mr. Bryce, Arcola, Assa.

CHEESE AND POTATOES.

At the London Dairy Show, in the competitions for cheddar cheese, Scotland made a clean sweep of the leading prizes. The judges were a Glasgow and a London merchant, and the four leading honors in the biggest cheddar classes went to makers in the Stewartry and in Ayrshire. The champion cheese was found in the lot of Mr. James Smith, Mains of Twynholm, Kirkcudbright. These cheese are made by Mr. Smith and his goodwife, both of whom are known to be expert cheesemakers. Mr. David A. Hood, Balgredan, Kirkcudbright, also came out on top, and Mr. Alexander Cross, of Knockdon, Ayr, to whom Scotland owes much, was also a first-prize winner. All this is very gratifying, but it must not be supposed that there is anything like an absolute standard in cheesemaking. The Somerset makers had very good cheese on stance, and had they been judged by Albert of England (judge), they would, no doubt, have got nearer the top, if they did not win altogether. The merchant naturally gives the prize to the cheese which he can sell. His standard is of necessity his customers' taste. That taste differs somewhat in cities. What is classed A1 in some towns is otherwise classed elsewhere. The gratifying thing in this year's success is the fact that it places Scots and English cheddars nearer a level than they have sometimes been.

Considerable interest is being manifested in potato culture. An instructive demonstration took place at Exeter, in Midlothian, a fortnight ago, and a week ago we had another of the same at Sutton & Sons' experimental grounds at Reading, in the south of England. The latter was an extremely useful function, and the lessons learned were patent. It is not wise to be too severely regarding scientific experiments, and the one made, and one such seems to have been made, in connection with a supposed potato sport from the Blue Giant, a Solanum plant, Solanum Commersonii. This is supposed to be identical with the Blue Giant, a Solanum plant, Solanum Commersonii. The explanation would seem to be elsewhere than in the theory of "sport" from a wild plant. Another lesson is the superiority of immature over-ripened seed. It may seem ridiculous to say this, but much has to be learned about the potato before men can pronounce dogmatic opinions upon it. Immature seed is produced by cutting the haulms before they have begun to wither. This stops the multiplication and growth of the tubers, and as the blight affects the haulms first, and descends to the tubers, when the haulms are severed there is no possibility of the disease going into the tubers. On the other hand, there may be a slightly diminished crop, and wise men will not cut the haulms until they have reasonable assurance of obtaining a profitable crop. A third lesson is not quite palatable to Scots growers. It has hitherto been supposed that Scots seed was unapproachable in potatoes. If good results were desired the seed must be bought in Scotland. Sutton's firm resolved to test this theory. They did so to satisfy the Irish Board of Agriculture, who are very keen to promote potato culture in the Emerald Isle. Seed was obtained from the south of England, Lincolnshire, Scotland, and Ireland. Eight varieties were put on trial; in three the Scots seed gave the best results; in five Irish seed came out first, with Scots a good second in every case but one. Naturally, we are not inclined to accept these results as final, but enough has been suggested by them to warrant farmers in carefully observing the development of potato culture in Ireland.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Fat-stock Show in B. C. Next March.

The British Columbia Live-stock Association held a meeting in New Westminster during the fair week of the burgh on the Fraser. Secretary F. M. Logan, B. S. A., explained the idea to those present, which is to hold a combined sale of stock, spring stallion show, competition for fat stock and carcass competition, and a live-stock judging school. The association is well off financially, has a surplus of \$400, and with a grant of \$650 from the Dominion Government, as well as one of \$500 from the Provincial treasury, is in good shape to do educational work in agriculture which would benefit the country. Mr. John A. Turner advised confining the entries to the sale to British Columbia herds. This provoked criticism from Mr. Elliott, Galt, Ont., who thought the West too prone to forget what had been done for them by the East. Mr. Turner could not see it that way, and instanced the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, saying it should be termed an "Ontario," not "Dominion" Association. The meeting unanimously supported the motion to limit the sale to B. C. stock, as is done in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This will be the second affair of the kind held in British Columbia, one having been held by the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society two years and a half ago; a successful sale was held by the B. C. Live-stock Association last spring. Increased interest is being evinced in live-stock matters in British Columbia, commensurate with the Province's advance in agriculture generally. Harmony prevails, and all seem working for the common good. As notice has been given in ample time, British Columbia breeders in live stock will be well advised in selecting stock to fit against the time of the show next March. It is to be hoped that a show of dressed poultry will be included, and that the attendance at the stock-judging school will be large and enthusiastic enough to encourage succeeding attempts to further the cause of agricultural education on the Coast.

S. A. Immigration.

The Salvation Army immigration officials and agents held very important conferences during the recent councils in Toronto, when every department of the work was discussed, and important developments will follow. The plan of operations is now well under way for next season's work. Commissioner Coombs and Brigadier Howell (the Immigration Secretary) met the agents and instructed them as to the course of procedure for their future work. The agents of the Army at London, Ont., or Toronto will supply application forms at once, as the first ship's load the coming season will come to Western Ontario. From past experience the first ship brings an exceptionally good selection. All applications for this ship's crowd must be in by January 12th to 15th, 1907.

Fair Dates for 1906.

International, Chicago Dec. 1-8
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph Dec. 10-15
[Note.—For general list of Ontario fairs, see "Farmer's Advocate," August 23rd, page 1343.]

Managers of fairs whose dates do not appear on our lists will confer a favor on our readers by sending in their dates.

For the first quarter of the fiscal year, 1906 to 1907, Canada's total foreign trade aggregated \$150,135,000, being an increase over the corresponding period of last year of \$26,774,479. Exports totalled \$70,293,173, an improvement of \$14,625,797. The largest increase in exports of domestic products was animals and their produce, the betterment being \$3,214,332; 1903, \$21,198,029. Total imports, including coin and bullion, were \$80,141,527, an increase of \$12,148,682.

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MARKETS.

Toronto.
LIVE STOCK.

Receipts at the Junction and City, especially the latter, have been large; in fact, the largest at the city yards of the season. The quality of fat cattle has been unsatisfactory to the dealers, not enough good to prime cattle coming to supply the demand.

Exporters.—Trade inclined to be slow. Prices ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt. The bulk sold at \$4.35 to \$4.60. Export bulls sold at \$3.65 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Butchers.—It is safe to say that 90 per cent. of the butchers' cattle are of the common to medium class. Wholesale butchers complain of not being able to get enough of prime-quality beef to supply the demand. Picked heifers and steers sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75; loads of good, \$4.15 to \$4.40; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.60; canners, \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Trade brisk, with larger deliveries than for some time. Prices for good feeders firm. Short-keeps of 1,150 to 1,200 lbs., \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.; feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.85 per cwt.; stockers sold all the way from \$2.25 for common to \$2.75 to \$3 for medium, and \$3.25 to \$3.50 for good to choice-quality, well-bred steers. More well-bred steers would have found ready sale.

Milk Cows.—Moderate receipts found a ready sale for the best grades of milkers and forward springers. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$60 each.

Veal Calves.—Market strong at \$3.50 to \$6.50, with a few prime, new-milk-fed calves at \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Deliveries large, with prices a little easier for lambs. Export ewes sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50; bucks, \$3.00 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.25 per cwt. Breeding ewes at \$4 to \$5 per cwt.

Hogs.—Deliveries moderate. Prices declined 25c. per cwt. last week; \$6.40 for selects, and \$6.15 per cwt. for lights and fats. These prices are on the fed-and-watered basis.

Horses.—The market for good horses of all classes is brisk, with a demand quite equal to the supply. There is an excellent demand for saddle and matched carriage horses, as well as first-class heavy-draft. All offerings at both the Repository and Canadian Horse Exchange sold readily, as there were many buyers from the city as well as from many outside points. Burns & Sheppard report following prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$175; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$135 to \$195; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$550; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$125 to \$165; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$140 to \$185; draft horses, 1,350 lbs. to 1,750 lbs., \$140 to \$200; second-hand workers, \$40 to \$90; second-hand drivers, \$40 to \$100.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Dealers report a brisk trade, with demand quite equal to supply. Creamery prints, 26c. to 27c.; creamery boxes, 23c. to 24c.; dairy pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; tubs, 20c. to 21c.; bakers' tubs, 16c. to 17c.

Cheese.—Large, 13c. to 13½c.; twins, 13½c. to 14c.

Eggs.—Receipts light; prices firmer at 21c. to 22c. for new-laid, and cold-storage at 20c. to 21c.

Poultry.—Receipts are growing larger, especially of chickens. Turkeys, 17c., 18c. and 19c. per lb.; geese, 10c. to 11c.; ducks, 10c. to 13c.; chickens, 9c. to 12c. per lb.; old hens, 8c. to 9c. per lb. Live fowl, 2c. per lb. less.

Potatoes.—Prices firm at 68c. to 70c. per bag for car lots of New Brunswick Delawares; Ontarios, 60c. to 65c. per bag for car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Hay.—Baled scarce; prices firm at \$10 to \$10.50 per ton for car lots, on track, at Toronto, for No. 1 timothy, and \$8.50 to \$9.50 for No. 2 timothy.

Straw.—Baled, \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Bran.—Market firm at \$16 to \$16.50.

Shorts.—\$20 to \$21 per ton.

Honey.—Receipts continue light, with prices steady at 11c. to 12c. per lb. for

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strained in 10-lb. tins, and 10c. to 11c. for 60-lb. tins; comb, per dozen sections, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

BREADS & FEES.

Grain.—Wheat.—Fall white, 71c.; red, 71c.; No. 2, mixed, 70c. Manitoba No. 1 Hard, 82c.; No. 1 Northern, 81½c.; No. 3, 79c.

Barley.—Prices firmer; No. 2, 49c.; No. 3X, 48½c.; No. 3, 45½c.

Rye.—No. 2, 65½c.

Peas.—78½c., outside points.

Oats.—No. 2, white, 35½c. bid.

Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 54c. bid, on track, at Toronto.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$3.75, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$2.75; Manitoba, patent, special brands, \$4.50; strong bakers' \$4.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., Toronto, have been paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 12½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 11½c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 12½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 11½c.; country hides, cured, 11c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 13c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 12c.; pelts, 75c.; lamb skins, 80c.; horse hides, \$3.25 to \$3.60; horse hair, per lb., 28c. to 30c.; tallow, 5c. to 5½c. per lb.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Liverpool market showed weakness last week, consequently there has been less active demand in local export markets. Choice cattle, 4½c. per lb., some 4½c., and general range for good to prime, 3½c. to 4½c.; medium, 3½c. to 3½c., and common, 2½c. to 2½c., some inferior thin stuff being even lower. Lambs in demand at 5c. to 6c.; sheep, 3½c. to 4½c., and perhaps 4½c. for a few. Offering of calves liberal; 2½c. to 3½c. for grassers, and 4c. to 5½c. for finest. Hogs, 6½c. to 6½c., off cars; fats and lower grades less.

Horses.—Market steady. Supplies showing no increase, and stock of horses on spot unusually light. Market very firm, and apparently no likelihood of lower prices. Choice carriage or saddle horses, \$350 to \$500 each; heavy-draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$250 to \$350 each; light-drafts or coal-cart horses, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; express horses, 1,100 to 1,300 each, \$150 to \$200; common drivers, \$100 to \$150, and old, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each.

Provisions.—Dressed hogs steady, in sympathy with market for live; 9½c. to 9½c. per lb. for finest fresh abattoir-killed. Demand for bacon good, and prices 11c. to 12c. a lb. for green and long-clear, and up to 15c. for choice smoked. Considerable barrel pork being shipped to lumber camps. Lard, 8½c. to 13c., as to quality.

Hides, Tallow and Wool.—Principal change is decline in calf skins, which are now becoming heavy and more like beef skins. No. 1 calf skins are 14c. per lb., No. 2 being 12c. per lb. Beef hides steady, under fair demand. Dealers are paying 10½c., 11½c. and 12½c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2, and 1, respectively, and selling to tanners at an advance of ½c. per lb. Lamb skins are steady at 90c. each. Horse hides steady at \$1.50 each for No. 2, and \$2 for No. 1. Tallow unchanged at 1½c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 3c.

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British Cattle Markets.

Canadian cattle, 10c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9½c. per pound.

GOSSIP.

A serious outbreak of hog cholera is again reported from Kent County, Ont., in the region of Blenheim.

Mr. James Sharpe, Rockside, Ont., advertises for sale in this issue Aberdeen-Angus cattle. If interested, see the advertisement, and write him for particulars.

A shipment of 1,093 Utah lambs, averaging 68 lbs. each, were sold in the Kansas City Stock-yards last month by Clay, Robinson & Co., commission salesmen, at \$8 per cwt., the highest price ever paid for lambs on any of the Western markets.

Attention of farmers and horse breeders is called to the important announcement of Mr. S. J. Prouse, of Ingersoll, Ont., who is now en route from Scotland with an importation of 40 Clydesdale fillies personally selected for individual merit and breeding, and which will be sold by auction at Woodstock, early in November, exact date and full particulars to be given in later issues of "The Farmer's Advocate."

THE DUTHIE-MARR SALE.

The annual auction sale of Aberdeenshire Shorthorn bull calves from the herds of Mr. Wm. Duthie, Collynie, and Mr. John Marr, which took place at Uppermill, the farm of the latter, on October 9th, was a very successful event, the 18 calves from the Collynie herd making the excellent average of £304 15s. (\$1,525), and the eight from Uppermill an average of £122 5s. (\$610). The average for the Collynie calves last year was \$980, and for the Uppermill offering \$165. The Collynie result this year is a record one, as the highest average for Mr. Duthie's offerings since 1899 was £226 12s. 6d. (\$632) in 1904. The highest price for one of Mr. Duthie's calves in this year's sale was 850 guineas (\$4,462) for Gold Mint, by Collynie Mint, dam Collynie Golden Drop 4th, purchased by Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan, Sterling. Mr. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor, Wiltshire, secured the second highest-priced bull, Prince of the Blood, by Pride of Avon, out of the Princess Royal cow, Scottish Princess, by Scottish Archer, \$4,357. Two of the Collynie calves were secured by Canadian breeders, namely Blood Royal, by Pride of Avon, out of the Broadhooks cow, Beaufort Beauty 3rd, by Royal Star, which comes to the herd of H. Cargill & Son, and Scottish Mint, by Collynie Mint, out of the Missie cow, Mistletoe 20th, by Scottish Archer, which comes to the herd of Messrs. John Dryden & Son. For further information regarding this and other notable British sales, and kindred events, see our Scottish letter on another page in this issue.

to 5c. for rendered. Wool moving slowly. Very little offering, and almost the only thing in the market is pulled lambs. These are 30c. to 32c. for brushed, and 30c. for unbrushed. Canada fleece is 26c. to 28c. for tub-washed, and 18c. to 20c. in the grease; Canada pulled, brushed, 30c., and unbrushed, 27c. to 29c. Northwest Merinos are 18c. to 20c. per lb.

Cheese.—A disposition to ease off, manifested a couple of weeks ago, has disappeared, and prices indicate renewed firmness. Make throughout the country is light; demand not active, and cable inquiry does not seem to be resulting in much business. Shipments falling off as compared with the corresponding period last year. Total season's shipments to 13th inst. are still 140,000 boxes ahead, however, at 1,870,000 boxes. Quebec cheese, 12½c. to 12½c.; Townships, 13c., and Ontarios, 13½c. to 13½c.; some under-grades, 12½c. to 12½c.

Butter.—Market dull; little demand over cable, but stocks are light, and make small, so that dealers anticipate no difficulty in disposing of stocks before next spring. Exports still light, those for week ending 13th inst. being 7,202 packages, or but half those of a year ago. Total season's shipments, 346,393 packages, or 178,000 less than corresponding date, 1905. Choicest creamery, wholesale, 24c.; good to fine, 23½c. to 23½c.; finest dairy, 19½c. to 20c.; Manitobas, 18½c. to 19c.

Eggs.—Another advance. Straight-gathered, fresh, 20c. a dozen; No. 1 fresh and storage, 19c. to 19½c.; selects, 23c. to 25c. Light offerings.

Potatoes.—Carloads, on track, 60c. to 67c. per 90 lbs. Receipts freer of late.

Hay.—Firm and scarce; \$10.50 to \$13 per ton.

Poultry.—Turkeys, 14c. to 16c., wholesale; chickens, 11c. to 12c.; fowl, 8c. to 10c., and ducks, 10c. to 12c.

Oats.—39½c. to 41½c. a bushel; buck-wheat, 56c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$4 to \$5.30; cows, \$2.70 to \$4.75; heifers, \$2.60 to \$5.25; bulls, \$2.40 to \$2.45; calves, \$3 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.40.

Hogs.—Choice prime heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.65; medium to good heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.50; butchers' weights, \$6.45 to \$6.60; good to choice mixed, \$6.35 to \$6.45; packing, \$6 to \$6.35; pigs, \$6.30 to \$6.40.

Sheep.—Another advance. Straight-gathered, fresh, \$4.50 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.25; lambs, \$6 to \$7.65.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Veals.—\$4.50 to \$8.50. Hogs.—Fairly active; heavy and mixed, \$6.60 to \$6.70, a few, \$6.85; Yorkers, \$6.45 to \$6.60; pigs, \$6.50 to \$6.55; roughs, \$5.50 to \$5.75; dairies, \$6.20 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.25 to \$7.60; Canada lambs, \$7.40 to \$7.50.

Representative Cheese Board Prices.

Picton, 12 13-16c.; Peterboro, 12½c. to 12 13-16c.; Madoc, 12½c.; Kingston, 12½c.; Ottawa, 12½c. to 12½c. bid; Napanee, 12½c. bid.



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and Education.**

Our Literary Society.

To some of our workers the task set before the Literary Society this week may be a comparatively light one. We do not promise that many of the topics will be so easy, but think it wise to keep the rocks ahead for a while. This time we simply ask you to write us the names of the authors of the following; also, when possible, the name of the poem or volume from which the quotation has been taken. To those sending in the highest number of correct answers, we shall, as usual, send books or L. S. pins, as preferred.

- 1.—The quality of mercy is not stained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath.
- 2.—'Tis the mind that makes the body rich;
And as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honor peereth in the meanest habit.
- 3.—The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on.
- 4.—The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is of ten interred with their bones.
- 5.—What's in a name? That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet.
- 6.—Auld Nature swears the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes, O;
Her 'prentice han' she tried on man
An' then she made the lasses, O.
- 7.—To err is human; to forgive, divine.
- 8.—An honest man's the noblest work of God.
- 9.—Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side.
- 10.—God made the country, and man made the town.
- 11.—There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.
- 12.—A thing of beauty is a joy forever.
- 13.—'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.
- 14.—Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate.
- 15.—Silence is more eloquent than words.
- 16.—A primrose by the river's brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.

- 17.—Barkis is wi'lin'.
- 18.—It's ill livin' in a hen-roost for them
as doesn't like fleas.
- 19.—My advice is, never do to-morrow
what you can do to-day. Procrastination is the thief of time.
- 20.—A daughter of the gods, divinely tall,
And most divinely fair.
- 21.—A lie which is all a lie may be met
with and fought outright,
But a lie which is part a truth is a
harder matter to fight.
- 22.—Ask me no questions and I'll tell you
no fibs.
- 23.—Cups that cheer but not inebriate.
- 24.—Do noble things, not dream them all
day long.

In writing the answers to these, kindly answer by number, and send in your list so that it may reach us on or before Nov. 15th.

The Growth of Esperanto.

Mr. Albert Schinz, in *The Atlantic*, presents some interesting statistics in regard to Esperanto, the proposed universal or international language. Books for its study, he says, are now printed in twenty-two different languages. Twenty-five journals, one of which is strictly scientific, are also published in pure Esperanto, while several Continental papers regularly serve to their readers an article written in it. Esperanto clubs are to be found almost everywhere—the one in Paris counts 3,000 members—while courses in the language are on the curricula of several Continental commercial schools and public institutions. In England it has many students, and several commercial firms use it for international telegraphic communications.

Esperanto is said to have practically no grammar. It is a simplified mixture of all the European languages, so arranged that persons of each nationality may trace in it resemblances to their own individual language. Upon the continent of Europe, where, naturally, almost everyone has some smattering of the different tongues, it may readily be understood that Esperanto can present no great difficulty. For those, however, who have no knowledge whatever of French, German or Latin, its accomplishment may not be quite such a sinecure.

A SAMPLE OF THE NEW LANGUAGE.

La internacia lingvo Esperanto estas facile lernebla, ĉe de la personoj neniam instruataj. Uno horo sufers, ĝenerale por lerni la tutan gramatikon, kelkaj tagoj por legi, kelkaj semajnoj por skribi. Esperanto estas ekviva tre simpla, fleksebla, bonsona kaj vere internacia kvanto de la lingvoj, ĝi povas fari tre grandan profiton al ĉiuj dank al la praktikaj, ĉiuj prefiksoj kaj sufiksoj, ĉiuj, kiuj ĝi havas la intencon por ĉiuj, ĝi ĝenerale naturan de la lingvoj, ĝi povas servi por la komunikado kaj por tiuj verkaj, kiuj ĝi la tutan mondon. Ĝi estas ĝenerale la sciencojn, la ĝenerale la vojaĝojn.

TRANSLATION.

The international language, Esperanto, is easily learnable, even by (of) people not much educated. One hour suffices generally to (for) learn the whole grammar, some (French quel-ques) days to read, some weeks to write. Esperanto is effectively very simple, flexible, well-sounding, and very international by its elements. With [a] small (not large) quantity of radicals, one can make [a] very great number of words, thanks to the practical system of prefixes and suffixes. This language has not the intention to weaken the natural language of any people. It must serve for the international relations, and for all the works which interest the whole world. Esperanto helps the sciences, commerce and journeys. —[Albert Schinz, in *The Atlantic*.]

Jottings.

Two hundred and fifty thousand words of Mark Twain's autobiography, "Mark Twain's Life of Samuel L. Clemens," are already in MS. The book will not be published until after the great humorist's death, but parts of it will run as a serial in *North American Review*.

The report that Juan Fernandez, "Robinson Crusoe's Island," was destroyed by the great earthquake which wrecked Valparaiso, has been confirmed.

Rudyard Kipling has issued another book for children, "Puck of Pook's Hill," which, as in the case of his "Jungle Book" and "Just So Stories," will probably find a larger audience among the grown-ups than among the children. This book is thought by many to be the best piece of writing that Kipling has accomplished since "Kim."

Marian Keith's novel, "The Silver Maple," is now published in book form, and is meeting with much praise at the hands of the reviewers.

Mr. Wilfred Campbell, the well-known Canadian poet, is to be presented with the honorary LL. D. at the forthcoming quarter-centenary celebrations at Aberdeen University.

Where the Fault Lies.

Though the world has few constructive philosophers, the great mass of its inhabitants are endowed with a capacity for intuitive recognition of truth presented. This is a fact for the consideration of those who are habitually mooning to themselves that their gems of thought are cast before unappreciative swine. It is true some seers are underrated while living, because they are far in advance of their times. More frequently they are denied popular recognition of the status to which they believe themselves entitled because, in advancing their views, they make loopholes in their construction by exaggeration of the relative importance of things; many of them become extremists.

When one feels sure the point of his argument has miscarried, his wisest course is candid introspection, to ascertain what there was about his opinions, or his presentation of them, to make them unacceptable. Self-examination never does harm, and often does much good by discovering to one's mind objectionable

traits of which he had been unaware, or which he deemed of small account. It is infinitely better than embittering mental upbraiding of the audience. Invariably, a part of the fault is with Number One, and, while the degree of his shortcoming, error or offence is not always in direct ratio to its effect, nevertheless it is immensely to his advantage to get at it with thoroughness and despatch. A frank admission of error is of much greater material advantage and infinitely more benefit to character than detection of the most insidious faults in a neighbor or in the world at large. Each man's duty is to himself in this respect, but there would seem to be an immense amount of generosity manifest by those who are willing to forego the benefit in order to do a good chore on someone else. DON.

How Shall we Read?

How often one hears the expression, "He is a great reader," uttered in a tone of quiet commendation, as though the mere fact of keeping assiduously at books were worthy of unqualified praise. And yet, too, often, the very reverse is the case. As a general rule, these "great readers" read too much.

Here, then, comes up the question, How much shall we read?

To this no definite answer can be given. One person may be able to assimilate much more than another, hence every man must, in this matter, be a law unto himself. There are, however, a few tests which each may apply personally, and which, we venture to say, may be fairly depended upon. Just as soon as one finds that one's reading, or one's method of reading, is causing his memory to be a mere sieve, stifling his habits of independent thought, causing him to be a mere recipient of other men's ideas, and in so far weakening his own personality, lessening his powers of standing on his own feet—just as soon, we say, as the discovery is made that any of these results are accruing as a result of one's reading, may the sign be read that a revolution is needed somewhere, and must be reached, not by giving up reading, but by reading, perhaps, less, and thinking infinitely more. "You might read all the books in the British Museum (if you could live long enough)," Ruskin has said, "and remain an utterly illiterate, uneducated person; but if you read ten pages of a good book letter by letter—that is to say, with real accuracy—you are forevermore in some measure an educated person. The entire difference between education and non-education (as regards the merely intellectual part of it) consists in this accuracy." Perhaps some allowance for poetic license—for Ruskin was in many respects a true poet—must be allowed in this quotation, but, by its very exaggeration, the truth which it would teach must be all the more evident. The development of the "Me" is the chief consideration. Individuality, character, must be developed at all hazards. One's reading must be made subservient to this end, not converted into a mere instrument for pouring knowledge—which is a very

different thing in toto from education—into a recipient head.

