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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE *

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. NOVEMBER 16, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 686

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Windsor Salt will make money for you in two ways. It makes better butter—richer, tastier. As it dissolves quickly, and works in easily and evenly. It cuts down your salt bills, because it is absolutely pure, and requires LESS to properly season the butter. The first trial will prove this. Your dealer has Windsor Salt or will get it for you.

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There is a large demand for young men stenographers, very much larger than the supply. A thorough and practical course including the following subjects:
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Affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants. For 38 years O. B. C. has maintained the highest standard in Commercial Education. Send for catalogue to the
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And send postal request for our Catalogue (A) for Residence Work, or for (B) Mail Courses.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Toronto, Ont.
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THE I. H. C. MANURE SPREADER

lays claim to superiority of design, construction and actual spreading ability. It employs the well-known and reliable chain drive, applies power from both rear wheels, thus avoiding all side draft and uneven strain on machine and mechanism. Can be thrown in or out of gear while in motion with absolute safety, as there are no gears to break by sudden meshing. Steel tracks for apron and the three sets of apron rollers insure free, easy motion and freedom from buckling. Apron speed regulated to ten different feeds—Three to thirty loads per acre. Changes in feed made instantly while spreader is in motion. The I. H. C. Spreader is the only one with a single lever controlling perfectly every operation of the machine. It is the only spreader with a vibrating rake which serves to level the most uneven load and results in perfectly even distribution. Solid steel axles. Front wheels out under—can be turned in its own length. Steel wheels, broad faced tires, with traction lugs on rear wheels. Unusually strong all over, and of exceeding light draft.

The I. H. C. Spreader spreads all kinds of manure rapidly, evenly and perfectly. It matters little if manure be strawy, chaffy, packed, caked, wet, dry or frozen, this machine will tear apart and distribute it upon the land evenly. It will handle fine, composted manure for top dressing in the most perfect manner, and even the presence of corn stalks in the manure does not prevent the excellent quality of its work. It is the greatest labor saver of the age. Made in three sizes, 24, 35 and 75 bushels. Our nearest agent will supply you with printed matter, prices, etc. See him before buying, or write nearest branch house.

CANADA BRANCHES: London, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, St. John, N. B.
International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
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Edmonton, - - Alberta
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We have lengthy lists of choice improved and wild lands in the Edmonton and Vermilion Valley districts that are rapidly rising in value with the advent of railways into Central Alberta. Many of these lands are situated near new C. N. R. town-sites. Money invested now will double in a few years.

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"Careful Attention to Business," our motto.
Correspondence solicited. We will mail lists to any address.

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THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

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CREAM SEPARATORS

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Sunny Southern Alberta.
THE COLORADO OF CANADA.

The Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company
has 650,000 acres Choice Fall or Winter Wheat Lands for sale. These lands are situated in Alberta's warm belt, a short distance north of the Montana boundary, and at the east base of the Rocky Mountains.

PRICE, \$6.00 PER ACRE.
Terms: One-tenth cash, and the balance in nine equal annual payments, with interest at 6 per cent.
Attractions: Rich soil, mild climate, good markets, good railroad facilities, cheap fuel, etc.
For maps, printed matter, and other information, address:
C. A. Magrath, Land Commissioner
Lethbridge, Alberta,
or
Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton
Winnipeg, Man.

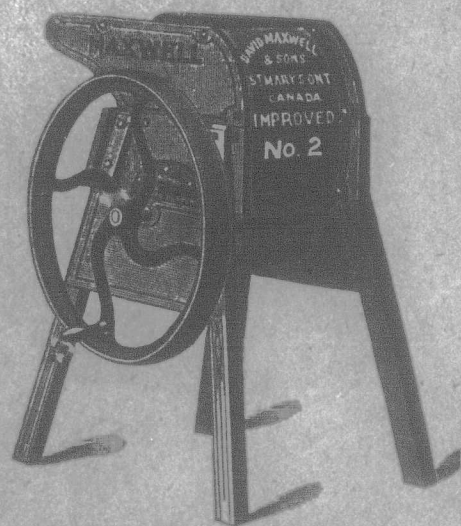
NOTE—The first car of this year's winter wheat was shipped from Lethbridge on August 15th last.

British Columbia Farms.

We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent Islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

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222 Cambie St.,
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CYLINDER PULPERS and SLICERS

Largest Capacity.
Steel Roller Bearings.
Steel Shafting.
Superior to All Others.

We also make a Side-wheel Pulper. If no agent in your vicinity, write direct to

David Maxwell & Sons
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"Favorite" Churn



In 8 sizes, churning from 1 to 30 gallons

Improved Steel Frame. Patent Foot and Lever Drive.
Patent Steel Roller Bearings.

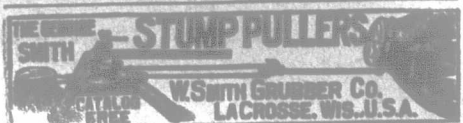
Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. No other just as good. Accept no substitute. If not sold by your dealer, write direct to us.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont.

FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the Government Free Farm Labor Bureau. Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth
Director of Colonization, Toronto.



We Will Make You a Suit or Overcoat to Order for \$15.00

and you need not take it if you don't think it worth \$5 MORE.

We will send you samples of the newest effects in Tweeds, Worsted, Homespuns, etc.—a book of illustrated styles—a tape line—and self-measurement blanks—FREE OF CHARGE.

Select the cloth and style of garments you prefer. From these we will make you the suit or overcoat to your individual figure.

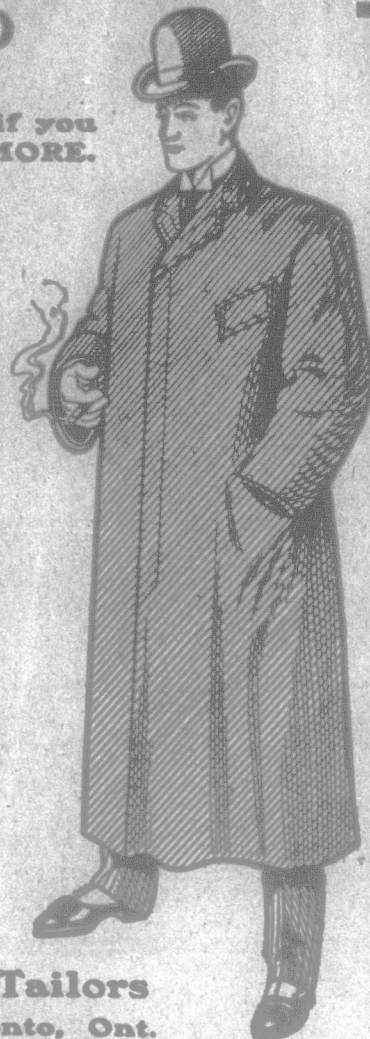
More than that. We prepay express, and will let you examine and try on the garments before you pay for them. If they do not fit or are unsatisfactory in any way—keep your money and send back the goods. We will take your word for it.

We not only give you the best fitting, best made garments in Canada, but guarantee to save you from \$5 to \$10 on every order.

Suits and Overcoats to order \$15, \$20 and \$25.

Write us your needs to-day for free style book and samples.

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Write for catalogue, stating for exactly what purposes engine is required.

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1	Renewal and 1 New Subscriber	\$2.50.
1	" 2 "	3.25.
1	" 3 "	4.00.
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Clubs of 6 or more, half of which must be new Subscribers, \$1.00 each.
Clubs of 5 or more renewals, \$1.25 each.

Remember the regular Subscription Price to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is \$1.50 a year.

No premiums are allowed in connection with the above clubbing offer.

Address: **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LONDON, ONT.**

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg; or the local agent, receive authority for someone to make entry for him.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders,
Gas & Gasoline Engines,
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Farm Tiles, Culvert Pipes,
Hard Wall Plaster, Cal-
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ter, Drain Pipes, Fire
Bricks, etc.

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For railroad, hay, live stock, dairy, coal and platform. For prices and particulars write or call on

GEO. M. FOX,
York St., London, Ont.

Ask your nearest hardware man or dealer for them.



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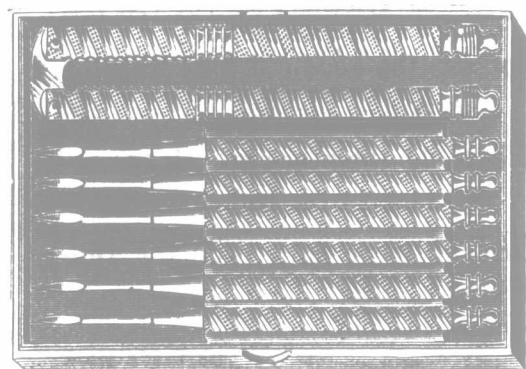
300 ACRES, one of the very best farms in Ontario. 100 acres arable, average yield of wheat for 30 years, 36 bushels. 200 pasture and bush; 150 acres on the noted Delaware Flats, irrigated spring and occasionally fall, nearly surrounded by River Thames. Good fishing and shooting. The house is large and very substantially built. For further particulars address,

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

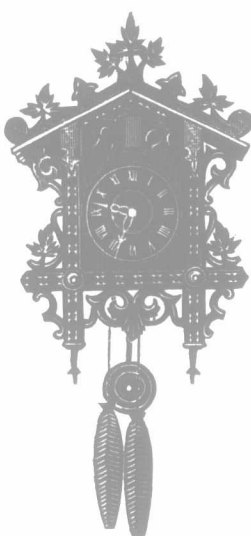
COMFORT SOAP "IT'S ALL RIGHT."

USE IT—For your own sake.
USE IT—For the soap's sake.
USE IT—For the sake of the premiums.

"COMFORT" is a pure, sweet, wholesome soap, dealing sudden death to dirt, without harming either tender hands or delicate fabrics. For wash-day, and every other day, you'll find it the quickest, easiest, CLEANEST soap you ever used. Take advantage of our liberal premium offers—cut the Trade Mark from every "Comfort" wrapper, and save them to exchange for any of the handsome articles in this list that may please your fancy.



Nut Set.—Consisting of pair of crackers and half dozen picks in box, as shown, silver plated serpentine pattern. New and popular. Free for 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or for 25 Trade Marks and 25c.



Cuckoo Clock.—New and popular. Dark walnut case, cottage style, carved trimmings, inlaid ornamentation, enamelled white wood hands and dial figures, day clock, hour and half hour call (cuckoo comes out every half hour), body 20 inches high and 14 inches wide, dial 5 inches, heavy chain and cone weights. This is a beautiful clock. Packed and shipped F.O.B. For 25 Comfort Trade Marks and \$4.00.



Boy's Watch.—Open faced, nickel case, hinged back, stem wind and set. Thoroughly tested. Gentleman's regular size and as good a timer as father's. For 25 Comfort Trade Marks and \$1.00.



50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 10 Trade Marks and 15c.

Lady's Open Face Silver Watch.—Coin silver case, embossed front and back, hinged back, inside case, stem wind and set, fancy dial, hour, minute and second. For 25 Comfort Trade Marks and \$3.00.



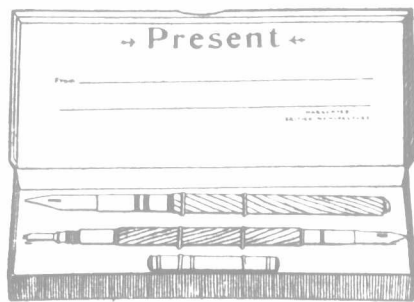
This fine Razor, fully guaranteed by us to give entire satisfaction. Free for 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or 25 Trade Marks and 25c.

Splendid Fountain Pen.—One of the very best made. For 400 Comfort Trade Marks, or 25 Trade Marks and \$1.00.



This fine pair of 6 inch scissors free for 50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 25 Trade Marks and 10c.

Very useful **School Set** in a nice case, for 50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 10 Trade Marks and 15c.



"Comfort" Doll.—Life size (2 feet high), pattern doll, unbreakable, and so light the smallest child can carry it. Head, hands and feet finished in colors; body dressing alone required. Full directions for making. 50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 5 Trade Marks and 15c.



Adjustable Shawl Strap.—This Adjustable Shawl Strap will fit any sized parcel—firmly made—a great convenience. Free for 50 Comfort Trade Marks.

TABLE SILVERWARE.

Every housekeeper who delights in nice tableware should take advantage of these offers. Every piece of silverware offered as a Comfort Soap premium is honestly made, with a fine heavy plate that will last wonderfully well.

6 Silver-Plated Teaspoons of pretty shape and popular design, free for 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or for 25 Trade Marks and 25c.

6 Silver-Plated Dessert Spoons, extra heavy and fine finish, for 25 Comfort Trade Marks and 50c.

6 Silver-Plated Table Spoons, extra heavy and fine finish, for 25 Comfort Trade Marks and 50c., or free for 200 Trade Marks.

6 Silver-Plated Forks, splendid value, for 25 Comfort Trade Marks and 50c., or free for 200 Trade Marks.

6 Silver-Plated Knives of standard quality and tasteful design, for 25 Comfort Trade Marks and 75c.

A 37.

A 37—Gold-Plated, Hand-Painted, Enamelled Beauty Pin.—3 pins to each set. The set sent for 10 Trade Marks. State color wanted.

T 80—Necklace, suitable for misses or babies. Has turquoise pin-head pendant suspended from each chain. Free for 50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 10 Trade Marks and 15c.

502—Solid Gold-Filled Crescent Brooch.—12 very choice imitation pearls, with turquoise stone in centre. This is a gem. 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or 10 Trade Marks and 25c.



39—3 Stones in Clover Leaf Setting.—Choice of Brillants, Rubies, Turquoise, Amethysts, Emeralds or Pearls. Very popular. Two sizes—Ladies and Gentlemen's. 25 Comfort Trade Marks alone, or 10 Comfort Trade Marks and 5c.



H 37—Rhine Stone Cluster Hat Pin, full of lustre.—The cluster is mounted on spiral spring, which gives it an elegant effect. Sent for 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or 25 Trade Marks and 25c.



T 80.

39—3 Stones in Clover Leaf Setting.—Choice of Brillants, Rubies, Turquoise, Amethysts, Emeralds or Pearls. Very popular. Two sizes—Ladies and Gentlemen's. 25 Comfort Trade Marks alone, or 10 Comfort Trade Marks and 5c.



H 37.

Girl's School Bag, with handle to carry. For 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or 25 Trade Marks and 25c.

Boy's School Bag, with strap to go over shoulder. For 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or 25 Trade Marks and 25c.

Junior League Base Ball. For 50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 10 Trade Marks and 15c.



This fine **Mouth Organ** for 50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 10 Trade Marks and 15c.

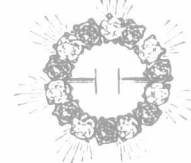


A handsome **Leather Purse**, embossed, assorted patterns reliably made in the latest style, free for 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or for 25 Trade Marks and 25c.

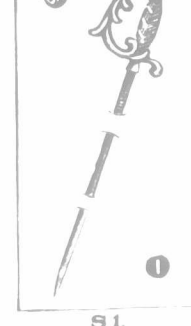
Shopping Satchel. Large size, 7 x 5 inches; of handsome black leather, with purse inside to match. Free for 200 Trade Marks or for 25 Trade Marks and 50 cents.



B 46—Circle Brooch Pin. Warranted ten years. Each pin contains 14 stones. Your choice of emerald, ruby, turquoise and Rhine stones, combinations. Sent for 50 Trade Marks, or 5 Trade Marks and 10c.



S 1—Gold Filled Dagger Stick Pin.—Warranted to wear ten years. Sent for 25 Comfort Trade Marks, or 5 Trade Marks and 10c.



F 78—Sterling Silver-plated, chased, curb Chain Bracelet, for the little ones. Has four heart-shaped bangles, each engraved with initial, the combination spelling the word "Baby." Free for 50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 5 Trade Marks and 10c.



F 78.

Write us for a complete catalogue of the handsome premiums we offer. We will send it free of charge, and in it you will find a most tempting assortment of Jewellery, Silverware, Pictures, Books, Music, and Ornamental Trinkets to choose among.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAILING TRADE MARKS.



Cut out the necessary number of Trade Marks, as shown here, from your Comfort Soap wraps, and mail them to us with a note, telling exactly what you want. Fifty Trade Marks, with a note, can be mailed for a two-cent stamp, and don't fail to write your name and full address quite clearly. If sending more than 50 Trade Marks, just cut out the centre of the Trade Mark as shown (No. 2), and reduce weight, saving postage.



IN SENDING MONEY.

Amounts under \$1.00 may be sent in stamps or postal note. Larger sums should be forwarded by P.O. Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. We cannot be responsible for money sent in unregistered letters. This list of premiums is offered for a limited time only. We reserve the right to withdraw any article enumerated, in which case you may make another choice. Address all letters, Money Orders, Trade Marks, etc., to

COMFORT SOAP, TORONTO.

THE FAMOUS
**Last Mountain
Valley Lands**

75,000

Acres first-class land for sale.
Splendid railroad facilities.

Write for map and price list:
WM. PEARSON & CO.,
Winnipeg.

Dairy Profits



Greatly increased by our
WOODWARD WATER BASINS

- They always give water supply.
- They give in correct quantities.
- They give it at right temperature.
- They prevent contagion through water.

PAY FOR THEMSELVES IN ONE YEAR.

Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd
Toronto, Ont.

**CANADIAN
PACIFIC**
FOUR
TOURIST SLEEPERS

Each week for Northwest and Pacific Coast points, leaving Toronto

- * 1.45 p.m. Tuesdays
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- 11.30 p.m. Fridays
- * 1.45 p.m. Saturdays

Cars are fully equipped with bedding, cooking range, etc. Moderate berth rates. For first or second class passengers.

* Cars leaving Tuesdays and Saturdays stop at Winnipeg twelve hours, thus affording through passengers opportunity of seeing City.

For descriptive booklet, rates, etc., call on nearest Canadian Pacific Agent.

W. FULTON, C. P. & T.A., 161 Dundas, cor. Richmond, London, or write C. B. Foster, D. P. A., Toronto.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Our special mail-order circulars are just out. Splendid values in many lines of **Watches, Rubber Goods, Silverware, Music, etc.** A post card brings you the lot. Write to-day. Prices will interest you.

THE SOVEREIGN SPECIALTY CO.
P. O. Box 459, London, Ont.

How to Organize
A Farmers' Telephone Co.



We have published a very instructive telephone book especially for the man who wants to know ALL about telephone matters. It tells how to organize, how to build the lines, about different types of phones, construction, gives by-laws, and constitutions; in fact it is a telephone encyclopedia every farmer should have. We send it free if you mention this paper. Ask for Book 1102, "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer." You will get it by mail. Address nearest office.

Stearns-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Chicago, Ill.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A Brooklyn public-school teacher says that she once required a pupil to compose a sentence with the word "dogma" as the subject. The pupil, a lad of ten, after some deliberation, submitted his effort. It read as follows: "The dogma has five pups."

Joseph Jefferson, the actor, once told this story to a friend:

"I was coming down in the elevator of the Stock Exchange building, and at one of the intermediate floors a man, whose face I knew as well as I know yours, got in. He greeted me very warmly at once, said it was a number of years since we had met, and was very gracious and friendly. But I couldn't place him for the life of me. I asked him as a sort of a feeler how he happened to be in New York, and he answered, with a touch of surprise, that he had lived there for several years. Finally I told him, in an apologetic way, that I couldn't recall his name. He looked at me for a moment, and then he said, very quietly, that his name was U. S. Grant."