It is not, of course, necessary that every book should set one on a mental rack. Even the strongest mind requires, at times, the pleasing variation from heavy to light literature; yet it may be stated, as generally true that in every publication worthy the name of "good" literature there are many features worth pausing upon—here, perhaps, beauty of sentiment or language, there keenness of wit or richness of humor; here a striking example of character-study, there a sequence of events such as only a master mind could evolve. Yet of what avail are all these if one simply rushes from page to page, for the sake of the "story," perhaps, to find out "what the heroine did next," or whether she "made up" the quarrel with her lover and came safely into harbor with the white ribbons on the mastheads and the wedding bells all a-clash? Better far, would it not be, to read less and read better, to think less of the wedding bells and more of the gems scattered for the finding on every page? You can find the excitement and the wedding bells in any dime novel. When you read good literature, you should expect to find something better.

And this, again, brings up another question: Is the name of a good author a sufficient guarantee that all he has written is "good" literature? Here, again, one must answer "No." As a rule, the work of a writer, universally acknowledged as a literary genius, is likely to be better than that of one comparatively unknown, yet it is notorious that Byron, Wordsworth, Longfellow, and many others among the most famous of our poets, while reaching, in some instances, the very pinnacle of the spirit and art of poetry, have given to the world much that is scarcely worth the reading. Neither are prose writers much more stable, as regards uniformity. Who, for instance—to refer to a well-known modern writer—can fail to detect the gulf between "Micah Clarke" and "The Firm of Girdlestone"?

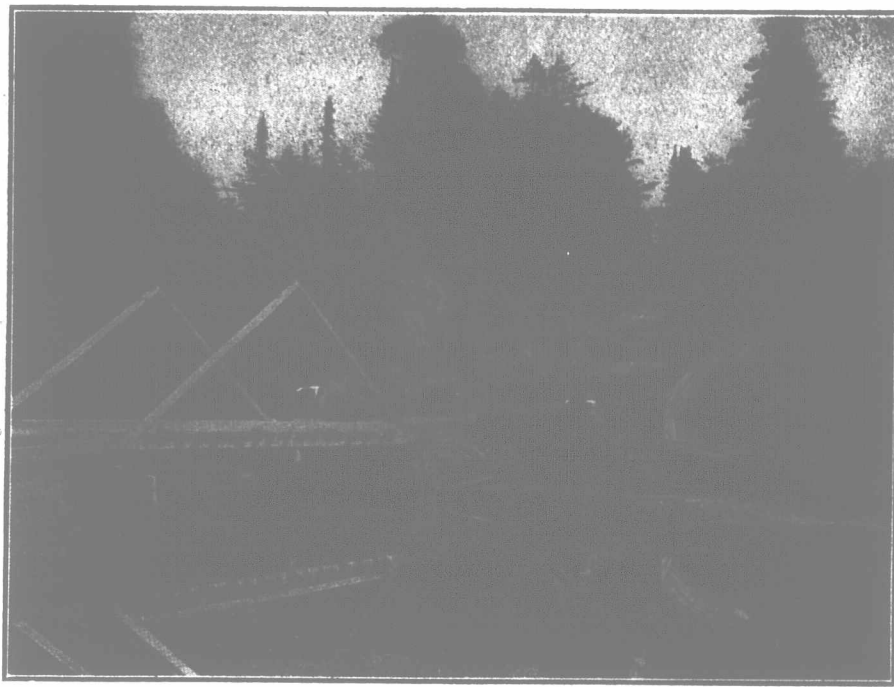
So, it appears that, if we would economize in our reading, we must choose and discard. Bacon has said, in his much-quoted essay "Of Studies," "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; i. e., some books are to be read only in parts, others to be read but curiously, and some few to be read wholly and with diligence." There is much sage truth in this, and the ability to know just how much to "taste," how much to "swallow," and how much to "chew and digest," should be jealously cultivated—if, indeed, it can be cultivated—for in the most able readers it seems to be rather a sense or faculty. Nevertheless, there is a danger in regard to "skipping" which should be just as jealously guarded against, and into which far too many people fall—that is, the habit of passing over every sentence or paragraph which is not readily understood. This is usually a great mistake. This most difficult passages are often the very ones on which one should ponder, and which, in really good literature, may prove the most valuable part of one's reading. To the one endowed with the "sense" of good literature, a glance over such passages is usually sufficient to gather whether they be deserving of deeper study. If even a glimmer of real worth appears, that study should be given.

And now we come to the more mechanical part of reading. Whether we shall read quickly or slowly is immaterial. Some, by reason of lacking the mere mechanical ability, if one may call it so, of going over the words rapidly, require to go slowly; others seem to be gifted with a faculty for grasping the thought of a paragraph or page almost at a glance. There is another matter, however, which merits more consideration. Perhaps every reader, whatever his "method," has noticed the erratic manner in which at cer-

tain times and in reading certain articles, the mind will wander, drifting off from the subject in hand with a persistence as unaccountable as annoying. At such times it may be well to stop and take a brisk walk, or engage in conversation for a while; if this be impracticable, the will-power simply must be called into action. A university professor not long ago asserted that he has often found it necessary to renew his determination to keep his mind on the subject on hand at intervals of about every three minutes. His experience is interesting, and, perhaps, suggestive. . . . The practices of taking notes, of underlining, etc., have also been found efficacious—mere tricks, yet surely not unworthy the consideration of all who may find them a help in attaining concentration, after all, the foundation on which all benefit from reading rests.

To sum up, then: (1) Read only good or helpful literature; (2) read just as much as you can accomplish carefully, thoughtfully, critically; (3) read with concentration; (4) read so that your reading may not dwarf but may develop you, helping to enlarge your mental vision, to broaden your sympathies, to strengthen your character, to increase your perception of beauty and truth, to refine your sensibilities, to make you a sweeter, stronger, more generous-minded citizen. So may reading be made what it may become—a friend, a delight, a mental stimulant, a refining agent, an educator, a comfort ever.

SCRIBBLER.



A Cozy Corner in P. E. I.

A Use for His Majesty's Mails.

No. III.

BETTER THAN SCHOOLBOOKS.

Calcutta.—My first quotation must be from a quaintly-expressed letter from Calcutta, signed by Charlotte G's "sincere friend, Meriza Mohammed Ali," who thus expresses his delight at what was brought to him so unexpectedly by His Majesty's mails: "I have been most lucky to-day to receive your affectionate letter circulated by the principal of our school among our fellow brethren. I could not have expected that I would ever be favored with such a familiar note from such a distant unknown sympathizing female friend like you. I cannot adequately describe the depth of my joy I felt at the time I received it." Now, is not that quaint and delightful? And might it not almost be mistaken for a love-letter, but for the qualifying fact that the epistle to which it was a reply had first been circulated "among our fellow brethren," and had not been addressed to Meriza Mohammed Ali individually?

Then the writer becomes practical and descriptive, tells of Calcutta—its scenery, its beautiful river, its ships at anchorage, its gardens (botanical and zoological), its parks, its squares "into which every evening about 2,000 persons come; some are the preachers of the gospel of love, some of Hindoism; in short, nearly all

sorts of preachers, even the Atheists and the Buddhists, and we have a good discussion with the Buddhist priest." This Calcutta student speaks of 500 boys in "our Hare-School," 40 in his own class, all Bengales, except his "humble self," adding: "I suppose it is clear to you that I am a Mohammedan. . . . I have many topics to write, but venture not to become so familiar in such a small space of time. . . . I shall be very grateful if you write in what class you are, and a description of the place where you live, and which seems so romantic to think of here." Meriza Mohammed deserves to get the early reply he so quaintly asks for.

The second letter, evidently, also, a reply from another pupil of the same Calcutta school to the same Canadian communication, is not quite so easy to decipher, but if one could only manage to make out all the names of the places given, it would be found descriptive and interesting. This writer, too, is a compound of the practical and romantic. Of the climate he says: "It is not now good, because there are many diseases, namely, plague, smallpox, chickenpox, measles, cholera and others." No fear of Charlotte being tempted away from healthy Canada to such unwholesome surroundings, even though her correspondent goes on to say, "Dear Madam, I shall be highly obliged to you; kindly send me a photograph of your own, and tell me all about your school. . . and you must know that I must answer your letter, if I live so long, as it will take about five months to go to Canada and to come from Canada. . . . You must not take any offence for my bad writing. . . . Are you married? Have you any children?"

lunatics—with other homes for the poor and infirm. Of newspapers, we have two dailies and three weeklies. We have five markets, where there are sold vegetables, fruit and fresh meats. At present, we get five oranges for 1 cent, and eight bananas for 1 cent, but when the crops is in full swing we get more. There are several churches—Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Moravian, Presbyterian, etc. Port of Spain is lighted by electricity, except when there is a moon, then, naturally, it is not lighted."

Much of this information is also given in the equally well-written letter of Sylvia F., who, after telling Helen M. that she is a little girl of her own age (fourteen), and how pleased she, too, was to receive the letter from London, Ontario, adds: "I was very much surprised to hear that you called forty-two policemen a large number, for we have, on the whole, over 700. . . . I live in a little village quite near a police barracks, where there are over 60 men. Perhaps the reason for so large a force is that there are so many nations in the land. . . . I think I know almost all the games you have in winter, except tobogganing."

The health-giving influence of large recreation grounds is evidently recognized in Trinidad. Does not this quotation stir the pulses of dwellers in inland Canada? "We have our beautiful Savannah, a fine open space of 180 acres, whereon are played cricket, golf, polo, baseball, etc. It is a great pleasure for everybody to take a stroll around it in the afternoon, when the sea breezes blow, making it cool and pleasant."

Both writers say how pleased they will be to continue the correspondence, promising to exchange newspapers and picture post cards, and that when Empire Day comes, the children of the Canadian schools will be remembered by the children of the school in Trinidad.

Bearing in mind the good which must result on both sides by the exercise of newly-aroused powers of observation, the true patriotism fostered, and the good comradeship born of this interchange of letters, it is impossible not, also, to recognize what it must mean to any school to have a teacher with sufficient individuality of mind and method to take her pupils with her into an occasional byway outside of the old-time educational highroad, which may have become wearisome from its constant reiteration. Is not this a kind of higher grade of the system once inaugurated for the times under the title of "Reading Without Tears," and may we not justly claim for it that it is "Better Than Schoolbooks"?

H. A. B.

Current Events.

Western Australia has decided to secede from the rest of the Commonwealth.

••

A valuable discovery of copper has been made three miles north of the Bruce Mines.

••

Russia has set about building an immense battleship of the Dreadnaught type.

••

A railway 45 miles long, the first on the Island, is to be built in Iceland in the near future.

••

The steamer Dundee, intended for the Canadian lake grain trade, has been launched on the Clyde.

••

The anti-British movement in India is said to be receiving encouragement from Japan, which is stated to be already preaching the doctrine, "Asia for the Asiatics."

••

British Columbia has decided to demand that the Dominion Government pass a law prohibiting the immigration of Hindoos, who are arriving in such numbers as to threaten "white" labor, which has already suffered in B. C. because of the Chinese.

••

Fraulein Bertha Krupp, probably

the wealthiest young woman in the world, was married recently, in the presence of Emperor William, to Lieut. Gustav Von Bohlen and Halbach. In celebration of the event, the bride and groom made a gift of \$250,000 to the workmen's invalid fund; a similar gift of \$250,000, with 125 acres of land on which to build model dwellings for the workmen, was made by Mrs. Krupp.

INCREASED PROVINCIAL GRANTS.

The main business of the recent conference of Provincial Premiers, at Ottawa, appears to have been the securing of increased subsidies from the Federal treasury. The increases are: Ontario, \$789,484; Quebec, \$599,865; Nova Scotia, \$177,659; New Brunswick, \$130,000; Manitoba, \$215,000; British Columbia, \$215,000; Prince Edward Island, \$70,000; Alberta, \$130,000; Saskatchewan, \$130,000. Total, \$2,372,008.

The total sum now payable by the Dominion to the Provinces, in the form of per capita and specific subsidies, is \$5,865,121. Of this amount there will be paid to the Provinces, in per capita subsidies, \$4,125,121; increase, \$1,107,009. Fixed subsidies for civil government and legislation, \$1,740,000; increase, \$1,265,000. In estimating the above sums, the additional \$130,000 which Alberta and Saskatchewan received, and the additional \$100,000 to be paid to British Columbia over and above what the other Provinces get, have been incorporated in the allowance for civil government and legislation. Premier McBride, of British Columbia, stood out for a greater subsidy, and withdrew from the Conference because it was not forthcoming.

THE ONTARIO BANK SENSATION.

With the irony of fate, Mr. Chas. McGill, former General Manager of the Bank of Ontario, was arrested on the charge of having made false statements in regard to the finances of the Bank, with the deliberate intention of defrauding the creditors and shareholders. The amount of money which disappeared from the funds is now estimated at upwards of a million and a half dollars, most of which, it appears, was wildly squandered on the New York stock market in speculations extending over a period of about five years. Upon the same day, Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, President of the Bank, was also summoned to appear, to answer to the charge of wilfully signing false monthly returns of the bank to the Minister of Finance; and a curator and advisory board was appointed to co-operate with the directors of the bank in an attempt to unravel the situation. After a few hours' detention, Mr. McGill was released on bail, pending the trial, which promises to be one of the most sensational in the history of Canadian banking. That a panic among the shareholders and depositors was averted, was solely due to the excellence of the Canadian banking system and the fact that the Bank of Montreal immediately assumed all liabilities of the Bank of Ontario, other leading banks also guaranteeing backing to the amount of \$2,500,000. Mr. T. Braithwaite, local manager in the Bank of Montreal, was at once appointed general manager in Mr. McGill's place.

What Makes a Boy Popular?

That which makes a boy truly popular is manliness. If he has plenty of pocket money and spends it lavishly, he may gain a certain following as long as he opens his pocketbook. But such a situation is likely to come to an end at any time, while true manliness, kindness, honor, unselfishness, and thoughtfulness for others, will make a boy popular always with a popularity worth possessing.

The Quiet Hour.

Hidden Thoughts Made Visible.

There is nothing hid which shall not be manifested, neither was anything kept secret, but that it should come abroad. —S. Mark 4: 22.

It is a startling and a solemn truth that all secrets, like murder, "will out." We may go on recklessly, saying secretly the things we dare not say openly, in spite of our Lord's warning: "Whatever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear shall be proclaimed upon the housetops." But His words are true, as we are continually finding out even now, though the day has not yet come when God shall judge the secrets of men and bring to light the hidden things of darkness. That day seems so far off and misty that we are apt to forget about it, and may be more impressed by the thought that even now the secrets of our hearts are plainly visible—at least the general import of them—to our friends and neighbors as well as to God. S. Paul tells the Philippians to "think on" the things which are true and pure and lovely, and our world would indeed be a paradise if everyone took his advice. Nothing can appear to be more secret than the thoughts of the heart, yet it is impossible for any man to keep his thoughts long hidden. Thoughts are the material out of which men are made, and even a

man by his acts and words, as a tree is known by its fruits, for thoughts will before long reveal themselves outwardly. But even in the outward life the inward, invisible soul is clearly seen. Two people may live in the same house, doing much the same daily work, and yet the one life may be very plainly a consecrated one while the other is selfish and worldly. It is especially the little things which reveal the spirit of a life, the little opportunities of service which are gladly seized or carelessly let slip. The opportunity for living an ideal life is in our hands wherever we may be. It is folly to fancy that we could live it if only we had more time or money or influence. The ideal life—God's ideal for each of us—is always possible. If only our trust and love were unflinching (and these are invisible and spiritual in their nature) everybody around us would take knowledge of us that we lived in secret with Jesus. There is never any need to announce to the world that your thoughts are true and lovely. Keep your secret soul white and shining and loyal in God's sight, and your world will not fail to know it without being told. Our Lord made no attempt to prove or assert His innocence before Pilate, and yet the hard, worldly Roman saw at a glance that there was no fault in this Man.

Some people talk very foolishly about believing only in material things, and yet "thought" is a world-force, it is spiritual and yet sways the material. Why, even a house or a dress or a cake is made in thought before it materializes. One man sways his fellows mar-

when we "will" to be good that we make steady progress in that upward climb. Good intentions—unless they are carried out—will never carry us along the heavenward road. A woman was once found dead with this resolution written on her tablets: "I will turn to God this day month." This had been crossed out and the later resolution substituted: "I will turn to God this day week." That night her soul had been required of her. The intention to consecrate one's life in the future—even though it may only be an hour from now—is powerless. "Now is the day of salvation," not only because death may surprise us, but for many other reasons. For one thing, life is too precious to be wasted and frittered away when it may be made glorious and beautiful simply by being consecrated to God and filled through and through with His life and light. There is a story told of a Sibyl who came to a king and offered to sell him nine books of oracles for a great price. While he hesitated three books were burned. Again she asked the same price for the six books which remained. As he still delayed, unwilling to pay the price, three more books were burned. Still the same price was demanded for the remaining three which had been at first required for nine. At last the king paid it, and then discovered—by the priceless value of the volumes—that he had lost a treasure in the other six books, a treasure that could never be recovered. Is it not so with life? God asks for it all, asks because He loves us and knows that a life entirely consecrated to Him is infinitely rich. If we waste the first and best years, intending to devote a few to His service near the end of life, we are destroying a treasure—who can give us back the years that have been recklessly squandered?

If you who are reading this are still young, I ask you, as you value the priceless treasure of your life, to make sure that it is consecrated to God in all its first freshness and beautiful purity. Complete self-surrender to the Holiest is the hardest of all hard things to do, and it is also the most splendid and joyous. Christ does not call you to an easy life, He calls you to walk in the hard path where heroes and martyrs have gone before, and where He has Himself led the way, as He walked with fearless tread through a life of continual self-renunciation to the Cross and the joy of victory beyond and through it. You have only one life to live, put it unreservedly in His hands and He will make it well worth the living. Those who have served God from childhood up have never—"NEVER," I say—been known to repent their choice. For, as Browning says, "Life, with all its yields of joy and woe and hope and fear. . . ."

Is just our chance of the prize of learning Love,—
How Love might be, hath been indeed
and is;
And that we hold henceforth to the
utmost
Such prize, despite the envy of the
world;
And having gained Truth, keep Truth—
that is all!"

And then for those who have already wasted many precious years, God still holds out a possibility of achieving great things. The lesson which the prophet Jeremiah learned in the potter's house is a gracious gospel still. As the vessel of clay was marred in the potter's hands and failed to become what he intended it to be, and yet was not tossed contemptuously away, but was made again "another vessel, as seemed good to the potter to make it," so God can do with lives which have been fearfully marred in the making. Though His first intention and plan for you may—through your fault—have failed, He can still make the rest of your life a blessing to yourself and others.

When the fight begins within himself,
A man's worth something. God stoops
o'er his head,
Satan looks up between his feet—both
tug—
He's left, himself, in the middle; the
soul wakes
And grows. Prolong that battle
through his life!
Never leave growing till the life to
come!"



October in Kent Lowlands.

By A. M. Fleming, Chatham, Ont.

The original painting was exhibited at the last Toronto Exhibition, and was sold during the Fair for \$200.00.

child is known by his doings—his thoughts are revealed in act and word and look, as well as by a mysterious influence, or effluence, by which our souls are made visible to the souls of others. As someone has poetically expressed it:

"Thought is all light and publishes itself in the universe. It will flow from your actions, your manners and your face. It will bring you friendship or enemies."

Yes, we are very apt to think that a man's acts are right or wrong in themselves, in spite of both common experience and our Lord's words. It is not only that a commandment may be broken in thought—as He declares in speaking of the sixth and seventh commandments, but the thought or motive, rather than the outward act, is itself the breaking of the commandment. We can see this clearly enough in the case of murder. A man who kills another by means of a gun or dagger, is guilty in the eyes of our law as well as of God, but if a madman, who regarded the act he is committing as a duty, murder so in our eyes, is not murder in thought rather than in deed, and is not virtuous. Two men may do the same sum to a good cause, but one may be unselfish and the other may be simply selfish. Two may say the same thing, one on the right side, and the one a trifle on the other side, and the one a true friend, and the other is sinful hypocrite. And yet it is not only in the whole, we judge a

vellously for good or for evil. How does he do it? It is not what he says nor what he does that affects them so much as the invisible personality which draws men after him. What a man thinks and wills, that he is. And thought moulds the body in some mysterious way. Even little children, instinctively judge people by their faces, and character is revealed also in the voice, in the walk, and by many other outward visible signs. Ambition is spiritual in its nature, but it is the driving force that makes men. There is a common expression, "a self-made man." Can you show me any man who is not, to a large extent, self-made? One man is ambitious to be rich, and if his thoughts and purposes are persistently set in that direction he can hardly fail (barring accidents) to become rich. Another, like Solomon, sets his heart on wisdom, and he also—if he care enough about it—will add steadily to his store of knowledge and obtain his heart's desire. Others are ambitious to be holy, they hunger and thirst after righteousness, and it is not an arbitrary dictum but a natural result of keeping the thoughts and purposes unwaveringly in one direction that they are, as our Lord declares, "blessed," and that they shall in the end obtain their heart's desire, for "they shall be filled." But the ambition must be fixed and strong enough to hold the will firmly in one direction, or we cannot expect to have our prayers for holiness answered. "We all want" to be good, I suppose, but it is only

And why should we expect to leave off growing them? Thank God, that even the dying thief had eternity before him for his perfecting in holiness.

It is said that when Sir Christopher Wren began to rebuild St. Paul's Cathedral, a stone was brought to him out of the ruins of the old building, a stone on which was written the word "Resurgam." The silent prophecy proved a true one, for the church did rise again in splendid grandeur, as some splendid lives have risen—by the mighty power of God—from the ruins of a wasted prodigal youth.

"God did choose

To receive what a man may waste, desecrate, never quite lose."

But a man who has so risen from the ruins of former years—instead of building them into his strength like the years of a tree—must bear a heavy burden of shame and sorrow for time and talents and money wasted. The injury he has done, consciously and unconsciously, to the souls of others is beyond his power to undo. He has to struggle with painfully under the galling chain of bad habits, which makes the new life far harder than it need have been. He is weakened in will, in body, in mind and spirit by self-indulgence in the past. He has a very hard battle to wage against evil thoughts and words which have long been allowed free sway. It is not an easy or pleasant thing to be a prodigal son—even though the Father is glad and willing to receive any penitent prodigal as a well-loved child.

And in such cases, also, the result of the secret thoughts of long years is written plainly on the outward appearance. As I ride on the cars around the city I too often see men—yes, and women too—who have "Vice" plainly stamped on their faces and slouching figures, for every eye to read. God can save them from the power of their sins, but they will still continue to bear in their bodies the marks of the master they are serving so miserably. Compare such faces—even after years of living a reformed life—with the faces of those who have been loyal soldiers of Christ all their lives, and you can see plainly that the secret thoughts and ambitions of the soul are, even now, manifested. It is useless to try to hide one's real character.

But, as the spiritual works in and through the material, so thoughts, whenever possible, must express themselves in words and actions. Love is worthless unless it is on the watch for opportunities of service, revealing itself materially by tender, thoughtful words and acts. And Faith, as St. James declares, is dead unless it blossoms out into works. The invisible spirit builds in silent mystery the house in which it lives, and it is clearly seen, being understood and made manifest in the body it has made. As J. R. Illingworth says:

"Our spiritual character reacts upon the material instrument of its realization, moulding the brain and nervous system, and thence the entire bodily organism, into gradual accordance with itself, till the expression of the eye, the lines of the face, the tones of the voice, the touch of the hand, the movements, and manners, and gracious demeanor, all reveal, with increasing clearness, the nature of the spirit that has made them what they are. Thus the interior beauty of holiness comes by degrees to be a visible thing; and through His action upon our spirit God is made manifest in our flesh. While in proportion as we are enabled to recognize this progressive manifestation of God in matter, we are prepared to find it culminate in His actual Incarnation, the climax of His eminence in the world." HOPE.

Recipes.

Gingerbread—One cup molasses, 2 large spoons butter, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 3 tablespoons boiling water, 1 teaspoon ginger, enough "Five Roses" flour to make a soft dough. Bake in a thick sheet.

Angel Cake—Sift together four times 1½ cups sugar, 1 cup "Five Roses" flour, 1 teaspoon cream tartar. Into this stir the whites of 11 eggs (well beaten). Flavor with rose extract. Bake 50 minutes in a slow oven, not opening the door for half an hour.

Children's Corner.

Two Halloween Pumpkins.

Two pumpkins shook their yellow heads
And wondered, pumpkin-wise,
Which one would be "a lantern 'Jack,'"
And which make pumpkin pies.

So when the time came for the choice
Each pumpkin shook with fear
Whenever anyone passed by
Who came exceeding near.



At length the direful deed was done;
The pumpkins disappeared—
Seized from the vine where they so long
Had trembled, ripened, feared.

When next these yellow pumpkins met,
One scarce the other knew—
So different was the style of dress
Presented to the view.



The Jack-o'-lantern grinned and said:
"I'm very glad to see,
Although a pie, you yet can claim
A place so near to me.

"Your heart, I see, is true as gold,
While mine, alas, is dead;
They wanted naught of me, it seems,
But this, my grinning head."

The Letter Box.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for years. We are farmers, living in a very fine section of country. My brother, Ralph, two years younger, and I each milk two cows at night, and more if we have to. Our pets are two dogs, a pug named Buff, and a mountain collie named Carlo. We have dog harness and cart for Carlo, and he draws us all over, but there is not much fun in it when Carlo takes after a cat and runs through a ditch, and tried to climb a tree. I am in the Fourth class. Well, bid you good-bye for this time.

WILLIE C. WALLACE (age 11).
Shanly, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your "Corner." I enjoy reading the letters very much. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for six years, and wouldn't do without it. I like the Children's Corner best of all. I am in the Third book. I live in the country. We have a farm of 125 acres. I would rather live in the country than in the city. We live four miles from our town, Elmira. My father has 30 pigs, 12 calves, 54 chickens and 75 hens, 6 horses, 1 colt, and 10 cows, of which 5 are thoroughbreds. I live about half a mile from school. I like my teacher very much. We got through harvesting on the 25th of August, and I was glad, too. I will close with a few riddles:
Why is a boy like a postage stamp?
Ans.—The one you stick with a lick, and the other you lick with a stick.
What is the difference between the north and south poles?
Ans.—All the difference in the world.
What do you buy by the yard and wear with the feet?
Ans.—Carpet.
What goes round and round the house and peeps into every hole?
Ans.—The wind. ALLAN C. WAGNER (age 11).
Elmira, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I intended writing before, but never succeeded until now. I always have taken an interest in your paper. My father has taken it for several

years. I live on quite a large farm. We have 21 cows and 6 horses. For pets we have a little yellow-and-white pup called Sport, and a rabbit. I am in the Fifth Reader, but do not attend school now, as I have to stay at home. I have two sisters and two brothers.

JESSIE MORELAND (age 14).
Sydenham P. O., Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the Corner before. I like the Children's Corner very much. Papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for five years. I have two sisters and one brother; their names are Lena, Jessie and Robert. Lena and I go to school. She is in the First Book, and I am in the Junior Third.

We had a wee calf running wild in the bush with the young cattle. We went to see it one day, but could not find it. After a lot of hunting, Papa found it. He had to take off his shoes and stockings to take it across the river. He got tired carrying it, so he let it run, and it was so wild he could not drive it; so he made a rope of Mamma's apron to lead it home. I wish some of the children would send a nice name for this calf.

ELIZABETH H. CRERAR (age 7).
Stratford, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have enjoyed reading the letters sent to you by your many cousins, so I thought I would write one too. I go to school regularly. I am in the Entrance Class. I am twelve years old. We own a fruit farm near Walkerton, and just now are very busy picking apples. I will close, sending you a few riddles:

1. Why is your nose like St. Paul's? Because it is flesh and blood.
2. When is a door not a door? When it is a-jar.
3. When is a jest like a fowl? It contains a merry thought.
4. When is a sailor not a sailor? When he is a-board.
5. When is a hat like a thump? When it is felt.
6. What goes up when rain comes down? An umbrella.

LOUIS W. DIPPPEL (age 12).
Walkerton, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and I enjoy reading it. I live on a farm. We have five horses, ten cattle and forty pigs. I go to school every day. I am in the Senior Third Book. I take music lessons. We have about one hundred hens. I have two sisters and two brothers; their names are Carrie, Annie, Archie and Willie. I have a lady teacher. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" six years, and he likes it very much. I always read the Children's Corner. We have a dog; his name is Collie. LOTTIE BLAIR.
Bright, Ont.

"The Check-rein."

Loosen the check-rein, Master!
See how your poor horse tries
To free himself from the cruel strain,
He tosses his head because of the pain;
He pleads with his beautiful eyes.

Loosen the check-rein, Master!
If only a moment you stay
To chat and gossip with friends in town,
Heed the sad pleading of eyes so brown,
And give the tired neck full sway.

Loosen the check-rein, Master!
Ah! see what pleasure you bring!
Be careless of check-rein style to-day;
To-morrow, for pity's sake, throw away
The cruel and useless thing.

Sent by ORVAL T. COLEMAN (age 12).
New Dundee, Ontario.

Post-card Collectors.

Allan Mustard, Uxbridge, Ont.
Robert Depew, Fairmount Farm, Paris, Ont.
Erva Taylor, Blackstock, Ont.
Susie Hare, Milton, Ont.
Marie Miles, Milton, Ont.
Allen Walker, Balsam, Ont.

About the House.

"Halloween Larks."

"Some merry friendly country folks
Together will convene,
To burn their nuts and pow their stocks,
And haud their Hallowe'en,
Fu' blithe that night." —Burns.

This verse, printed in black on a yellow card cut to represent a pumpkin, served as an invitation to a jolly, old-fashioned Halloween party which the writer attended last Halloween. When the guests arrived, we were ushered into what seemed Fairyland—a Fairyland evolved from corn, pumpkins, candles, apples and mirrors. There were mirrors everywhere, all reflecting and multiplying; countless candles burning in candlesticks of every description. Above the top of each doorway were hung festoons of yellow and white corn; the windows were treated in a similar way. Here and there Jack o' Lanterns smiled amid great shocks of corn. In one door there hung a portiere of apples, strung on strings of various lengths. The guests reached for the apples nearest their height. A horseshoe hung in the midst, through which each guest tried to throw three apples, those who succeeded being assured of phenomenal luck.

Ways of discerning the future, old and new, were tried. A tub of water was filled with apples—red, yellow and green—and at these the guests shot with tiny bows and arrows. The young man or maiden who pierced the center of a red apple was given a promise of health; plenty of money followed the arrow into the yellow, while the best of luck was in store for those who shot the green.

Fortunes were tried by three saucers. One was filled with milk, another with water, and the third contained nothing. We were all blindfolded and told to place our finger in one of the saucers. Milk indicated a wealthy marriage, water a poor one, and the empty saucer told of single blessedness.

Much fun was derived from picture fortune-telling. The hostess produced a large basketful of pictures, cut from advertisements, newspapers and cards. The pictures were arranged face downward. Each guest drew one and went into another room to present it for interpretation. Here, amid dim lights, was a young lady dressed in the guise of a fortune teller. Many of the fortunes were interpreted, we thought, by her knowledge of the guests; but for those who wish to copy this idea, a partial list is given below: Picture of a ship (for a girl) indicated marriage to a sailor; (for a man) marry a foreigner. Money signified wealth; a star, fame; small house, love in a cottage; net, warning; ring, engagement; rural scene, farmer's life would be your fate; four-leaf clover, great fortune; fence, obstacles to be overcome; hour-glass, wasting opportunities; piano, music should be your work.

Numerous baskets were placed around the fireplace, and these held nuts to burn, corn to pop, apples and marshmallows to toast. The dining table was draped in green crepe paper, and pumpkins of all sizes were piled in the center of the table. These were scooped out, lined with waxed paper, and filled with good things to eat. The supper included bannock scones and other Scotch dainties, and was eaten to the accompaniment of Scotch airs played on the piano. The only light was the candle. After enjoying the reels and hornpipes, we gathered about the dying embers in the grate-fire and listened to ghostly tales related by white-draped figures. The clock striking one surprised and warned us all that unless we hied away to our homes the ghosts would pursue us and make our Halloween real. After joining in singing Auld Lang Syne, we separated, knowing we had spent the best Halloween of our lives. MARION DALLAS.

The Ingle Nook.

In the Toronto Globe of October 3rd appeared the following:

London, Oct. 2.—Miss Ella Darlington, in The Morning Leader, declares that Canadian farming women have been taught to expect nothing from the position of wife but to be drudges of the money-earners and raisers of large families. The true Canadian farmer treats his wife as a thing to be used hard until it is done, and she extends her sympathy to unmarried girls who go to Canada as helps.

At the risk of suffocating you with topics—I've been giving you a good many lately—I ask you what you think of this. We send hundreds of "Farmer's Advocates" to England, Ireland and Scotland, and I should just like our Old Country friends to hear what the Canadian farmers' wives, who surely have as good a chance as anyone of knowing all the ins and outs of the question, have to say about it. Of course, we want the question discussed fairly, and looked at from all sides. D. D.

Answer to Mother of Two and Edna.

Dear Dame Durden,—Have been a constant listener to your Ingle Nook chats for some time, but now am pleased to have a chat with you. Mother of Two asked for a recipe for plain cucumber pickles. As I have had good success in this for years, I will give my recipe.

Pick the cucumbers that are small and of quick growth, wash well, pour boiling water over them with a little salt. Let them stand twelve hours; put them into cold vinegar. To a gallon of vinegar, put one tablespoon of pulverized alum and a teaspoon of salt. Let them remain in this until your vinegar is full of cucumbers; then scald them in it, and put them into new vinegar. Red peppers improve them. They don't need to be sealed; just cover enough to keep flies out, and they will keep well. Edna, Kent Co., Ont., asks for recipe for pickling corn. We used to pickle it with good success. We selected the smallest cobs of corn from the horse-tooth corn, or the ears when they first began to grow, husked and put in jars, and poured boiling vinegar with spice over, until the jar was full, then sealed tight. But we found that if the corn, after it was pickled, was exposed to the air for a few hours, it would turn dark colored. The flavor was not hurt, however, just the appearance.

Could anyone give me a good recipe for chocolate pie? I hope Busy Bee will be given a recipe for "real short, light tarts," as I am longing for them too.

Dear Dame Durden, I just wish I could have a peep at you and your chatterers. It is so nice, however, to sit in the quiet of our own homes and read the suggestions and thoughts of other people. In speaking of farmers taking a holiday, my husband and I took one last July. We had been very busy with haying and other work on at that time, and felt very tired. One evening, he asked me if I thought I could get away for a few days' trip when we finished haying. As I thought I could, it was decided we go. If all went well, the second week in July. We keep a good driver, and thought a driving trip through the country at that time of the year would be delightful. We left home about seven o'clock in the morning, taking a lunch with us for ourselves and horse. All the way we enjoyed the beauty of nature and songs of birds. All nature seemed to be clothed in her best, and the feathered songsters giving their choicest songs. When we had gone about twelve or fourteen miles, we rested, had our lunch, and then proceeded. About eleven, we came to the home of our cousins, where we stayed for dinner and tea. Here we saw their buildings, crops, stock, and heard them tell of how they handled certain grain one way, and other kinds another way. Had a chat about house-keeping, etc., such as would be a credit to the Ingle Nook, as the ladies were fine women. We then, for the night, went to another friend's near-by, where we enjoyed ourselves very much. Here, please permit me to tell you I was amongst entire strangers, as they were friends of my husband's whom I had never seen; and

the country was as fresh to us as if we had gone one hundred miles in place of thirty for our holiday. The second day, we went on a little farther to see a friend of mine, and in the evening we drove home. We had taken two days of entire rest from work or care, and felt so refreshed! We saw what the country was like; the kind of crops grown in different localities, and the general appearance of farms for miles. We were not troubled with an expensive trip, or the inconveniences of travelling by train, and could go and come at our own time. We did not neglect duty at home, as we were not long gone, and had a good man at home to see to things there. We came home feeling refreshed, and ready for the alsike and fall-wheat harvest, which was soon on us. If more farmers could take their wives and family for a day or two in the neighboring counties to see friends, they would not feel the life such a drudgery.

Dear friends, I hope I have not stayed too long for my first time. Wishing you all every success, I make my adieux. A LITTLE CHATTERER.

Ontario Co., Ont.

Chocolate Pie.—Take 1 cup milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, vanilla to flavor, 2 tablespoons grated chocolate, 3 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs until light, and add to them 2 tablespoons of the milk. Heat the chocolate and the rest of the milk together, put in the salt and sugar, and when scalding hot, add the yolks of the eggs. Let cook 2 minutes, remove from the fire, and when partly cooled add the flavoring. Line a pie-plate with crust, turn in the filling, and bake for twenty minutes in a quick oven. Beat the whites of the eggs very light, sweeten slightly, and spread over the pie; brown a little in the oven, and serve.

Some Recipes and Other Things.

Dear Dame Durden,—May I peep into your cozy corner a few minutes for another wee while? Every week I keep reading the letters to Ingle Nook, and I enjoy them "muchly." I see someone was asking for a recipe for "scones." Now, I have a very nice recipe for the Graham scones—Scotch ones, you know. One cup white flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, and a pinch of salt, sifted together in your mixing dish. Add 1 cup Graham flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening. Beat 1 egg in a cup, pour out half of it in a saucer, and leave for awhile. Fill cup nearly full of cold water—not too full, as sometimes a full cup is too much—and mix into a soft dough. Roll out, and cut in squares, or any shape you like, and after putting in pan, take the half egg that was in the saucer, and, with a little cloth, garnish the top of the scones. Bake in a hot oven until a nice brown. As the scones are a trifle hard to take out of the pan, I use a flat-spooned egg-lifter, and it is all O. K.; eaten either hot or cold, as you wish. I hope, chatterers, you will like them, as they are, to my notion, very nice. I also have a good recipe for chocolate cookies: Two eggs, 2-3 cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cups grated chocolate, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons cream tartar, flour to roll out thin.

You ask the opinion of the Ingle Nookers on the "matter" you brought up. Well, dear Dame Durden, I think a woman should not marry a man unless she has entire trust and confidence in him, and loves him with all her heart, but the love should not be on the one side alone; the man should love his wife with a true and pure love, that in place of growing less as time rolls on, will grow into a deeper, and strong, honest love. But some folk are not capable of much love, and life is a ruffled affair. Why can't folk be true and honorable, not to themselves only, but to God, fellow companions, and true to their own hearts? This "marriage question" is a serious affair, I think, and one wants to be sure that their love is strong enough to stand testing times that are sure to come, for life is not all smooth, you know, and then if you have a companion that is a man, who, besides of a man—not a mere "beast," you know—well, Dame Durden, I think life would be happy, and not like the little clipping you gave to us. But, then, I am chattering away and saying too much room. Say, chatterers, why can't we exchange souvenir cards with a little remembrance, you know, with kind regards. MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

Glad you sent us your recipes, also your opinion on the clipping quoted in our Oct. 4th issue. Of course, everyone will agree with you as to the "love" part of the question, and I suppose everyone will say yea to another phase of it—the advisability of husband and wife living so bravely, cheerfully, uprightly, sensibly, that each may retain the love of the other. But what do all the Chatterers think of the statement, "The love of a woman is blind to all the deficiencies of its idol"? Do you think any woman with brains and common sense can be thus blind? Do you think it is good for men to imagine that women become so infatuated as to be unable to see any fault, no matter what it may be? There is, of course, such a thing as picking for faults, and also wisely overlooking them. . . . What do you think about it all, anyway?

By the way, there is just one objection to the exchanging of souvenir cards—that, if your name were thrown open as a collector, too many might be sent. You would have to return one, of course, for each one you received, and if the number ran up into hundreds the experiment might be rather expensive. See?

Another Letter on the October 4 Question.

Dear Dame Durden,—I think the ladies of your quotations in the last issue must have belonged to the age when the wives were of the clinging-vine type; for all the wives I meet at the present time, both in Europe and on this continent, are independent, of as strong character, as brainy and aggressive as their husbands, and credit them with just their own true worth—do not invest them with qualities they do not possess. In fact, some wives have a greater mentality and personality than their husbands. The women of to-day are so clever, tactful and diplomatic that their husbands do not have the opportunity to sin, no matter how much their inclinations might be to do so. In the lower walks of life, they settle their matrimonial grievances in court. There are not as many heroic martyrs as the writers would have us believe.

I think it was Talmage who made remarks something like these: "That if we thought the world bad, we must have been unfortunate in meeting the people that we did."

Those who do not agree with me will think I have been unfortunate in meeting with the people I have met, to give me such views of the matrimonial question, but I have arrived at this conclusion after long and close observation.

A CANADIAN.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Do you think all the women of to-day are so very, very clever and tactful, Canadian? Oh! Oh! Oh! Come, modify that a bit, won't you?

Jelly Cake—Crab-apple Catsup.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been enjoying your cozy corner for some time, but I never gained courage to join the chatterers. I hope that you have room for one more. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and would not like to be without it.

Wasn't it too bad to have Helponabit so discouraged? I am afraid she must have got in with a very bashful party of women. However, she must not think that all Institutes are like that one.

Busy Bee's recipes for pudding sauce are lovely, as also was her spice cake. We have used it for some time.

Will someone please send a recipe for crab-apple catsup? I will send a recipe for jelly cake; it is inexpensive and lovely.

Jelly Cake.—One cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 egg, two teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ cups flour. Wellington Co.

JEAN.

I couldn't find a recipe for crab-apple catsup, but think the following for apple catsup might be used in doing up the crab-apples.

Parse and quarter 1 dozen tart apples, stew until soft, and press through a sieve. To a quart add a cup sugar, 1 teaspoon each of pepper, cloves, and mustard, 2 of cinnamon, and 2 medium-sized onions chopped fine. Stir all together, adding 1 level tablespoon salt, and 1 quart vinegar. Place over the fire, and boil an hour. Seal very tight while hot.

With the Flowers.

Insect Pests.

Dear Editor,—I inclose a leaf from one of my Coleus plants; they are infested with a sort of slug. Could you please let me know what to do for them?

What is the best method of washing plants with tobacco tea that are infested with green plant lice, and how often should it be done?

In Sept. 27th number of "The Farmer's Advocate," B. W., Perth Co., asks for some way to destroy the little black flies from around Begonias. I have found that to stick matches, sulphur end downward into the soil, will destroy them.

CONSTANT READER.

Grey Co., Ont.

The insects on your Coleus plants are mealy bugs. When but few of these appear, touch with a brush dipped in alcohol. When in numbers, spray very thoroughly with whale-oil-soap solution, or with fir-tree-oil-soap solution. To make the latter, dissolve 1 ounce in boiling water, and add enough water to make a gallon.

Make the tobacco tea in considerable quantity, and about the color of ordinary tea. Hold the plants upside down, and dip in it, letting them remain for about five minutes. To fumigate plants with tobacco, get a large dry-goods box, and paste paper over the cracks to make it tight. Put a pot of coals in it, and over them sprinkle tobacco stems and leaves, very slightly dampened to make a thick smoke. Place the plants in, close tightly, and leave for 15 minutes. Take the plants out, set on paper, and jar to knock off all remaining lice. A thorough washing or fumigation with tobacco should remove every plant-louse, and the operation need not be repeated, unless the pests appear again.

Insects on Pelargonium—Cuban Lily.

I have been a reader of your valuable paper for a number of years, and am particularly interested in the flower department. I am enclosing a leaf of Pansy Geranium, as we call it. Is that the proper name? What is the fly, and can you give me a remedy for it? I find it starts on it, and infests the rest of the plants.

I have a plant called Blue Bells of Scotland; it grows as tall as 4 feet, and is covered with blue bells, but people who have had them say they die after flowering. Can you give me any information as to how to propagate it, or how is it grown?

Then, I have a Cuban Lily. I got it a bulb last year, and it did not bloom. I put it out with my Calla, and treated it just the same. Did I do right, and will it bloom from year to year as the Calla? I hope I have not asked too many questions, as I may want to come again. York Co., Ont.

PANSY.

The insect on your Pansy Geranium, or Pelargonium, is an ordinary green fly. To dispose of it, fumigate with tobacco. See directions given above to Constant Reader.

Without further information, we cannot tell what your Blue Bell plant is, nor how it can be propagated.

In regard to the Cuban Lily, Mr. Wm. Hunt, Horticulturist, O. A. C., Guelph, says:

"I have known the term Cuban Lily applied to a variety of Hippeastrum, a bulbous plant usually catalogued and classed by florists as an Amaryllis, but I know of no variety of Lily or Lillium properly called the Cuban Lily. If it is the variety, Hippeastrum Alberti, which is sometimes known as the Cuban Lily, it should be grown as an Amaryllis in well-drained, loamy potting soil, and the bulb should be given a period of dormancy or rest after the flowering period, when the foliage has decayed. By placing the pot and bulb away in a rather dark, cool place, and keeping the soil almost dry, the bulbs will get the period of dormancy needed by these plants. This treatment will apply in some degree to all members of the Amaryllis or Lillium family. Should be glad of more particulars as to size and form of bulb, etc., of plant in question."

Bob, Son of Battle.

By ALFRED OLLIVANT.

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CHAPTER V.

A Man's Son.

The storm, long threatened, having once burst, M'Adam allowed loose rein to his bitter animosity against James Moore.

The two often met. For the little man frequently returned home from the village by the footpath across Kenmuir. It was out of his way, but he preferred it in order to annoy his enemy and keep a watch upon his doings.

He haunted Kenmuir like its evil genius. His sallow face was perpetually turning up at inopportune moments. When Kenmuir Queen, the prize short-horn heifer, calved unexpectedly and unattended in the dip by the lane, Tammas and the Master, summoned hurriedly by Owd Bob, came running up to find the little man leaning against the stile, and shaking with silent merriment. Again, poor old Staggy, daring still in his dotage, took a fall while scrambling on the steep banks of the Stony Bottom. There he lay for hours, unnoticed and kicking, until James Moore and Owd Bob came upon him at length, nearly exhausted. But M'Adam was before them. Standing on the far bank with Red Wull by his side, he called across the gulf with apparent concern: "He's bin so sin' yesternight." Often James Moore, with all his great strength of character, could barely control himself.

There were two attempts to patch up the feud. Jim Mason, who went about the world seeking to do good, tried in his shy way to set things right. But M'Adam and his Red Wull between them soon shut him and Betsy up.

"You mind yer letters and yer wires, Mr. Poacher-Postman. Ay, I saw 'em baith: th' ain doon by the Haughs, t'ither in the Bottom. And there's Wullie, the humorsome chiel, havin' a rare game wi' Betsy." There, indeed, lay the faithful Betsy, suppliant on her back, paws up, throat exposed, while Red Wull, now a great-grown puppy, stood over her, his habitually evil expression intensified into a fiendish grin, as with wrinkled muzzle and savage wheeze he waited for a movement as a pretext to pin: Wullie, let the leddy be—ye've had yer dinner."

Parson Leggy was the other would-be mediator; for he had hated to see the two principal parishioners of his tiny cure at enmity. First he tackled James Moore on the subject; but that laconic person cut him short with, "I've nowt agin the little mon," and would say no more. And, indeed, the quarrel was none of his making.

Of the parson's interview with M'Adam, it is enough to say here that, in the end, the angry old minister would of a surety have assaulted his mocking adversary had not Cyril Gilbraith forcibly withheld him.

And after that the vendetta must take its course unchecked.

David was now the only link between the two farms. Despite his father's angry commands, the boy clung to his intimacy with the Moores with a doggedness that no thrashing could overcome. Not a minute of the day when out of school, holidays and Sundays included, but was passed at Kenmuir. It was

not till late at night that he would sneak back to the Grange, and creep quietly up to his tiny bare room in the roof—not supperless, indeed, motherly Mrs. Moore had seen to that. And there he would lie awake and listen with a fierce contempt as his father, hours later, lurched into the kitchen below, lolling liquorishly:

"We are no fou, we're nae that fou,
But just a drapple in our e'e;
The cock may crawl, the day may daw',
And ay we'll taste the barley bree!"

And in the morning the boy would slip quietly out of the house while his father still slept; only Red Wull would thrust out his savage head as the lad passed, and snarl hungrily.

Sometimes father and son would go thus for weeks without sight of one another. And that was David's aim—to escape attention. It was only his cunning at this game of evasion that saved him many a thrashing.

The little man seemed devoid of all natural affection for his son. He lavished the whole fondness of which his small nature appeared capable on the Tailless Tyke, for so the Dalesmen called Red Wull. And the dog he treated with a careful tenderness that made David smile bitterly.

The little man and his dog were as alike morally as physically they were contrasted. Each owed a grudge against the world and was determined to pay it. Each was an Ishmael among his kind.

You saw them thus, standing apart, leper-like, in the turmoil of life; and it came quite as a revelation to happen upon them in some quiet spot of nights, playing together, each wrapped in the game, innocent, tender, forgetful of the hostile world.

The two were never separated except only when M'Adam came home by the path across Kenmuir. After that first misadventure he never allowed his friend to accompany him on the journey through the enemy's country; for well he knew that sheep-dogs have long memories.

To the stile in the lane, then, Red Wull would follow him. There he would stand, his great head poked through the bars, watching his master out of sight; and then would turn and trot, self-reliant and defiant, sturdy and surly, down the very centre of the road through the village—no playing, no enticing away, and woe to that man or dog who tried to stay him in his course! And so on, past Mother Ross's shop, past the Sylvester Arms, to the right by Kirby's smithy, over the Wastrel by the Haughs, to await his master at the edge of the Stony Bottom.

The little man, when thus crossing Kenmuir, often met Owd Bob, who had the free run of the farm. On these occasions he passed discreetly by; for, though he was no coward, yet it is bad, single-handed, to attack a Gray Dog of Kenmuir; while the dog trotted soberly on his way, only a steely glint in the big gray eyes betraying his knowledge of the presence of his foe. As surely, however, as the little man, in his desire to spy out the nakedness of the land, strayed off the public path, so surely a gray figure, seeming to spring from out the blue, would come fiercely, silently driving down on him; and he would turn and run for his life, amid the uproarious jeers of any of the farm-hands who were witness to the encounter.

On these occasions David vied with Tammas in facetiousness at his father's expense.

"Good on yo', little un!" he roared from behind a wall, on one such occurrence.

"Bain't he a runner, neither?" yelled Tammas, not to be outdone. "See un skip it—ho! ho!"

"Look to his knees a-wamblin'!" from the undutiful son in ecstasy. "An' I'd knees like you, I'd wear petticoats." As he spoke, a swinging box on the ear nearly knocked the young reprobate down.

"D'yo' think God gave you a dad for you to jeer at? Y'ought to be ashamed o' yo'self. Serve yo' right if he does thrash yo' when yo' get home." And David, turning round, found James Moore close behind him, his heavy eyebrows lowering over his eyes.

Luckily, M'Adam had not distinguished his son's voice among the others. But David feared he had; for on the following morning the little man said to him:

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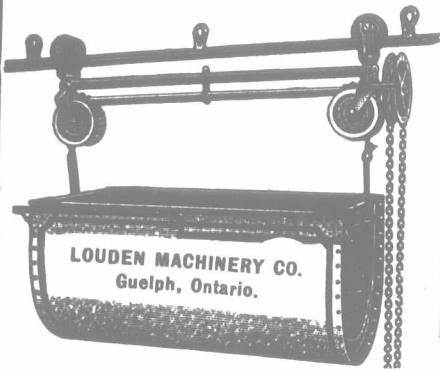
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"David, ye'll come hame immediately after school to-day."

"Will I?" said David pertly.

"Ye will."

"Why?"

"Because I tell ye to, ma lad; and that was all the reason he would give. Had he told the simple fact that he wanted help to drench a 'husking' ewe, things might have gone differently. As it was, David turned away defiantly down the hill.

The afternoon wore on. "Schoollime was long over; still there was no David. The little man waited at the door of the Grange, fuming, hopping from one leg to the other, talking to Red Wull, who lay at his feet, his head on his paws, like a tiger waiting for his prey.