"What did you do, Joe?" his friend asked.

"Do?" he replied, with a characteristic smile. "Why, I got out at the next floor, for fear I'd ask him if he had ever been in the war!"

H. A. Fuller, toastmaster at the annual banquet of the Pennsylvania bankers' convention in Wilkesbarre last month, introduced with this story the banker, who responded to the toast, "Our Depositors."

"A depositor in a neighboring trust company is an eccentric farmer of middle age. This farmer, though he is wealthy, overdraw his account one day to the tune of \$500.

"Notification of the overdraft was at once sent to him.

"He replied:

"You tell me I have overdrawn my account \$500. Well, I know it. So what is the necessity of bothering me about it? Why not trust me as I do you? Do I go to you when I have money in your institution and shout: 'You have \$500 of mine?' Such statements are superfluous either way."

Professor Blackie used to form a very picturesque feature in the Edinburgh streets. He was a cheery old patriarch, with handsome features and hair falling in ringlets about his shoulders. No one who had seen him could possibly forget him.

One day he was accosted by a very dirty little bootblack, with his "Shine your boots, sir?"

Blackie was impressed with the filthiness of the boy's face.

"I don't want a shine, my lad," said he. "But if you go and wash your face I'll give you a sixpence."

"A' richt, sir," was the lad's reply. Then he went over to a neighboring fountain and made his ablutions. Returning, he held out his hand for the money.

"Well, my lad," said the professor, "you have earned your sixpence. Here it is."

"I dinna want it, auld chap," returned the boy, with a lordly air. "Ye can keep it and get your hair cut."

HOW TO SPOIL A CHILD.

An indulgent mother was travelling one day with her three-year-old son, his nurse and a copy of a magazine which absorbed the mother's attention. The son with his nurse occupied the seat behind her. The nurse attempted once in a while to curb the boy's restless and rebellious spirit by a gentle denial of his latest whim. Each time the mother noticing only that some argument was in progress, and not looking up from her book, said, "Let him have it."

The nurse yielded, of course, to authority, and let the child do as he would. Finally a strong and busy-looking wasp flew against the window pane. The youthful hunter reached out to grasp it, and wailed dejectedly when he was restrained by the watchful nurse. Again the fond mother, without raising her eyes, exclaimed:

"Do let him have it!"

The howl which followed almost drowned the nurse's quiet reply: "He's got it."

Our Daisy Rubbers



This Trade Mark on a pair of rubbers is an absolute guarantee that they

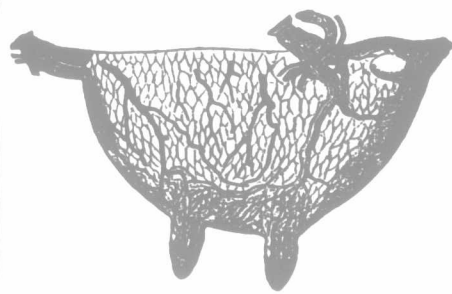
Possess the good old time wearing quality

Will hold their bright, clean appearance to the end

Cost no more than ordinary rubbers

601

See that this Trade Mark is on the rubbers you buy



MILK

The interior of a cow's udder contains a marvellous collection of blood veins, milk tubes, etc.

As far as known the milk secretion is largely dependent on the amount of blood passing through the udder.

If the blood circulation, the digestion and assimilation of food are good she will show a higher milk secretion than otherwise; as in

a boiler, the better the condition it is in the more steam can be generated.

Clydesdale Stock Food

will stimulate the organs of circulation and digestion, because it makes the food "tasty," increasing the digestive juices that dissolve the food, and this means more milk and at a profit.

For cows at "Calving," there is nothing better as it tones and regulates the system, helping her to "clean" better, and, lessening the usual danger.

Can stop feeding it without harmful effects as there is nothing injurious in it. Human beings can take it with benefit. We take it every day.

Your money cheerfully refunded by the dealer if not satisfied.

Try Hercules Poultry Food Try Carboline Antiseptic for clean stables
CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD CO. Limited, Toronto

SUGAR-MAKERS, ATTENTION!

Ten out of the twelve prizes awarded at the Central Canadian Exposition, Ottawa, 1905, were awarded to the users of the

CHAMPION EVAPORATORS

These Evaporators are made in 19 different sizes.

Write us to-day, stating the number of trees you tap, and we will quote you on an outfit suitable for your requirements.



THE GRIMM MFG. CO.
58 Wellington Street. MONTREAL, QUE.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION

To be held at **Union Stock-yards, CHICAGO, ILL.**

DECEMBER 16 to 23, 1905

International postponed until December 16th to 23rd, owing to inability to complete the new building on time, on account of contractors not making deliveries of structural steel, as per contract. All events will be held on corresponding days of week.

Yours respectfully,

W. E. SKINNER, General Manager.

The

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED"

ESTABLISHED 1866

Vol. XL.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 16, 1905.

No. 686

EDITORIAL.

American Live Stock Tariffs.

Following the editorial reference in our last issue to the folly of the extreme protectionist customs tariff of the United States Government, which is recoiling upon themselves after the manner of a boomerang, we call attention to another phase of their customs regulations which is particularly vexing, not only to Canadian stockmen, but also to many of their own people, and that is the taxing of pure-bred stock going into their country for breeding purposes and the improvement of stock, except such as are imported by American citizens and registered in American breed records, while Canada admits duty free all pure-bred stock registered in reputable records, whether brought in by Canadian citizens or those of other countries. While Canadian stock-breeders are not disposed to deal with this question in a spirit of retaliation, acknowledging as they do the value to them of the trade with our neighbors in these lines, the feeling is certainly growing that, unless a reasonable reciprocity in the pedigreed stock trade can be arranged, Canada should meet the present conditions by imposing duty on all stock from foreign countries not registered in our Canadian records and imported by Canadian citizens. The establishment of the National Pedigree Records makes it possible to have Canadian records opened for any breeds for which we have none at present, and if it is considered that others are needed, it is open to friends of such breeds to organize an association and apply for a charter under the provisions of the Dominion Act on that behalf, so that no injustice or hardship would be imposed by meeting our neighbors with a reciprocity of tariffs in this line, where we have not reciprocal trade. A resolution requesting the Canadian Minister of Agriculture to adopt practically the same customs regulations regarding the importation of breeding stock from the States that they impose upon Canadian stock going into their country, was unanimously passed by the convention of breeders at Ottawa last year, when the national records scheme was accepted, and that this memorial has not been acted upon is probably due to a sense of the narrowness of the scheme and the hope that our neighbors would reconsider their regulations and adopt a more liberal prescription, which they might safely do, since authorized Canadian records are of quite as high a standard as the American, and, indeed higher than some of theirs which are accepted under their customs rules. But it is a question whether the patience of our stockmen has not been tried to the limit of reasonable endurance by seeing stock brought into the country duty free by aliens and sold for good prices at our doors, while we are debarred of the same privilege of doing business with the country from which this stock is coming.

For an example of protectionism gone mad, the action of the executive of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association in exacting a registration fee of \$100 each for animals imported from Great Britain, takes the cake as an evidence of neighborliness, as it is evidently aimed at and intended to tie the hands of Canadian breeders who have shown greater enterprise in importing high-class stock in recent years than have American breeders. It is, we believe, true that the rank and file of the Shorthorn breeders of the United States disapprove of this tax, but the control of their herdbook being in the hands of a clique who by the use of proxies elect them-

selves to succeed themselves in office, the society is practically helpless, and the treasury is being unnecessarily augmented, an enormous surplus being piled up for some one to steal some day, as was done on a former occasion in the history of the same association.

While our neighbors across the line have shown splendid business enterprise in many lines of trade, they appear to Canadians to be afraid to meet our people on equal ground of competition, and many features of their tariff and live-stock regulations seem to us more befitting a Chinese government or corporation than a great agricultural and manufacturing country.

To Wed or Not to Wed?

In this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" we publish another instalment of communications upon that perennial and popular theme, the non-marriage of the farmer's son, or the prevalence of old bachelors on Canadian farms. Since we suggested the subject for consideration a couple of months ago, the interest has never once abated. At the supper tables and by the firesides in every agricultural community in the land it has been the favorite topic for discussion. Old and young have alike shared in the enquiry, Why doesn't the young man marry? And why this alarming drift into bachelordom? The subject has spread into the newspapers, one Toronto scribe gravely attributing the situation to the terrors of the country charivari, which the rising manhood of the land dared no longer to face! From all quarters letters have poured into the editorial mail-basket, but it is worthy of note that the individual most seriously concerned, viz., the old bachelor himself, has had the least to say. Just why we shall not try to disclose, though we have our surmises. Everybody has assumed that the complaint is well founded; at all events, nobody has proposed a Royal Commission to determine its real prevalence, and to report as to how a reform could be brought about, with the probable suggestion, among others, that the bachelor Dominion Minister of Agriculture might be setting a better example in that respect to the agricultural rank and file.

In the discussions, the blame has been very generally distributed among the young farmers themselves, the young ladies, and the hard-hearted or indifferent fathers. Summing up all that has been said, it must be confessed that most complaints have centered about the want of parental encouragement to sons who purpose to be farmers, in the matter of remuneration, or some tangible interest in the farm and its operations after reaching years of discretion. At the same time, sons should not forget what, as a general rule, is due their fathers, and which can never be altogether repaid. Matters of this sort require tact, patience and forbearance in their adjustment. One lesson seems to us very clear, and that is the imperative need for a more general manifestation of mutual confidence between parents and children. If fathers and sons, more particularly, frankly shared with each other their hopes, purposes and plans, there would be fewer heart-burnings, the wheels of life would run more smoothly, and young men would develop more self-respecting and self-reliant characters, and the ever-recurring complaints of young men leaving the farm would be less frequent.

The correspondence indicates, also, that the daughters of the farm do well to keep in their mind that homemaking is an ideal to be cherished as one of the very highest to which any woman

can aspire, and that the best training and the best gifts are none too good for its proper discharge. The sons of the farm, too, have been reminded—and no one should forget this—that the calling of the farmer deserves to be more highly respected than it apparently has been by a good many engaged in it. Among the secular occupations of this country none rank higher, and in its demands upon capability it is unequalled. Morally and intellectually, and in their personal habits, young men must now equip and acquit themselves in a manner to command the respect of the community and enable them to take their proper place in the world, rendering their fellows some service worthy the name. Other essential conditions being mutually fulfilled, the gaining possession of what the "Old Cynic" describes as an "Ideal Partner," is not the summum bonum. The young man must obey the law of self-sacrifice, without which his nature never can come to its best, and nowhere else can this be better learned than amid the amenities of domestic life when established according to the principles laid down in the correspondence, which might now fittingly conclude.

A Forward Policy Needed in the Post-office Department.

For several reasons Canadians are particularly interested in the recent public utterances of Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, the new Dominion Postmaster-General, before the constituency of North York, which will be taken as indicative of the direction he expects to follow in the administration of his important department. One is an anxiety to know his attitude towards the high-handed salary grab last session at Ottawa. As a man whose integrity and ability are esteemed, and whose skirts are so far clear as an administrator, any promises made by Mr. Aylesworth will be received with confidence that he will endeavor to give them effect. It is gratifying that in his opening campaign speech at Newmarket, Ont., on Nov. 2nd, he took emphatic exception to the indiscriminate pensioning of ex-Ministers of the Crown, promising to use his influence to have introduced an amendment to the provision that every ex-minister who had served five years should be entitled to a life pension, no matter how big a rogue he had been, or how disgraceful the crime for which he might have been retired. That such an amendment would carry seems quite likely in view of the strong and vigorously-expressed public feeling on the indemnity bill, as a whole, which has doubtless already led the Government to perceive the wisdom of making some modification to appease to some extent an outraged public. Mr. Aylesworth's accession to the Cabinet is timely, and calculated, in some measure, to give effect to the will of the people.

Referring to the Post-office Department, Mr. Aylesworth very modestly held up Sir William Mulock as a model, stating that his highest hope was to carry out the plans and policy inaugurated by his predecessor. One of them was the extension of the rural telephone, a point which he said, with noncommittal circumspection: "Just so soon as the progress of the country warrants it, either the business men or the Government will undertake the extension of the telephone into the very thinly-settled parts of the country, and into, it may be—and I hope some day it will be—the household of every farmer in the land."

A question of greater, or at least equal importance, was rural mail delivery, for which he suggested using the annual surplus in the Post-office Department. However, he professed an

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open mind on the subject, and time will tell what he proposes to do about it, and whether in his judgment the service to be rendered would justify the great expense involved. The "Farmer's Advocate" believes that the business of the Postal Department is not to accumulate surpluses, but to give the people cheap and efficient mail service. Judged by the Indemnity Bill, etc., there should be no lack of funds for such purposes.

Now, there are many communities in every Province receiving but a semi-weekly or thrice-a-week mail, and in our judgment the surplus would go further and do more good, benefiting especially those whose interests have hitherto been neglected, if applied in the direction of providing every rural post office with a regular daily mail, rather than in a half-hearted attempt at free delivery to farmers' homes.

While the country will not regard it as a bad sign that Mr. Aylesworth is cautious in making promises, we shall be rather more exacting in expecting him to keep them, and while in many respects he will find in his predecessor a worthy example, in others we shall expect improvement, and particularly in respect to the notorious starvation of the mail service in rural districts.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM, WHY DON'T YOU LET THE FARMERS OF CANADA KNOW IT? OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" ADS. ARE READ EVERY WEEK IN OVER 30,000 FARM HOMES. THAT MEANS ABOUT 150,000 READERS. THEY'RE THE BEST FARMERS IN CANADA, TOO. SOME OF THEM ARE SURE TO BUY IF YOU TELL THEM ABOUT YOUR FARM. SEE TERMS UNDER HEADING, "WANT AND FOR SALE," IN THIS PAPER, AND SEND IN YOUR ADVERTISEMENT AT ONCE TO THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

HORSES.

Care of Harness and Vehicles.

That the life and appearance of and the satisfactory service given by harness and vehicles depend greatly upon the care and attention they receive, is a fact that none will deny. At the same time one is astonished at the utter want of care these articles receive in many cases. This want of care is noticed more in the common, everyday work harness, etc., than in the harness and rigs of better class that are used only on special occasions. In order that the best and most satisfactory service may be got from a set of harness, whether it be plow, wagon, carriage or other harness, it is necessary that such be cared for by some sort of system. A periodical supply of oil must be given, in order to keep the leather pliable and comfortable for the horses, as well as for the teamster. The oil that is in the leather when the harness is new soon escapes and the leather becomes dry and cracks, unless fresh oil is supplied. Harness that is in daily use should be oiled at least once in three months, and the method of oiling should be thorough. While the application of oil under mostly any circumstances is better than none at all, the best results can be obtained only when the leather is properly prepared. The harness should be taken to pieces, every strap unbuckled and put into a tub of warm water—not hot water, as this practically burns leather and renders it useless. After soaking until all dirt is softened, say an hour or two, each strap should be well rubbed with a sponge or cloth, and, if necessary, a dull knife used to scrape the dirt off, and then hung up in a moderately warm place to dry. It should not be hung close to a stove or other artificial heat where it will dry quickly. This process should be slow. In warm weather the temperature of an ordinary building is sufficient, but in cold weather it is not. When almost dry it should be given a thorough coat of oil. There is probably no oil more suitable for this purpose than neat-foot oil, the addition to which of a small quantity of lamplack improves the appearance of the leather. Oil manufactured for the purpose, and called harness oil, is kept for sale by most harnessmakers and hardware dealers. This is a composition, and usually gives good satisfaction. After being oiled the straps should be again hung in a moderately warm place, and the oil allowed to gradually penetrate the leather without evaporation, which will occur if the temperature be too high. One coat is usually sufficient for harness that has had proper attention, but if the leather absorbs it readily and still looks dry, a second or even a third coat may be necessary. After a few hours all unabsorbed oil should be rubbed off and the harness put together. If it is desired to have the harness look well, it should now be given a coat of harness dressing, which can be purchased from the dealers mentioned. This gives a gloss to the leather, and tends to prevent the evaporation of the oil. Another preparation that can be purchased from harnessmakers, etc., is harness soap. This can be applied in a short time with a sponge, without taking the harness to pieces, and, if regularly done, say weekly, it keeps the harness looking well all the time and containing a percentage of oil, it keeps the leather pliable, and harness that is soaped regularly does not require oil so often as a set that is not. The buckles and all parts where metal moves on metal should be given a little machine oil each time the harness is oiled. This lubricates, facilitates motion and prevents rust. Where the leather and metal of harness receive such care they will last longer, look better, and be more comfortable for both horses and driver. Any person who has ever had occasion to change the size of a set of harness, that has been neglected will appreciate the advisability of giving reasonable attention to it. The care, the appointments of harness require, depends, of course, on their nature. For ordinary work harness on the farm, where time is often valuable, the ordinary black mounting, that requires little attention, is probably the best, but where appearance is looked for, probably none can equal brass. We are not taking into consideration very expensive harness, on which the mountings may be gilt or gold plated. Brass mounted harness, properly cared for, looks as well as gold, but if not given considerable attention, looks worse than common black. Brass tarnishes very quickly, and requires polishing almost daily. Hence, the person who selects this mounting should calculate to spend considerable time in keeping it bright. Silver plated, solid nickel, or nickel line mounting looks well and does not require nearly so much attention. Hard rubber mounting is also desirable, especially on light road harness. It, of course, looks like black, but is very satisfactory. In order to keep harness at its best, it is necessary that it be kept left hanging in the stable, especially in winter, so that the gases formed by the excrement of the horses, which have a very injurious effect on the leather, may be removed. It is better to have the harness hanging in a

compartment removed from these influences, but where this is not expedient a closet (not a dark or damp one) should be used, if possible.

As regards vehicles, they, of course, should be kept under cover when not in use. They should be kept as clean as possible, as the paint is injured by allowing mud or other dirt to remain on them for a long time. They should be kept well painted, not only that they may look better, but they last much longer, as the paint prevents the admission of water into the joints, hubs, rims, runners, etc., etc. The owners can purchase prepared paint, prepared especially for the purpose, from the hardware merchant and apply it himself to his common vehicles once every year. It is probable he will want a better job made on his buggy or carriage, and if so he should get his carriage-builder to do it. So far as practical purposes are concerned, probably his own job is just as good, but does not look so well; but either should be done regularly, possibly not yearly in all cases, but so soon as the wood on any part of the vehicle begins to show.

Wheeled rigs should, of course, be oiled regularly. The ordinary method of oiling rigs, viz., taking the wheel partially or wholly off the arm, putting a more or less plentiful supply of oil or grease on and replacing the wheel, is both dirty and slovenly. It pays to take a little more time at this job. The axle should be jacked up, the wheel removed, and, with a cloth, all oil or grease should be rubbed off the arm and axle, if any be there. The same should be done to the hub and the nut; in fact, all old grease, no matter where it is, should be removed, then a little fresh applied—a little is as good as a pint—and the wheel put on. If this care is taken, there will never be an accumulation of dirty, black oil or grease, mixed with dust, hay seeds and other dirt, on the hub, to soil any and every thing that comes in contact with it, as is so often seen, not only on heavy wagons, but on buggies and carriages. The hubs, nuts, etc., of a vehicle should at all times be free from such an accumulation, and it requires little time and attention to keep them so. Of course, in light rigs it is necessary to keep the arms and nuts supplied with washers of the proper size, and to keep all nuts well tightened, in order to prevent noise or rattle and keep the rig from going to pieces. "WHIP"

Scarcity of Draft Mares.