At length he could restrain himself no longer; and started running down the hill, his heart burning with indignation. "Wait till we lay hands on ye, ma lad," he muttered as he ran. "We'll warm ye, we'll teach ye."

At the edge of the Stony Bottom he, as always, left Red Wull. Crossing it himself, and rounding Langholm How, he espied James Moore, David and Owd Bob walking away from him and in the direction of Kenmuir. The gray dog and David were playing together, wrestling, racing, and rolling. The boy had never a thought for his father.

The little man ran up behind them, unseen and unheard, his feet softly pattering on the grass. His hand had fallen on David's shoulder before the boy had guessed his approach.

"Did I bid ye come hame after school, David?" he asked, concealing his heat beneath a suspicious suavity.

"Maybe. Did I say I would come?" The pertness of tone and words, alike, fanned his father's resentment into a blaze. In a burst of passion he lunged forward at the boy with his stick. But as he smote, a gray whirlwind struck him fair on the chest, and he fell like a snapped stake, and lay, half stunned, with a dark muzzle an inch from his throat.

"Git back, Bob!" shouted James Moore, hurrying up. "Git back, I tell ye!" He bent over the prostrate figure, propping it up anxiously. "Are ye hurt, M'Adam? Eh, but I am sorry. He thought ye were goin' for to strike the lad."

David had now run up, and he, too, bent over his father with a very scared face.

"Are ye hurt, feyther?" he asked, his voice trembling.

The little man rose unsteadily to his feet and shook off his supporters. His face was twitching, and he stood, all dust-begrimed, looking at his son.

"Ye're content, aiblins, noo ye've seen yer father's gray head bowed in the dust," he said.

"Twas an accident," pleaded James Moore. "But I am sorry. He thought ye were goin' to beat the lad."

"So I was—so I will."

"If ony's beat it should be ma Bob here, tho' he nob but thought he was doin' right. An' ye were aff the path."

The little man looked at his enemy, a sneer on his face.

"Ye canna thrash him for doin' what ye bid him. Set yer dog on me, if ye will, but dinna beat him when he does yer biddin'!"

"I did not set him on ye, as ye know," the Master replied warmly. M'Adam shrugged his shoulders.

"I'll no argie wi' ye, James Moore," he said. "I'll leave you and what ye call yer conscience to settle that. My business is not wi' you.—David!" turning to his son.

A stranger might well have mistaken the identity of the boy's father. For he stood now, holding the Master's arm; while a few paces above them was the little man, pale but determined, the expression on his face betraying his consciousness of the irony of the situation.

"Will ye come hame wi' me and have it noo, or stop wi' him and wait till ye get it?" he asked the boy.

"M'Adam, I'd like ye to—"

"None o' that, James Moore.—David, what d'ye say?"

David looked up into his protector's face.

"Ye'd best go wi' your feyther, lad," said the Master at last, thickly. The boy hesitated, and clung tighter to the shielding arm; then he walked slowly over to his father.

A bitter smile spread over the little

man's face as he marked this new test of the boy's obedience to the other.

"To obey his frien' he foregoes the pleasure o' disobeyin' his father," he muttered. "Noble!" Then he turned homeward, and the boy followed in his footsteps.

James Moore and the gray dog stood looking after them.

"I know ye'll not pay off yer spit agin me on the lad's head, M'Adam," he called, almost appealingly.

"I'll do ma duty, thank ye, James Moore, wi'oot respect o' persons," the little man cried back, never turning.

Father and son walked away, one behind the other, like a man and his dog, and there was no word said between them. Across the Stony Bottom, Red Wull, scowling with bared teeth at David, joined them. Together the three went up the hill to the Grange.

In the kitchen M'Adam turned.

"Noo, I'm gaein' to gie ye the gran'est thrashin' ye iver dreamed of. Tak' aff yer coat!"

The boy obeyed, and stood up in his thin shirt, his face white and set as a statue's. Red Wull seated himself on his haunches close by, his ears pricked, licking his lips, all attention.

The little man supplid the great ashlant in his hands and raised it. But the expression on the boy's face arrested his arm.

"Say ye're sorry and I'll let yer aff easy."

"I'll not."

"One mair chance—yer last? Say yer 'shamed o' yersel'!"

"I'm not."

The little man brandished his cruel, white weapon, and Red Wull shifted a little to obtain a better view.

"Git on wi' it," ordered David angrily.

The little man raised the stick again and—threw it into the farthest corner of the room.

It fell with a rattle on the floor, and M'Adam turned away.

"Ye're the pitifulest son iver a man had," he cried brokenly. "Gin a man's son dinna haud to him, wha can he expect to?—no one. Ye're ondootiful, ye're disrespectfu', ye're maist ilka thing ye shouldna be; there's but ae thing I thocht ye were not—a coward. And as to that, ye've no the pluck to say ye're sorry when, God knows, ye might be. I canna thrash ye this day. But ye shall gae nae mair to school. I send ye there to learn. Ye'll not learn—ye've learnt naethin' except disobedience to me—ye shall stop at hame and work."

His father's rare emotion, his broken voice and working face, moved David as all the stripes and jeers had failed to do. His conscience smote him. For the first time in his life it dimly dawned on him that, perhaps, his father, too, had some ground for complaint; that, perhaps, he was not a good son.

He half turned.

"Feyther—"

"Git oot o' ma sight!" M'Adam cried.

And the boy turned and went.

CHAPTER VI.

A Licking or a Lie.

Thenceforward David buckled down to work at home, and in one point only father and son resembled—industry. A drunkard M'Adam was, but a drone, no.

The boy worked at the Grange with tireless, indomitable energy; yet he could never satisfy his father.

The little man would stand, a sneer on his face and his thin lips contemptuously curled, and flout the lad's brave labors.

"Is he no a gran' worker, Wullie? 'Tis a pleasure to watch him, his hands in his pockets, his eyes turned heavenward!" as the boy snatched a hard-earned moment's rest. "You and I, Wullie, we'll brak' oorsel's slavin' for him while he looks on and laffs."

And so on, the whole day through, week in, week out, till he sickened with weariness of it all.

In his darkest hours David thought sometimes to run away. He was miserably alone on the cold bosom of the world. The very fact that he was the son of his father isolated him in the Daleland. Naturally of a reserved disposition, he had no single friend outside Kenmuir. And it was only the thought of his friends there that withered him. He could not bring himself to part from them; they were all he had in the world.

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The book is being published by The Beaver Mfg. Co., of Galt, Ont., and they are distributing it without charge to all who write for it. It is an advertising scheme, of course, but that does not make the pictures less interesting, or the information contained in the book less valuable. Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" should not miss this opportunity. Send in your name and address now, and the book will be sent to you as soon as it comes from the press. Address, The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont.



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The Operator.

A New York matron bought a sewing machine recently, and her eleven-year-old daughter, anxious for a novelty, says the New York Sun, laid out the printed directions and attempted to run the machine. All seemed to be going well, till the mother's attention was attracted by a deep sigh and a whispered "O dear! I cannot find it."

"What is it, daughter, that you cannot find?" she asked.

"Why, mother," was the reply, "the directions say, 'Place the screw to the right of the operator,' and I can't find the operator!"

So he worked on at the Grange, miserably, doggedly, taking blows and abuse alike in burning silence. But every evening, when work was ended, he stepped off to his other home beyond the Stony Bottom. And on Sundays and holidays—for of these latter he took, unasking, what he knew to be his due—all day long, from cock-crow to the going down of the sun, he would pass at Kenmuir. In this one matter the boy was invincibly stubborn. Nothing his father could say or do sufficed to break him of the habit. He endured everything with white-lipped, silent doggedness, and still held on his way.

Once past the Stony Bottom, he threw his troubles behind him with a courage that did him honor. Of all the people at Kenmuir, two only ever dreamed the whole depth of his unhappiness, and that not through David. James Moore suspected something of it all, for he knew more of M'Adam than did the others. While Owd Bob knew it as did no one else. He could tell it from the touch of the boy's hand on his head; and the story was writ large upon his face for a dog to read. And he would follow the lad about with a compassion in his sad gray eyes greater than words.

David might well compare his gray friend at Kenmuir with that other at the Grange.

The Talless Tyke had now grown into an immense dog, heavy of muscle and huge of bone. A great bull head; undershot jaw, square and lengthy and terrible; vicious, yellow-gleaming eyes; cropped ears; and an expression incomparably savage. His coat was a tawny, lion-like yellow, short, harsh, dense; and his back, running up from shoulder to loins, ended abruptly in the knob-like tail. He looked like the devil of a dog's hell. And his reputation was as bad as his looks. He never attacked unprovoked; but a challenge was never ignored, and he was greedy of insults. Already he had nigh killed Rob Saunderson's collie, Shep; Jem Burton's Monkey fled incontinently at the sound of his approach; while he had even fought a round with that redoubtable trio, the Vexer, Venus, and Van Tromp.

Nor, in the matter of war, did he confine himself to his own kind. His huge strength and indomitable courage made him the match of almost anything that moved. Long Kirby once threatened him with a broomstick; the smith never did it again. While in the Border Ram he attacked Big Bell, the Squire's under-keeper, with such murderous fury that it took all the men in the room to pull him off.

More than once had he and Owd Bob essayed to wipe out mutual memories, Red Wull, in this case only, the aggressor. As yet, however, while they fenced a moment for that deadly throat-grip, the value of which each knew so well, James Moore had always seized the chance to intervene.

"That's right, hide him ahint yer petticoats," sneered M'Adam on one of these occasions.

"Hide? It'll not be him I'll hide, I warn you, M'Adam," the Master answered grimly, as he stood, twirling his good oak stick between the would-be duellists. Whereat there was a loud laugh at the little man's expense.

It seemed as if there were to be other points of rivalry between the two than memories. For, in the matter of his own business—the handling of sheep—Red Wull bid fair to be second only throughout the Daleland to the Gray Dog of Kenmuir. And M'Adam was patient and painstaking in the training of his Wullie in a manner to astonish David. It would have been touching, had it not been so unnatural in view of his treatment of his own blood, to watch the tender carefulness with which the little man moulded the dog beneath his hands. After a promising display he would stand, rubbing his palms together, as near content as ever he was.

"Weel done, Wullie! Weel done. Bide a wee and we'll show 'em a thing or two, you and I, Wullie."

"The world's wrack we share o't, The warstle and the care o't."

For it's you and I alane, lad." And the dog would trot up to him, place his great forepaws on his shoulders, and stand thus with great head overtopping his master's, his ears back, and stump tail vibrating.

You saw them at their best when thus together, displaying each his one soft side to the other.

From the very first David and Red Wull were open enemies: under the circumstances, indeed, nothing else was possible. Sometimes the great dog would follow on the lad's heels with surly, greedy eyes, never leaving him from sunrise to sundown, till David could hardly hold his hands.

So matters went on for a never-ending year. Then there came a climax.

One evening, on a day throughout which Red Wull had dogged him thus hungrily, David, his work finished, went to pick up his coat, which he had left hard by. On it lay Red Wull.

"Git off ma coat!" the boy ordered angrily, marching up. But the great dog never stirred; he lifted a lip to show a fence of white, even teeth, and seemed to sink lower in the ground; his head on his paws, his eyes in his forehead.

"Come and take it!" he seemed to say.

Now, what between master and dog, David had endured almost more than he could bear that day.

"You won't, won't yo', girt brute!" he shouted, and, bending, snatched a corner of the coat and attempted to jerk it away. At that, Red Wull rose, shivering, to his feet, and with a low gurgle sprang at the boy.

David, quick as a flash, dodged, bent, and picked up an ugly stake, lying at his feet. Swinging round, all in a moment, he dealt his antagonist a mighty buffet on the side of the head. Dazed with the blow, the great dog fell; then, recovering himself, with a terrible, deep roar he sprang again. Then it must have gone hard with the boy, fine-grown, muscular young giant though he was. For Red Wull was now in the first bloom of that great strength which earned him afterward an undying notoriety in the land.

As it chanced, however, M'Adam had watched the scene from the kitchen. And now he came hurrying out of the house, shrieking commands and curses at the combatants. As Red Wull sprang, he interposed between the two, head back and eyes flashing. His small person received the full shock of the charge. He staggered, but recovered, and in an imperative voice ordered the dog to heel.

Then he turned on David, seized the stake from his hand, and began furiously belaboring the boy.

"I'll teach ye to strike—a pair—dumb—harmless—creetur, ye—cruel—cruel—lad!" he cried. "Hoo daur ye strike—ma—Wullie?—yer—father's—Wullie? Adam—M'Adam's—Red Wull?" He was panting from his exertions, and his eyes were blazing. "I pit up as best I can wi' all manner o' disrespect to masel'; but when it comes to 'tackin' ma pair Wullie, I canna thole it. Ha' ye no heart?" he asked, unconscious of the irony of the question.

"As much as some, I reck'n," David muttered.

"Eh, what's that? What d'ye say?" "Ye may thrash me till ye're blind; and it's no'but yer duty; but if any one daurs so much as to look at yer Wullie ye're mad," the boy answered bitterly. And with that he turned away defiantly and openly in the direction of Kenmuir.

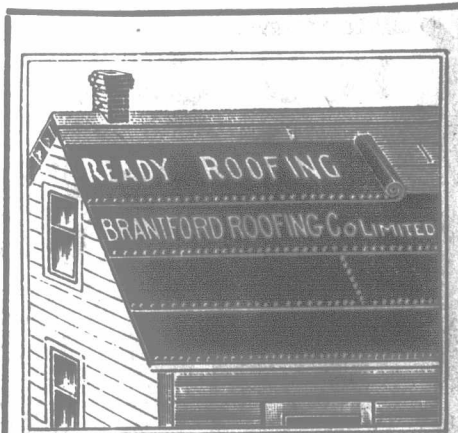
M'Adam made a step forward, and then stopped.

"I'll see ye agin, ma lad, this evenin'," he cried with cruel significance. "I doot but yo'll be too drunk to see owt—except, 'appen, your bottle." The boy shouted back; and swaggered down the hill.

At Kenmuir that night the marked and particular kindness of Elizabeth Moore was too much for the overstrung lad. Overcome by the contrast of her sweet motherliness, he burst into a storm of invective against his father, his home, his life—everything.

"Don't 'ee, Davie, don't 'ee, dearie!" cried Mrs. Moore, much distressed. And taking him to her she talked to the great sobbing boy as though he were a child. At length he lifted his face and looked up; and, seeing the white, wan countenance of his dear comforter, was struck with tender remorse that he had given way and pained her, who looked so frail and thin herself.

He mastered himself with an effort; and, for the rest of the evening, was his usual cheery self. He teased Maggie into



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One—two—three ply each.

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The School Teacher.—Willie, can you tell me the meaning of leisure? The Bright Scholar.—It's the place where married people repent.

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We will send you, FREE OF ANY CHARGE whatever, a handsome range of patterns, including our wonderful value Blue and Black Serges and Cheviot Tweeds, together with our latest New York Fashion Plates. THEN JUDGE FOR YOURSELF. Our home measurement system is so SIMPLE that we require only 5 measurements (which anyone can take) to enable us to give a PERFECT FITTING tailor-made garment. All goods are shipped 5 days from receipt of order.

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The property of **DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ont.**

They were all selected for size, quality, and the best breeding that Scotland can produce. They are got by such notable horses as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Royal Favorite, Up-to-time, Mains of Airies, Drumflower, Prince Shapely, King's Crest, Majestic, and others—Scotland's greatest sires. Fillies and mares bred to such horses as Everlasting, Pride of Blacon, Baron Hood, Rozelle, Benedict, Moncreiffe Marquis and others—all premium horses.

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WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO, EARLY IN NOVEMBER

For date and fuller particulars watch later issues of this paper.

S. J. PROUSE, Ingersoll, Ontario.

tears; chaffed stolid little Andrew; and bantered Sam'l Todd until that generally impassive man threatened to bash his snout for him.

Yet it was with a great swallowing at his throat that, later, he turned down the slope for home.

James Moore and Parson Leggy accompanied him to the bridge over the Wastrel, and stood a while watching as he disappeared into the summer night.

"Yon's a good lad," said the Master half to himself.

"Yes," the parson replied; "I always thought there was good in the boy, if only his father'd give him a chance. And look at the way Owd Bob there follows him. There's not another soul outside Kenmuir he'd do that for."

"Ay, sir," said the Master. "Bob knows a mon when he see one."

"He does," acquiesced the other. "And by the by, James, the talk in the village is that you've settled not to run him for the Cup. Is that so?"

The Master nodded.

"It is, sir. They're all mad I should, but I mun cross 'em. They say he's reached his prime—and so he has o' his body, but not o' his brain. And a sheep-dog—unlike other dogs—is not at his best till his brain is at its best—and that takes a while developin', same as in a mon, I reck'n."

"Well, well," said the parson, pulling out a favorite phrase, "waitin's winnin'—waitin's winnin'."

David slipped up into his room and into bed unseen, he hoped. Alone with the darkness, he allowed himself the rare relief of tears; and at length fell asleep. He awoke to find his father standing at his bedside. The little man held a feeble dip-candle in his hand, which lit his sallow face in crude black and white. In the doorway, dimly outlined, was the great figure of Red Wull.

"Whaur ha' ye been the day?" the little man asked. Then, looking down on the white, stained face beneath him, he added hurriedly: "If ye like to lie, I'll believe ye."

David was out of bed and standing up in his night-shirt. He looked at his father contemptuously.

"I ha' bin at Kenmuir. I'll not lie for ye or your likes," he said proudly.

The little man shrugged his shoulders.

"Tell a lee and stick to it," is my rule, and a good one, too, in honest England. I for one'll no think ony the worse o' ye if yer memory plays yer false."

"D'yo' think I care a kick what ye think o' me?" the boy asked brutally. "Nay; there's 'nough liars in this family wi'oot me."

The candle trembled and was still again.

"A lickin' or a lie—tak' yer choice!" The boy looked scornfully down on his father. Standing on his naked feet, he already towered half a head above the other and was twice the man.

"D'yo' think I'm fear'd o' a thrashin' fra ye? Goo' gracious me!" he sneered. "Why, I'd as lief let owd Grammer Maddox lick me, for all I care."

A reference to his physical insufficiencies fired the little man as surely as a lighted match powder.

"Ye maun be cauld, standin' there so. Rin ye doon and fetch oor little frien'" —a reference to a certain strap hanging in the kitchen. "I'll see if I can warm ye."

David turned and stumbled down the unlit, narrow stairs. The hard, cold boards struck like death against his naked feet. At his heels followed Red Wull, his hot breath fanning the boy's bare legs.

So into the kitchen and back up the stairs, and Red Wull always following.

"I'll no despair yet o' teachin' ye the fifth commandment, though I kill masel' in doin' it!" cried the little man, seizing the strap from the boy's numb grasp.

When it was over, M'Adam turned, breathless, away. At the threshold of the room he stopped and looked round: a little, dim-lit, devilish figure, framed in the door, while from the blackness behind, Red Wull's eyes gleamed yellow.

Glancing back, the little man caught such an expression on David's face that for once he was fairly afraid. He banged the door and hobbled actively down the stairs.

(To be continued.)

Vagabond.

We are as mendicants who wait
Along the roadside in the sun,
Tatters of yesterday and shreds
Of morrow clothe us everyone.

And some are dotards, who believe
And glory in the days of old;
While some are dreamers, harping still
Upon an unknown age of gold.

But there be others, happier few,
The vagabonish sons of God,
Who know the byways and the flowers,
And care not how the world may plod.

They idle down the traffic lands,
And loiter through the woods with
spring,
To them the glory of the earth
Is but to hear a bluebird sing.

They, too, receive each one his Day;
But their wise heart knows many things
Beyond the sating of desire,
Above the dignity of kings.

—Bliss Carman.

Concerning Orange Blossoms.

Authorities speak of the use of orange blossom at weddings as due to the fact that the orange tree, bearing its ripe, golden fruit and fragrant flowers at the same time, is a symbol of fruitfulness; and this, we may take it, is the main reason of the pleasing custom. In Crete, the bride and bridegroom are sprinkled with orange flower water; and in Sardinia oranges are attached to the horns of the oxen which draw the nuptial carriage. Dr. Brewer says that Saracen brides carried orange blossoms at weddings, and suggests that our modern custom is a survival, or revival, of theirs. In "Vanity Fair" Thackeray speaks of orange blossoms as "touching emblems of female purity imported by us from France." This happy thought, however, is merely a fancy of his, for orange blossoms, according to French scholars and writers, simply indicate that "mademoiselle" has attained the status of "madame."—[Answers.

If He Were a Woman.

The author of "Helen's Babies" says: "If I were a woman I would intrust my appearance more to Dame Nature than to the dress-maker, for I see that healthy women attract more attention than exquisitely-dressed invalids. I would regard my health as my fortune, to be respected accordingly by others, as well as myself. I would spend a great deal of time out of doors, even if I couldn't do it except by weeding my own garden. I would read and study as much as my father, husband, brother or son, so as never to be regarded as 'only a woman.' I would never treat a man of doubtful moral character as any better than a woman of the same sort. I know how men regard women who 'make allowances' for men whose lives are not what they should be. I would never regard a mere admirer as a possible husband, nor accept admiration as a substitute for love. I have seen thousands of dogs as much admired as women. I would 'cut' any male acquaintance who talked sense to men, but trivialities to me."

Little Girls Boasting.

A number of little girls were boasting of the rank of their respective families. They had passed from clothes to personal appearance, then to interior furnishings, and finally came to parental dignity. The minister's little girl boasted—"Every package that comes to my papa is marked 'D. D.'" And every package that comes for my papa is marked 'M. D.," retorted the daughter of the physician. Then followed a look of contempt from the youngest of the party. "Why!" she exclaimed, "every package that comes to our house is marked 'C. O. D.'"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

COMPUTING TIME.

I have hired to a farmer for seven months at eighteen dollars a month. I started on the first of April, but the second day was the first working day.

1. Will you please inform me whether I have to put in that first day of April?
2. Is twenty-six working days counted as a month?

The first day of April came on Sunday.

Ontario.
Ans.—1. No.
2. Not legally.

SHEEP PASTURE ON BROKEN SOD—MANURING ROOT GROUND.

1. I have two acres of sod (part orchard), and very convenient for sheep pasture. I have to break it up this fall, and I would like to learn, through "The Farmer's Advocate," what I could put in it that would be most suitable for sheep pasture next summer?

2. How can I best apply manure on the land intended for root crop next year?

H. L. D.
Ans.—1. No forage crop at all should be grown in the orchard portion. It should be cultivated till July, and then a cover crop of red or crimson clover, hairy vetch or rape may be sown, to be plowed under the following spring. On the other part, probably the best thing for sheep pasture would be rape, to be sown in May, as soon as the ground is nice and warm. Manure lightly before plowing this fall, and top-dress during the winter, working in well with disk next spring.

2. You do not explain what condition this land is now in. If not yet plowed, apply some 8 or 10 tons of manure now, and top-dress with as much more during winter or early next spring, working in well with disk harrow. It is not desirable to apply too much manure in one layer.

TRAVELLING ALONGSIDE HIGHWAY.

A bridge on a company public road is down. Owner of farm alongside permits mail stage to go through his field, but locks his gate and allows no one else the privilege.

1. Can he be compelled to do so for others using the road?
2. Would it make any difference if it were an ordinary municipal highway?
3. When the roads are blocked with snow in winter, can the fences be taken down to pass through the fields without permission of owners?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No.
2. No.
3. No; but see the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, Sec. 545, Sub-sec. 5, which empowers councils and townships, cities, towns and villages to pass by-laws requiring the owners or occupiers of lands bordering upon any public highway, to take down, alter or remove any fence or fences, subject to the provisions of the Act respecting snow fences (Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 240), and have the clerk of the municipality show you such by-laws, if any.

Veterinary.
COLIC.

Mare takes colic about every three weeks. Her hind legs were swollen, and she has a swelling between her fore legs. She is failing in flesh, while her mate looks well.

W. H. C.

Ans.—Some horses are particularly predisposed to colic, while in others it is caused by a concretion or growth in the intestines. The latter condition can only be suspected, and cannot be removed, and will, eventually, cause death. Purge this mare with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. After the purging ceases, give her, night and morning, 1 dram each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nuxvomica.

UNTHRIFTY COLT.

Yearling colt has become very poor, and has a swelling along abdomen and sheath. He has been gradually failing for a month.

J. A.

Ans.—Put him in the stable; feed well. Take 2 ounces each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, ginger, gentian and nuxvomica. Mix, and make into 48 powders. Give a powder three times daily in damp food or ½ pint cold water as a drench. Give him a little walking exercise every day. Rub the swollen parts twice, daily with camphorated liniment.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse, once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But I didn't know anything about horses much. And, I didn't know the man very well, either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "all right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Junior" Washer. And, as I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But, I'd never know because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. (I sold 200,000 that way already—two million dollars' worth.)

So, thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now I know what our "1900 Junior" Washer will do. I know it will wash clothes, without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any other machine.

When I say half the time, I mean half—not a little quicker but twice as quick.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, in less than 12 minutes, without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing Machine business for Keeps. That's why I know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

Our "1900 Junior" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And, it don't wear the clothes, nor fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do.