An expert dealer having a commission to purchase a score of heavy-draft mares four to six years old, after scouring the country for hundreds of miles, writes:

"I found that there is a great scarcity of mares of the ages most desirable for immediate use—four, five and six-year-olds—and that there is a noticeable lack of size everywhere. Two and three-year-olds there were in plenty, and quite a few aged horses; yearlings, also, were much in evidence, but if the system of working youngsters is carried out there will be a still greater scarcity of sound ones by the time these get to a serviceable age. Quality is another thing that is very scarce, and in all my trips I did not see a dozen (or any six) that were high-class, and of these three were in one stable, presided over by a man who is prominently connected with the show-ring business. There appears to be more "class" and quality among the stallions than the mares, and it would take considerable time to buy a band of a dozen mares, four to seven years old, sound, of high grade and good color, bays or browns. The present scarcity of young mares means that the two and three-year-olds now in the country will be used up as soon as they come to a serviceable age, and there appears to be a sure market at good prices for high-quality horses for several years to come; it is virtually impossible to get anything at all, unless it is quite old or unsound."

National Horse Records.

We have received the following from the office of the Canadian National Live-stock Records, Ottawa: "Secretary Henry Wade, of the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association, has been requested by the Canadian Live-stock Commissioner to start a register for Thoroughbred, Trotting and Pacing horses. Mr. Wade's idea is to work with the American Studbook and the Trotting and Pacing Yearbook. In other words he does not propose to set up a Canadian Studbook for these breeds, but will start a register for them. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wade will be supported in his endeavors to bring it to as successful an issue as he had already done with the registration of Shorthorn, Ayrshire and other breeds of cattle, as well as Clyde, Shire and Hackney horses. The O. J. C., through Secretary Frazer, has been keeping a register of foals in Ontario, and Mr. Wade proposes to embrace a wider area, embracing the whole of Canada. It is a very desirable project, and will doubtless be one of the most important for discussion at the next meeting of the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association."

The register now being formed is intended eventually to be published and merged of the National Record and Yearbook. The National Association

is concerned, the standard will be on lines of only such animals being eligible as those already registered in the American, English and Australian Studbooks, or their progeny foaled in Canada or the United States. In the case of the Standard-bred, the American Trotting and Pacing Book will be taken as the standard. Circulars will be sent to the principal breeders of these two Associations, requesting them to join these Associations, and appoint officers at the first meeting, pro tem., and at the annual meeting to appoint permanent officers. If these new Associations are formed, Mr. F. M. Wade, Ottawa, will probably be elected registrar.

Ringbone and Spavin.

A bulletin issued by the Kansas Experiment Station tells about ringbone and spavin in horses, the causes and the treatment. It was written by C. L. Barnes, and is as follows:

Since olden times the term "ringbone" has been used to indicate an enlargement around the coronary joint. This enlargement is hard, being a growth of bone, and in many cases forms a complete ring, hence the name. A ringbone has a tendency to continue growing, and in rare cases attains the size of a man's head.

Any conditions which favor sprains, such as fast driving over hard or uneven roads, unequal paring of the hoof, thus causing the weight to be unequally distributed in the joints, and severe labor in early life, are causes. In addition to these may be mentioned blows, bruises, or any injuries to tendons, ligaments or joints. There is no doubt that colts inherit a predisposition to ringbone.

Just as soon as the covering of the bone is bruised a liquid is poured out in the region of the injury. This inflammatory liquid hardens and forms the uneven growth known as ringbone. If the covering of the bone continues to be inflamed more growth is formed. Before the ringbone has become chronic the disease passes unnoticed. If the abnormal growth of bone is between the bones of a joint, or if it tends to injure ligaments or tendons when they are moved, a ringbone is very painful. On the other hand, a ringbone may be very large and not cause very much annoyance, from the fact that it may not interfere with the free movement of ligaments or tendons, or encroach on the gliding surface of a joint. In addition to the growth that can readily be seen, a horse affected with ringbone is very lame when first taken out of the barn, but after moving for a few hundred yards gradually "works out" of the lameness, as horsemen call it, but when allowed to stand and become cool, and is then moved again, the lameness reappears.

Preventive treatment consists in keeping horses' feet trimmed properly, not overworking colts while young, careful driving on hard and uneven roads, and avoiding all injuries that are liable to strain tendons, ligaments and joints of the limbs.

Even after a ringbone has developed it may be cured by proper treatment of the feet, and applying a fly blister. The fly blister is prepared by mixing thoroughly one ounce of pulverized cantharides, one ounce of biniodide of mercury and eight ounces of lard. The hair is clipped over the ringbone and the blister applied with considerable rubbing. The horse's head should be tied, so as to avoid his biting the part blistered. A second application of the blister is to be used about a month after the first. If blistering fails to cure the ringbone, point-firing may be resorted to. It is necessary to "fire" rather deeply to secure good results, care being taken not to fire into a joint. After firing a fly blister should be rubbed into the holes where the hot iron has been used.

When all these methods have failed and the animal is not worth keeping for a long and uncertain treatment, a skilled veterinarian should be employed to perform an operation for the removal of the nerves supplying the limb in the region of the ringbone. After a horse has been operated on great care should be taken of his feet, from the fact that there is no feeling in the foot operated on, and serious results may come from stepping on nails, etc., and carrying them many days before the driver would notice foreign bodies.

The disease known in common language as bone spavin is an enlargement of the hock joint, similar to a ringbone about the coronary joint. It may effect the hock joint in such a way as to cement the small joints together, not causing lameness and apparently no blemish, but the free movement of the limb is impaired.

In addition to the causes given for ringbone may be mentioned sprains caused by jumping, galloping or trotting animals faster than they are accustomed to; also straining by starting a heavy load, slipping on an icy surface, or sliding on a bad pavement.

If the patient be examined before any bone growth has developed, inflammation will be detected on the inside of the hock joint, at the junction of the cannon bone and the joint. While in the stable the horse prefers to rest the diseased

leg by setting the heel on the toe of the opposite foot, with the hock joint flexed. In travelling the patient is very lame when first taken out of the barn, but after travelling for a short distance goes sound. The diseased leg is not lifted clear from the ground, but nicks the toe in the middle of the stride, which is very noticeable on a pavement. Like a ringbone, a spavined horse becomes very lame after being allowed to stand for even a very short time, then moved again.

The treatment for spavin is much the same as for ringbone.

STOCK.

Preparing Feed for Pigs.

Agriculturist Grisdale says, regarding his findings from tests in pig-feeding:

Many experiments go to prove that raw grains are just as valuable as if not even more valuable than cooked grain for swine.

There is no doubt that feeding warm feed once or twice a day in cold weather is a decided help to the thrift and health of pigs. Particularly is this true if the pigs are young and in rather cold quarters. Warming must not be taken to mean cooking.

Almost all grains should be ground for swine. This is more imperative in the case of oats, peas and barley than for most other grain feeds. Soaking for 36 to 48 hours before feeding makes up for lack of grinding to a certain extent. Grinding is particularly imperative where very young pigs are being fed.

Meal fed dry is probably more perfectly digested than similar meal fed wet. Soaking meal for 24 to 36 hours turns the table in favor of the wet. The objection to dry feeding is that the pigs scatter and lose more or less on the floor.

For fattening pigs, a thick slop is undoubtedly

The Shorthorn Described.

Mr. John Thornton, the widely-known English live-stock auctioneer, writing on the Shorthorn, gives the following interesting outline of the distinguishing characteristics of the breed:

The Shorthorn is distinguished by its symmetrical proportions and by its great bulk on a comparatively small frame, the offal being very light and the limbs small and fine. The head is expressive, being rather broad across the forehead, and tapering gracefully below the eyes to an open nostril and fine, flesh-colored muzzle. The eyes are bright, prominent, and of a particularly placid, sweet expression, the whole countenance being remarkably gentle. The horns (whence comes the name) are, by comparison with other breeds, unusually short. They spring well from the head with a graceful downward curl, and are of a creamy-white or yellowish color, the ears being fine, erect and hairy. The neck should be moderately thick (muscular in the male), and set straight and well into the shoulders. These, when viewed in front, are wide, showing thickness through the heart; the breast coming well forward, and the fore legs standing short and wide apart. The back, among the higher-bred animals, is remarkably broad and fat; the ribs, barrel-like, spring well out of it, and with little space between them and the hip bones, which should be soft and well covered. The hind quarters are long and well filled in, the tail being set square upon them; the thighs meet low down, forming the full and deep twist; the flank should be deep so as partially to cover the udder, which should be not too large, but placed forward, the teats being well formed and square-set, and of medium size; the hind legs should be very short, and stand wide and quite straight to the ground. The general appearance should show even outlines. The whole body is covered with long, soft hair, there frequently being a fine undercoat; and this hair is of the most pleasing

variety of color, from a soft, creamy white to a full deep red. Occasionally the animal is red and white, the white being found principally on the forehead, underneath the belly, and a few spots on the hind quarters and legs; in another group the body is nearly white, with the neck and head partially covered with roan, while in a third type the entire body is most beautifully variegated, of a rich, deep purple or plum-colored hue. On touching the beef points the skin is found to be soft and mellow, as if lying on a soft cushion. In animals thin in condition a kind of inner skin is felt, which is the "quality" or "handling," indicative of the great fattening propensities for which the breed is so famous.



Twin Foals.

Owned by Messrs. R. Dickieson & Son, Guelph, Ont.

to be preferred. For pigs on pasture or breeding stock, a thin or dilute slop is more suitable, as they are better satisfied when through eating, even though a light ration has been fed.

It is usually better to feed green or succulent food whole and apart from the meal. Where the roots have to be pulped, however, as is the case with sugar beets and turnips, dry meal may be mixed with the pulped mass and prove very satisfactory. Roots or succulent feeds need, with one or two exceptions, never be cooked. Potatoes, turnips and pumpkins, however, are more valuable cooked than raw.

Carbolic Acid for Abortion.

A Montana ranchman who had suffered heavy losses from abortion in his herd of cows, fifty per cent. having aborted in one year, writes an American exchange that by mixing carbolic acid with their salt he reduced the loss the first year to three per cent., the second year to two per cent., and the third year had not a single case. Here is his prescription: Feed your bulls and cows barrel salt in troughs where they can have constant access to it, pounding the lumps fine, and to each one hundred pounds of salt use one pound of crude, undiluted carbolic acid, or four ounces of acid to twelve quarts of salt, and mix thoroughly.

We Can Sell that Farm for You!

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

Pigs: Past and Present.

In a lecture given by Mr. Sanders Spencer, Holywell Manor, before a large audience of farmers and breeders, at Chelmsford, England, recently, he said:

As regards the breed of pigs which are most profitable to keep, they had first to discover the type, or types, of animals which best met the demand of consumers at the present day. This was of primary importance, for they might depend upon it that no manufacturer or salesman would succeed unless he supplied his customers with the article that they fancied. The old-fashioned, over-fat, heavy hog of 400 or 600 pounds was a thing of the past, although it was true that comparatively lean sows of that weight might still be sold at a good figure at certain seasons of the year when sausages were in keen demand. But, generally speaking, the public would have either nice, comparatively young pigs of about 90 pounds live weight—pigs which were converted into what was called London porkers—or fat pigs of from 200 to 300 pounds, and furnishing a considerable proportion of lean meat and as little offal as possible. The present cry was for small joints of the very finest quality meat, from early-maturing pigs. Pigs of from 200 to 300 pounds live weight would also meet the requirements of bacon-curers, who were every year feeling more and more the effects of foreign competition. English breeders had not studied the requirements of the bacon-curers as much as they might have

done, or supplied the class of pig which could easily be profitably converted into breakfast bacon and mild-cured hams, which were in great demand all over the world. The Danes and Canadians had sent to this country agents of experience and judgment to discover what were the requirements of the English market, and what kind of pigs commanded the highest price. Having secured this knowledge, Canadian and Danish breeders took every possible means to furnish the raw material, with the result that bacon shipped from those countries was well-nigh equal to that produced at home. Yet, had such practical steps been taken by the pig breeders of this country to meet the home market, although that market—the best in the world—was at their doors?

The type of pig now sought after was known to most breeders. The London porker, to which he had referred, should be compact, of fair length, light in the head and shoulders, deep in the rib, wide in the loin, and long and deep in the quarters; it should also be fine in the bone, skin and hair, and weigh, when dressed, about 60 pounds. This weight should be arrived at by the time the pig was at most five months old, but if in four months, so much the better, as the proportion of bone and fat would be less and the meat more tender. The main part of the foregoing description would also apply to the bacon-curers' or country butchers' pigs, except that the live weight should be about 220 pounds, so that a carcass of say 160 pounds was the result. The length of flank and thickness of flank were of even more importance than in the case of the porker pig. This weight could be obtained in about seven months by keeping well-bred pigs. He compared the class of pig he recommended with that of half a century ago, which he could well recollect. In those days the sows were long, flat-sided, coarse-boned, lop-eared brutes, who had to pick up a living as best they might, and when cured by the old-fashioned methods were often almost indigestible. And, despite the fact that these animals cost little or nothing to keep until it became necessary to fatten them, when that time arrived the fattening process cost more per pound of pork than was the case with the improved type of pig that was required to-day. There was no doubt that the most successful pig-keeper was the man who bred his animals from strong, healthy, well-selected parents, and maintained them in a progressive state from birth until they were turned out fat at about four or seven months old. Working along these lines it would be found that not only would a smaller quantity of food be needed for each pound of increase, but that the pork from the pigs would realize a higher price per pound on the market. Experiments had proved that the cost of manufacturing each pound of pork increased with the age of the pig, and the principal reason for this was so obvious that it was not necessary to state it.

Comparison of Breeds as to Economy of Gain.

Because pigs of some breeds show a tendency to lay on fat rather than produce muscle or lean meat, many farmers suppose that they fatten or mature rapidly, and lay on flesh more cheaply. Such is not the case. Many experiments conducted here and elsewhere show very little difference in economy of gains with animals of the different breeds, says Prof. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the C. E. Farm, Ottawa.

As a result of the series of tests, the following conclusions were arrived at:

1. The breeding of the swine which gave the largest increase per pound of feed consumed was different in each of the four tests, viz.:

Test I.—Cross-breeds, Berkshire sire and Poland-China dam; grades, Improved Large Yorkshire and Berkshire grade dam.

Test II.—Cross-breeds, Improved Large Yorkshire sire and Essex dam.

Test III.—Grades, Tamworth sire and Berkshire grade dam.

Test IV.—Cross-breeds, Improved Large Yorkshire sire and Berkshire dam.

2. The breeding of the swine which gave the least increase per pound of feed consumed was:

Test I.—Pure-breeds, Improved Large Yorkshire.

Test II.—Pure-breeds, Improved Large Yorkshire.

Test III.—Cross-breeds, Essex sire and Improved Large Yorkshire dam.

Test IV.—Cross-breeds, Berkshire sire and Tamworth dam.

3. There was no constant or appreciable superiority in the breeds and breeding tested in respect to the quantity of feed consumed per pound of increase in live weight.

4. The difference in the thriftiness or power to increase in live weight per pound of feed consumed, was greater between different breeds of the same litter than between breeds of breeding as such in different litters.

5. On the whole, for fattening purposes, cross-bred swine and grades gave better results than pure-breeds.

In comparison with the above, Mr. Grisdale quotes Prof. Day's experiments as follows:

The table given below shows the average amount of meal required for 100 pounds gain, live weight, in the five experiments. In the making up of this table only the meal has been considered. Such foods as dairy by-products and green feed, which were fed sometimes, were the same for all breeds, and have been omitted to simplify the comparison.

The following shows the average amount of meal consumed for 100 pounds gain, live weight, in five experiments:

Berkshire	364.45
Yorkshire	369.51
Tamworth	380.47
Duroc-Jersey	334.23
Chester White	387.89
Poland-China	391.42

Before any conclusions are drawn from the table given above, a second table will be presented for consideration in connection with it.

Table showing the standing of the breeds for each year, each column being ranked in order of economy of gain for each year of the experiment:

1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Berkshire	Berkshire	Yorkshire	Berkshire	Berkshire
Tamworth	Tamworth	Berkshire	Tamworth	Yorkshire
Poland-China	Poland-China	Duroc-Jersey	Yorkshire	Duroc-Jersey
Duroc-Jersey	Chester White	Tamworth	Chester White	Chester White
Chester White	Yorkshire	Chester White	Duroc-Jersey	Tamworth
Yorkshire	Duroc-Jersey	Poland-China	Poland-China	Poland-China

In considering these tables we must bear in mind that averages are frequently misleading. For example, in a certain experiment one breed may suffer from some unfavorable circumstance which is in no way related to or influenced by the breeding of the animals; yet this circumstance may seriously affect the average standing of the breed in question.

A study of the last table reveals the fact that there is little or no constancy in the standing of any one breed, except the Berkshires, which certainly make a remarkably good showing. It may be possible that the Berkshires were able to digest and assimilate a larger percentage of their food than were the other breeds, but we believe that at least a large share of their success was due to another cause. All the pigs used in these experiments were purchased at ages varying from six to ten weeks, and it was noted that the Berkshires seemed to adapt themselves to the new conditions and change of food more readily than any of the other breeds, and thus scored an advantage at the commencement of the experiment, which they generally held until the close. We are inclined, therefore, to attribute their high standing to their ability to adapt themselves to changed conditions rather than to their power to digest and assimilate a larger percentage of their food.

Prolificacy of Ewes and the Breeds of Sheep.

By Prof. C. S. Plumb.

The value of breeding stock is materially affected by the character of its reproductive capacity. Some breeds of farm animals are notoriously more fecund and prolific than are others. The female that will not produce, other things being equal, is not worth as much in the stockyards as the castrated male, while if an active breeder, she may have a very great relative value.

Sheep are, perhaps, no more or less fecund than are other classes of stock, but they vary in much greater degree in reproductive capacity of prolificacy than horses or cattle. Under ordinary conditions the ewe gives birth to one lamb, frequently she has twins, occasionally triplets, and very rarely more.

Twins are, as a rule, desirable, to provide for ewes that have lost single lambs, for each ewe that is put to the ram should wean a lamb. Twin lambs will usually not thrive individually if nursing the same dam, as will the single lamb on one ewe. Nevertheless, most breeders desire ewes that will drop twin lambs. This is expressed by the old English couplet, given by Youatt:

"Ewes, yearly by twinning, rich masters do make,
The lambs of such twinners for breeders go take."

Livestock literature shows numerous examples of prolific ewes, some of which may be briefly referred to here as illustrating the capacity of animals of this class to reproduce.

The Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1750, states that, "Last week a ewe belonging to Mr. Katter yealed five lambs; she also brought five lambs last year, and four the year before; i. e., fourteen lambs in three years, and not a weak or aged one in the whole number."