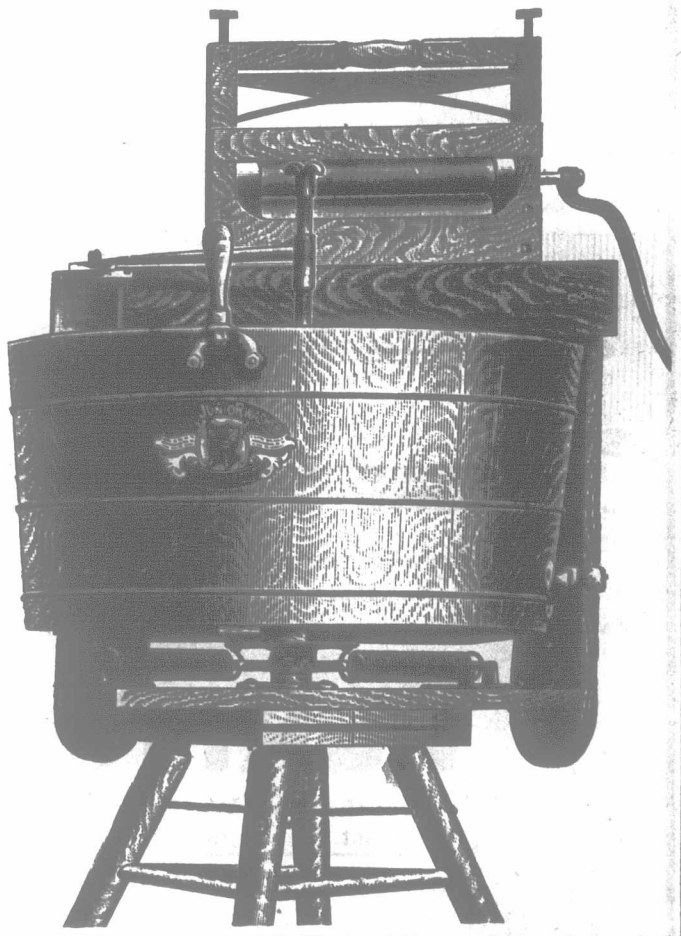
It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the "1900 Junior" Washer saves every week, for 10 years—and how much longer their clothes would wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So said I, to myself I'll just do with my "1900 Junior" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold 200,000 Washers.

I will send any reliable person, a "1900 Junior" Washer on a full month's free trial! I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket. And if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it?

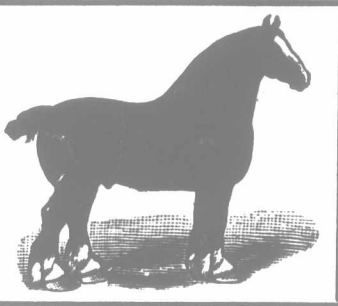
Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Junior" Washer must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that, if I hadn't the finest thing that ever happened for Washing Clothes—the quickest, easiest and handsomest Washer on Earth. It will save its



whole cost in a few months, in Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in Washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine, after a month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Now, don't be suspicious. I'm making you a simple, straight forward offer, that you can't risk anything on anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself! Drop me a line today and let me send you a book about the "1900 Junior" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes. Or, I'll send the machine on to you, a reliable person, if you say so, and take all the risk myself. Address me this way—J. X. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Don't delay, write me a post card now, while you think of it.

J. B. HOGATE, Weston, Ont.



To the people of Canada I wish to say, I have now on hand for immediate sale, at tempting prices and on terms to suit the purchaser,

- 23 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,
- 3 SHIRE STALLIONS and
- 4 PERCHERON STALLIONS,

Representing the richest breeding and most fashionable types of the breeds; large, flashy, quality horses.

Also, that, on **December 20th, at my stables, Weston, Ont.,** I will sell by auction **30** of the best **CLYDE FILLIES** that can be bought in Scotland for cash.

If you want a stallion, come and see me.

Long-distance Telephone.

AUCTION SALE

OF PURE-BRED

Shorthorn Cattle

Comprising 1 Imported Bull,
4 Canadian-bred Bulls, and 26 Females,

Belonging to Mr. R. Johnston, ex-M. P., Mono Mills, and Joseph Akitt, Inglewood, will be held on

Thursday, Nov. 1, 1906

At South Hill Farm, Lot No. 5, Center Road, Township of Caledon, near Inglewood Junction, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, sharp. Teams will meet parties at a distance on the morning of sale at Inglewood Junction, G. T. and C. P. railways, and at Caledon Station, C. P. R.

Catalogues will be sent to anyone by writing to:

Auctioneers: JOHN SMITH,
JAMES PATTERSON.

R. Johnston, Mono Mills P. O.
Joseph Akitt, Inglewood P. O.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Farmer's Advocate

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

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

ALBERTA FARM LANDS in a banner district. Real bargains. J. S. Pineo, Crossfield.

FOR SALE—200 acres. Best dairy farm in Dorchester. Barn up-to-date. Good soil. Watered by creek and well. Five miles to Ingersoll; ½ mile to village station and school. Cheese factory on corner. Johnston Bros., Putnam, Ont.

FOR SALE—150 acres in Burford Township, Brant County; all under cultivation. Good lying, valuable farm land; soil gravelly loam. Splendid brick house, 12 rooms; good tenant's house; barns and orchard. Two good wells, never dry. A good grain and dairy farm 1½ miles from nearest post office and church, ¼ mile from school, 3½ miles from shipping station, 10 miles from Brantford. This is the farm of the late Chas. Rand, last male line, and has been in the family for about 100 years. In good condition, and must be sold. Immediate possession can be given. Terms favorable. Mrs. Chas. Rand, Scotland, Ont.

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

IDEAL wheat lands in Sunny Southern Alberta. Write before buying. Call when you come. Geo. C. Millar, Tabor, Alberta.

SITUATION WANTED—A good, honest, trustworthy young man, who understands feeding and caring for dairy stock. Apply to W. H. Green, Tillsonburg, Ont.

WANTED—Assistant editor for Ottawa Valley Journal. Acquaintance with farming interests desirable. Address: R. B. Faith, Journal, Ottawa.

290 ACRE FARM for sale near Alma, Wellington County. Situated mile from Grand Trunk Station. Good buildings. Land in high state of cultivation. 25 acres hardwood bush. Bell telephone connection. Apply: John McGowan, ex M. P., Alma, Ont.

Wanted to Purchase
400 tons No. 1 timothy hay, f. o. b. cars Grand Trunk Railway. Communicate for further particulars with the
Manager, Hendrie & Company
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Boys and Girls Grow Strong and Sturdy

when raised on pure, nutritious Bread. You'll have wholesome Bread the children will "eat without butter," by baking with

PURITY FLOUR

Made entirely from the finest Western Canada Hard Wheat by latest improved methods in the most modern mills in the world.

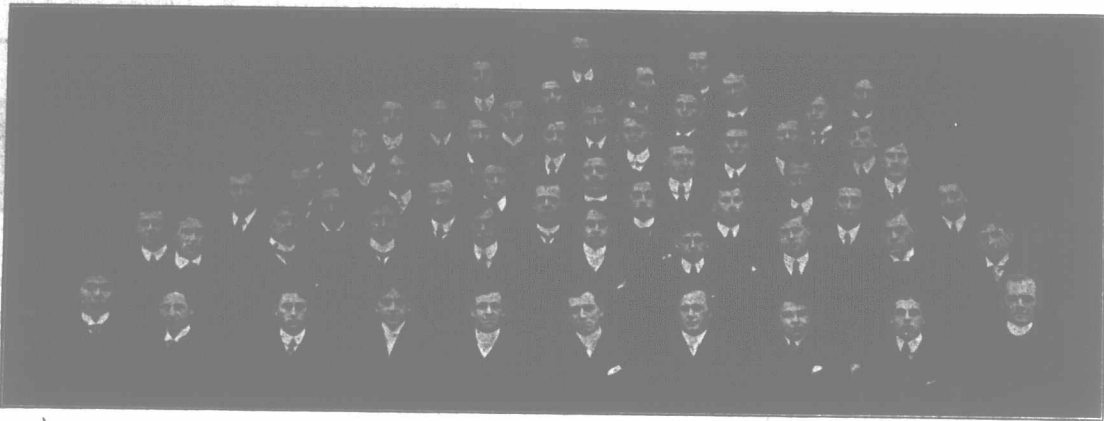


That's why Purity Flour Makes Bread that Builds Bone and Muscle

Retailed everywhere throughout the Great Dominion

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., Limited
Mills at Winnipeg, Coderloh and Brandon

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, CANADA.



There are a few vacancies yet in the First Year. Farmers' sons now through with the corn harvest should think of a course at the College.

Apply at once to

SOPHOMORE CLASS OF 1908.

G. O. CREELMAN, B.S.A., M.S., President.

TRADE TOPICS.

CLOTHES BY MAIL.—It is not every day that a company are prepared to go to the extent that the Mail-fit Clothing Company, of Montreal, are doing, in order to get new business in districts where they have not an agent. Their advertisement on another page of this paper gives full particulars of their scheme. Premiums are often of no use to half the people who get them, but what man can say that an extra pair of pants and a suit-case will not be acceptable. Their "open-and-shut" offer of NO FIT, NO PAY, will commend itself. The company state that they have testimonials from every part of the Dominion, from Victoria to Newfoundland, all telling in plain language the same story—satisfaction. Full information and patterns can be had on application.

INTERCHANGE OF SERVICE.—Subscribers to the telephone system of Doctors Lang & Lang are greatly benefited by a working arrangement entered into between the Doctors and the Bell Telephone Company, giving, as it does, to subscribers to their system a wider field of usefulness for their telephones. Subscribers at Granton are now able to talk with their neighbors at Birr and Brynston, for a small toll charge.



A Telephone on the Farm

Links the farmer and his family with his neighbors, and does away with the isolation of country life.

It keeps the farmer posted on all the latest movements of the market, and this may mean many dollars to him.

With it the doctor or veterinary surgeon can be quickly summoned in case of an emergency.

The FARMER cannot AFFORD to be without a long-distance telephone.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada



ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

TUMOR.

Cow has a rather hard lump, the size of an egg under the breast, just where a girth would go. G. H. S.

Ans.—This is a tumor. The cow should be cast and secured, and the tumor carefully dissected out; the skin stitched with silk sutures, except an opening for the escape of pus. Then dress, three times daily, with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. V.

ABSCESS.

Cow has a hard tender lump in front of the udder; if pressed, she backs violently. W. B. D.

Ans.—This is an abscess and should be opened, and the cavity flushed out with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid twice daily until healed. As too deep cutting would penetrate the abdominal cavity, it would be wise to get your veterinarian to operate. V.

POISON IVY.

Turned some horses to grass where poison ivy abounded. In a short time all the white feet and white noses among the lot became raw and sore, while horses with no white are all right. A. H.

Ans.—From some reason, hard to explain, poison ivy has much more marked action on white than on black skin, but may affect the latter too. No doubt, the ivy caused the trouble, and it is unsafe to pasture any animal where it abounds. Keep the horses in the stable, and apply to the affected parts oil composed of 1 part carbolic acid to 25 parts sweet oil. V.

SUPPOSED LEUCORRHEA.

I have a pregnant mare that has the whites. A. R.

Ans.—While it may be possible for a mare with leucorrhœa to conceive, it is highly improbable, and if such did occur, local treatment would cause abortion. I would advise you to give her 30 drops carbolic acid dissolved in a pint of cold water and sprinkled on her food twice daily, and not attempt local treatment. If she is not in foal, flush the womb out twice weekly with two gallons of a two-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum heated to 100 degrees Fahr., and introduced with an injection pump or syringe with a long nozzle. V.

WEIGHT-CARRYING HUNTERS.

What do you consider constitutes a heavy-weight hunter as regards height, weight and measurement of bone below knee, also a light-weight hunter. S. B. A.

Ans.—The ability of a hunter to carry weight does not depend so much upon height as upon substance and quality. The ideal heavy-weight hunter is a horse of good quality, say three-quarters Thoroughbred, and typical, about 16 hands high and about 1,250 lbs. in weight, with say 8½ inches of bone. This horse should be capable of carrying 130 lbs or over; but a horse of the same measurements, but lacking quality, would probably be a duffer and unserviceable. A light-weight may be 15 hands or over, weigh, say 1,000 lbs., with bone in proportion. If of good quality, he should be up to 150 lbs. A medium-weight is one between the two, and should carry from 150 to 200 lbs. V.

CORONITIS OR QUITTOR.

Mare's coronet became sore, broke and discharged a little matter. I could find no cavity or tube. She has been getting worse, and now cannot touch the foot to the ground. I called a veterinarian, but his treatment did no good. J. B. W.

Ans.—This is either coronitis or quitter. If the latter, there is a sinus or tube leading down inside the wall of the foot, and this will need to be extended through the sole. If no sinus is present, it is coronitis, and, in either case, treatment is difficult and recovery very slow. The part should be well opened up. If proud flesh is present, it should be dressed once daily with a caustic, as butter of antimony, until it disappears, then poulticed with linseed meal, and dressed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. I would advise you to place her under the directions of your veterinarian, and do not be discouraged because his treatment does not cure quickly. It is probably cutting is necessary, and the parts are so vascular considerable bleeding may take place. V.

"Plymouth Rock" Combination Outfit. We cannot too highly recommend our Plymouth Rock Combination Cobbler. The head of every household in the Dominion can save many times its cost the first winter, repairing shoes alone, to say nothing of the saving in repairing harness, tinware etc. By all means order one of the outfits AT ONCE. We guarantee that you will be more than pleased with it. We give herewith the opinions of a few who purchased these Home Repairing Outfits consisting of 42 First-class Tools and Materials Shown in Out viz.: 1 Men's Revolving Last, 1 Boys' Revolving Last, 1 Women's Revolving Last, 1 Child's Revolving Last, 1 Heel Last, 1 15-in. Stand, 1 Shoe Hammer, 1 Steel Shoe Knife, 1 Leather Top Peg Graft, 1 Wrench for same, 2 Sewing Awl Hairs, 1 Peg Awl, 1 Sewing Awl, 1 Stabbing Awl, 1 Bottle Leather Cement, 1 Bottle Rubber Cement, 1 Bunch Bristles, 1 Ball Shoe Thread, 1 Ball Wax, 1 Paper Clinch Nails (4-8 in.), 1 Paper Clinch Nails (5-8), 1 Paper Heel Nails (4-8 in.), 1 Paper Heel Nails (5-8 in.), 4 pairs Heel Plates, 6 Harness Needles, 1 "Plymouth Rock" Riveter, 1 Harness and Saw Clamp, 1 Box Tubular Rivets, 1 Steel Punch, 1 Extra Heavy Soldering Copper, 1 Bar Solder, 1 Box Resin, 1 Bottle Soldering Fluid, Directions for Using. Each Set Packed in a Neat Wood Box with Locked Corners and Hinged Cover. A Complete Outfit of Tools for General Boot, Shoe, Rubber, Harness and Tinware Repairing.

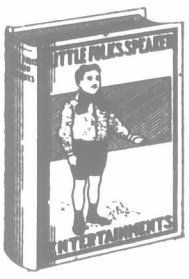


The Most Complete and Practical Outfit Made. We have spared no pains or expense to make this the most complete and desirable outfit made. The Lasts and Stand are extra strong and heavy, and every article is strictly first-class, the best there is made, and the same as practical mechanics use. The special feature of this Outfit is that it contains one of our latest improved "Plymouth Rock" Automatic Riveting Machines, for setting tubular rivets. With it anyone can do all their own harness, strap and belt repairing. The saving on these items alone will pay the user the cost of the Outfit in a year, to say nothing of the saving on repairing one's own boots, shoes, rubbers and tinware. PRICE, only \$2.75.

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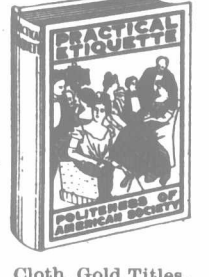


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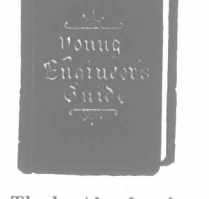
Perkins' Mills, Que., Feb. 24, 1906. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.
Dear Sirs.—I am very sorry I did not write sooner, but I thought I would be able to get an order to send at the same time. I received the tools (P. R. C. Outfit) and have tried them. They are very good. I am very well satisfied with them, and I think every farmer should have them.
Yours truly, JAMES SCOTT.
Clarence, Ont., Jan. 31, 1906.



Cloth, Gold Titles, Postpaid, 50c.



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The best book published for beginners, only \$1, postpaid.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.
Gentlemen,—I received my Home Repairing Outfit all O. K., and am well pleased with it. I would not be without it for twice the price; it is so handy to repair either harness or boots or tinware. It saves both time and money as well.
Ever yours, FRANK WROE.
Central Grove, N. S., April 16, 1906.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.
I received the Outfit and found everything all right. I find the Outfit very handy, and think it very reasonable at what you charged for it.
Yours truly, ALFRED SHORTLIFF.
Frankford, Ont., March 20, 1906.

I thought I would write and tell you how I liked my Young Engineer's Guide Book. It was just what I needed.
LELAND BRYANT, Box 69.
Care of Henry Beaman, Napinka, Man., 10/2/06.
Dear Sir,—Will you please forward me the Power Catechism on Steam Engineering, for which I enclose \$2.00. I received Rough and Tumble Engineering quite safely, and derived much benefit from it.
Yours very truly, J. SCOTT.

The Windsor Stock Feed Cooker. Every intelligent farmer knows that it pays to cook feed for live stock. It is not the amount that is eaten that fattens; it is the amount that is digested. All grains contain large quantities of starch, and starch is not digestible until cooked. The heat of the stomach is not sufficient to make the starchy substances digestible, and so a considerable portion of the grain eaten raw does not benefit the animal as it should. OUR WINDSOR COOKER supplies a safe, simple, cheap means of cooking feed. The outside casing or jacket is made of strong cold rolled cast iron flue, which protects the steel jacket, so that it lasts indefinitely and throws the fire and smoke up around the kettle before it passes into the pipe. In this way the entire outside of the kettle is brought into direct contact with the fire, enabling the user to cook the food in the shortest possible time. The fire door is 12x15 inches—the largest of any cooker make, enabling the use of wood up to 3 ft. in length. The entire height is only 30 inches, making it convenient for filling and emptying. The kettle is made of very smooth cast iron, which neither rusts nor burns out. In addition to being a feed cooker, you can also use it for heating water on wash day, for rendering lard, making soap, boiling maple sugar, scalding hogs, washing milk cans and pails, etc.



Address: Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

American Gals.	Cap. in Imp. Gals.	Wt.	Price.
15	12 1/2	100	\$ 9 00
20	16 2/3	130	10 00
30	25	225	12 00
40	33 1/3	250	14 00
50	41 2/3	275	15 00
65	54 1/3	300	16 50
75	62 1/2	375	20 00

Millbrook, Ont., April 24, 1906. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.
Gentlemen,—Please find enclosed stamps for Elgin Wrench. It is a little dandy. I am much pleased with Feed Cooker. It is the best one we have ever used, as it takes so little wood to fire it.
Sincerely yours, JOHN L. PATTERSON.

Waneta, B. C., February 5, 1906. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.
Dear Sirs,—I duly received yours of January 17, and thank you for your trouble re freight charges. In regard to the merits of the Feed Cooker itself it does its work splendidly; altogether it is all you claim for it.
Yours truly, MATTHEW HILL.

GOSSIP.

COL. MCGILLIVRAY'S SALE.
The date claimed for the dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of Lt.-Col. J. A. McGillivray, Bedford Park, Ont., near Toronto, has been changed to December 14th. Catalogues will be mailed on application to the auctioneer, Mr. F. W. Silversides, Bedford Park, Ont.

Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., write: "We have for sale some of the best young imported Yorkshire boars and sows of breeding age to offer that we ever imported. We are mating the sows to our show boars. Anyone wishing to add new blood to their herd, or those thinking of starting one, should write us at once. The quality and prices are right. Trade in Yorkshires is good. The last year has been a record-breaker with us."

J. A. Govenlock, of Forest, Ont., has sold to John Beer, of Ravenswood, the fine young Hereford bull calf, Forest Old Boy, for the sum of \$125. Mr. Beer is to be congratulated on getting this fine young sire out of the Forest View Farm herd. Mr. Govenlock has also sold to Wm. Powell, of Watford, the young Shorthorn bull calf, Mileside Lead, a very nice roan-colored calf that will do a great deal of good towards building up the stock in that vicinity.

Exports of live stock from Ireland to Great Britain during the thirty-nine weeks ended on September 29th were as follows, compared with those of the corresponding three quarters of last year: Cattle, 465,690, against 474,766; sheep, 563,222, against 588,228; pigs, 248,778, against 214,581; goats, 2,828, against 2,276; horses, 27,021, against 24,271; mules, 8, against 7; asses, 1,595, against 1,693; total animals, 1,328,642, against 1,305,822.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LUMP JAW.
Bull has lump as large as a turkey's egg on his head. It was soft in the center. I lanced it, and a little bloody water escaped.
A. A. S.
Ans.—This is lump jaw. Feed him iodide of potassium three times daily in his food. Commence with dram doses, and increase the dose by 10 grains daily until he refuses food and water, tears run from eyes and saliva from mouth. When any of these symptoms appear cease giving the drug. Repeat treatment in 2 months, if necessary. V.

LUMP JAW.
Cow has lumps under her jaw. They are about the size of hens' eggs. One broke three months ago, and got much smaller. Now another has appeared near the throat, and the first one is growing larger. They are not attached to the bone. Is the milk fit for use, or is it safe to feed to calves or pigs?
J. H.
Ans.—This is lump jaw, and as the bone is not involved, they should be dissected out, and then dressed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. In the meantime, give the iodide-of-potassium treatment as described in this issue in answer to A. A. S. The milk of an affected cow is not considered fit for use, but I think you run little risk in feeding it to pigs or calves, especially pigs. V.

LUMP JAW.
Bull has lump the size of a duck egg below his ear.
L. K.
Ans.—This is lump jaw. See answer to A. A. S. V.

PATALITY IN MARE.
Mare became dull on Saturday; did not suffer pain; one hind leg began to swell; on Sunday, the other hind leg and one fore leg swelled, and, on Monday morning, all four were swollen, and she died in the afternoon.
A. W. S.
Ans.—This was a case of blood poisoning, but it is not possible for me to give the cause. Probably she had a slight wound that was not noticed, and the infection gained the circulation there. It is not probable treatment would have been successful. Doses of about 20 grains quinine and 30 drops carbolic acid every five or six hours might have acted well. V.

THRIFT AND HEALTH OF MILCH COWS.

The importance of this matter cannot be overestimated. Thrifty, healthy cows will do all they are capable of doing, and if they are not capable of showing a profit they must be disposed of. However, before disposing of a cow for this season, she should be given every opportunity to prove her worth. Possibly conditions are not such as will enable her to do all she is capable of doing. She may be craving something that would enable her to assimilate and digest her food more thoroughly, and if this be so, she cannot do her best. That necessary something was in the pasture last June, but it is lacking in the dry winter food. Now, it is unwise to condemn a cow without first making conditions such as will give her a chance to show what she is capable of. The something missing from her winter food may be supplied by the regular feeding of Herbageum, and it is wise to test her capability in this way before turning her off. If a cow is capable of showing a profit, the regular feeding of Herbageum will, without doubt, make the feeding conditions such as will enable her to do so. The cost of Herbageum when fed as directed is very little, and the extra returns in milk will pay for it many times over.

Many farmers, because of prejudice, refuse to make a test of this matter of feeding Herbageum. It is a simple thing, and the results are sure. There is a straight money profit in feeding Herbageum regularly to milch cows. We give below some reports from farmers who have tested it.

THE WEIGHT OF TESTIMONY.

"I was induced to try Herbageum on a stiff cow, so stiff that she could hardly get to pasture. One four-pound package brought her all right, but I find it good to feed to cows all the year round. It is good for them both before and after coming in, and it is a sure cure for cows weak in the knees. When milking heavy, my cows look well, and are in good health and hold their own in flesh; besides, the milk is of a better quality and yields more cream. It also gives good results with calves. They do as well, in fact, better, with skim milk and Herbageum than with new milk without it. My calves were so fat when I put them on pasture this spring that my neighbors asked me what I fed them. I told them it was Herbageum."

"HENRY MADDER.
"Madder's Cove, N. S."

"I keep eleven milch cows, and have been feeding them Herbageum. With the same food they give more milk, and when I wish to fatten one, can do so on less feed than without it."

"WM. SUTHERLAND.
"Teston, Ont."

"I have fed Herbageum to my milch cows. There was an improvement in the milk, and the cows were fit for beef in the spring. I fed it with roots, cutting the roots and sprinkling the Herbageum with a little bran over them."

"T. C. Hagaman.
"Oakville, Ont."

If you want ANYTHING in Aberdeen-Angus, at a reasonable price, write: JAMES SHARP, "Tweedhill," Rookside, Ont. Cheltenham Station, O. P. R. and G. T. R.

N. Wagg, Claremont, Ont.

I have on hand a few choice Clyde Stallions & Mares Imp. and Canadian-bred. Size and quality, with true action. Write me before buying. Claremont P. O. and Stn. C.P.R.

THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, TORONTO, CANADA.—The opening exercises of the above well-known and popular institution took place on Wednesday, the 17th inst., under the best auspices, with a large number of students from the Dominion of Canada, United States, Argentine Republic, Great Britain and Australia, and with every appearance of a very successful session.

Old Lady (to chemist).—"I want a box of canine pills." Chemist.—"What's the matter with the dog?" Old Lady (indignantly).—"I want you to know, sir, that my husband is a gentleman." Chemist puts up some quinine pills in profound silence.

Unreserved Auction Sale

ON FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1906,

At His Farm, Bedford Park, Three Miles North of Toronto, on Yonge St., Where Street Cars Pass the Farm Every Hour, from Newmarket on the North and Toronto on the South,

COL. J. A. MCGILLIVRAY

will sell his entire herd of 31 HEAD of imported and Canadian-bred

SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE

Including His Stock Bull, Butterfly King, Imp.

The herd represents the Nonpareil, Missie, Crimson Flower, Miss Ramsden, Duchess of Gloster, Butterfly, Marr Beauty and Marr Meadowflower families. Together with

2 Imported Clydesdale Fillies, 3 years old, and 1 Imp. Shire Filly, 1 Registered Canadian-bred Clyde Mare, 25 Imp. and Canadian-bred Horned Dorset Sheep; also a Number of Grade Cattle, Horses, Farm Implements, etc.

Implements, Grade Cattle, Farm Horses, etc., will be sold at 10 a. m.; Pure-breds at 1 p. m.

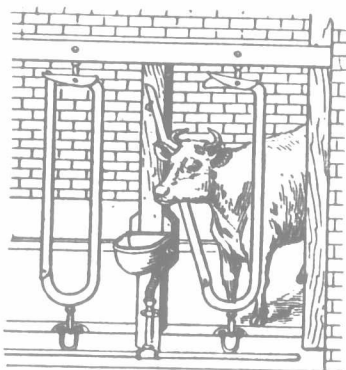
Terms cash, or 5% on approved notes. Catalogues on application.

FRED. SILVERSIDES, Auctioneer.

Positively no reserve.

MODERN Stable Fittings

Endorsed by Leading Stockmen Throughout the Dominion.



Rush's Rotary U Bar Steel Stanchion

is without a doubt the best cow tie in the world.

Cheaper to install, and gives cows greater freedom than chains. No partitions necessary, therefore the stable is light and airy, consequently more healthful.

Our Galvanized Steel Water Bowl,

fitted with brass valve, has no equal for strength, durability and general utility.

The water supply is regulated automatically, so that there is a constant supply of fresh water of even temperature before the animals.

They are easily and cheaply installed, and they will increase returns from your stock fully fifteen to twenty per cent.

Beath's Feed and Litter Carrier

enjoys the reputation of being the best.

This Carrier has solved the problem of removing the manure from your stable at a minimum of expense.

A boy 8 to 10 years old will do as much with our Litter Carrier as two men can do with wheelbarrows. The load can be dumped on wagon or spreader and drawn to the field at once. This saves one handling.

Our Catalogue No. 16 tells all about our complete line of STABLE FITTINGS. Write for it now.

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED, PRESTON, ONTARIO.

GOSSIP.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

October 25th.—J. R. Johnson, Springfield, Ont., imported Clydesdale fillies.
 October 25th.—Innes & Lattimer, Woodstock, Ont., Clydesdales and Shorthorns.
 Nov. 8th.—R. W. Hudson, Danesfield, Great Marlow, England, Shires.
 Dec. 14th.—Col. J. A. McGillivray, Bedford Park, Ont., Shorthorn dispersion.
 Jan. 9th, 1907.—W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Shorthorns, annual sale.

R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson, Ont., write: "We have recently sold to J. A. Cavers, of South Omaha, Neb., a number of Shorthorns, consisting of five nice bulls and five females. Their breeding was of the best, representing such families as Orange Blossom, Mysie, Duchess of Gloster, Scottish Maid, Stamford and other popular families. They were in nice condition and good individuals. The females were all bred to our present herd bull, Imp. Lord Rosebery. We also sold to George Gould, of Edgar's Mills, Ont., a nice cow of the Village Girl family; she has proved herself a valuable breeder, and will no doubt do well for her new owner, who is building up a good herd."

The Live-stock Journal (English) prints a rather surprising item to the effect that horse-chestnuts are sometimes used as feed for cattle with satisfactory results. "The owner of a place in one of the southern counties which was famed for the herd of Jerseys kept there," it says, "employed boys and women to collect the chestnuts, both horse and Spanish, at so much per bushel when the fruit fell. The chestnuts were put in a heap, earth was thrown over them, and thus they were allowed to remain until Christmas, when every dry cow and heifer was given about a pint daily with their chaff." We are not aware what would be the physiological effect of horse-chestnuts, whether beneficial or injurious, but we would be inclined to use caution in feeding them. Has any reader had experience?

The International Live-stock Exhibition, to be held this year at Chicago, Dec. 1st to 8th, gives promise of being the best in the history of the organization. It is the greatest live-stock show of the American continent, and, indeed, the greatest in the world, combining as it does not only breeding, but fat-stock classes of cattle, sheep and hogs, and also a great show of heavy draft and other horses; also carload exhibits of cattle, sheep and hogs. It is an education in itself to a young farmer in live-stock ideal types, and should be seen by all who can afford the expense, which is not heavy, as reduced railway rates are provided. Chicago and its stock-yards are worth the whole expense to see, and the exhibition added makes a visit a wonderful experience. Canadian breeders will compete in many classes.

The catalogue of the auction sale of 32 head of Shorthorn cattle, property of Messrs. R. Johnston, Mono Mills, and Joseph Akitt, Inglewood, Ont., to take place on Nov. 1st, at Mr. Akitt's South Hill Farm, near Inglewood Junction of G. T. R. and C. P. R., shows that the cattle are an excellently-bred offering, including the imported three-year-old Scotch-bred bull, Red King - 50078—, bred by Mr. Geo. Still, of Kinakdie, sired by King of Hearts, by Czarwiteh, by Prince of Fashion, who was a son of Scottish Archer. The dam of Red King is of the Cruickshank Emily tribe, and hence his breeding is of the best. Four other young bulls are in the sale, two reds and two roans, and the females are principally of the favorite Scotch Crimson Flower, Mina, Village Rose and Syme families, together with representatives of deep-milking strains, such as the Lady Eden family, from which comes Mr. Dryden's Bertie's Hero, junior champion of last year, at Toronto, and first-prize this year, and others of equal merit. Inglewood is easy of access, being only 40 miles from Toronto, on the Streetsville to Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R., and the Hamilton to Barrie branch of the G. T. R. This sale offers a good opportunity to secure useful cattle at prices farmers can afford to pay, and that will prove a good investment.



Cold-proof Underwear

Stanfield's Underwear is made of long, silky, Nova Scotia wool—the finest in the world for Underwear.

The superior quality of wool—together with the peculiar knit of the garments—give the greatest possible warmth with the least weight.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

comes in sizes to perfectly fit all figures. Every garment guaranteed absolutely unshrinkable. 89

Grand Trunk Railway System Single Fare for Hunters

Going Oct. 9th to Nov. 6th.

To all points in Temagami, points Mattawa to Port Arthur, to Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur via N. N. Co., to Georgian Bay and Lake Superior points via N. N. Co. (to points on N. N. Co. extra charge will be made for meals and berths returning), to certain Quebec points.

Going Oct. 25th to Nov. 6th.

To Penetang, Midland, Lakefield, all points Severn to North Bay, Argyll to Cobocook, Lind say to Halburton, Madawaska to Depot Harbor, Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays and Magnetawan River points.

Return Limit, Dec. 8th, 1906.

For tickets and full information call on
 E. DE LA HOOKE, City Pass & Ticket Agent,
 Cor. Richmond and Dundas Sts.
 E. RUSE, Depot Ticket Agent,
 LONDON, ONT.

SUNNYMOUNT Berkshires

Sunnymount Berkshires are unsurpassed for ideal bacon type and superior breeding. For immediate sale: 3 sows 11 months old, in pig; several sows from 5 to 7 months old; 3 boars 11 months old, and several 5 to 7 months old, and younger ones of both sexes. Inu, sires and dam S. JOHN McLEOD, Milton P.O. and Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP

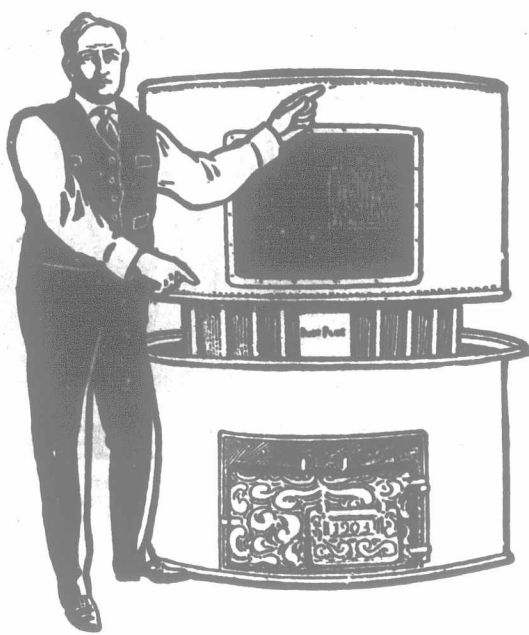
The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 12 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English 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, 212 Park St., Toronto.

SHEET STEEL BRICK

WRITE FOR PRICES METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA.

SHEEP DIP
 SPECIAL PRICE 1 gallon, \$ 1 00
 2 gallons, 2 00
 FREIGHT PAID 5 gallons, 5 00
 10 gallons, 10 00

The West Chemical Co., Toronto, Ont.



It's a "Hecla" Patent

And no other Furnace has it.

FUSED JOINTS are to be found only in Hecla Furnaces. In ordinary furnaces the joints between the steel and the cast iron parts are made with bolts and cement. Such joints are soon pulled apart by the unequal expansion and contraction.

In the Hecla this joint is made by fusing the two materials together at a white heat. This joint is everlasting and will never leak gas, dust or smoke.

"Hecla" Furnaces are the only ones with FUSED JOINTS—the only means of having a house free of dust, smoke and gas.

Send me a rough plan of your home, and I will send you an estimate of the cost of installing the proper "Hecla" Furnace. Also a copy of new catalogue of Hecla Furnaces. Write to-day "Clare's Furnace Builder," care of

CLARE BROS. & CO., Limited, - - PRESTON, Ont.



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Over half a century's experience goes in every Tudhope Sleigh. Those at the head of the great Tudhope Works have been brought up in the business and "know how."

Every Tudhope Sleigh is guaranteed to be free of any imperfection in material or workmanship. And this guarantee is backed by a Canadian house established in 1855.

TUDHOPE No. 43

Two beams Democrat Bobs. Body 7 feet 5 inches long. Supplied with one or two seats, pole or shaft, as desired. A splendid family sleigh—excellent for general use.

Let us send you a free copy of the Tudhope Sleigh Book. THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Ltd. - ORILLIA, Ont.

My New Importation of

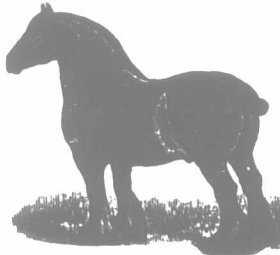
Clydesdales & Hackneys



Have just arrived in their own stables. I want to point out to the breeders of Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, that without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys that I have ever handled. Combining size, action and quality, I think I am quite safe in saying that they are the best lot ever brought by one importer to Canada. My Clydesdales consist of stallions aged 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Fillies aged 1, 2 and 3 years. Hackneys are 2, 4 and 5 years old. Many of them were prizewinners this year and last in some of the leading shows in Scotland and England. Parties wishing anything in my line will save money by seeing my stock and getting prices before buying elsewhere.

THOS. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONTARIO.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT.



Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. We have on hand at present the choicest specimens of Clydesdale fillies in Canada, also a few extra fashionably-bred young Clyde stallions. People wanting good ones should see these before buying. Our farm, "Simcoe Lodge," is situated near Beaverton, on James Bay and G. T. Railways. Long-distance phone No. 18. Visitors will be met at Beaverton on notification.

T. H. HASSARD

Millbrook, Ont.



Has on hand 40 head of Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney stallions, and 25 Clydesdale fillies, representing Scotland, France and England's richest prizewinning blood and most noted sires. An essentially high-class lot. Will be sold on terms to suit purchaser.

MILLBROOK P.O. AND STATION Long-distance Phone.

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

Sheep Farming in England.

The methods in England of sheep breeding and feeding are very good and are interesting to study. It is due to their methods that they have such success with the industry. The soil and climate are not materially much better, but sheep have been raised so successfully for scores of years that almost every farmer lad is capable of being master of the flock. It is their instinct to be practical and successful shepherds. Nearly every farm has a flock of from 200 to 1,000 breeding ewes. The object is to have the largest number of lambs possible with the largest quantity of high-class mutton and wool, and for these results the majority of breeders use Shropshire rams. In the county of Shropshire we find the largest number of lambs to each 100 ewes that are in all Britain. The fact is due to the predominating Shropshire blood, and no other breed finds its way to that county, but the Shropshire breed is found all over England. The Australian breeders are exporting Shropshires, almost exclusively, in very large numbers, and, as a result, the Australian mutton and wool has been raised to a very high standard, and is commanding top prices in the leading markets of the world.

In breeding operations the English farmer is very careful to use the best sire he can find. First, he requires in the sire masculinity and a strong constitution, then proper mutton form and a dense fleece of good length. Size is never lost sight of, but some of the other qualities are looked for first. In fact, the rams are wanted which are as good as possible in every way, and no common ram will be bought at any price; but they are willing to pay a good price for those of the right sort. Even the grade breeder will gladly pay \$100 for a likely ram, and he knows the best sires are always the most profitable in any flock. Much attention is paid to the type, color of nose, length of ear, etc., and it is quite requisite. The lambs will then be more uniform in appearance and will not be spotted on nose, ears, and legs. An attractive, uniform lot always brings the highest prices.

The ram with a masculine head, bright eye, high carriage and bold walk is the first to attract attention. His back must be straight and well covered with firm flesh, not fat; his chest must be wide and deep, or the ram is discarded. Too much stress can hardly be placed upon constitution. The weak ram will not do as good service, and his lambs will not do as well, either in the breeding or feeding pen. Coming to the hind quarters, the more flesh present, the more desirable is the ram. The pasterns must be strong, and especially does this apply to the ram to be used upon the pure-bred flock from which rams are to be offered for sale. The first way to see a ram is to see him loose in the pen and notice his carriage, style of walking and general outline and conformation. See that he walks straight, both in front and hind legs. Then catch him and examine him carefully for mutton form and fleece. The proper and careful selection of sires for many years past is one of the principal reasons why the English flocks have been brought to their present high standard. America's flocks can equal England's only when the same discriminating selection of sires has been exercised for a number of years, and the best young ewes have each year been drafted for the breeding flock.

Flockmasters in America in recent years have been requiring the very best rams obtainable, and the result has been very gratifying. The thing to do is to keep it up through thick and thin, and success surely will follow. Much attention being paid to the pedigree, good results will come sooner. From the sire whose ancestors have been high-class for many generations in the past, nearly always the get is of a uniformly superior quality, while from the "short-pedigree" ram the lambs are perhaps a little more uneven in type and are not quite so desirable in any way. When we study the pedigree of the winners at the Royal or other large shows, it is usually found that their sires and dams and grand-sires and grandams have all been winners or the get of winners. It brings to our mind at once that in order to have "like beget like" to any degree of certainty, we must be sure that there is no "poor blood" in the sire at all or this little (Continued on next page.)

Bloodlessness or Thin Blood

THE CAUSE OF PALOR AND WEAKNESS—DEFINITE AND CERTAIN BENEFIT BY USE OF

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Because it actually forms a certain amount of blood each day, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an unqualified success as a treatment for bloodlessness or anemia, as it is sometimes called.

Lack of blood is indicated by paleness of the lips, gums and eyelids, and is usually accompanied by weakness, tired feelings, indigestion and low spirits.

Anemia is generally very difficult to overcome, but you can be certain that every dose of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is doing you at least some good, because of its blood-forming qualities, and that persistent treatment will be rewarded by thorough cure.

Science has discovered the elements of Nature which go directly to the formation of new, rich blood, and these are most happily combined in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which has in hundreds of thousands of cases proven its marvellous power to create new blood and build new, firm flesh and tissue.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Tuttle's Elixir

Well nigh infallible cure for colic, curb, splint, spavin and other common horse ailments. Our long-time standing offer of

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for failure, where we say it will cure, has never been claimed. All druggists sell it.

Tuttle's Family Elixir, the great household remedy. Tuttle's American Worm Powder cures American Condition Powders, White Star and Blue Star. 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. See your own horse doctor. Makes plain the symptoms, gives treatment. Send for a copy.

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Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

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Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even the old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple to apply. Just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it does not cure. Most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, and more than a hundred veterinary facts. Durable bound, in-crease illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

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of the famous stud of

Danesfield Shire Horses

The property of R. W. HUDSON, ESQ., will be held by Messrs. Sexton, Grimwade and Beck at Danesfield, Great Marlow, England, on

NOVEMBER 8th, 1906

The sale will include all the recent prizewinning mares and fillies so successfully exhibited during the past year, and some remarkably good stallions.

Catalogues of the auctioneers, Peterborough, England, who will execute commissions.

No more blind horses—For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other eye troubles. BARRY CO.'S LOWE'S have cure cure.

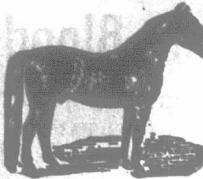
THE HAYES BULLETIN

Issued quarterly, containing short articles on the origin and cause, and the principles involved in the successful treatment of Asthma and Hay-Fever. Special Hay-Fever and Summer Asthma number now ready.

DEVOTED TO ASTHMA & HAY-FEVER.

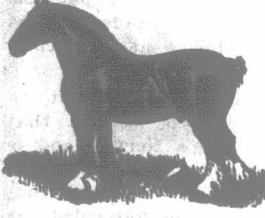
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Caustic
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A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
 The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all treatments for mild or severe scabs. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FILING. *Exposible to produce scab or blemish* Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
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Shire Horses

We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes. Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.



No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited. Station: Athorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

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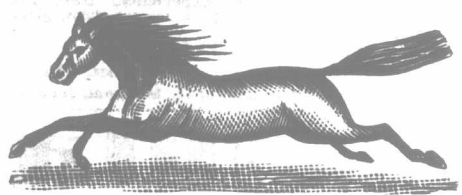
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ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6-C Free. ABSORBINE, J.R. for manking, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicocela, Hydrocele. Allays Pain.
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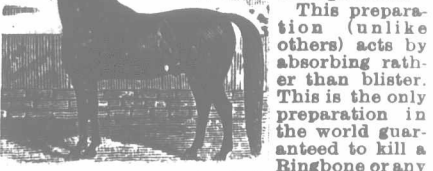
Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.


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



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

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 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Clydesdale Stallions
 Gallant Roy, imp. (3534) (11044), 7 years old; first-class stock horse. Celtic Clan, imp (12-95), 3 years old; a large, heavy horse and good foal-getter.
 W. O. EDWARDS, Plattville, Ont.
 Bright, G.T.R. Phone.



amount of bad quality is liable to let us know that "like begets like."

The same attention should be given to the pedigrees of the ewe flock in order that they may prove to be good breeders. The ewes in the best flocks are found to be a uniform lot, and are found to show femininity to the same degree that the ram is masculine. Some ram breeders select their ewes more to the masculine type, but that is a very risky proposition, and, as a rule, such ewes do not drop as many lambs, nor are they as good mothers. It is not a practice to be recommended to the general breeder. It is more a specialty.

Special attention is given each season to the selection of the best young ewes to go into the flock—those that are of the correct type and are from the best sires and dams. If, at least, in the second year these ewes do not prove themselves worthy breeders, they are sent to the butcher.

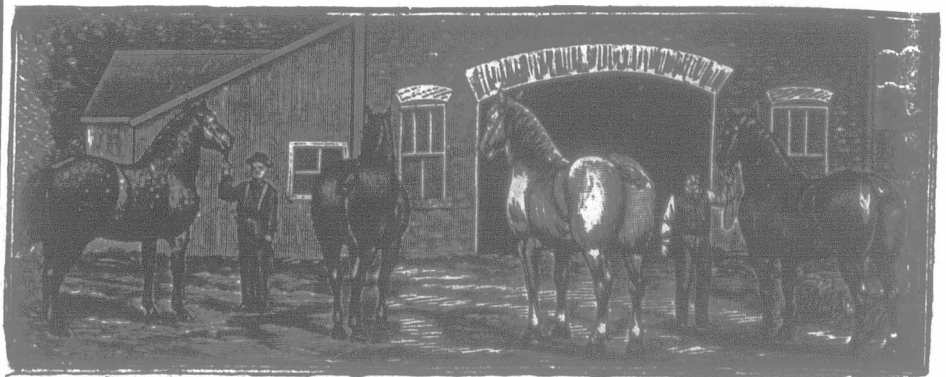
The young lambs are fed in best possible manner from birth, and that is where the English sheep excel the American ones, especially while young. Rape, kale, vetches and all such green feed are grown for the lambs, and in addition to this, they receive oil cake, bran, etc. Rape and kale are very easily grown on any good soil. The best plan is to hurdle it in small patches, and let the lambs have first run on it and take off the "cream," and then let the ewes follow.

Every possible attention is given the young lamb, and they are made grow as fast as they possibly will. A stunted lamb can never be as strong and desirable as it would have been if it had plenty of muscle-building food when it was young. Lambs are never let run on the same pasture more than a few days at a time, and in this way their feed is always fresh, and they eat plenty and grow rapidly. When they are correctly bred, then the whole thing awaits correct feeding, and when this is accomplished, the result is very pleasing. Successful breeding is a life-work, and when once started it should always be kept up. The breeder who works for a few years and quits and goes to something else, cannot wonder that his neighbor, who is sticking to one thing and continually pushing forward, has greater success. The most superior flocks in Britain are, as a rule, the oldest flocks; handed from father to son and from son to grandson, and each adhering to good breeding, proper feeding, and keeping at it with a determination to have the best.

For those founding flocks, it is a good plan to always select from the oldest superior flocks, and in this way they have the good results of years of careful breeding to start with, and, as a rule, progress can be made much more rapidly. It is always best to get as many as possible from one breeder, and type is not so mixed as if the selections had been made from several places. Each breeder has his own particular type and adheres closely to it. Breeders that achieve the greatest success are those who visit other breeders and also attend the leading five-stock shows. Learning other people's ways and comparing your own with them always gives new ideas, and these will lead to greater success. Always being open to learn will assist you in the results of breeding and feeding, no matter how perfect the present plans may seem to be.—Howard A. Chandler, in Wallace's Farmer.

There was a little Scotch boy who had the quality of astuteness highly developed. The boy's grandmother was packing his lunch for him to take to school one morning. Suddenly, looking up into the old lady's face, he said: "Grandmother, does yer spees magnify?" "A little, my child," she answered. "Aweel, then," said the boy, "I wad just like it if ye wad tak' them all when ye're packin' my loonch."

...Boulogne the sea-side town, a well-known member of the... and a... was suffering... happened... dis-... H... You... do any-... the sea-sick... will over-... rule this me...



30 PERCHERONS

Also Shires, Hackneys and Clydes and 12 Percheron Mares (3, 2 and 1 year old) have just arrived with our new importation from Scotland, England and France, of high-class stallions and mares. Many of them prizewinners in their native lands. Bred by the best breeders. Percherons, blacks and grays, weighing 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Shires at two years old weighing 1,700 pounds. Clydes, bays and blacks, 4 and 5 years old, weighing 1,600 to 2,000 pounds, bred by the best in Scotland. Our Hackneys are bays and chestnuts, combining size, quality and breeding that cannot be beaten. These horses can be seen at Toronto and London fairs, and all for sale at reasonable prices.

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THOS. IRVING
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Established for over 30 years. Importer and exporter of

HACKNEY, CLYDESDALE and SHIRE STALLIONS and MARES.

New importation of winners just arrived. 90 miles west of Montreal on C. P. R.



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IMPORTERS OF

HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

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CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.



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

ROBT. NESS & SON,

Howick, Quebec.



Graham & Renfrew's
 CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilded. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4483.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

42 Imp. Clydesdale Fillies and One Stallion



Just arrived from Scotland, representing the blood of Scotland's greatest sires; one, two and three years of age. Several of them in foal. A number of them Old Country winners. Size and quality was my standard. They are all for sale at living prices.

Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda P. O., Stouffville Sta.

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DUNROBIN CLYDESDALES.



14 imp., 5 Canadian-bred; from 1 to 5 years of age. The get of such cracks as Everlasting, Acme, Mains of Airies, Goldfinder, Prince of Roxborough, Olympus, Royal Blend, Up-to-Time, Sentry, Rozelle, and Carbineer. All three years and over in foal. A high-class lot, with size and quality. Will be sold worth the money.

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A number of choice young Yorkshires, both sexes. Phone connection.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,
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have now on hand a choice selection of Clydesdale Stallions, combining size and quality with straight, true action. Breeding unsurpassed. Individuality unexcelled. Several prizewinners. Also a few Canadian-bred stallions, and imp. and Canadian-bred fillies.

Long-distance Phone Myrtle Station, C. P. R. Brooklin or Oshawa, G. T. R.

Do you know you can buy Red Rose Tea at the same price as other teas? Then, why not?

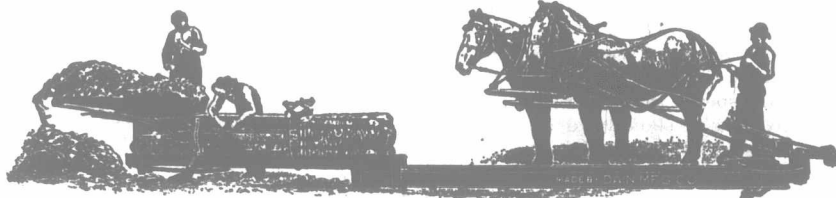
Red Rose Tea

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Prices—25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60 cts. per lb. in lead packets

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WHAT THEY SAY OF US



We are constantly telling the people what our Hay Press will do for them. We have just received a letter which goes to prove that what we say is the truth in every way:

Nairn Centre, Oct. 9th, 1906.

The Dain Manufacturing Co., Preston, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed please find \$100, to be applied on payment of Hay Press, and I will remit balance in a few days. I have been disappointed in getting money, so have been delayed in remitting. In regard to the press, as a hay baler, I am highly pleased with it. The press can easily do all you claim, and then is so easy on the horses. Two horses can run your press easier than three could run a press that I hired to press my hay. The men pressed 101 bales in 44 hours with your press that would weigh from 140 to 150 lbs. each, and I consider that very good work. Yours respectfully,
R. FENSOM.

That ought to satisfy most people. That ought to go to show that we have what we claim—a better machine than any other. Write to Mr. Fensom if you care to. We never saw him, but feel sure that he will tell you the truth.

Our press may cost a little more money, but when satisfaction is guaranteed and is obtained, \$50 is neither here nor there. Get away from the cheap-machine idea. Get into the high-quality class and do business with us.

We have the original pull-power press. We are the inventors of it. The others are spurious and cheap imitators.

Get the original, and don't be put off by anyone. Catalogue for the asking.