The Agricultural Magazine for April, 1804, contains the following: "Mr. Meadows, of Salcey Forest, Northamptonshire, has a ewe which brought him three lambs in 1802, four in 1803, four in 1804, and four in 1805, being fifteen lambs in four years." Among the newspaper clippings [American Sheep Breeder, 1903] in my file, I find the following remarkable example of a prolific ewe, the property of Mr. A. F. Filley, Fairbury, Illinois: "More than a dozen years ago a son of Mr. Jas. Harrington, who is Mr. Filley's neighbor, was presented with a Cotswold ewe which within the next eleven years presented him with thirty lambs, in the following order: Five pair of twins, four broods of triplets, and two broods of quartettes. The males of this remarkable ewe's issue were disposed of and the females kept until the ewe flock numbered 80 head, all of which were dispersed by sale except 13 of the best ewes, which at the next lambing gave their owners 13 pairs of twins, every one of which was raised to maturity. Mr. Filley challenges American and English shepherds to produce the record of a ewe equalling this ewe in fecundity."

The above furnish interesting testimony of reproductive capacity of individual ewes, without emphasis being laid to breed inheritance of fecundity. It is, however, well known that some breeds are more prolific than others. The Dorset, an old English breed, for many years has been classed as very prolific. It is customary for most breeds of sheep to produce lambs but once a year, but the Dorset and Tunis, especially, are well known to breed to lamb twice a year if desired. Early in the last century this feature of the Dorset was a public comment, and at that time it did not meet with approval. However, since the early lamb has become a factor in our markets, the value of the Dorset and Tunis to lamb twice a year has become apparent.

RECORD OF PROLIFICACY OF SHROPSHIRE EWES AS SHOWN IN THE AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE ASSOCIATION FLOCKBOOKS.

Volume.	Year.	Singles.		Twins.		Triplets.		Total.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
V.....	1890	1925	64.1	1044	38.8	81	1.1	3000
VII.....	1892	2820	56.4	2120	42.5	60	1.1	5000
VIII.....	1893	2902	58.0	2016	40.3	82	1.6	5000
X.....	1895	3030	60.6	1880	37.6	90	1.8	5000
XIII.....	1899	2982	59.2	1993	39.7	52	1.0	5037
Total.....		13659	59.2	9053	39.2	315	1.3	23087

Among other numerous breeds of sheep, some are more prolific than others. During the past ten years much more attention has been directed to the Shropshire than to any other English breed in the United States, and Shropshires are now the most common of any of our middle-wool breeds; in fact they far outnumber other pure-breeds of this class. The Shropshire has a number of desirable qualities, one of which is that it is generally conceded to be a prolific sort. We

have, however, had no facts at hand to furnish evidence on this special point. It is now a custom among sheep-breeding associations to require persons applying for certificates of registry for the flockbook to specify whether the lamb to be registered was a single lamb, twin, or triplet. The statement of the certificate then becomes incorporated in the flockbook.

In the study of the principles of breeding, the writer, among other methods, has made use of flockbooks as laboratory material, and has required his students to compute, under his supervision, the relative numbers of singles, twins, etc., consecutively recorded in some of the flockbooks. As the American Shropshire Association Flockbooks contain far more sheep registered than does any other breed, the volumes issued by this Association have been the subject of special investigation. The foregoing table, involving over 23,000 sheep, so far as my knowledge goes, is the first of its kind that has been brought together. It is submitted here to furnish evidence bearing on the prolificacy of the Shropshire as a breed. While these figures are not given as absolutely accurate, in the author's opinion they give extremely interesting evidence. There may be slight mathematical errors in the extensive work of the students, and undoubtedly some persons registering may have neglected to specify on the subject of singles, twins or triplets, especially in the earlier volumes; nevertheless it is believed that none of the possible errors seriously affect the percentages involved.

This table indicates that of 23,000 pure-bred Shropshire sheep, fifty-nine per cent. of them were single lambs, and thirty-nine per cent. twins, while one per cent. were triplets. This record, as already stated, is not infallible, but it expresses at least some definite information bearing on the prolificacy of this breed of sheep. It is interesting to note that for a term of nine years there seems to be no material change in the percentage of number of lambs at birth. Whether the Shropshire is becoming more or less prolific as a breed is open to question.

The writer has made a study somewhat similar to the above of some other flockbooks, but not to a sufficient extent to justify using the records here. One volume of the Dorset flockbook was studied, but as the results showed an inferior prolificacy to the Shropshire, it was felt that the records did not specify the degree of prolificacy with much care.

While connected with the Indiana Agricultural Exp. Station, the writer had under his supervision a small flock of Rambouillet sheep. Covering a period of four years, forty-three ewe records showed that 41.8 per cent. of the lambs were singles, 51.1 per cent. twins, and 7 per cent. triplets. This shows a somewhat greater prolificacy than occurred with the Shropshire.

This subject is one that will no doubt receive more attention in future, for so long as ewes reproduce up to a maximum where it is not at the expense of the breed in vitality, it is distinctly in the interest of profitable breeding.

The Four Great Dairy Breeds in America.

(Continued.)

By Valancey E. Fuller.
III.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

There is no positive authentic history of the origin of the Holstein-Friesian breed. The cattle we call Holsteins in this country did not come from Holstein, but from North Holland. They are really Dutch cattle. While the first importation came from North Holland, later ones came from Friesland. The cattle of the Low Country came from Central Germany. Tradition gives credit to the Batavians and Friesians for bringing in two breeds of cattle, one white and the other black. These breeds were crossed, resulting in the "black and white" breed known to us as the Holstein, more correctly called Holstein-Friesian.

The breed has been kept pure for at least one hundred and fifty years; some say for a longer period. While there has been no legal enactment prohibiting the importation of other cattle into North Holland and Friesland, the pride in their cattle and the conservative habit of their owners have been as forceful as any law. The size, color and characteristics of the breed have become fixed, and are transmitted with almost unerring certainty. The habits and customs of the people, and the character of their climate and soil, has played an important part in bringing the breed to its present high standard. To secure the necessary returns from his cattle the Dutch farmer has had to practice the most rigid selection, keeping only the best animals.

HOME ENVIRONMENT.

The climate of Holland is mild and moist, and the soil is very fertile, though heavy. The grasses grow most luxuriantly. In North Holland and Friesland a great part of the land is below the level of the sea, which is kept out by great dykes. These dykes are pumped out by windmills to

prevent their overflowing; hence Holland is often called the "Land of windmills and dykes." As might be expected from such conditions, the grass is very watery, and the hay made from it contains a greater amount of moisture than usual.

IMPORTATIONS TO AMERICA.

It is generally believed that when the early Dutch settlement came to New York they brought their cattle with them, but there is no evidence of there being any Dutch cattle here until the early part of the nineteenth century. In 1808 a small importation was made to Vermont, and they were kept pure for a few years, but later they became scattered and the purity of their blood was destroyed. Some seventeen years later another importation was made to New York State, but it met the same fate as that made to Vermont. About 1852 a Mr. W. W. Chenery, a merchant of Mass., who was in the habit of visiting Holland constantly, made an importation into Massachusetts. This was followed by another importation by the same gentleman in 1859, when he brought out four cows. The last importation proved a poor investment for Mr. Chenery, as he lost one cow on the voyage from pleuro-pneumonia, and the other three were sick on reaching here. The disease spread through Mr. Chenery's herd, and also through the herds on the adjacent farms. The Government appointed a commission to exterminate the disease. As a result of the work of the commission, Mr. Chenery had but one bull left when its work was completed. Nothing daunted, he made another importation in 1861 of four cows and a bull. This was the foundation of the Holstein-Friesian breed in America. The next importer was Mr. G. S. Miller, of Peterboro, N. H., whose

that it at once met with the approval of the public, and it has been continued ever since. The records are made by the use of the scale and Babcock for periods of not less than seven days (many of them are for thirty days). They are confirmed by the affidavit of the owner, the milker of the cow, and the official supervisor of the test, vouched by the officer of the experiment station under whose direction the test was made. The Association annually appropriates large sums for this work.

At the annual meeting of the A. J. C. C. in 1894 I sought to have the Club open its test book to Babcock tests, and the motion I submitted looking to that end received the support of only one gentleman, Mr. P. J. Cogswell, out of about 100 members present. In 1898 I attempted to have the same body adopt the principles of the Advance Register, under the title of "Record of Merit," and submitted to the annual meeting a set of rules to that end. This was also defeated by an overwhelming majority. However, I had the satisfaction of seeing rules embracing the principles of both my propositions adopted by the Club some years later; but in the meantime the Canadian Holstein Association had made use of the name "Record of Merit," if I am not mistaken.

[Note.—The first volume of the Holstein-Friesian Herdbook of Canada was published in 1892, and the rules for the "Record of Merit" were adopted at the annual meeting on Feb. 5th, 1901. The first volume of the Record of Merit was published in 1902.—Ed.]

CHARACTERISTICS.

The Holstein-Friesian cow is a very handsome one. Her head is longer, straighter and not so

dished as that of a Jersey or Guernsey. Her thin neck, her sharp withers, her high hip bones and flat thighs, proclaim her a worker all over. Her bread basket—the god of the dairy cow—shows she has the place in which to store her feed. Her very large udder, with great and tortuous milk veins, proclaim her a very deep milker. Her teats, which are larger than those of the other dairy breeds, and which are well placed, are an ornament to her udder. Her skin is the whitest of all the dairy breeds. She is longer and larger than either the Ayrshire, Guernsey or Jersey, weighing from 1,000 to 1,550 lbs., the average weight at maturity being about 1,250 to 1,275 lbs. Taking her all in all, she is a typical dairy cow in structural form. She has a splendid constitution, is a voracious eater, and to produce the prodigious quantity of milk given by many of the breed, she of necessity consumes a very large quantity of feed. In feeding she is not as fastidious as the Jersey or Guernsey, but like the Ayrshire, will content herself with coarser feed. She breeds true to type.

MILKING PROPERTIES.

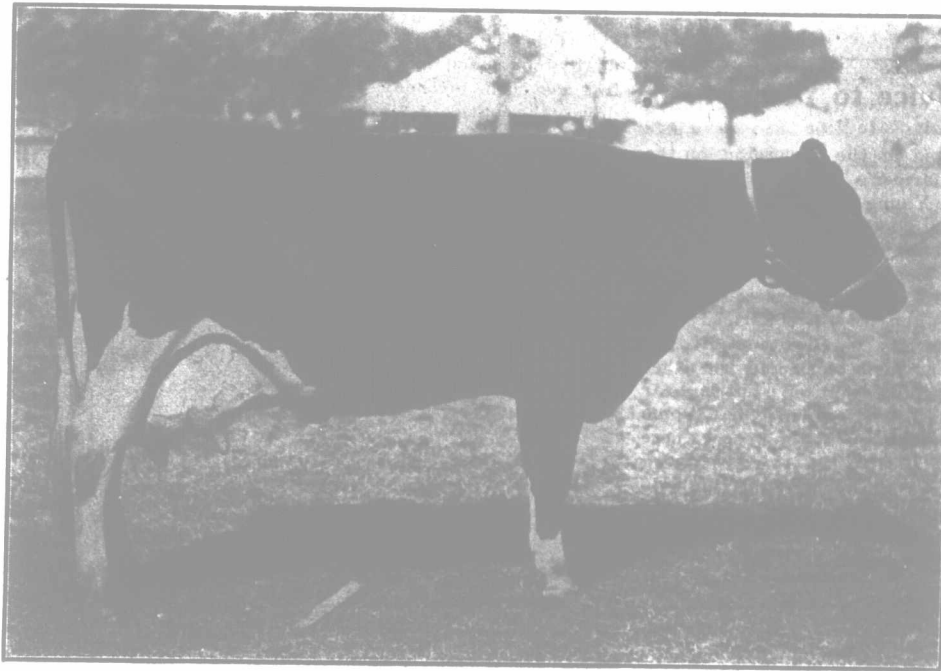
As I have said, the Holstein cow is an enormous milker, greatly excelling the Jersey and Guernsey, and even the Ayrshire. A good heifer will, with her first calf, give from 5,000 to 6,000 lbs. a year, and at maturity will yield from 7,000 to 10,000 lbs. a year. Some will exceed these figures. Pieterje 2nd produced 30,318½ lbs. of milk in her 11th year, and Princess of Wayne 29,008 lbs. in her 11th year. The latter gave 3,182½ lbs. in 30 days, and 113 1-16 lbs. in one day.

FAT PERCENTAGE.

As a breed, the Holstein-Friesian gives the lowest fat percentage and total solids of any of the four imported dairy breeds. In the Pan-American dairy tests, extending over six months, the average percentage of fat of the Holsteins was 3.25, and the total solids 12.00 per cent. In the St. Louis cow demonstration her fat percentage averaged 3.4, and her total solids 11.3.

AS A BEEF BREED.

There are those who claim the Holstein-Friesian cow fills both the functions of the dairy and beef cow. In this claim I take no stock. I am not a dual purpose fiend. If I want milk, or butter, or cheese, I will use such one of the dairy breeds as is best adapted to its economic production. If I want beef of the highest quality



Faforit 7th 2790.

Grand champion Holstein-Friesian female at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and at the Western Fair, London, 1905. Property of Jas. Rettie, Norwich, Ont.

herd, I am told, exists to-day. In 1865 he imported the bull "Hollander" and three cows.

Between 1878 and 1885 the importations were very heavy. In one year thousands were imported. Since 1885 importations to the U. S. had practically ceased, until 1903, when several breeders made importations.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America was founded in 1885, under a charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New York. Prior to that date there existed the Holstein Breeders' Association, organized in 1871, and the Dutch Friesian Association, organized in 1878, both of which were merged in the H.-F. A. of A. In 1897 the Western Holstein-Friesian Association was absorbed by the present organization.

This Association is now the largest and most progressive of any of the dairy-stock associations to be found anywhere. It is both progressive and aggressive, and is rapidly becoming one of the richest of all the associations. It is in contrast to its older rival, the American Jersey Cattle Club, founded 17 years earlier, which differs from the H. F. A. of America in that it lacks progressiveness and aggressiveness. In the earlier history of the A. J. C. C. it stood without a rival in progressiveness, but it now lags behind the Holstein-Friesian Association.

ADVANCE REGISTER.

There is probably nothing which has added so much to the popularity of the Holstein breed in this country as has the Advance Register. In 1891-5 the present Association began a system of public tests, supervised by experiment stations. This system was so manifestly superior to private tests, made by the owner without supervision,

and at the least cost, I will turn to the beef breeds, such as the Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus or Hereford, and know I will realize what I seek. Undoubtedly, owing to the increased size of Holstein calves, compared with Jersey or Guernsey calves, Holstein owners have an advantage in the sale of bull calves for veal; but a forehanded dairyman who has a heifer from a superior cow—he wants no other—will prefer to raise the heifer calf, or sell it for a good price to be raised for a dairy cow.

FARM.

Quebec Farmer's Daughter on Her Mettle To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I now take up that mighty weapon, the pen, to try and defend myself and those of my fellow-beings who were so sadly abused by "One of Them" in a recent issue of your valuable paper. The subject on hand was "Why Don't the Young Farmers of Canada Marry?" "One of Them" boldly lays the blame on the farmers' daughters. Now, that is not so; in this vicinity, at least, I know such is not the case, and it cannot be that this place is different from all others. I think most of the farmers' daughters are quite willing to marry the young farmers, if only those same young farmers would spruce up and have the courage to "pop the question" and be done with it.

As to what "One of Them" said about the farmers' daughters not being able to locate the knives and forks in their own pantry, bake bread, knit, sew and do the work, it's all bosh; they can do it, and, what's more, they will do it, and I do not think they are any the worse for it. We propose to stand up for ourselves and not let the farmers step on us. "JOCK'S JEAN."
Quebec.

Some Wholesome Advice to Young Men. To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have been much interested in the discussion on the question, "Why doesn't the farmer's son marry?" The letters entitled, "Cheer Up, Young Men," also "What One Young Man Did," were good ones, which every young man should read. It is certainly a pity that the majority of our young men are so lazy or slack about looking for wives. In almost every settlement in the country there are a number of confirmed old bachelors. Not far from this city two brothers live on a farm. One of them does the farm work and the other the house work. They are quite well off, but appear to be determined to spend their lives in what some folks term single blessedness, though I don't see where the blessedness comes in.

One reason why some farmers' sons remain single is because they don't like to ask the girl they love, to share their poverty. They are waiting until they have their farms paid for and the house nicely furnished. It is true that the majority of farmers' sons are not fairly dealt with. Their fathers should give them a chance to save some money to start out for themselves. When a young man has arrived at years of maturity he should not be treated as a child. He has rights which should be respected, and the parents should try to promote his interests and help him along. A Scotch spinster was asked why she had never married, and she answered: "Because the man I wanted wouldn't have me, and the one that wanted me I wouldn't have."

That is another reason why the sons don't marry; they can't get the girls they want, and they can't afford to make a mistake in choosing a partner for life. Affection must be reciprocal.

In the days of our forefathers early marriages were of frequent occurrence. The young men didn't wait until they could furnish the house in first-class style, and keep a driving horse and rubber-tired buggy. No, their wants were few, they loved each other, and were happy. The little ones were warmly welcomed, and their merry voices were like music to the ears of the devoted parents. There is too much pride and extravagance in the world at the present time. We need a return to the "Simple Life," so aptly described by Mr. Wagner.

Some years ago an industrious young man bought a farm. He paid part cash down, and the remainder was to be paid in instalments. He married a sensible, industrious maiden, who was a born farmer. She thoroughly enjoyed outdoor work, and went out and helped her husband to put in the crop. The neighbors remarked to each other, "John will soon pay for his farm now, he has chosen the right woman." They were true prophets. In the course of a few years the farm was clear and well stocked. They are now well off, and have four children who are all growing up to take hold of the farm work, for, like their parents, they are ambitious and willing to work.

Another instance came under my notice some years ago. An English farmer, Mr. Straight, married when young, and had a good farm. He never tasted liquor in his life, and was a model farmer and a good father. He was blessed with nine children, six boys and two girls. They are all grown to manhood now; all are married with the exception of one who is a widower. The children were brought up in a Christian home influence, and are steady

and respectable. Mr. Straight bought farms for the two eldest near the old homestead. One son went away and died in a foreign land, and another near home. One settled on a farm several miles away, and the other two are living in New York, and are quite wealthy. Nearly all of them have large families. The father lives on the old homestead with his youngest son. He is still hale and hearty, although about eighty years old. Two lively little grandchildren brighten his declining years. Mr. Straight has enjoyed excellent health. I never heard of him being confined to the house by illness one day in his life. This is largely owing, no doubt, to his regular habits and absence of worry. His life is calm and easy. I never once saw him excited or out of temper. One of his sons, who lives about a quarter of a mile from his birthplace, has seven children. Two of the sons are grown to manhood, and are quiet, industrious, obedient lads. They appear to be very fond of farming, and never talk of going away from their native land. Their parents trained them up in the way they should go, and obedience was required from infancy.

The foregoing are but a few instances of the happy results of early marriages. If you ask those contented-looking parents if they have ever regretted their early marriages they will unhesitatingly answer, no. I would say to every single man, hunt up a good, industrious girl, and "go and do likewise."

The Bible tells us that "A prudent wife is from the Lord." I leave you to imagine where the opposite is from. Pluck up your courage; don't be bashful. Remember the proverb, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."
A. R.

P. E. I.

The Confessions of a Bachelor.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Though much interested in the discussion about why the farmer's son doesn't marry, I was going to "lie low," but your invitation to the bachelors to give their experience has been working on my mind, and I have finally concluded, over a pen name, to explain why my forty-seventh birthday has found me still meandering down the path of life alone. Well, to make a long story short, I'm afraid I have never been seriously in love. Raised in one of the best farming counties of

done. She was free-and-easy in the home, and about the family table I could joke with her sometimes, but we never went out together except in my sister's company. By and bye she married, and I went on in the old routine, but I'll never forget the day I heard of her wedding. For weeks the house looked blank, and I had a heavy feeling inside, although I never had given her one word or look by which she might think I cared for her. I never called it love—and that reminds me that I started this experience with the same old gag I always used to fool myself and others with. After all, I guess we don't know ourselves so well as we try to make out. Anyhow, whether it was only a passing fancy or not, nobody ever attracted me much afterward, and to marry one a fellow didn't love was to me a most absurd piece of business, if not worse. One thing that made me look past the young women I know was the ideal I had built up from reading, and from occasional acquaintance with cultured people. Besides character, thrift and capability, I wanted a degree of culture and good looks far beyond the girls that I was fitted to associate with. The only ones I ever became familiar with on short notice were Americans. They were free from the diffidence of the Canadian girl, which is such a stumbling block to the bashful young man. I sometimes thought if I had lived in the States a while I would have been more likely to marry, but I never had a chance to "prospect" in that quarter, and among the few Yankee visitors the "right one" never turned up. Maybe I had turned the "right one" down.

The trouble is the rural exodus that has been going on from my locality for so long has left country society at a very ordinary grade. The boys, though, are often readers, and in their day dreams they usually aspire above their level. Not thinking seriously at all of the young women in their neighborhood, and not going with them a great deal, they grow up awkward and stay single. Just what can be done to change all this I don't know, but here is one old bachelor's advice to the young men: Read if you like, cherish your ideals if you want to, but don't do too much day-dreaming. Mix more with the society about you; sometime you'll want to associate with a well-bred girl, and you'll find it impossible to begin at the top of the social ladder. After all, young men, isn't a good, sensible, wholesome girl on earth better than an angel in the clouds?
OLD CYNIC.

Experiments with Potatoes.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, conducted a number of interesting experiments during the season just closed, with a view to obtaining data as to the best varieties of potatoes, the varieties that have the greatest power to resist the blight, and the advantages of spraying with the Bordeaux mixture for the prevention of the same. The experiments were along much the same lines as those conducted in past years, and a statement of the results will no doubt prove interesting to the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate." The potato crop at the Farm was a very good one this year, some varieties giving very satisfactory yields. Tests were made to demonstrate the advantages of spraying potatoes with Bordeaux mixture for the prevention of blight. Taking the average of eighteen varieties, the yield of potatoes from the unsprayed plots this year was at the rate of 141 bushels per acre, of marketable potatoes. The plots sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture yielded at the rate of 227 bushels of marketable potatoes per acre, or 86 bushels per acre more than the unsprayed plots. Valuing potatoes at a conservative market price, the cash difference between the sprayed and unsprayed plots was approximately \$37 per acre in favor of the sprayed plots. The cost of spraying with the Bordeaux mixture is estimated at about \$6.50 per acre, leaving a net cash difference of over \$30 per acre in favor of spraying. In other words, the farmer who sprays his potatoes with the Bordeaux mixture makes a net profit of over \$30 per acre more than his neighbor who does not spray. Taking the average of the seasons, 1901-02-03, the increase in yield from the sprayed plots over the unsprayed plots at the Farm was 94 bushels 30 pounds per acre, so that the increase this year, 86 bushels, is consistent with past results, and goes to show that spraying with the Bordeaux mixture is a very profitable operation.

Another experiment conducted this year was one to ascertain what varieties of potatoes have the greatest power to resist the blight. Twenty-nine varieties, which experiments in past years had proven to be good blight resistors, were used in this test. Out of these twenty-nine varieties the following were found to be the least affected by blight this year: Holburn Abundance, Carman No. 1, Carman No. 3, Rose No. 9, Late Puritan and Vermont Gold Coin. These results are also in keeping with those of past years. Four varieties in the above list are found among the twelve varieties found to be freest from blight in the experiments during the past five years—1900-04. Mr. Macoun says that even with these varieties that are least affected by blight it pays well to spray with the Bordeaux mixture.

About 110 varieties of potatoes were tested at the Farm this year. The following were found to be the most productive varieties: Dalmeny Beauty yielded at the rate of 475 bushels per acre; Rural Blush, 462 bushels per acre; Ashleaf Kidney, 435 bushels; Manston, 422 bushels; Nordross, 418 bushels; Carman No. 1, 412 bushels; Sabour's Elephant, 404 bushels; Car-



"Single Blessedness."

The farmer's son who didn't get married.

Ontario, I lived till twenty-six years old on my father's farm. At fourteen, just as I was leaving school, our family moved into a new neighborhood, and not having gone in for church organizations much, I didn't get acquainted very fast. This strengthened a natural tendency to seclusion and books, so that I grew up with unpolished manners, which made me awkward and uncomfortable in what is called good society. I stuck pretty close at home, and was always comfortable with the house looked after by my mother and sister. When I was 26, father, then an old man, gave up the active management of the farm to me, but things in the household ran along in about the same rut. I have done well enough with the farm, for my whole purpose in life, I am free to admit, was finally concentrated on it; but looking back, I think sometimes it would have been better to have made less money and got more enjoyment as I went along; probably the prospect for old age would be brighter with someone to share the fireside, cheer the winter evenings, and take charge of the household, which mother is now too feeble to attend to. Since sister got married, twelve years ago, we have been obliged to depend on hired help for domestic management, and the old place does not seem the same, nor is my digestion so good as it used to be.

But, surely, someone says, you must have met some young women that suited you? Yes, in a way, but those I wanted I couldn't get, and those I could get I didn't want. In the end, perhaps, I have become calmer. Only once did I get really interested in a pretty girl. There was a maid for a time in the neighborhood, who used to be occasionally at our place, that I was kind of fond of, and sometimes I fancied she would have been willing to be a farmer's wife. But she was a much more accomplished than I was, and I concluded to give up my idea. I never saw her again, and she is now, I suppose, a well-to-do woman.

dian Beauty, I. X. L., Maule's Thoroughbred, 396 bushels each; Pearce, 391 bushels per acre. The twelve most productive varieties, average for five years, are as follows: Dr. Maerker, Late Puritan, Barnaby Mammoth, Money-maker, Carman No. 1, Dreer's Standard, Sabeau's Elephant, Canadian Beauty, Rural Blush, I. X. L., Pearce and Clay Rose. It will be noticed that in the list of the most productive varieties in the present year there are six contained in the list of varieties which proved the most productive in the tests between 1900-04. The Manistee, Norcross, Dalmeny Beauty and Ashleaf Kidney are new varieties grown for the first time at the Farm this year. The two former ones are American importations, and the two latter varieties were secured in Scotland. In addition to the above four, there were a number of other new varieties grown on small plots. Of these the following six varieties proved the best yielders: Early Pride, at the rate of 475 bushels per acre; Merrill, 526 bushels; Harris' Snowball, 562 bushels; Snyder's Best Early, 544 bushels; Potentate, 453 bushels; Hard to Beat, 471 bushels per acre.

The grape crop at the Farm was an excellent one this year. More varieties ripened than in 1904, and almost as many as in any past year. The quality of the fruit was generally good, and in some cases excellent. Mr. Macoun recommends the following varieties as the best suited for the Ottawa Valley:

Blue Grapes—Campbell's Early, Moore's Early, Wilder, and Rogers No. 1.

Red Grapes—Moyer, Delaware, Brighton and Lindley.

White Grapes—Moore's Diamond, Green Mountain and Golden Drop.

These varieties mature perfectly in this district, and are good yielders. A splendid crop of apples was also harvested, the quantity and quality being both good.

Variety Tests at Indian Head, Sask.

In the 1905 tests of varieties of cereals, roots, corn and potatoes at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask., the highest yielding wheat was Minnesota No. 163, yielding 46 bush. per acre. White Fife yielded at the rate of 43 bush. 20 lbs., and Preston and Red Fife 37 bush. 40 lbs. each. Preston was harvested a little prematurely on account of being affected with rust. The best yielding oat was Goldfinder, 117 bush. 22 lbs., Siberian and Joannette giving 111 bush. 26 lbs. each. The Banner variety yielded 95 bush. 10 lbs. The lowest yield reported was Thousand Dollar, 73 bush. 18 lbs. Stella six-rowed barley gave 82 bush. 44 lbs. The heaviest-yielding pea was Kent, yielding 70 bush. per acre. The lowest of thirty varieties of peas was German White, 42 bush. 40 lbs. Ontario farmers may well envy the yields of this valuable soil-renovating legume: Halewood's Bronze-top turnips, sown May 17th and harvested October 23rd, yielded 38 tons 1,484 lbs.; same variety sown May 26th yielded but 24 tons 1,368 lbs. Hartley's Bronze, sown May 17th, yielded 21 tons 1,956 lbs.; same variety sown May 26th, yielded 29 tons 476 lbs. The Emperor variety yielded 30 tons 720 lbs. from the early, and 28 tons 628 lbs. from the later seeding. Kangaroo yielded 27 tons 1,836 lbs. from the early, and 26 tons 668 lbs. from the later sowing. If any inference is drawn from the tabulated results of this one year's experiments, it would seem to be that with some varieties early sowing gives decidedly better yields, and with other varieties vice versa. With mangels, early sowing gave better yields in all cases except one. Prize-winner Yellow Globe, sown May 13th, gave 40 tons 124 lbs.; sown May 26th, 25 tons 28 lbs. All varieties were harvested on October 9th. Mammoth Yellow Intermediate gave 34 tons 1,828 lbs., and 24 tons 312 lbs., respectively. The smallest yield was by the Gate Post variety, 25 tons 1,348 lbs. from the early, and 22 tons 220 lbs. from the late seeding. The biggest-yielding carrot was Ontario Champion, 25 tons 1,744 lbs.; the poorest was Long Yellow Stump-rooted, 10 tons 1,648 lbs. Red Top sugar beets, sown May 13th and taken up October 21st, yielded 27 tons, 384 lbs.; same variety, sown May 26th and harvested same date as the early-sown, yielded 21 tons 1,296 lbs. French Very Rich yielded 15 tons 888 lbs., and 15 tons 840 lbs., respectively. The highest yield in potatoes was by Seedling No. 7, giving 640 bush. 48 lbs. per acre. The Country Gentleman, standing eighteenth on the list, yielded 458 bush. 12 lbs., and the lowest of the forty-one varieties was Early Rose, 308 bush. 36 lbs.

The above results are not given as conclusive for Northwest, much less for Eastern conditions, but it is always information to know what other localities are capable of doing. The disparity in yields between the best and the poorest teaches an eloquent lesson of general application and the advantage of early seeding, shown so clearly by some of the tests, is by no means peculiar to the Northwest.

Careless Plowing.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

Evidently there is room for a campaign for better plowing in Eastern Ontario. A well-known local agriculturist, who had occasion to take a trip into the country a few days ago, takes the farmers severely to task for the manner in which their plowing is done. "On a great many farms," he says, "the plowing was not what it should be. The most of it showed evidences of carelessness on the part of those doing the work. In many cases the question of drainage was not considered when the plowing was done. Often when a field sloped towards the road along which there was a deep ditch, it was plowed at right angles to the highway, which was quite proper, but when the farmer had finished plowing the field in this direction, he plowed a wide head-ridge at the end, making it impossible for the water to escape out of the furrows into the ditch. When this was done the field was considered finished, and left in this condition. This is a great mistake. When a field has been plowed the furrows should be opened out to a point as near the drain as possible, and then a few minutes' work with the shovel will make an outlet from the furrow into the ditch. In other cases I noticed farmers plowing fields parallel to the drain alongside the road, although the field sloped towards the highway." The speaker expressed the opinion that there were not enough plowing matches held in this district.

DAIRY

Sampling Cream.

When cream stands for any length of time the top layer will be richer than the cream below; this makes it necessary to thoroughly mix each lot of cream by pouring from one can to another just before taking a sample for testing. If the cream is lumpy it should be poured through a fine hair sieve before sampling.

Gathered-cream factories have in some cases adopted the following method of sampling cream. Each driver is provided with a box of numbered bottles, having a capacity of about four ounces each, one bottle being provided for each patron. This box is protected from heat in summer and cold in winter, so that the sample bottles of cream may arrive at the factory in nearly the same condition as when taken from the farms. This gives the buttermaker a chance to inspect each patron's cream and locate the defective lots, if there are any. After inspection at the factory, the samples are poured into composite sample jars which contain a preservative; no preservative is added to the bottles taken to the farms by the man who weighs, samples and gathers the cream, but he must protect these samples from changes caused by heat and cold during the different seasons of the year. In some factories each lot of cream received is tested, as this is considered more accurate and satisfactory than tests of composite samples.

Cream should be sampled with a tube or some arrangement that gives the same aliquot portion of each lot. When the composite samples are tested, the cream should be weighed into the Babcock cream test bottles. Measuring cream with a pipette of any kind or size does not give accurate results in testing with the Babcock test. In Wisconsin the law requires that cream should be tested by weighing into test bottles.

Testing cream accurately requires greater care than testing milk, especially in reading the per cent. of fat. The short-necked cream bottles, graduated from 40 to 50 per cent., do not afford an opportunity for exact readings, because the column of fat is so wide that the meniscus may include nearly one-half of one per cent. fat, and uncertain readings that may be either too high or too low are the result. Cream test bottles should have a narrow neck. This makes it possible to graduate the necks to divisions representing less than one-half of one per cent. each.

Very accurate tests of cream may be obtained by weighing half the usual quantity of cream, or nine grams, into narrow-necked test bottles that are graduated to two-tenths of one per cent., like the whole milk bottles, and multiplying the readings by two.—(Prof. E. H. Farrington, Wis. Exp. Sta., in Bulletin 129.)

Money in Producing Good Milk.

I believe, says John Gould, of Ohio, that an open door to great profit confronts the farmer who will, for whatever purpose, make a milk as nearly answering the demands of "certified" as possible. There is nothing impossible in this. Certified milk is simply the name given to milk that is clean—with no dirt in it.

The cow can be charged with little in making bad milk. "Off" milk is, in fact, only the result of letting something foreign to it tumble in; but, unfortunately, all the things that fall into the milk are not drowned and so pass out of existence. Many things find in the milk a congenial home, and there thrive. Here the farmer is to be "at the bat," and always "playing ball," so that there shall be no falling in. A strainer only catches some of the hair, etc. The rest has been dissolved, and becomes another fluid-solid of the milk, and here pasteurization is only a form of "cooked neutrality"; the cooked corpse of the enemy is still present, ready for a resurrection, and no embalming fluid can suffice.

In my opinion there is one enemy above all others in the promoting of "off" milk, or milk that gets bad and gets "off" flavor, and that is the cotton-cloth strainer, used over and over, cold-water-washed too often, and seeded with microbes and other kindred germs, until it is so yellow with contamination that a blind doctor would diagnose it as jaundice in the chronic stage.

Dairy Meetings in Eastern Ontario.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

A series of special dairy meetings will be held in Eastern Ontario previous to the annual convention in January. Mr. Putnam, Supt. Farmers' Institutes and Dairying, is working in connection with our Association, by holding special dairy meetings at the places mentioned on the enclosed list. One of the Dairy Instructors, together with some of the members of the Board of Directors, will be present at each of these meetings, and the subjects to be taken up will pertain to dairying exclusively.

The dairy season in Eastern Ontario, when compared with 1904 in fact, with any previous years—is far in advance, both in the quantity produced as well as the quality, and the firmness of prices during the entire season has placed a smile upon the dairy farmer's face that will not easily come off.

Our dairy instructors have been very



Good Type Berkshire Boar.

Winner of first prize in class over 12 and under 18 months, at Toronto Exhibition, 1905. Exhibited by Wm. Wilson, Brampton, Ont.



Newcastle Warrior 2396.

Winner of championship for best Tamworth boar any age, Toronto Exhibition, 1905, and son of Colwill's Choice, winner of same honor at Toronto three years in succession. Owned by Colwill Bros., Newcastle, Ontario.

How to Break a Fall.

Very few people know how to ease a jump or fall. Instead of using every joint in the body to reduce the concussion upon the brain and spinal column, they unconsciously assume a more or less rigid attitude, making the jolt much greater than necessary. The way to drop easily is to limber the joints as much as possible, permitting the body to "tumble all in a heap." The toes should first yield, then the ankles, then the knees, then hips. Last of all the vertebrae should give way, allowing the back to bend and thus take a good deal of the remaining shock off the cranium. Each joint reduces the concussion, and it must be a very high fall if the spine or neck is seriously jolted. The Jack-in-the-box collapse does not look dignified, but if it prevents pain and broken limbs, or saves life, one can afford not to stand on appearances.

Bear in mind that falling doesn't hurt a person; it's the sudden stop. High divers escape unharmed because the water into which they plunge arrests their fall without a jar. A mat or bundle of hay serves a good purpose on the same principle. Sometimes, however, we can't choose what kind of a footing we'll land upon; but the joints of the body we have always with us, and it pays to use them.

thorough, and have done much in educating the farmer in the production of milk of better quality. Their work has been in this direction largely this past year. Instruction work in the factories has not been neglected, but there has been less required than heretofore. R. G. MURPHY.

Secretary Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Ass'n.

[*Note.—A list of these meetings will be found by reference to the list of Farmers' Institute meetings published in the back of this paper.—Ed.]

Why a Daily Milk Record Pays.

A Wisconsin creamery patron who was dairying on a small scale, brought out in an address the following excellent points, based on his experience with the milk scales and the Babcock test: "It is not only the milk and butter that determines a cow's value. If a cow is a profitable animal her heifer calves are apt to be good milkers—like produces like—and a dairyman must look into the future, and not live just for to-day. It pays to keep cows that will be matrons of good-milking heifers. The value of a good cow lies not in her own excellence alone, but in that of her progeny as well.

"The only sure way of culling out your poor cows is by weighing the milk from each cow and having it tested. Some will say it is too much work, but I think it is too much work to milk a lot of cows that do not pay for their board; besides, I cannot afford it. I have weighed the milk from each one of my cows for nearly a year, and I do not think I shall ever keep a cow again without knowing just what she brings me. Of course, you would not have to weigh every milking in order to know pretty near what your cows are doing. If you weigh the milk one day each week you can figure their yield very closely. But if you weigh your milk just once in a while you lose half the value of your scale and milk record. I will tell you why: Everything, as far as I can learn, is governed by cause and effect; if your cows are not doing so well as you would like to have them, there is some cause for it, so do not call it poor luck and let it go at that, but try to find out why they are not doing well. When you keep a record of your milk, just as soon as there is an unnatural shrinkage you will notice it at once, and you will ask, why did the amount of milk drop off so badly just now? And you will try to find the cause, and when you have found that it is generally easy to remove it, or to apply a remedy. While you have been studying this matter up you have learned a lesson you are apt to remember."

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Destroying Garden Rubbish and Remnants

By Prof. Franklin Sherman, Jr.