DAIN MANUFACTURING CO., PRESTON, ONT.
THE FAIRCHILD COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

Men Wanted

to advertise and introduce our stock and poultry compounds to farmers and dealers. Work during spare time or permanently. This is an exceptional opening for a hustler. Write for particulars. **GOLDEN CREST CO., 48 BATHURST STREET, LONDON, CANADA.**

BROXWOOD HEREFORDS.

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O., ONT.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS
Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prize-winners and from prize-winning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale. **JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.**

NEREFORDS—We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and a number of females—a low-down, even, beefy lot. If in want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you. **J. A. LOYBING, Coldwater P.O. and Sta.**

Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale, Black Diamond, No. 826, 3 years old this spring. A good individual and extra stock-getter; has never been beaten in show-ring. Price reasonable. Also one Chester White boar, old enough for service. **A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.**

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners! **LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.**
FARMER'S ADVOCATE "Want and For Sale" Ads. bring good results. Send in your ads. and you will soon know all about it. **The Wm. Wain Co., Ltd., London, Ont.**

Maple Hill Shorthorns: For immediate sale are two yearling bulls—one a Crimson Fuchsia, the other a Duchess of Gloster; both by Imp. Royal Prince, and both herd headers. Also a number of heifers that are strictly high-class. Send for catalogue. **Greenwood P. O., Pickering, G. T. R. Claremont, C. P. R.**



DAVID BIRRELL, Greenwood P. O., Pickering, G. T. R. Claremont, C. P. R.

D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.

Breeders of **Shorthorns and Dorsets.** For sale: Young cows and heifers at all ages. Dorset shearlings and lambs of both sexes, of choice quality, suitable for show purposes, at moderate prices. **P. O. and Station; Smithville, Ont.**

Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires.



For sale: 2 yearling bulls, cows, heifers and calves. Over 50 head to select from. Nothing to offer in Cotswolds or Berkshires.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, P. O. and Stn. Campbellford, Ont.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.

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Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee, \$65.00 per session. Apply to **ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.**

FOR SALE:

A grand herd of pure St. Lambert Jerseys. One bull and eighteen females. Two cows, 12 and 8 years old. Five three-year old heifers in milk. Three two-year-olds (one soon due) in calf. Six yearlings and two heifer calves. All first-class. No culls. Will be sold very cheap. For catalogue and price apply to

GEO. W. A. REBURN, Massawippi, Que.

Tuberculosis in Hogs.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States has recently published a bulletin dealing with the question of tuberculosis in swine, which appears to be prevalent to a considerable extent in the Western States, and is impossible of detection from outward appearances, except in very rare cases, and the problem of preventing its spread is a puzzling one.

The first part of the bulletin in question is a discussion of the use of tuberculin as a means of finding out whether hogs have tuberculosis or not. Tuberculin is now regarded as a reasonably accurate test of its presence in cattle, the presence of the disease being manifested by marked rise of temperature in a few hours following the injection of tuberculin. The difficulty in applying it to hogs is twofold. First, the normal variations in the temperature of individual hogs is very great, and it would seem at first sight that it would be utterly impossible to use tuberculin as a test. Second, hogs cannot be handled as readily as cattle, and the excitement due to the injection of tuberculin would naturally make the rise in temperature very rapid. Hogs differ from cattle in this, that the hog is ordinarily incased in a thick layer of fat, which is a poor conductor of heat, and in which there is very little circulation of the blood. The skin of the hog is intended to keep the heat in, but it does not take a prominent part in regulating the temperature as in cattle or horses. The conclusion of the bulletin is that while tuberculin is a reliable test of tuberculosis in hogs, it is only when a hog is kept quiet both before the injection of tuberculin and afterwards; and under any circumstances it requires a competent veterinarian. In the hands of the ordinary farmer it would be entirely useless.

The second object of this experiment was to determine by what means hogs naturally become affected with tuberculosis. The fifty-eight hogs in the experiments were divided into five groups:

First—Twelve were infected with tuberculosis by feeding them partially with milk to which virulent tubercle bacilli had been added.

Second—Four were fed behind cattle that were affected with natural tuberculosis.

Third—Four were fed behind cattle affected with tuberculosis by adding tubercle bacilli daily to their drinking water.

Fourth—Twelve hogs were infected with tuberculosis through subcutaneous inoculation with virulent tubercle bacilli.

Fifth—Twenty-six supposedly normal and healthy hogs.

The entire number was tested with tuberculin.

Of the twelve fed on tuberculous milk, some for three days, others for thirty days, all but one were found when slaughtered to be more or less affected with tuberculosis. Their general condition at the time of slaughter, some two months after being tested with tuberculin, and three months after being put on their ration, was most excellent, all of them being fat, and yet all but one of them more or less affected with tuberculosis. In all of them affection was principally about the glands in the throat and neck. The one showed no marked rise of temperature when the tuberculin was injected.

Of the four hogs fed behind cattle affected with natural tuberculosis, only one when slaughtered showed any indications of tuberculosis, and these slight.

Of the four hogs fed behind healthy cattle that were being fed tubercle bacilli in their drinking water, all showed tuberculous lesions except one, and all were in excellent condition.

Of the hogs that were inoculated with virulent bacilli germs, and which were killed afterwards, but one was found healthy, the rest all having distinct evidences of tuberculosis, generally at the seat of inoculation, but also in the lungs and liver.

The conclusions drawn from this experiment are: First, that the application of the tuberculin test is practical in the hands of a careful and experienced veterinarian, provided the hogs are of such a disposition that they can be kept quiet some time before beginning and throughout the entire test, but not practical for

(Continued on next page.)

Kidney Disorders

Are no respecter of persons.

People in every walk of life are troubled. Have you a Backache? If you have it is the first sign that the kidneys are not working properly.

A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble.

Check it in time by taking

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

"THE GREAT KIDNEY SPECIFIC." They cure all kinds of Kidney Troubles from Backache to Bright's Disease.

50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25 all dealers or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.

DEHORNING STOPS LOSS. Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a **KEYSTONE DEHORNER** All over in minutes. Not a hair method. Leaves a clean, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet. **E. S. Holsman, Pictou, Canada.**

Shorthorns & Leicester

Am offering an extra choice lot of bulls and heifers, of all ages. Leicesters: Yearling and ram lambs and ewes of all ages, of the best breeding and quality.

W. A. Douglas, Caledonia Station, Tuncara P. O.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highland P.O., Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-Irish Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. **Scottish Prince (Imp.) Vol. 25, at head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) sired, at head of stud. Farms in view from Wexley, G. T. R. and G. F. R. and estates from Toronto.**

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS

Fairy Queens, Urye, Flores, Claxton, Imbellis, Botsie of Autumn, Village Girl. Females of all ages. 3 choice young bulls. Prices right. Breeding unsurpassed.

W. G. MILSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station

SHORTHORNS Shropshires and Berkshires.

Present offering: One yearling bull, several choice calves. Ram and ewe lambs, and a few young sows.

JOHN RAGBY, Lennoxville, Que.

SMITHFIELD STOCK FARM Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Present offering: Young stock of both sexes, sired by the Missie bull, Aberdeen Beau, by (Imp.) Scottish Beau. Also young Yorkshire sows.

R. E. WHITE, Balderson, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prize-winning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

ERNEST GROFF, Alma P.O. & Sta., G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS & OXFORD DOWNS

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince and Imp. Abbotsford Star. For sale: Nine bulls, six months to one year, three from Imp. dams and Imp. sires; also females. Oxford Down sheep and Barred Rock cockerels. **John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., Egin County.**

For Sale: Scotch Shorthorn Young bulls and heifers.

H. K. FAIRBAIN, THEFORD, ONT. Rose Cottage Stock Farm.

ARLINGTON Shorthorns and Leicesters.—Present offering: 4 choice young bulls (3 mos.) and 2 heifers rising 2 years. Sired by Imp. Trout Creek Guard and Christopher's Heir, Vol. 20. All out of heavy-producing dams. An extra choice lot. Also ram and ewe lambs. **John Lishman, Hagerville P.O. & Sta.**

Shorthorn Bulls and Leicester Sheep.—Imp. Scottish Peer #4444—4 years old, sure, and a good sire. Also 3 excellent young bulls of his get. Rams and ewe lambs. Come and see or address **JAMES SNELL, Clinton, Ont.**



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
 9 heifers, yearlings. 4 bulls, yearlings.
 29 heifers, calves. 27 bulls, calves.
 All out of imported sires and dams.
 Prices easy. Catalogue.
JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
 Manager. Cargill, Ont.

Maple Shade Shropshires AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS.

We offer seventeen home-bred yearling ewes, seventeen imported yearling ewes, and twelve imported yearling rams, bred by Buttar and Farmer. All are for sale at moderate prices.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
 Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

WESTSIDE SHORTHORN HERD AND BORDER LEICESTER FLOCK.

All Registered in the Herd and Flock Books of Great Britain.

We invite all interested to inspect the cattle and sheep on this farm. The Shorthorns are long-tried families, tracing to the pioneer herds of Scotland through channels of repute. The Border Leicester flock is one of the oldest in Scotland, and embraces blood of the highest breeding. Selections for sale. Visitors from the States and Canada will be cordially welcomed.

A. Cameron & Sons, Westside Farm, Brechin, Scotland.

PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls: Imp. Prime Favorite -4824-, a Marr Princess Royal.
 Imp. Scottish Pride -28100-, a Marr Ross Lady.
 Present offering
 2 imported bulls.
 15 young bulls.
 10 imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again.
 20 one- and two-year-old heifers.
 Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued.

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

BELMAR PARK SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves.
 16 heifers under two years.
 All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

JOHN DOUGLAS, PETER WHITE, JR., Manager, Pembroke, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 36050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

CLYDESDALES

Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and 6 years old; show team.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns.

Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd catalogue on application. Address:

JAMES SMITH, Supt., Rockland, Ont.
 W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Props. em

Oak Grove Shorthorns—Present offering: Several imp. cows, heifers and young bulls, all sired by Imp. Nonpareil Duke and out of imp. dams; also the stock bull, Imp. Nonpareil Duke, a choice offering. Prices right. W. J. ISAAC, Cobourg Station, Harwood P. O.

BONNIE BURN SHORTHORNS

For immediate sale: Two 2-year-old heifers, safe in calf; four bulls, two of them out of imp. dam. All by imp. sire. Shropshires, both sexes—lamb and shearlings. Berkshires, both sexes, by imp. sire and dam. D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville P.O. & Sta.

Glen Gow Shorthorns

Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance telephone. WM. SMITH, Columbus, P. O. Brooklin and Myrtle Stns.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Imp. Bapton Chancellor -48255- (78286). A choice lot of females, mostly with calves at foot or safe in calf. Also a good six-month-old bull calf. Inspection and correspondence invited.

KYLE BROS., Afr P.O. Afr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

For Sale—The stock bull, Queenston dam Veronica (Imp.) by Brave Archer (Imp.); also a number of choice Shropshire ram lambs at reasonable prices.

BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

My present offering: Several imp. cows with calves at foot; also 4 young bulls. Heifers 6 months to 2 years old. Prices and terms reasonable.

C. D. WAGER, Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.
 Home Station on the G. T. and C. P. Ry. Home of the first and third prize aged herds, Canadian National, Toronto, 1905. Mayflower grand champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1904-05; Olga Stamford, grand champion New York State Fair, 1905; Gem of Bellechun, grand champion Toronto, 1908; Tiny Maude, reserve senior champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1905; Mildred's Royal and other leading winners. A choice number on hand to make your selection from at all times.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Glenoro Stock Farm SHORTHORNS and LINCOLNS.

Three grand young Scotch bulls, eleven months old, at prices low enough to sell at sight. Young cows and heifers in calf for sale. Twenty very choice Dudding-bred ram lambs at very reasonable prices. Write at once if you want a flock header. Also a few ewe lambs from imported sires and dams. Long-distance telephone.

A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONTARIO.

Pleasant Valley SHORTHORNS

We are offering several high-class young bulls from first-class (imp.) bulls and from imp. and Canadian-bred Scotch cows; also young heifers of various ages, with good Scotch breeding.

GEO. AMOS & SON, MOFFAT, ONT.
 Farm 11 miles east of Guelph on G. & G. R.
 One-half mile from station.

High-class Shorthorns

The well-known Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Bess (Imp.) (36099), by the great Silver Plate, formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Young stock usually on hand for sale.

N. S. ROBERTSON, ARNPRIOR, ONT.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Young stock of both sexes for sale, sired by Scottish Baron (Imp.). Prices reasonable.

H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ontario.

Brown Lee Shorthorns—Present offering is 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Fleck's Stamp. Also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaucomp. Prices very reasonable.
DOUGLAS BROS., Afr P.O. and Station

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM, Scotch Shorthorns—Present offering: Young stock for sale consisting of a pair of the grandly-bred bull, W. J. Archer -53685- and Wm. R. Elliott & Sons, Graph, Ont.

anything except breeding hogs that have been handled for a long time with great care. Second, that hogs contract tuberculosis readily through food. Third, that the droppings of cattle that swallow tubercle bacilli are highly infectious to hogs that are exposed to them. Fourth, that there is but little danger of hogs contracting tuberculosis from cows that have tuberculosis unless the disease is located in the udder.

If the conclusions are correct, there is comparatively little danger of tuberculosis in hogs that follow feeding steers, no doubt for the reason that the great majority of steers fed are too young and have been raised under such conditions that comparatively few of them, if any, are infected with tuberculosis. There is some danger in allowing hogs to drink milk from cows that are affected with tuberculosis, particularly if it is located in the udder. There is also great danger in allowing the hogs to eat droppings of tuberculous cows. In fact, it seems that the droppings are much more dangerous than the milk.

GOSSIP

Two Clydesdale stallions are advertised for sale in this paper by W. O. Edwards, Plattsville, Ont., near Bright Station, on the Stratford to Paris branch of the G. T. R.

The visiting clergyman, addressing the little folks at the children's service, became impressive. "Only think, children," he said, "in Africa there are ten million square miles of territory without a single Sunday school where little boys and girls can spend their Sunday afternoons. Now, what should we all try to save our money for?" The children (unanimously): "To go to Africa."

At the Kansas City Royal Show last week, the grand championship for best Shorthorn bull, any age, went to Whitehall Marshal, a roan three-year-old son of Imp. Whitehall Sultan, bred and owned by F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin. The junior sweepstakes bull was Signet, shown by Abram Reneck, of Kentucky, and he was reserve for grand championship. Welcome of Meadow Lawn 9th, shown by C. E. Clarke, of Minnesota, was the senior champion female and also grand champion, Harding's Missie of Browndale 12th, the junior sweepstakes heifer, being reserve for the chief honor. Harding was also first for graded herd. At the Shorthorn sale in connection with the show, 58 head sold for an average of \$179.50.

In the Aberdeen-Angus class, Vala's Rosegay, owned by F. S. Afton, of Iowa, was senior sweepstakes bull and grand champion. The junior sweepstakes bull was Glenfoil Thicket 2nd, owned by P. J. Donohoe, of Iowa. The senior sweepstakes cow was Donohoe's Eileen Lass, who was also grand champion. The junior championship went to Brookside Pride 4th, of the same herd.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.

Mr. John Campbell, of Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., reports a good steady trade in Shropshires. This fall, show sheep were sent to J. S. Thieter, of Ohio, and to George Crawford, C. H. Curtis, E. Christian, of Ontario. For breeding purposes, sales were made to two American agricultural colleges—Virginia and New Hampshire. Also, shipments of breeding stock were made to East and Western Ontario, to Quebec and Manitoba. Breeders across the lines, residing in Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Vermont and Virginia sent in their orders for good breeding sheep, and many expressions of appreciation of stock sent them have been received. The supply of early-dropped ram lambs is exhausted, but yearling rams of good quality and best of breeding are still in stock. There are four extra choice rams at work in as many flocks. One was champion at St. Louis, another bent him for championship at following International, a third is the widely-known Fair Star Rose, bred by A. E. Mansell, and without exception the sire of more living winners at the International, Chicago, than any Shropshire ram in America. His get of lambs has won in pen of four, get of one sire, three times out of four. The fourth ram at service is an American-bred sheep, which has proved very successful last season. An advertisement offering ewes bred to above rams will soon appear.

MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caseine—the cheese part—forming a spider web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



caseine web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss. Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-118 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying." **The Sharples Separator Co. West Chester, Pa. Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.**

HOLLYMOUNT SHORTHORNS

Pure Scotch, imported, and the get of imp. stock. **25 HEAD** Anything for sale. 5 young bulls. Breeding gilt-edged and unsurpassed. A few heifers. Prices right.

W. J. THOMPSON, MITCHELL P. O. & STA.

GREENGILL HERD

of high-class **SHORTHORNS**

We offer choice Scotch bulls and females, representing such families as Duchess of Gloster, Village Girl, Rosebud, Orange Blossom, Mysie, Victoria, and other popular families, either imp. or Canadian-bred.

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

Clover Lea Stock Farm SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (Imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT. Ripley Station, G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS.

We have for sale several young heifers and cows, which we are offering at a bargain; also two young bulls, one by Derby Imp., our noted bull. Young Derby is in good trim for fall show. **W. J. SHEAR & CO., Box 856, Owen Sound, Ontario.**

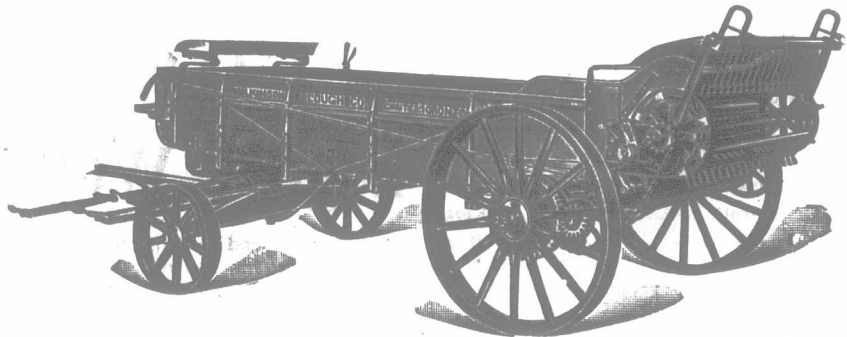
Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

One yearling bull, red, straight Scotch, a high-class herd-header. Also a few choice bull calves and heifers, Canadian and American registration.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

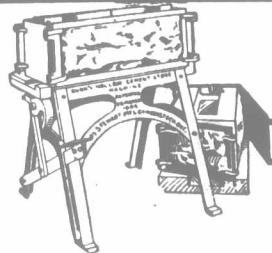
Advertise in the Advocate

FREE A SEVENTY-BUSHEL GREAT WESTERN SPREADER FREE



Have you 125 loads of manure, or more, to spread? Are you going to plant 25 or more acres of oats? If so, let us know, and we will show you how you can own a manure spreader absolutely FREE.

THE WILKINSON PLOUGH COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO, CAN.



DUNN HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

are in use from coast to coast, and every one giving the best of satisfaction. Concrete blocks make the handsomest, most durable and cheapest building material.

Write for catalogue to Dept. O.

THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont.

G. Rankin & Sons, Wyebidge, Ont.

Importers and Breeders of

SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS

Herd bull for sale: Greengill Archer, imp., 45184, as some of his heifers are of breeding age, and herd is not large enough to keep more than one bull; also a few young bulls and heifers.

A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carlisle, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires.

In Shorthorns we have 100 head to select from, of both sexes and all ages. No fancy prices asked. Several choice young Clyde mares and fillies. 75 Shrop. lambs of both sexes. Small profits and quick returns is our motto.

EDWARD E. PUGH, Claremont P. O. and Station. Telephone connection.

Plaster Hill Shorthorns and Lincolns



About a dozen heifers from 6 to 24 months of age. 7 young bulls from 6 to 15 mos. of age. The low-down, thick sort. Lincolns of both sexes, and a few Berkshires.

F. Martindale & Son, York P. O., Caledonia Station.

White Hall Shorthorns



Missies, Ceccias, and Lady Victorias. 4 young bulls, 7 heifers, and a few older females. Bred right and will be sold right.

N. A. Steen, Meadowvale P.O. and Station, Peel Co.

MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM Scotch and SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Two choice nine-month-old bulls, by Captain Mayfly 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to

L. B. POWELL, Elmira Stn. and Tel. Wallenstein P. O.

J. BRYDONE,



Breeder of pure Scotch Shorthorns. Breeding females imported. Headed by the pure Cruickshank (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittytton Victor (Imp.) = 50093 = (87377). 11 young bulls from Imp. dams for sale.

Prices reasonable. Telegraph, Telephone, R. R. Sta. and P. O., Milverton.

J. Watt & Son SHORTHORNS

A number of extra good young cows for sale, three of them each raising a nice heifer calf; also a number of yearlings, just bred.

SALEM P.O. Elora Stations, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Shorthorns ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.,

Offers for sale, at moderate prices,

7 Imported Cows and Heifers (calves at foot).

11 Yearling Heifers (all Scotch).

2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara.

1 Crimson Flower, and One Daisy.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor=45187=, 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

MAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

Eight grand young bulls of choice breeding. Ten choice young sows being to our imported boar, and thirty young ones of prolific families and sired by prizewinning boars.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT.

Stations: Streetsville and Meadowvale, C.P.R.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

Our herd of the most noted Scotch families is headed by the \$2,000 Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning (Imp.) = 32070 =, winner of 1st prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. A few very choice young bulls from 4 to 9 months old, also females for sale. In Yorkshires are a choice lot of either sex, five months old, from imp. sire and dam, for sale easy.

BINKHAM P. O., ONT. ERIN STATION AND TEL.

A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, Guelph, Ont. Scotch Shorthorns.

The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellona, Mysies, Villages, Brawith Buds, Broad hooks, Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Bessies, Urys, Minas, Clarets, Kilblean Beautys Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (Imp.) (90065), a Sheth in Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden = 62648 =, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house

Maple Lodge Stock Farm. 1854-1906.

SHORTHORN BULLS—good ones. Several from heavy-milking cows. Choice heifers also. LEICESTER EWES, and a lot of extra good rams

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

STALLION, LORD DUFFERIN.

Please give the number and the volume of a Clydesdale horse named Lord Dufferin. The horse was travelled in Bruce township about the year 1880.

Ans.—We do not find a horse of that name in the Clydesdale Studbook.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 1. Where should one apply for the registration of a trade-mark?
2. Does the registration, legally, prevent others from using such trade-mark brand on like produce?
3. State the probable cost of registration or of copyrighting a trade-mark?

Ans.—1. Minister of Agriculture (copyright and trade-mark branch), Ottawa, Ont.

2. According to the Trade-marks and Industrial Designs Act, the persons securing such trade-marks have the exclusive right to use them to designate articles made or sold by them.

3. Section 10 of the Act gives the following tariff of fees: Application to register a general trade-mark, including certificate, \$30; to register specific trade-marks, including certificate, \$25; application for renewal of registration of specific trade-marks, including certificate, \$20; copy of each certificate of registration separate from return of duplicate, \$1; recording an assignment, \$2; office copies of documents not mentioned above, for every 100 words or fraction thereof, 50c.; copy of any drawing or emblematic trade-mark, the reasonable expenses of preparing same. By writing the Minister of Agriculture, we presume, you can secure a copy of the Act containing the necessary form of application and other directions.

GOSSIP.

Dear Doctor,—For some years we have used Tuttle's Elixir in some of the chronic cases that constantly come before us, and the results of its use have been so marked that as a recognition of its remedial worth we are fully justified in testifying to our belief in its curative power, particularly in cases of rheumatism and pain in the joints. SUFFOLK HOSPITAL & DISPENSARY. Boston, Mass.

A herd of pure St. Lambert Jersey cattle is advertised for sale in this issue by Mr. Geo. W. A. Reburn, of Massawippi, Quebec. This is probably the purest St. Lambert herd in Canada, if not in America; and made a fine reputation for itself a few years ago, both in prizewinning and public tests at leading Canadian shows. See the advertisement, and write for catalogue and price.

ROMNEY MARSH RAM SALE.

At the 10th Annual Ram Show and Sale, at Ashford, Kent, England, on Sept. 28th last, out of a total entry of 502 rams, 476 were sold for an average of £12 5s. 8d., the prices ranging from £126 to £5 5s. The previous best individual price was £59 16s., and at the first of these annual sales, held in 1897, the average was £7 14s. for about 500 rams, showing a very gratifying increase of interest in and appreciation of the breed in the land of its origin. The top average for one breeder's contribution was £20 18s. for the 22 rams entered by Mr. J. E. Quedstedt; 120 guineas was the top price, paid by Mr. Denny, for the second-prize yearling ram in the challenge-cup competition, and the first prize in the special wool class. Mr. Quedstedt owned both the first- and second-prize yearling rams. The leading one was a very choice sheep, and by his victory his owner wins outright the L. Hardy Challenge Cup, which has been in competition for the last nine years, as Mr. Quedstedt was the holder of the cup for the past year, having won it twice in succession; yet the Challenge-cup ram sold for 50 guineas, while the second-prize ram brought 120 guineas. Why the difference in selling price we are not informed, probably the quality of his wool, since he was first in the special wool class. Mr. W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk, Strand, London, England, purchasing for South America, secured a choice selection of rams from several of the best flocks.

Bone Spavin advertisement with illustration of a horse's leg and text describing the product's benefits for various ailments.

Cows from the ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class. At Guelph (dairy test) first and sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and sweepstakes on cow, also second-prize cow second and third on 3-year-olds, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows).

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Macmillan Peace, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Janthe Jewel Macmillan, 55.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada ever all breeds. Sire's dam, Annie Peace 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—84 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Agr. Ont. Agr. C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have four yearling bulls left which we will sell at reduced price to quick buyers; from good producing strains: our own raising. Sold out of females at present. F. D. HDB, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS

If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 560 pounds of milk and 25 pounds of butter in seven days, write to R. F. HIGGS, Neurton Brook P.O., York Co.

Holsteins at Ridgedale—A few choice bull and heifer calves on hand for sale, sired by Prince Pauline DeKol 6th. Ages up to ten months. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co.