It is well known that many of our most serious insect pests of the field and garden pass the winter months beneath such shelter as they can find in or near the crops upon which they have been feeding. Thus many species of cutworms, for example, pass the winter in a half-grown condition beneath boards, stones, trash, or just beneath the surface of the soil. The chinch bug often hibernates under boards, trash, etc., around the edges of grain or grass fields. The tarnished plant bug, which causes a distorted twisting of the young leaves of currant, gooseberry and raspberry, hibernates under fallen leaves. The turnip louse, which is the same species as the cabbage louse in gardens, seems to pass the winter on such living roots, shoots or other remnants of its food plant as remain in the field.

These considerations show at once that much may be done at this season to avoid damage next spring and summer. If every fence row be thoroughly cleaned out, either by the plow or by the fire; if every piece of trash around the gardens and fields be piled and burned; if all the dead leaves in the gardens be consigned to flames, and, lastly, but perhaps most important of all, if all vines, stalks, stubs, leaves and other remnants of crops be absolutely destroyed by fire or in the compost heap, we can easily believe that there would be fewer of these insect pests next season. Even the much-needed coat of whitewash on the picket fence surrounding the garden will do some good against the insects, by sealing up small cracks in which insects might otherwise secrete themselves.

In the prompt destruction of all useless remnants immediately after the harvesting of the crop, we have a valuable remedy, which is all too little appreciated by most persons. A stalk-weevil which bores in the stems of the potato reaches maturity and escapes from the vines only after the crop is harvested and the vines are lying unheeded on the ground. On the neglected stubs of cabbage and cauliflower plants many a brood of lice is born in the fall and "Indian Summer" season. Many a cutworm and green cabbage worm, and many a pupa (chrysalis) of the diamond-back moth passes the winter or reaches maturity on these remnants, hence their immediate destruction is advisable.

If one lone gardener or farmer in a locality follows these suggestions while all his neighbors neglect them, his results, while none the less sure, will not be as noticeable and satisfactory as would be the case if all

the farmers or gardeners in the community should act together. Unity of action is always more effective than mere spasmodic individual effort.

Ontario Agricultural College.

Propagating Plants by Cuttings.

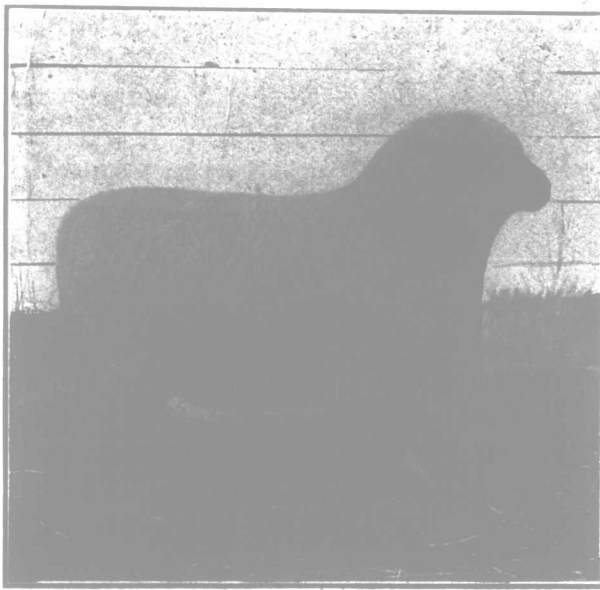
Currants, gooseberries, grapes, many ornamental shrubs, and some other kinds of hard-wooded plants may be propagated by means of cuttings. In most sections of the Province it is best to take the cuttings late in the fall, and store them over winter with the butts uppermost in moss, sand or sawdust.

The formation of roots is always preceded by the formation of callus. Cuttings taken in spring, therefore, will be tardy in striking root, as they require additional time to perform the process of callusing. Fall-made cuttings callus during the winter, and when planted in spring they root readily.

When making the cutting, cut off the lower end close to the bud and leave the exposed surface clean and smooth. The upper cut may be a half inch above the bud.

The length of the cutting is governed by the distance apart of the buds, as usually two buds are required. Six to ten inches is a convenient length. With plants that are "short-jointed," more than two buds may be used, and, as a rule, they make better cuttings. In the spring, however, when planting some kinds of shrub cuttings, and when the tree form of currant and gooseberry bush is desired, it is necessary to remove all buds but the upper one to prevent the formation of underground shoots.

A. B. CUTTING.



Rosefort Eclipse, Imp. (03581R) 219369! Shropshire shearing ram, bred by Thos. A. Buttar, Coupar Angus, Scotland. Winner of first prize and sweepstakes at Western Fair, London, 1905. Owned by W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ontario.

Dominion Conference of Fruit-growers for February.

The Honorable Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, proposes to call the fruit-growers of the Dominion in conference some time next February. This conference is in response to a request from the various Provincial Fruit-growers' Associations, a deputation from which waited on Mr. Fisher some time ago. The proposition is to issue a call to the various Provinces to send delegates in the following proportion: Prince Edward Island, 2; Nova Scotia, 4; New Brunswick, 2; Quebec, 4; Ontario, 9; Manitoba, 1; Saskatchewan, 1; Alberta, 1; British Columbia, 4. It is expected that in addition to these delegates chosen by the fruit-growers, the Provincial Governments will each have a representative.

The following subjects have been proposed for discussion at this conference:

1. Statistics and Fruit-crop Reports.
2. Transportation.
3. Packages (discussion by manufacturers present).
4. Markets and Marketing.
5. Adulteration of Fruit Products.
6. Nurseries.
7. The Fruit Marks Act.
8. The Dominion Experiment Farms and Provincial Experimental Stations.
9. Horticultural Education.
10. Exchange Practices.
11. Fairs, Shows and Fruit Exhibitions Generally.

The various Provincial Associations will consider these subjects at their annual meetings this fall, so that their delegates will come to the conference fully instructed in the wishes of their constituents.

Good Prices for Apples.

Good winter fruit is doing well, says the Trade Bulletin, Montreal, both on export and local account, sales on spot being reported of 200 barrels of choice No. 1, chiefly Spies, at \$4.00, and two cars of No. 1 mixed varieties at \$3.65. A round lot of seconds sold at \$2.75. Advices from the West state that a Winnipeg buyer is picking up all the odd lots he can find. One lot of 750 barrels of winter varieties was sold at \$3.00, f.o.b., at a western point for shipment to Winnipeg. There is said to be between 350,000 and 400,000 barrels stored in Central Canada, although some dealers think that a low estimate. The English market is doing well, recent sales reported from Liverpool showing shippers very good nets, for sound fruit.

Plant and Animal Breeders.

The American Breeders' Association will hold its second annual meeting at Lincoln, Nebraska. Arrangements have been made for a three days' session, on Wednesday, Jan. 17th; Thursday, Jan. 18th, and Friday, Jan. 19th. The association will be the guest of Nebraska's numerous agricultural societies, which meet together at Lincoln during "Agricultural Week." Several of the sessions will be held jointly, with one or more of the State societies interested in animal and plant breeding. Many leaders in animal and plant breeding are being secured for the programme. Lincoln, Nebraska, is accessible by rail from points north, south, east and west, and reduced railroad rates are being provided for. Information regarding railroad rates and local accommodations can be had by applying to the chairman of the local committee, Dr. A. T. Peters, Lincoln, Nebraska, or the Secretary of the American Breeders' Association, W. M. Hays, Washington, D. C.

Danger of Burying Tree Roots Deeply.

I have some soft-maple trees, very healthy, about thirty feet high, with about ten-inch trunks, growing in rich alluvial soil on my lawn. Would it be safe to raise the earth around these trees eighteen inches or two feet? One of them has had about two feet of soil around it since last June, without any apparent bad results, but I don't know that that is sufficient time to test it.

FRANK BRITTON.

Ans.—The danger in burying tree roots too deeply is in shutting off the supply of air from the roots. With large, well-established trees there is less liability to injury from this than with the younger trees, as the roots have greater spread, and will in time grow nearer the surface. If the soil added is of loose, friable nature there will be much less danger of injury than if it were impervious, heavy clay. I think trees of the kind and age you mention would show little or no ill effects from covering to the depth of only a foot and a half or two feet.

H. L. HUTTON.

O. A. C., Guelph.

"Grounders" Should Not be Marked "No. 2."

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has received reports of heavy losses by wind storms during the last three weeks. Evidence is not wanting that these windfalls are being shipped to market, classed for the most part, it is true, as No. 2. This is a very short-sighted policy. An apple that has once touched the ground should be clearly labelled "grounder," so as to indicate something of its history, no matter how sound or clean it may appear. Wind storms are becoming so serious a matter in apple-growing that shippers' and fruit-growers' associations will be obliged to arouse public opinion as to how these apples should be graded. It is not fair to call them No. 2 apples, nor are they in many cases culls, but very frequently are good, serviceable apples for many purposes; but they are so unsafe to handle because of the uncertainty of their condition that no grade mark would be a proper one that does not clearly indicate that they are "grounders."

Top-graft Gideons with More Desirable Sorts.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has received a letter from a dealer in Manitoba reciting the fact that he had received a consignment of apples that looked perfectly good on the outside, but when the apples were cut the core was almost invariably rotten. Almost incidentally he gave the name of the apples, the Gideon. The shipper packed these in good faith, and sent them forward as No. 1's. This illustrates the necessity of a slight knowledge of varieties on the part of shippers and consumers of apples. The Gideon has been condemned years ago because it is liable to rot at the core, a fact that should bar it as a No. 1 shipping apple. The tree, however, is exceedingly hardy, which encouraged the planting of it to a very large extent in Northern Ontario some years ago. The owners of Gideon trees should immediately top-graft to some more desirable variety. It is an excellent stock, and if the graft is properly done only two or three years' crop is lost.

Every Bad Shipment Injures the Trade.

The Dominion Fruit Inspectors at Montreal report that several shipments of apples have been made lately to South Africa. Early in the season the Markets Division of the Department of Agriculture called attention to the fact that South Africa had very stringent pest laws, rendering it necessary to ship only perfectly clean apples. Unfortunately, some of the fruit that has gone through by the S. S. Melville to South Africa was very inferior, and cannot fail to result in loss to the shippers. The injury, however, does not end with the shipper of the fruit. By the shipment of this poor stuff a stigma is cast upon all Canadian fruit and Canadian fruit-growers generally. Inasmuch as the reputation of every Canadian fruit-grower is jeopardized by this poor fruit, it would appear that they have a right to dictate to a certain extent what class of foods shall leave the country.

No. 1 Apples Must be the Same Standard One Season as Another.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, sends us the following item: In reply to a complaint that certain apples were not good enough for the No. 1 grade, though thus marked, a grower says: "I supposed the year would have quite a lot to do with governing the grade. If the strict letter of the law is put in force with regard to No. 1 apples, there will be very few in this neighborhood." It cannot be too generally impressed upon packers and growers that the description of a No. 1 apple never varies. Our export apples reach many persons who have no idea of the crop conditions in Canada, and this export trade could never be built up except by maintaining a uniform quality in our No. 1 grade. A No. 1 apple in any year is an apple practically without blemishes, and of good size and color.

POULTRY.

The Chicken in the Egg.

By E. T. Brown, University College, Reading, Eng.; Illustrated by photographs by Mr. C. E. Hearson, London, Eng.

There is nothing more wonderful in Nature than the common, everyday egg, yet few regard it in any other light than that of food or for the reproduction of the species. I think, however, for several reasons, an egg can claim to be one of the wonders of Nature.

First, there is the truly marvellous strength of an egg. Considering the elements of which it is composed, it is one of the strongest things in

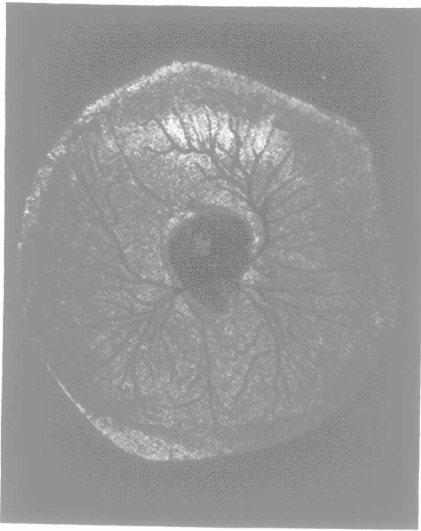


1. The egg at the end of twenty-four hours, showing the dark speck which will ultimately form part of the head of the chicken.

the world. I have known a man so strong that he could tear an ordinary pack of playing cards in twain with his hands—a wonderful feat of strength—yet when he placed an egg longitudinally between his hands, one end in each palm, and exerted all his strength, he was unable to break it, even though he placed his hands between his knees in order to obtain more pressure.

This is all the more surprising when it is remembered that the shell of an egg is perforated all over by a multitude of minute holes in order to allow the air to enter and sustain the chicken within during the stages of development.

Then there is the mystery of life within the shell—a mystery that has defied the investigations of scientists and naturalists since time immemorial, and still defies them. There is, moreover, the determination of species, of breed, of color,



2. At the end of the third day the yolk is permeated all over with blood vessels and several new organs begin to develop, which makes this a most important day in the incubation.

and of sex. What forces are at work to determine these wonders, no one can even suggest.

Two eggs are identically similar in appearance and in all respects, and yet from one a pure white bird will be hatched, whilst from the other a bird containing all the colors of the rainbow in its plumage; from one a Minorca, from the other a Leghorn; from one a cockerel, from the other a pullet. There must be very grave differences to produce such diverse results, but what they are no one knows. There are, it is true, a



3. The egg at the fourth day, when limbs commence to make their appearance.

whole host of theories, but like many other theories, they utterly fail when put into practice.

In a new-laid egg the germ of life is quite invisible to the naked eye, but it is situated within the vitelline membrane, which encloses the yolk. The yolk resembles a thickened horseshoe in shape, the lighter-colored part, that, figuratively speaking, within the shoe, being composed of a lighter material, named the utricle, and it is at the mouth of this utricle that the germinative vesicle is situated.

POPULAR ERRORS.

The yolk is held in position by two pieces of thickened albumen, termed the chalazæ, terminating in the white, which act as buffers, keeping the yolk in position. These are the pieces removed when beating an egg; many people think they have something to do with the germ of life, but this is not the case. Were these absent the germ would continually float to the top. Owing, however, to the presence of the chalazæ, the germ is held in place, but is always uppermost, and therefore nearest to the heat in incubation, whether natural or artificial, as the lower part of the yolk is of denser material, and naturally sinks to the bottom.

A very common idea among many people is that the chicken is formed from the yolk. This is quite wrong, as it is the albuminous matter, the so-called white, that contains the materials for the formation and growth of the chicken, the only use of the yolk being to supply nutriment to the embryo during the different stages of development.

Immediately an egg comes into contact with heat of a sufficient temperature the germ is started into activity, and should this heat be maintained, a chicken should make its appearance at the end of from nineteen to twenty-one days. At

the end of eighteen hours' incubation a distinct speck can be seen towards the top end, which will ultimately form part of the head.

It is possible with a powerful light to see this dark speck through the shell, and after a certain amount of experience one can tell at this stage whether the egg is fertile or whether it does not possess the germ of life. Should the shell of the egg be exceedingly thin, and the lamp a powerful one, some blood-vessels can be distinguished, but a good deal of practice is necessary for this.

When another six hours have elapsed (Fig. 1) a change is noticeable, the speck having increased in size and become more prominent. When the egg has been submitted to heat for forty hours there is no very apparent change, but the parts are somewhat more distinct.

IMPORTANCE OF THE THIRD DAY.

By the end of the third day (Fig. 2) the yolk is permeated all over with blood-vessels, practically extending throughout the entire contents. The third day is the most important, owing to the fact that several new organs begin to develop. Special care should be taken during the first 72 hours' incubation, as these are undoubtedly the most critical.

By the fourth day (Fig. 3) the embryo has increased considerably, being accompanied by a corresponding decrease in white. The limbs commence to make their appearance, some of which are easily traced. Upon either the fourth or fifth day a duct is formed, which in the case of the female ultimately becomes the oviduct, but as the male has no use for such an organ it almost immediately disappears in him. It is not until this time that the future sex of the bird can be told, as up to the present the development for male and female is identically the same.

The allantois, in reality a temporary blood-vessel, is formed on the fourth day, its purpose being to supply the blood with sufficient oxygen.

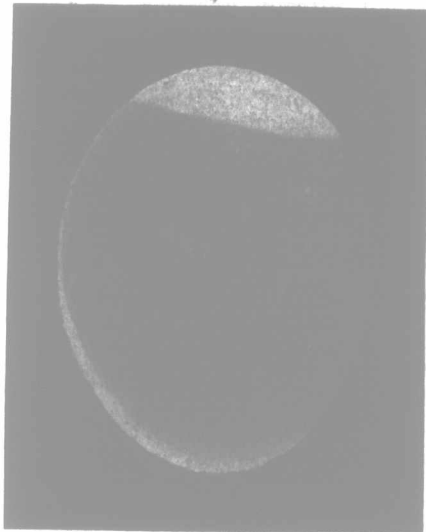
On the fifth day the head can be distinguished, with exceptionally prominent eyes, and there is a still further increase in size. The limbs can now be discerned quite plainly, though the wings and the legs appear the same. Traces of the knee and elbow can be seen at this stage.

With the close of the sixth day there are still further changes. It is at this stage that the specialization of the bird becomes apparent. The body is now formed, but the head and eyes remain enormously out of proportion. The white has now disappeared, its place having been taken by a thick brown liquid.

The seventh day marks the appearance of the liver and kidneys, and by this time the body is practically complete, though out of proportion, and exceedingly small.

On the eighth day the beak becomes visible, not as we know it, but quite soft and pliable.

When an egg has been incubated for seven days



4. At the seventh day a dark speck can be seen towards the broad end, from which blood vessels radiate. Observe the transparent air space.

it is customary to test it, in order to see whether it contains the germ of life, and whether that germ is developing in a proper manner. The operation of testing is an exceedingly simple one. The egg is placed before a lighted candle or lamp in a dark room, and so held that the line of light passes through the egg. In a fertile egg a dark speck can be observed towards the broad end, from which blood-vessels radiate throughout the entire contents (Fig. 4).

THE VALUE OF TESTING.

It is most advantageous thus to test an egg, as at the end of seven days, should it prove unfertile, it can be used for cooking purposes. Moreover, it is useless occupying space in an incubator with an egg that cannot hatch, when its place might well be taken by one that is fertile.

If the egg be again examined on the fourteenth

day, a considerable change is noticeable. Owing to the development of the chicken within it is now quite opaque, save a very small portion at the pointed end. Of course, the air space, the white part of the broad end, is transparent, and it remains so throughout the entire period. The air space in a new-laid egg is quite small, but it gradually increases in size as the egg becomes older, until at the end of the sixteenth day it occupies about one-sixth of the contents of the space within the shell. The increase in size is due to the evaporation of the liquid portion, which is always going on through the holes in the shell already referred to.

By the ninth day the feathers commence to show themselves, but are contained in sacs which remain closed until the chicken has made its exit from the shell. The increase in size from the seventh day can easily be observed, also the large amount of space occupied by the yolk sac.

On the eleventh day the limbs have assumed their proper form, and upon the legs traces of scales are discernible.

The most noticeable feature of the twelfth day is that heat commences to be given off, owing to the fact that the blood-vessels are beginning to perform their work in a proper manner. After the eleventh or twelfth day there is much less danger of the chicken dying, as it is now practically a fully-formed bird. By the thirteenth day the nails assume their form, though three more days will pass before they become, together with the beak, quite hard.

When the egg has been incubated for fifteen days the chicken is perfect, differing only in point of size from one fully developed. Its form is now exceedingly visible, and the manner in which it is packed within the shell can be easily observed. The head is towards the broad end—the air space—and when this is not the case we get what is termed false presentation, and the probability is that the chicken will die in its efforts to free itself.

BREATHING BEGINS.

Assuming the chicken is to make its exit on the twenty-first day, on the nineteenth (Fig. 5)—that is two days previously—the allantois is snapped, and the chicken commences to breathe for the first time by means of its lungs. At this stage, if an egg be held up to the ear, a tapping noise may be distinctly heard, and it is frequently imagined that this is caused by the chicken attempting to pierce the shell. This, however, is not the case. It is merely respiratory, and produced during the expiration of the breath.

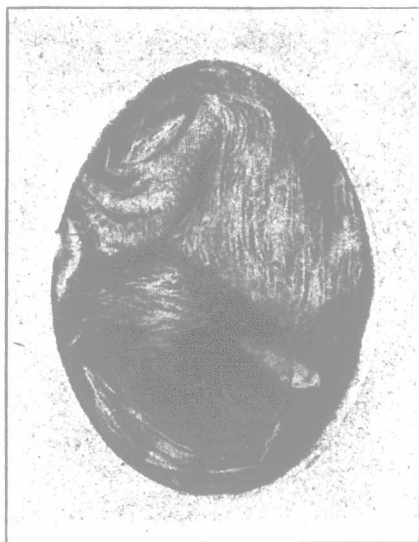
On the twenty-first day Nature has so far completed her task that, should the incubation have been successful, a fully-formed, well-developed chicken will be the result. Immediately prior to hatching, the remainder of the yolk sac—the part not already absorbed—is drawn up in the chicken's body, and thenceforth forms part of the intestines. It contains sufficient nutriment for the first twenty-four hours to thirty-six hours after hatching, and this explains why it is a mistake to feed chickens during the first day to day and a half after their exit from the shell.

When the chicken is ready to issue, the beak is turned towards the air space, which is pierced, and in a clean hatch this piercing continues right round the egg. When the circle is almost complete the chicken is able to free itself from its temporary prison. The beak is at first covered with a hard scale, but this drops off in the course of a day or two.

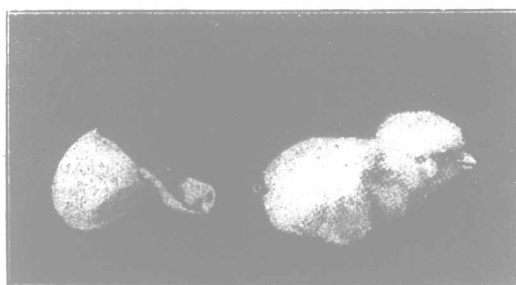
There is a custom in many parts of the country of tearing this away and forcing it down the chicken's throat, the idea being that a bird so treated can never have the gapes. This is arrant nonsense, and, more than this, it is gross cruelty, especially considering the fact that it will come off of its own accord in the course of a few days—[The Country-side]

Cheap Clean Grit.

We are often advised to provide our fowls with clean food and clean water, but seldom is anything said about clean grit. Yet a box of soiled gravel and oyster shells is almost as uninviting as a trough of filthy water. The best way to keep it clean is to give only a little each day, emptying the box frequently. Villagers and others keeping but a few hens cannot do better than to provide grit material by pounding up pieces of crockery and china ware. The plan has three advantages: It disposes of a nuisance, it saves the expense of commercial grit, and gets the owner acquainted with his fowls—a very important point for best returns. The time, if valued at ordinary wage rates, would perhaps exceed the cost of purchased materials, but in the case of a small flock the enjoyment of the work compensates any lover of fowls. A block of wood and a hammer are the only tools required. There is no danger of any pieces injuring the birds, and no other grit is better than cheap, freshly pounded china.



5. On the nineteenth day the chicken commences to breathe for the first time by means of its lungs, and if the egg be held to the ear a tapping sound caused by respiration may be heard.



6. On the twenty-first day the chicken pierces the shell right round at the air space, and when the circle is complete frees itself from its temporary prison.

Shortage in Turkey Crop.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

There is a scarcity in the turkey crop in Eastern Ontario, and as a result high prices are likely to characterize the Christmas trade. Farmers state that there was great mortality among the young birds earlier in the season, which accounts for the shortage existing at present. Last year turkeys sold as high as twenty cents per pound on the Ottawa market at Christmas, and from the outlook at present it would not be surprising if even higher figures were reached this year. As much as eighteen cents per pound was paid at Thanksgiving for good turkeys, and there were scarcely enough birds offered to meet the demand. Of course, dealers may be able to secure supplies in Western Ontario, and in this way be in a position to keep prices down to the normal level, but if the Eastern Ontario crop has to be relied upon the householders are likely to pay dearly for the poultry they may require to grace the festive board at Christmas.

APIARY

Putting Bees in the Cellar.

The proper time for putting the bees in the cellar is governed largely by the weather. While they may sometimes be left on their summer stands until the middle of December, if the weather remains favorable, it is seldom advisable to delay putting them in much after the first of that month, and in most localities in this latitude it is generally better to get them inside about the middle of November, provided they have had an opportunity to fly freely within a week or ten days before that time. While it is not essential that they should have a flight just before being celled, it is generally considered good for them to get out and have a chance to do a little house-cleaning and settle down comfortably before entering on their long sleep. If they fly about end of October they may be set in as soon thereafter as the weather gets bad, but if, as in the present season, in the writer's locality, they have been confined since near the first of October, they should be given every chance there is to get out again, for a six months' siege is liable to go hard with them, and it is not safe to figure on a spring flight before April 1st, and it is often ten days later.

If the bees are handy to the cellar they may be picked up one colony at a time and set by the side, but if at any distance from it, it is simpler and easier to have a hand-barrow that will carry two or three hives, and an assistant, and to take one end of it. A moonlight night, with a light of frost in the air, is a good opportunity for this work, and the bees have the opportunity to get

have not been disturbed in any way for a couple of weeks before carrying in, for they are then so sound asleep that the operation is over before they get their eyes open. They should be handled as fast and with as little disturbance as possible, for if they get stirred up they will fly out and make trouble. Some beekeepers lift the hive off its bottom-board after carrying it in, and let it go barefoot all winter; but, with a shallow hive like the Langstroth, this is not always practicable, for, if the cluster be as large as it should be, there will generally be quite a respectable little family stuck to the bottom-board—too many to throw away—and the tearing off of the bottom of the cluster will make the bees "mad." The writer just sets the hive with its entrance towards the wall of the cellar, blocks the back up with a couple of inch blocks between the hive and the bottom, and puts a three-eighths-inch or so strip under the front of the cover to give upward ventilation (the hive should have a good quilt over the frames). Cushions on top of the hives, especially the bottom and top rows, are considered an advantage, but they make it hard to pile the hives up so they will be steady and not try to fall down. The top row may be cushioned without this disadvantage. The hives may be set about six inches apart in the rows, and the hives in the second and subsequent rows, either directly over the hives in the first row, or "straddled" so the middle of the hives in the second row are over the spaces between the hives in the first. This makes a firmer pile, but the number of hives in each row must be necessarily one less than in the row below it. However, this is a matter of convenience and habit, and does not materially affect the wintering of the bees. The cellar door may be left open until the weather gets too cold, unless a day comes warm enough to make the bees want to fly out, when it must be shut until the temperature drops again. The principal thing to watch for after the bees are in is the festive mouse. Keep him out with trap and poison, or he will make all kinds of mischief.

E. G. H.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

Seventy-eight municipalities of Ontario are now engaged in local option campaigns.

A fine statue of the late Sir Oliver Mowat has been erected in Queen's Park, Toronto.

Oil of very superior quality, and apparently of large quantity, has been struck on Manitoulin Island.

Margery, the eldest daughter of William Wilfred Campbell, the Canadian poet, was married recently to George Archibald Grey, a cousin of Earl Grey.

Rider Haggard says that there is only one portion of the British Empire where the white population was steadily and naturally increasing, and that is in the part of Canada settled by the French Roman Catholics.

One hundred and twenty Newfoundland reservists have joined the three British cruisers now at Halifax. The ships will have an 18,000-mile cruise, which will take six months, and during that time important British ports all over the world will be visited, to test their facilities for speedily supplying warships with coal.

According to Mr. S. Stewart, of the Indian Department, who recently took a trip up to James Bay, that body is gradually filling up, the water for miles out being quite shallow. The factor at Moose Factory told him that fifty years ago ocean-going vessels called at that place, but now the nearest they could get was Charlton Island, 125 miles distant.

Several Canadians are among the number of those who have received the King's birthday honors this year. Senator Gowan and Commodore Paget have been given the title of K. C. M. G. (Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George); Lieut.-Col. Pellatt, of the O. C. R., has been created a Knight Bachelor; Major-General Lake, Mr. George Doughty and Dr. William Saunders have been made Companions of St. Michael and St. George. Dr. Saunders came from England to Canada in 1848. In 1880 he was appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the condition of agriculture in Ontario, and in 1886 was made Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

British and Foreign.

It is rumored that M. Taigny, the French Minister to Venezuela, is preparing to leave the country.

Samuel Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, died in London, England, at the age of 84 years. He was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1874 for his services in behalf of the Association. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A large number of women from the east end of London have been invited to visit the new work, and a

Premier Balfour to see if he had any plan for their relief. When he could suggest nothing but public charity, they met in a mass meeting, and resolved to fight for the employment of the unemployed. The meeting broke up in confusion, and the singing of the "Marseillaise."

In the recent American municipal elections, the desire for reform has been clearly shown in many cities. In New York the Tammany leader, McClellan, won out by a small majority, but the election is to be contested by Hearst, the reform candidate. Wm. T. Jerome, who ran for District Attorney independently of either party, was re-elected by a majority of 8,000. His victory was entirely a personal one, and goes to prove that a successful appeal may be made to the voters on the strength of personal honesty. The Philadelphia vote for Weaver also shows a desire on the part of the citizens for a more reputable kind of civic government.

Doings Among the Nations.

RUSSIA.

Matters in Russia are still in a terrible condition of disorder. The massacres in and around Odessa have resulted in more than five thousand killed, mostly Jews, even their women and children not escaping injury and death. In the Caucasus the Russians and Tartars are at one another's throats, and the Armenians are now joining in the pillage and destruction of the country. At Moscow the troops attacked a procession of school children who were carrying a red flag. To prevent the escape of any, the police made a ring around the children, and then a speedy end was made of them. At Tomsk, in Siberia, 600 men, women and children were burned in a theatre, while the military stood by. It is believed that the autocracy of the country, enraged at the granting of a democratic form of government, yet comparatively helpless, have had their revenge by inciting the factions against one another. The only quiet spot in the Empire is Finland, to whom the Czar has given a promise to abolish the Dictatorship, and remove the hated Governor-General of the Province. The strikers have promised to go back to work, and so far, owing to the efforts of the strike committee guard, not a shot has been fired, not a drop of blood shed, not a window-pane broken. Later news from Russia adds still more distressing details to the story. Cronstadt, the Portsmouth of Russia, the strong fortress built on an island in the Gulf of Finland, and only thirteen miles from St. Petersburg, fell into the hands of mutinous sailors, who have killed their officers, and now are firing from the vessels upon the Cossacks on shore.

CHINA AND UNITED STATES.

The unpleasant reception given to the Chinese in the United States is having results far-reaching and unexpected. The boycott of American goods in China by dealers and laborers was only the beginning. Some of these boycotters were put under arrest when complaints came from United States, and so the hard feeling spread still further. Then word came that at Lienchow five American missionaries, three women, a man and a child, had been massacred. The excuse given of interference by one of the missionaries is looked upon as a pretext, and the sore feeling against United States as the real reason of the attack, for missionaries of other nationalities have not been molested. In Canton an American lady has been insulted in the street, and the U. S. Consul has received an anonymous letter, threatening his life if the boycotters are not released.

THE FARM BULLETIN

It is estimated that there are 150,000 acres of waste lands in Ireland which are capable of reclamation for agriculture.

Thirty-five steamers loaded with grain at Amsterdam, Holland, are unable to discharge their cargoes, in consequence of a strike of the grain measurers and weighers. The strike was caused by the introduction of grain elevators leading to a reduction in wages.

The directors of Grey County Exhibition have passed a resolution, instructing the secretary-treasurer to have prizewinners in live-stock classes make affidavit before a justice of the peace, that they were the sole owners of all stock exhibited by them at the fair, before any payment of prizes will be made.

A Californian, writing in the American Nut Journal, estimates that the California walnut crop has increased from 6,670,000 pounds in 1895, to 15,000,000 pounds in 1904. The year 1902 records the largest yield, the crop that year amounting to 17,140,000 pounds. These amounts do not include the nuts raised by very many small growers, who found ready sale in their local market at a good price.

The recent book, Canadian Life in Town and Country, has the statement that "there are somewhere in the neighborhood of 15,000 women farmers in the Dominion, some of whom raise wheat and other cereals, and others follow mixed farming, butter and cheese making, poultry, horticulture, beekeeping, market gardening, hop-growing, etc. One family of girls did the packing of 2,200 barrels of apples in an orchard near Montreal. In Queen's County, New Brunswick, a family of women have successfully conducted their own farm of 350 acres for the last twenty-five years."

A Day in Institute Work in New Brunswick

While we have had some eventful days, and have seen some fine scenery, yet no more eventful day was passed, nor did we see any more beautiful or grander scenery than that seen on the 30th October. The day was bright and clear, preceded by a frosty night. Just a beautiful autumn day, with a bracing air from the Atlantic, peculiar to this part of the Province.

My colleague, C. F. Alward, and I had spent the Sunday in Campbelltown, a thriving town on the line of the I. C. R., fronting on the upper end of the Bay of Chaleur, with a range of very high hills in the background, the principal of which is Sugar Loaf, a conical peak, about 1,000 ft. high, up which nearly every visitor ascends ere he leaves the town. The ascent is rather steep and difficult, through winding paths, amid shrubs, trees, and rocks; here and there a shrub or tree has to be pressed into service to aid the climber to get over some difficult spot. Nearly an hour is required in making the ascent, but one is well rewarded for his pains, for truly a beautiful landscape is seen on all sides. To the north is the town, nestling almost at the foot, with the bay, about one mile in width, like a sheet of crystal, by its side. On the opposite side is Bonaventure County, Quebec Province, with the well-cultivated farms of the settlers along the shore, behind which are the rugged peaks of the mountains extending along the coast, behind which is some fertile land. To the west the bay gradually recedes, until its waters mingle with those of the Restigouche River; winding its way inward among the hills and forest until lost to sight, but down whose waters comes each year millions of spruce, pine and cedar logs, to be cut into lumber by the many large mills along the bay. To the south is seen a very fertile valley, dotted here and there with neat farm homes; a winding spring brook runs through the center. At a favorable spot a dam and reservoir is built, from which the town is supplied with splendid water. Beyond this, hills and forest stretch as far as the eye can reach. To the east is seen the bay, its shores dotted here and there with the hamlets of the fishermen, or a village centered about a large lumber mill. From these mills the lumber is shipped in sailing vessels to American and European ports. The bay grows wider as it stretches out to the broad Atlantic. Although the leaves had fallen from some of the trees, yet enough were left; their brown, yellow and red colors mingling with the deep green of the spruce, pine and cedar, adding a variety of color to the landscape. A short time is spent on the summit. We make the descent more rapidly than the ascent, but care has to be exercised, even more so in descending, as a misstep might be rather disastrous. We wend our way to the hotel, where we enjoy a good dinner after the morning's exercise. Dinner over, a team is ready to convey us to our next meeting place, Robinsonville, 25 miles distant.

Our genial-faced secretary is to be our driver, a merchant of the town accompanies us to enjoy the drive, and at 1.40 sharp we start out at ten-miles-an-hour speed, over the best of gravel roads, going parallel for a number of miles with the I. C. R. We notice several large sawmills, and soon come to the head of tidewater, and strike the Restigouche river. We see occasionally some nice farm homes, and wonder where the farm lands are, but are informed that there is much fine farm lands on top of the hills. The first thing of interest that takes our eye is a lofty peak to our left, the top of which resembles an extinct volcano; there being quite a hole in it, the side opposite us is almost perpendicular, and apparently of rock formation, and several hundred feet high. We next come to Morsey Rock, on our right, through which a tunnel has been cut several hundred feet long, and through this tunnel the I. C. R. trains pass. The original plan was to blast the rock away from the top, but it was found the undertaking was going to be too expensive, so it was abandoned, and the tunnel cut instead. We make a brief stop to examine this peculiar rock, which must have seemed like an impregnable barrier to the building of a railroad over that point, but engineering skill has done even more wonderful things. A little further on we come to a large, nicely-painted building, and are informed this is the Government fish hatchery at Flat Lands, where the salmon spawn are hatched and sent out to the different pools and rivers where the salmon are not so plentiful. The manager was away at the pools getting the spawn, so as there was nothing special to be seen, we press on, and soon come to a deep ravine, at the bottom of which flows a good-sized spring brook, called Christopher Creek. We see the remains of an old dam and mill, where in bygone days the lumber was cut by water power. The I. C. R. bridge across here is a splendid structure. A few miles further we ascend quite a height, several hundred feet above the river below. In looking down we notice a long length of snowshed covering the railway track. Emerging from this snowshed the railway turns and crosses the river on a splendid new steel bridge. It is said a bridge for traffic is to be built along one side of this, on the same piers, as there is an extension built out on the west side. From this point we see some interesting sights. "The meeting of the waters," where the Metapedia river enters the Restigouche by several branches, forming numerous islands. On one of the largest is situated the Restigouche Salmon Club House, a large, well-kept building, surrounded with nicely-kept grounds, and owned by a number of American sports, who have bought out from the land owners their interest in the river on either side, and have, therefore, the full control of the salmon fishing. They

pay good prices to the landowners, for we heard of one length of about six miles, for which \$40,000 was paid, and one pool alone, for which \$600 is paid annually. The salmon fishing is nearly all controlled by Americans, who spend many weeks here in the summer season. Salmon fishing is considered fine sport; to hook and land a salmon of 25 or 30 pounds weight means a little strategy and work, as they will run and fight until exhausted. They are then reeled in and landed with a gaff hook. The salmon come up the rivers in the month of June and July to spawn, and return the latter part of the winter and spring to the ocean. Here also the railway enters the Metapedia Valley, one of the finest pieces of scenery on the road. As we go further up the river the hills become heavier, at one time we are travelling almost at the water's edge, again we are hundreds of feet above, travelling along the steep mountain side on a narrow roadway cut out of the gravel or rock, with no protection except an occasional tree or shrub, or a weak railing, to keep the traveller from going over and rolling down the steep incline to the waters below. We look up and see the mountain towering many feet above us; sometimes they are well covered with spruce and poplar, with here and there a mountain ash, whose red berries resemble some luscious fruit. We see occasionally a large white birch, which brings to our minds that portion of Longfellow's Hiawatha, "Give me of your bark O Birch-Tree." This bark is put to many uses here, from the building of canoes to the roofing of outbuildings and covering the hay stacks.