R. W. WALKER, Utica P.O., Ont.

Springbrook Holsteins & Tamworths

Will exhibit Holsteins at Toronto. Come and see my stock, and compare quality and prices. Some choice young bulls to offer. A number of Tamworth boars and sows of all ages for sale.

A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., Waterloo Co.

He Followed the Lady.

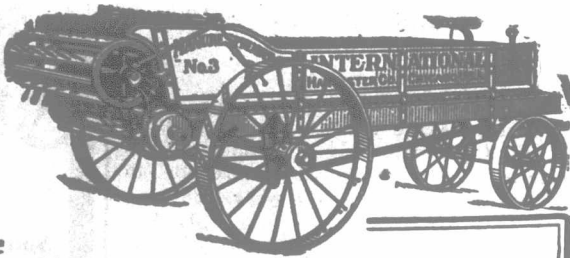
A native of Ireland started away on his first trip. Never having been in a railroad station, he did not know how to get his ticket, but he saw a lady going in and determined to follow her lead. The lady went to the ticket-box, and, putting down her money, said: "Maryhill, single."

Next in line was Pat, who promptly planked down his money and said: "Patrick Murphy, married."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Advertisement for Dodd's Kidney Pills, featuring a circular logo and text listing ailments like rheumatism, diabetes, and backache.

I.H.C. Spreader Pointers



A good spreader costs considerable but it is worth more than it costs.

A poor spreader is an expensive luxury, no matter what it costs.

When you buy an I. H. C. Spreader you are buying something standard.

You get for your money—

—A substantial, durable machine

—One that is easily handled

—It handles manure in any condition.

—No spreader made does better work

—No spreader is lighter in draft.

I. H. C. Spreaders are well proportioned machines. They are strong

but not needlessly cumbersome—strong where strength is needed, with due regard for light draft and load to be carried.

The I. H. C. apron is driven at both sides, by both hind wheels. This eliminates all binding, friction and undue strain.

It has a vibrating rake to level the load—exclusive feature.

It has a wide range of feed, consequently a large or a small amount of manure per acre can be distributed. It is the only spreader controlled and operated entirely with one lever.

Made in three sizes for each of the two types, Cloverleaf, endless apron, and Corn King, return apron.

Call on the international local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

Send three cent stamps for a copy of "Farm Science." Book just from the press, written by eight leading agricultural authorities of the United States. Treats practically every farm topic in the most forceful, money-making way.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U.S.A.

but not needlessly cumbersome—strong where strength is needed, with due regard for light draft and load to be carried.

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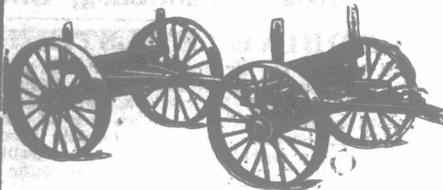
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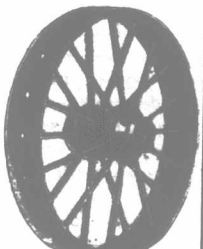
International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U.S.A.

(INCORPORATED.)

HANDY WAGONS and WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR THE FARM

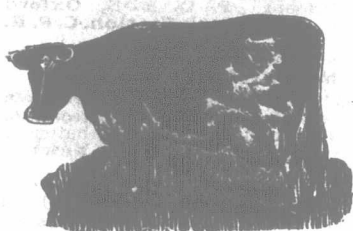


Made low to facilitate loading. They run easy, and carry a heavy load. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Write for illustrated catalogue to



DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO., Limited, ORILLIA, ONTARIO.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 15 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves, from week old up.

Sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howie B. Pieterie, whose dam record is over 82 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

At for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.

G. W. CLEMENS, St. George, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins.

For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 22 lbs. 11 ozs. each. BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

Greenwood Holsteins and Yorkshires

For sale: A few richly-bred bulls from one to eighteen months old. Also a few choice females of all ages. Yorkshires of either sex. D. JONES, JR., Caledonia P. O. and Sta.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows. Apply

WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's Corners.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

48 head of big, deep-flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 60 lbs. a day on grass. Young stock of both sexes for sale. A straight, smooth lot. G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Sta.

GROVE HILL HOLSTEINS

We now offer for sale our stock bull, Verbeke 4th's Count Calamity. Born December, 1902. Only two of his daughters have been tested, and both are in Record of Merit. He is a show animal, and a persistent stock-getter. If you want a bargain write: F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Sta., C. O. R. Trenton Stn., G. I. R.

MAPLE PARK HOLSTEINS

Home of the great De Kol Pieterie and Posch families. Shearing Sir Posch, son of Annie Schulling, testing over 4% butter-fat officially, and grandson of Altje Posch, stock bull. S. MACKLIN, PROP., STREETSVILLE.

Porter's Gold and Silver Fawn ST. LAMBERT JERSEY HERD

I am still breeding and selling those St. Lambert beauties, and still have some of both sexes for sale. No better blood. No better cream and butter producers, and no better lookers.

T. PORTER, Carleton West, Ont.

Toronto (Dundas St.) cars come out within half a mile of the farm.

HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD.

Our present offering is: a few choice heifer calves from 2 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable.

ROBT. TURTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

Brampton Jersey Herd

For sale: 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 mths. old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. For full particulars address: B. H. BULL & SON, Phone 68, Brampton, Ont.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

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

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

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES.

Gave over 7,000 lbs. of milk, testing 3.9 per cent. butter-fat, during 1905. For sale: One bull 4 years old, Comrade's Fancy of Glenora 15790; bull calves of this year; also females of all ages. W. F. STEPHEN, P.O. Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to W.M. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn., Menie P.O., Ont.

Stockwood Ayrshires for Sale.

—Have some nice yearling heifers, also a few two-year-olds due to freshen in Nov. and Dec. Write or call and see them. D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STATION, QUE.

AYRSHIRES

Choice stock of either sex, all ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to N. DYMENT, Bakery Hill Stock Farm, Dundas St. & ... Clapton, Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We always have a few choice animals of above breeds, of any age, for sale. Prices reasonable. Write us before you see, as best purchasing is met at Board's ... Menie P. O.

GOSSIP.

The auction sale of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep from the herds of T. H. Medcraft & Sons and W. G. Sanders & Son, at Sparta, Ont., on Oct. 10th, was unfortunate in regard to weather conditions, the attendance and bidding being unsatisfactory, prices for cattle ranging from \$60 to \$100. Sheep sold fairly well, shearing ewes making as high as \$46 each, and down to \$40 a pair.

LANGTON STOCK FARM CO., LTD.

The Langton Stock Farm Co., Limited, is an incorporated body, whose purpose is to import and otherwise deal in pure-bred stock. Their farm lies three miles north of the City of Brantford, Ont. The manager, Mr. T. A. Cox, has just arrived home from England with their first importation, consisting of 9 Hackney stallions and mares, 56 Shropshire sheep, 34 ewes and 22 rams (shearlings), 1 Berkshire boar and 4 Berkshire sows. A little later, Mr. Cox again intends visiting Scotland for Clydesdales, Shorthorns and collie dogs. The Hackneys are as follows: All Fours (imp.), a six-year-old chestnut, by Fandango, dam Mischief, by Matchless of Londesboro, a horse of great substance, with style, action and quality, and a noted stock horse; Jubilee Performer, a black five-year-old horse, by Jubilee Chief (imp.), dam Miss Baker (imp.), by Ruby. This is a horse of outstanding excellence, and has won four firsts at Toronto. Warwick Albert (imp.) is a bay two-year-old, by Warwick Premier, dam Warwick Lady, by His Majesty. This is one of the coming shew Hackneys, whose all-round action is faultless, and his style superb. The mares are Bold Lady (imp.), bay four-year-old, by Clifton 3rd, dam Litcham Lady Dane, by Bonfire. Warwick Maid (imp.), bay, four years old, by Young Dorrington, dam Horology, by Coldstream Duke; Warwick Daisy (imp.), brown, four years old, by Adbolton Conquest, dam Alert, by Confidence; Miller's Daughter (imp.), a red-roan, two years old, by Garton Duke of Connaught, dam Mauders, by Hue and Cry Shales; Langton's Bell (imp.), a seven-year-old chestnut, by Langton Performer, dam Belgravia, by His Majesty; Bianco (imp.), chestnut, nine years old, by Seagull, dam Cherry Ripe, by Jubilee Chief; Leading Lady (imp.), chestnut, four years old, by Stampede, dam Beautiful Nell, by Courier; Beautiful Nell (imp.), a brown, eight years old, dam Trinket, by Fireaway; Berkeley Elegance (imp.), bay, two years old, by Fireboy, dam Dainty, by Ziltinger. She is a Hackney pony, in foal to Berkeley Royal. Several of these mares are suckling foals and are again in foal. They are a typical lot. Those not suckling foals are in grand shape, and are big, flash mares. Everything mentioned is for sale.

The Shropshire are all of T. S. Minton and Harding breeding, and are an exceedingly choice lot, with size, bone, quality and perfect covering. The 22 shearing rams are a rare nice, even lot, and high-class flock headers. They are all for sale. The Berkshire boar is Danesfield Donovan (imp.), by Danesfield Don, dam Danesfield Hollyrod. This year he was reserve for championship at the Royal; a very long, deep-sided, even hog. The sows are: Danesfield Sower (imp.), by Danesfield McKinley, dam Danesfield Lottie 2nd, by Danesfield Hampton; Danesfield Jilt (imp.), by Danesfield Boy, dam Luck's Audacious, by Luck's Job; Danesfield Florence (imp.), by Baron Kitchener, dam Buscot Nora, by Danesfield Julius; Danesfield First Choice (imp.), by Baron Kitchener, dam by D. F. Julius. Here are a quartette of really excellent sows—show animals every one. They will be bred for March litters. Besides these, there are several other sows (Canadian-bred) that are ideal in type and quality, also young stock of both sexes and all ages. Anything on the farm, imported or home-bred, is for sale, and their breeding and individuality are gilt-edged. Brantford is the P. O. and station. Look up the advertisement.

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come dullness, lost appetite, depression and languor. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz: constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, headache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

The great point is to cure it, to get back bounding health and vigor.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Ameliasburg, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM COTSWOLDS and HAMPSHIRE

We now offer 150 head of high-class Cotswolds for sale at reasonable prices, including some extra good imported and home-bred shearing stud rams; also imported and home-bred ewes of different ages, and a car of ranch stock. We won both open and home-bred flock prizes this year, both at Toronto and London. Correspondence and inspection invited.

J. C. ROSS, Prop., Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

Hampshire Sheep

For sale: rams (imported and home-bred), yearlings and lambs. Correspondence or inspection invited. FRESBORN BROS., Denfield Station and P. O.

Suffolk Sheep

JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph

SHROPSHIRE

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

GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

FOR SALE—Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs.

Born from 15th March to 15th April. Price from \$7 to \$10, including pedigree. Also fine St. Lambert Jerseys—all ages—male and female. Prices right. Write for particulars. H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

COTSWOLDS

Some good shearing ewes and ewe lambs, and a few choice ram lambs, right type, for sale. Prices moderate.

E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

Leicesters

Bred from Stanley Winchester rams. Shearing ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs; also one aged ram. Prices reasonable. DUNNET BROS., CLANBRASSIL, ONTARIO.

Canadian Agents for the Original McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing

Imported direct. Price: Imperial pints, 35c; imperial half gallon, \$1.25; imperial gallon, \$2.25. Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one-gallon tins. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

CLEANING INK BARRELS.

Would you please tell me the best way to clean barrels that have contained printers' ink?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Two plans are suggested: one to tightly sprinkle the interior of the barrel with coal oil (kerosene), touch it off with a match, and let it burn out; the other, to turn the barrel upside down, raised on four piles of bricks, 4 or 5 inches above the ground, and build a small fire underneath, the heat causing the ink to shrivel and peel off. Our correspondent might carefully test one or both of these plans, and report results.

CARE AND GRADING OF HIDES.

Could you not give, through the columns of your paper, an article on how to value sheep skins, etc.? How to estimate the quantity of wool, also value of pelt, also how to grade wool?

ONE INTERESTED.

Ans.—It is hardly possible to put in print rules that could be applied in practice for valuing hides and wool. That knowledge can only be gained by experience. There are, however, some points of very great importance affecting the value of hides, which farmers and butchers should observe. First of all, do not cut or nick the pelts in removing them from the animals, else a No. 1 hide may be converted into a No. 2, and a cent per pound knocked off the price. In the next place, if beef and other skins are rolled up or thrown in a heap while the animal heat is still in them, they may quickly become No. 2 or No. 3, or, perhaps, worthless. Spread them out on the floor, or hang over a pole, till the animal heat is gone, and then sprinkle on salt lightly. Don't waste a painful on a single hide. Don't leave them lying about too long before salting, else rats or mice may cut holes in them.

GOSSIP.

Sixty-five farmers in an Indiana county have petitioned for a license to carry arms, asserting that their lives and those of their wives and children are constantly in danger from reckless automobile drivers. In noting the action of these Indiana farmers, the Saturday Evening Post says: "In other localities, the gentle idea of discouraging inconsiderate autoists by taking a pot-shot at them has made some progress in the rural mind. Along all main-travelled roads, the rushing motor-car presents an agricultural problem of large and rapidly-growing importance. The horse, that mainstay of the farmer, is unfortunately a creature of the poorest mental capacity. A harmless ash-barrel, a bit of paper floating in the breeze, the timidly-skurrying squirrel, the flustered hen; in fact, almost every object, except oats, that meets his vision is, by his rudimentary brain, transformed into a horrible menace to his well-being. Probably it will require generations of patient training—with how many million broked whiffletrees, upset wagons and exasperated drivers!—to educate him out of the misconception that automobiles eat horses raw. Thus, for a long time, with the most considerate handling, the auto is bound to be a heavy affliction to the farmer. Most autoists realize it, for most of them are gentle, civilized men and women. There are some, however, who run their machines in the face of a frightened team with all that delicate consideration of others which is observed in a drove of swine that scents the succulent swill as it is poured into the trough. What to do with them is a baffling question. For obvious social and moral reasons, we cannot approve pot-shooting them. Various legal devices of licenses and speed regulations have, so far, made only an indifferent impression upon them. We may think it would be pleasanter if it were so ordered that every new instrumentality of power which comes into the world were accompanied by an effective ring for the snout of those who will seek to abuse it. In fact, however, finding the ring is always a matter of long and painful endeavor." The thing that will best answer the purpose of a nose-ring is a term in prison for deliberate and reckless violation of the rights of others on the part of automobilists. A fine is laughed at, but imprisonment is very apt to result in converting a reckless dare-devil driver into one quick to know and recognize the rights of others.



The Right Way to Grow Hogs

Pigs have sometimes been called "mortgage lifters," and really it seems they deserve the title. What other animal from a beginning of only two pounds can grow to 1,000 pounds weight? And bear in mind statistics prove that it costs less food to grow a pound of pork than either beef or mutton. Do you know why? It is because of the large digestive capacity of the hog.

It is certain that all growth and milk production is in proportion to the amount of food digested and assimilated. The right way to grow hogs, therefore, is to take proper account not only of the feed, but the digestive system.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) was intended for this purpose in particular. It takes charge of the digestive organs, compelling them to do their proper work.

Horses, cattle, cows, hogs and sheep are all dependent upon the digestion for every pound of growth and every ounce of milk. The cost of Dr. Hess Stock Food is paid back many times over, therefore, no stockman or dairyman can afford to be without it. Besides hastening maturity, Dr. Hess Stock Food cures and prevents disease.

Dr. Hess Stock Food owes its origin to the medical and veterinary colleges from which Dr. Hess graduated. Such medical authorities as Professor Winslow, Professor Finlay Dun, Professor Quilman and all the leading scientists recommend bitter tonics for improving digestion, iron for blood and tissue building, nitrates of soda and potassium for assisting nature in expelling poisonous material from the system. These ingredients and many others make up Dr. Hess Stock Food, and it is sold on a written guarantee.

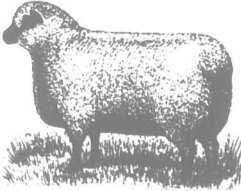
100 lbs. \$7.00 25 lb. pail \$2.00
Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal tonic, and this paper is back of the guarantee.

FREE from the 1st to the 10th of Each Month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-see and Instant Louse Killer.
INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.

The Langton Stock Farm Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, ONT.,



Importers of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shropshires, Berkshires and Collie Dogs, are now offering 23 rams and 34 ewes, all imported; Minton and Harding bred. A rare choice lot of Shearlings and Berkshires—imported and Canadian-bred.

T. A. Cox, Manager, Brantford P.O. and Sta.

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am offering for sale 100 shearing ewes, home-bred and imported; also an extra good lot of yearling rams and ram lambs of both breeds, some of each fitted for showing.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ontario.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonparadi, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Giesler families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario

Southdowns

New importation of rams and ewes on offer; also home-breds by Royal prizewinning imported rams **COLLIES**—Puppies by imported Holyrood Clinker.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.
Long-Distance 'Phone.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING**, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. on **SHROPSHIRE**

Good young rams and ewes **FOR SALE.**

W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont. Leicesters!

A grand lot of one and two-shear rams and ram lambs, also ewes of various ages.

Mac. Campbell, Harwich P. O., Ont. Leicesters For Sale

Of good size and quality. Various ages.

C. & E. WOOD, Freeman P. O., Ont. Shropshires

5 choice Imp. Rams, 15 choice Imp. Ewes, 20 good breeding Ewes, 25 good Rams.
LLOYD-JONES BROS., BURFORD, ONT.

My Shropshires Won the Flock Prize at Toronto.

And I have imported and home-bred **RAMS and EWES**

for sale that are of the same stamp. All kinds of good

COTSWOLDS and SHORTHORNS as well.

Prices always reasonable.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.

We Want HIDES SKINS, WOOL

Our advice is: Consign to us at once while we can pay present very high prices.
E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS

The flock is retired from fall-fair showing. It took the lead for 22 years. **25 good to choice yearling rams and 30 first-class ram lambs** now offered. Sires: Champions and producers of winners. Dams: Many of them imported, and all choice. Do you need a moderate-priced flock-header? If so, come, or write for circular and quotations to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We are offering for sale 100 strong, vigorous, good-quality ram lambs, a number from best imported sires. We also have for sale 50 yearling and two-shear ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. **Telegraph Guelph.**

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT. Guelph, G. T. R.

Dorset Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle Specialties.
Choice young stock for sale.
R. H. HARDING, "Mapleview Farm," Thorndale, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

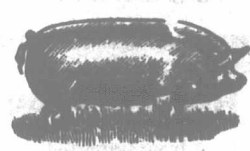


Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined.

We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. O. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

Large White YORKSHIRES.



Present offering: Some choice boars ready for service. Sows ready to breed, and a choice lot of Imp. pigs of various ages, and young pigs direct from imported stock, not skin. Write

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

Morrison Yorks. and Tams.



on hand, for sale. Are both sexes of both breeds. Bred from prizewinners and extra choice. Prices right.
Charles Currie, Morrison P. O., Shaw Sta., C. P. R.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS and Shorthorns.—We have for immediate sale several choice boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, together with a lot of beautiful pigs from two to four months old. Also a few choice heifers in calf to Donald of Hillhurst No. 44600, and a few nice bull calves and heifer calves. All correspondence answered promptly. Daily mail at our door, and prices right. **Cotwill Bros., Newcastle.**

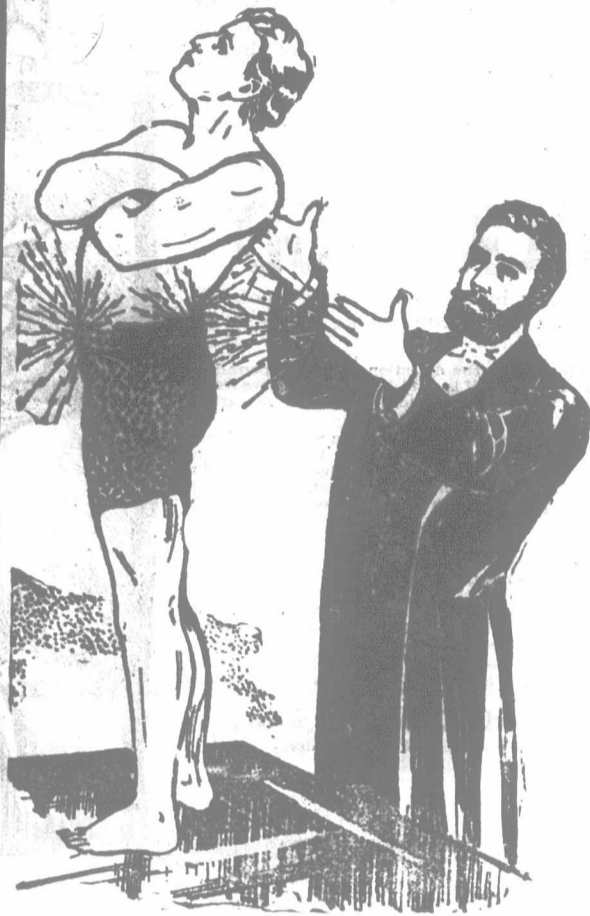
Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1848. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls.
Bertram Heekin, The Gully

Tamworths and Dorset Horn Sheep. A choice lot of pigs of different ages and both sexes. Some fine shearing rams and ewe lambs.
JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ontario Glenairn Farm.

Yorkshires!

Have some grand spring litters farrowed in Feb., Mar., April, May from 11 stock. Will sell at living prices. **L. HOOLEY, Powie's Corners P. O., Fenelon Falls Station.**

Men, I Have The Cure



For Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone so far as Bright's Disease, Indigestion, Constipation or any Weakness, and

I WILL ASK NO PAY

For a case which I cannot cure with my new improved Electric Belt, the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced. The Belt is complete with Free Electrical Attachment.

This Electric Attachment carries the current direct and cures all weaknesses, Varicocele, etc. It develops and expands all weak nerves and checks a loss of vitality. No case of Falling Vigor, Varicocele or Debility can resist this powerful Electrical attachment. It never fails to cure. It is free with Belts.

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vitality which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than Nature intended him, no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness.

Most of the pains, most of the weaknesses of the stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

My Electric Belt, with special Electric Attachment (free), will restore your health. It will check all loss of vital power and affect every organ of the body. Most ailments from which you suffer can be traced to it.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring. My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

An old man of 70 says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows it renews the vigor of youth. It cures Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble; banishes pain in a night, never to return.

I want no man's money if I can't cure him. There is no deception about this offer, either in making or carrying it out. All I ask is reasonable security that I will get my pay, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED

Fred. J. Cutterbuck, of Brockville, Ont., says:—

"I have worn your Belt for thirty days. I am feeling fine, the best I have for years. My stomach is very much better, and my appetite has improved wonderfully. I can now eat a good meal and be satisfied, which I could not do before. I feel like a new man entirely."

James Hill, Brooks Station, Alta., writes:—

"It is with the greatest of pleasure that I now write you. I would have written before, but I wanted to give your Belt a good trial first. I have found it just as you recommended it to be. I will do all I can for you and your Belt in this part of the country. Wishing you and your company all the success in the world."

Call To-Day.

IF YOU CAN'T CALL SEND
COUPON FOR FREE BOOK.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Saturday until 9 p.m.
Sunday 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Write Plain.

Fairview Berkshires

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prize-winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars.
HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O.
Street cars pass the door.

Glenhodson Yorkshires.

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.
Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr.

Meadowbrook Yorkshires

Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Dalmeny Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented.

J. H. SNELL, HAGERSVILLE P. O. & STATION.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address:

E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale.
Geo. M. Smith, Haysville, Ont.

GOSSIP.

The best-quality lambs sold for as high as \$8 per cwt. in Chicago last week, the range of prices being from \$4 to \$8, the majority selling at \$6.60 to \$7.65.

Mr. E. Goodwin Preece, live-stock exporter, of Cross Hill, Shrewsbury, shipped recently from Bristol, per Dominion Line s.s. Englishman, a valuable consignment of pedigree sheep, comprising specimens of the Lincoln, Wensleydale, Romney Marsh, Blackface Scotch and Hampshire Down breeds, which he had selected for Messrs. F. H. Neil & Sons, of Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Lucan, Ontario. The Lincoln ewes were purchased from Mr. R. Chatterton, of Steingot, and the ram lamb from Mr. J. H. Fean, of Heath House, Norton, the Wensleydales from Mr. T. Horseman, Richmond, Yorks; the Romney Marsh from Mr. H. Rigden, Eteburghill, Kent; the Blackface mountain from Mr. Macrae, Stenhouse, Dumfriesshire, the Hampshires from Mr. Hall, The Manor, Clipping Norton, and comprised first-rate specimens of each breed. These of these breeds at least, we understand, are at present unknown in America, and as the shipment was entirely of an experimental nature, it will doubtless lead to a demand for these breeds for that continent. Mr. Preece also purchased some Shropshire ewes from Mr. Lewis, of Tryst, Llewellyn, and also Goodwin Preece, of Cross Hill, as their own stud at Maple Avenue, Shrewsbury Farmer.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Sires in use: Concord Triumph 13303, got by Perfection (imp.) 9607; possibly the best sire in Canada to-day. Stoll Pitts' Winner (imp.) 12185, first at the Royal. On hand, young sows, sired by Concord T., bred to Stoll Pitts' W. These are choice and lengthy.

JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.



ROSEBANK BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE: Young stock from six to eight weeks old, sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Concord Professor. Some choice sows bred and ready to breed. Express prepaid.

Lefroy Station, G.T.R. **JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill P.O.**

Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

Glenburn Herd of

YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

and Shropshire Sheep. 15 yearling ewes and a fine lot of spring lambs. Write for prices.
W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred.

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.
G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES

Have a few young sows from 4 to 7 months, bred and ready to breed; also some young pigs weaned and ready to wean, from imp dam and sire. **G. B. Muma, Arr. Ont.**