In descending these steep hills we must confess to feeling a slight touch of nervousness. What if a pole-strap or our neckyoke should break! We shudder to think of the result, especially as we round some sharp curve, and look down to the river, several hundred feet below. At times we think our Jehu a little reckless, and feel as if we would like to handle the reins ourselves, but he has been over the road many times before, and although we feel at times as if we were flying through space, our carriage swaying violently from side to side, yet we always land at the bottom right side up, and safe and sound. Only occasionally do we see a good farm home. On the Quebec side the conditions are somewhat similar, only the hillsides are more rugged, and we see here and there a deep ravine between the hills. About three or four miles from our destination we turn up the Upsalquitch River, and notice on the opposite shore a large area of beautiful farm land, called Runny Mead, composed of a number of natural terraces, each a few feet higher than the other, and varying in width from a few rods to several acres. We notice here some fine farm homes, and an air of thrift and prosperity is noticed on every hand. We were informed that it was originally settled by people from Scotland.

We soon enter on a more level stretch of country, much of the land lately taken from the forest, and newly settled. We pass on, cross the river by a long covered wooden bridge, reach the settlement where our meeting is to be held, and put up at a comfortable farm home, making the journey of 25 miles in 8 hours and 20 minutes. We see some good houses and barns; and some fine farm lands extending for several miles up the river. We see also some good dairy cattle, mostly Ayrshire and Holstein grades. There is an air of thriftiness about the settlement which we like to see. We are informed that most of the men have gone to the woods, and may only expect the women and boys at our meeting. After such a drive in such bracing air we have the best of appetites, and we do justice to the baked beans and other good viands prepared by our hospitable hostess, who is no amateur at the culinary art. A few have gathered in at the house of our host, and we have a pleasant conversation about things in general—the woods, and, especially, their farm operations. Our meeting is held in the schoolhouse a few rods distant, and we are pleasantly disappointed, for we find a number of the men have returned from the woods, to attend our meeting. This is encouraging to us, and we preach the gospel of soil cultivation, clover growing and dairying to a most appreciative audience. Isolated as they are here, they are eagerly seeking for information to assist them in their farm operations.

At present they are at a loss here for transportation facilities, having to haul all their produce across the hills to Metapedia, 12 miles, or take it down the river in scows, drawn by horses, over the shoals or up the river; on the return journey, where deep water is met, the horses are taken on board the scow. Nearly all the supplies for the lumber camps are taken up the river by this means; four and five tons may be taken up stream by a good pair of horses when the current is not too strong. This fall the water is very much lower in all the rivers here than usual, owing to the small snowfall here last winter and the unusually dry season.

Our meeting over, we say good-bye to our host and hostess, and start at 9.40 p.m. on our return journey, as we must leave on the early morning train to reach our next meeting place in time. The night is all that could be desired, beautiful, starry and clear, with some frost in the air. Our team start out as fresh as ever, but now we have these hills and dangerous places to make in the dark. As we pass over them we occasionally feel as if we were going down some steep precipice. These sensations, along with the occasional hoot of an owl, or as may be seen here and there, the camp fires of some of the boatmen on their way up or down the river, or the train rushing past far below us, making out its fire and smoke, these break the monot-

ony of the homeward journey. The lights of the town are seen, and we reach our destination at 1 a. m., pleased that we have had our journey, and glad that it is over. W. F. S.

More News from Temiskaming.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have read a communication to your valuable paper re the roads in this country, written by Geo. W. Weaver. He prevaricates about the roads. I drove down to New Liskeard a short time ago, in company with a man from the County of Lambton, Western Ontario, who declared the roads were beautiful. The same day I saw heavy loads of lumber coming down the north road to New Liskeard, and also heavy loads of potatoes on the west road. There has been a stage going regularly this summer for 85 miles from New Liskeard; that is, to the Long Lake section—this stage was running in competition with the train. Where the bad roads are is a short distance from the station at New Liskeard into town. This road was freshly ridged up this year, and as there is a heavy traffic over this road, anyone might expect it not to satisfy even Geo. W. Weaver at times. But this was in June last; this road is all right now. Mr. Weaver mentioned the great wind storms we have had here. I never saw any of those severe wind storms. We have a beautiful climate. To show you how he jumps at conclusions, there are thousands of acres in the vicinity of New Liskeard that had been culled of the best timber, and nothing but small timber left. This section was burnt over in the summer of 1901, and again this year. Anybody might know that this tract of timber would come down easy. He saw quite a bit of this down, and inferred that we had a severe wind. To show you, Mr. Editor, that what I say about the roads is correct, I send you a map of our district, showing the surveyed townships, the colonization roads now built, and the railway through our district. Besides the roads on the map, there were twenty-three different road contracts under construction this summer throughout the district, under the supervision of Mr. W. E. Kerr, New Liskeard, who is the Government road inspector for our district.

We had the pleasure this week of witnessing the greatest achievement that we could wish—that is, the organization of several farmers' institutes. This meeting was held at New Liskeard, where, among others, were present Hon. Dr. Reaume, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Crown Lands and Mines, and Mr. A. W. Campbell, the Provincial road expert. The last two gentlemen were here for the purpose of travelling over all this year's work that was done on all the roads, and they will also see what will be required for the roads for next year. The fact of the Government stepping right in for a quick development of this part of our Province of Ontario clearly proves that it is considered by the best thinking men we have in this Province, that this district of Temiskaming in the near future will become one of the best Provincial assets. NEIL A. EDWARDS.
Temiskaming, Ont.

District Dairy Meetings in Western Ontario.

A series of district meetings will be held the latter part of this and the first of next month, by the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association. Each will be attended by Secretary G. H. Barr, by the instructor for the district, and by the local director, in the capacity of chairman. There will be no cut-and-dried programme and no address by outsiders, but following the chairman's address, the secretary will review the season's instruction work. The balance of the meeting will be devoted to discussion of the following programme of topics:

1. Suggestions for 1906.
2. It seems difficult to get the patrons to improve the quality of their milk. What do you consider is the chief cause for this difficulty in your own locality?
3. Our mistakes during the past season in making the cheese, and how to avoid them in 1906.
4. Would operating our cheese factories under a license system improve the quality of our cheese?

Following is the list of places and dates:
Listowel, McDonald's Hall, Nov. 21st; St. Mary's Council Chamber, Nov. 23rd; Dunnville, Opera House, Nov. 24th; Woodstock, Council Chamber, Nov. 28th; Simcoe, Free Library Hall, Nov. 29th; Ingersoll, Council Chamber, Nov. 30th; London, Secretary's Office, Dec. 1st. All meetings commence at 1:30 o'clock.

Mr. F. W. Hodson Has Resigned.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture, and will sever his connection with the Department of Agriculture at an early date. It is understood that Mr. Hodson will accept a more lucrative position in the West in connection with the Salvation Army colonization scheme. Mr. Hodson's work since his appointment at Ottawa as Live-stock Commissioner has covered the extension of the Farmers' Institute system into parts of the country not previously served, laying special emphasis on live-stock husbandry, the development of winter fairs, live-stock judging by specialists at exhibitions, interprovincial trade in live stock, transportation matters, and, most important of all, the nationalization of the pure-bred live-stock records, which has become an accomplished fact.

Eastern Ontario Farmers' Institutes.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

The regular Farmers' Institute meetings for Eastern Ontario will be held at the following places on the dates mentioned:

Alfred, Nov. 23rd; (c) Vankleek Hill, town hall, Nov. 24th and 25th; (f) Alexandria, town hall, Nov. 27th and 28th; Moose Creek, Nov. 29th; (c) Avonmore, Beaver Hall, Nov. 30th; Metcalfe, town hall, Dec. 2nd; (c) Russell, town hall, Dec. 4th and 5th; (d) Renfrew, Dec. 6th and 7th; (d) Beachburg, town hall, Dec. 8th and 9th; Westmeath, town hall, Dec. 11th; Richmond, town hall, Dec. 12th; North Gower, town hall, Dec. 14th; (f) Mountain, Hyslop's Hall, Dec. 15th and 16th; Morewood, Foresters' Hall, Dec. 18th; (c) South Branch, Patrons' Hall, Dec. 19th and 20th; Harrison's Corners, Dec. 21st; Bainsville, Sangster's and McQuaig's Hall, Dec. 22nd.

Delegates for special sessions in the interests of the dairymen, on the afternoon and evening of the two-day meetings: (c) L. A. Zufelt, Chesterville; (d) J. H. Echlin, Carleton Place; (f) A. W. Woodard, Montreal, Que.

The above meetings will be addressed by Mr. D. Drummond, Ottawa, and Dr. J. Standish, Walkerton, Ont.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS.

The supplementary Farmers' Institute meetings will be held at the following places in Eastern Ontario on the dates mentioned:

Escott, Jan. 3rd; Mallorytown, Jan. 4th; Caintown, Jan. 5th; Addison, Jan. 6th; Algonquin, Jan. 8th; Maynard, Jan. 8th; Domville, Jan. 9th; Roebuck, Jan. 10; Ventnor, Jan. 13th; Stanley, Jan. 15th; Mainsville, Jan. 16th; Wallace, school house, Jan. 17th; Iroquois, Jan. 18th; Morrisburg, Jan. 19th; Froatburn, Jan. 20th; Aultsville, Jan. 22nd; Osnabrock Centre, Jan. 23rd; Moulinette, Jan. 24th; Cornwall Centre, Jan. 25th; Northfield, Jan. 26th; Newington, Jan. 27th; Borwick, Jan. 29th; Monkland, Jan. 30th; Warina, Jan. 31st; Casselman, Feb. 1st; Eastman's Springs, Feb. 2nd; Leonard, Feb. 3rd; Pendleton, Feb. 5th.

The speakers will be Mr. H. Glendinning, of Manilla, Ont., and Mr. D. Drummond.

Following is a copy of a letter received by Mr. J. G. Clarke, of Ottawa, who recently sold a number of Ayrshire cattle to Mr. K. Kozu, for export to Japan:

Shigamura, Kitasaku, Shinano,
Japan, Sept. 30th, 1905.

J. G. Clarke, Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa, Canada:

Dear Sir,—I am very thankful to you for your kindness and attention to me during my stay in your country. I left Portland, 22nd July, and safely arrived at Yokohama, 9th last month; all cattle feeding very goodly in the ship across the Pacific. Landing at Yokohama the first thing, the most important and the most anxious was the examination of the cattle by the tuberculin; but it passed off very quietly, with complete good result. All passed through it very goodly with no exception, and, indeed, the matter has brought out a great wonder and admiration to our Government officers and all the private breeders who visited my drove at Yokohama. Now I have driven them into my farm, and there they are feeding well. With many thanks, and hoping that I would be able to write more to you soon hereafter, that the drove presents especially good nature and gives me a full success in my business, I remain,
Yours truly,

K. KOZU.

Want to Affiliate the Ontario Veterinary College with Toronto University.

On November 8th, Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, was waited upon by a deputation, consisting of the Educational Council of the Ontario Veterinary Association, with a request that the Ontario Veterinary College be affiliated with the University of Toronto. The members of the deputation were Dr. C. Elliott, St. Catharines, Chairman; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Director-General; Dr. Andrew Smith, Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College; Dr. Tennent, London; Dr. Quinn, Brampton, and Dr. Lawson, Dundas. The object is to bring the institution under the control of the Government, with a view to raising the entrance examination, extending the course from two to three terms, and raising the standard of the profession to equal the best in Britain or the British possessions. Mr. Monteith promised to bring the matter before his colleagues, and also before the University Commission.

A Good Shire Sale.

The auction sale at the Repository, Toronto, Nov. 8th, of imported Shire stallions and mares, consigned by Messrs. John Chambers & Sons, of Holdenhay, Northampton, England, was well attended, and all the stock sold at fairly good prices, the highest being \$530 for the two-year-old filly, Duchess of Holdenhay, taken by Mr. Wm. Laking Hamilton. The bay three-year-old stallion, Holdenhay Angerer, sold for \$480 to Mr. W. Pointer, Bothwell. The average for the 21 sold was \$328.

Entering the Civil Service.

A correspondent writes: "Is the civil service of Canada recruited by open competition, and is there any guide-book dealing with the different departments?"

The Canadian civil service is a very poor imitation of the British civil service, considered from the entrance, promotion and pension standpoints. Only the clerical sections are open to competition by examinations, which are quite easy compared with those of Great Britain. The desirable posts (if any civil service position is a desirable one, which we much doubt, in a country which affords the opportunities to energy and ability that Canada does) are those of a technical nature, or heads or deputies of departments, all of which are filled by reason of a man's political pull, or, in rare cases, of his exceptional ability, or past services to the party in power. From time to time examinations are held in the big centers throughout Canada for clerkships in the "inside service"; the remuneration is not large, but the hours are short and taskmasters either complaisant or scarce. Except in special cases, it may be considered as a sign of mental atrophy, lack of push and energy, or an extreme love for one's country, or a distaste for hard work, when a man inclines to the civil service, and for the great rank and file the legend might well be inscribed over the door, "Abandon hope (if you lack political pull) all ye who enter here." Living in the Capital is expensive; society, so-called, is an apostle of extravagance, and in the English-speaking world the civil-servant class are considered as a whole by the tradesmen with whom they deal as "bad pay." Briefly, it resolves itself into an exchange of independence and chance to rise for an easy berth, moderate salary, an automatic life, and a chronic state of dissatisfaction with one's salary.

Notes from Alberta.

The Alberta grain dealers have formed an association, of which Mr. Strong, of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co., is President; Mr. Carson, of the Western Milling Co., Vice-President, and W. M. Gilfay, of the Calgary Milling Co., is Sec.-Treas. The object of the association is to regulate the various standards or grades for the buying or selling of grain. Hereafter the buying will be on definite grades, and not on the uncertain methods previously in use.

P. Burns & Co., the well-known live-stock firm, has lately purchased a site of twenty acres, for the purpose of establishing a live-stock yard and market at Strathcona, making this an extensive shipping point for that district.

Griffin & Co., pork packers of Winnipeg and Calgary, contemplate the establishment of a large packing plant in the West. With the development of our dairy industry, and the large amount of cheap grain available, the hog-raising industry of Alberta should go forward by leaps and bounds.

Present Tariff High Enough for the West

The combined executives of the Manitoba Grain-growers' and Live-stock Associations, at a meeting recently in Winnipeg, declared for a tariff for revenue only, and passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of the Grain-growers' and Live-stock Breeders' Associations, the present tariff on dutiable goods be reduced to a revenue tariff of 17 per cent.; that all goods on the present free list be retained, with the addition thereto of all kinds of lumber; and that in consideration of this reduction to a revenue tariff we are willing to have all agricultural products placed on the free list."

Name for G. T. P. R. Terminus.

Reading the notice in the "Farmer's Advocate" that the G. T. P. R. have offered a prize for an Indian name for the terminus of their road on the Pacific Coast, I would suggest Tecumseh, on account of services rendered the British during the war of 1812, in which that great and noble Indian Chief lost his life.

R. A. LOTHROP,
Island Brooke, Que.

The Winter Fair.

Our readers who intend making exhibits at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, are reminded that entries close on November 25th for live stock; November 27th for live poultry, and December 2nd for all other departments. To make sure that entries are received by the secretary in good time, it will be well to mail them a few days before date of closing, to Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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MARKETS.

Toronto.
LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of cattle at the Western Cattle Market continue light, and trade has a better tone, prices showing improvement in most all lines. There is some demand for medium to good cattle of all classes, and quite enough of them are coming forward.

Export Cattle—Choice are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.60; good to medium, \$3.60 to \$4.10; others, \$3.75 to \$3.85; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4, and cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Butchers' Cattle—Picked lots, \$4 to \$4.35; good to choice, \$3.75 to \$3.90; fair to good, \$3.20 to \$3.60; common, \$2.50 to \$3; cows, \$2 to \$2.75; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25; canners, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Stockers and Feeders—The Demand for the better class brisk. Short-keep feeders, \$3.60 to \$3.75; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.30; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75. Good stockers run at \$2.80 to \$3.30; rough to common, \$2 to \$2.70; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milch Cows—\$30 to \$60 each. Calves—\$2 to \$10 each, and 3c. to 5c. per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep \$4 to \$4.25 for export ewes, and \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks and culls. Lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.60 per cwt.

Hogs—At \$5.50 per cwt. for selects, and \$5.25 for lights and fats.

HORSES.

Horses—Seasonable dullness characterized the local horse market last week, and, owing to another heavy batch of receipts, prices have displayed further declining tendencies. Farmers appear to be indulging in the clearing-out process, usually a feature at this time of the year, and this results in heavier marketings than the trade can stand at the moment. Naturally, under these conditions, prices are inclined to weaken, though the pressure is somewhat relieved by the speculative operations of a number of dealers. Business in the sale-rings during the week has been rather dull, though there has been a fair enquiry for first-class heavy delivery horses, and several of this character were sold at the Repository to the Dominion Express Company for a figure in the neighborhood of \$200. A small shipment of drafters also went to Trout Creek for the same price. This figure, however, is much above the average price in the bulk of the sales, but goes to show that good prices can still be obtained, even in the present quiet state of trade, if the right class of animal is offered.

The Repository and the Canadian Horse Exchange report the range of prices for the week as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands	\$125 to \$175
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	125 to 185
Matched pairs, carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	300 to 500
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	125 to 165
General-purpose and expressers, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	125 to 185
Drafters, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs.	125 to 190
Serviceable second-hand workers	60 to 75
Serviceable second-hand drivers	60 to 90

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—Buyers and sellers are apart, but holders are firm, asking 80c., with bids 79c. Goose is in demand for export at 75c. to 76c., spring being quoted at 74c. to 75c. Manitoba—A good enquiry is reported for Manitoba wheat, one firm filling an order for

160,000 bushels. Sales have been made at lake ports at 86c. for No. 1 northern, and 84c. for No. 2 northern.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran, firm, at \$12.50 to \$13 per ton, in car lots, at outside points; shorts, \$16.50 to \$18. Manitoba—Bran, \$15.50 to \$16; shorts, \$17.50 to \$19 at Toronto and equal freight points.

Oats—34c. to 35c. at outside points. Barley—Firm, 52c. to 53c. for No. 2, 51c. to 52c. for No. 3 extra, and 46c. to 47c. for No. 3, at outside points.

Peas—75c., outside. Rye—With distillers active bidders, prices are firmer at 74c. to 75c., outside. Buckwheat—Firm at 57c. to 58c., outside.

Corn—New American is dull at 57c., Toronto freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery, prints, 22c. to 23c.; solids, 21c. to 21c.; dairy lb. rolls, good to choice, 19c. to 20c.; medium, 17c. to 18c.; tubs, good to choice, 17c. to 18c.; inferior, 15c. to 16c.

Cheese—Is steady, with a firm tone, at 12c. to 13c. per lb. Eggs—Firm, with most of the business at 21c., although some dealers are still selling at 20c. The demand is good, and the receipts light.

Poultry—Plenty of all lines coming forward. Quotations for good, plucked poultry are unchanged. Fat chickens, 8c. to 10c.; thin, 7c. to 8c.; fat hens, 7c. thin, 5c. to 7c.; ducks, 9c. to 11c.; thin, 6c. to 8c.; turkeys, 12c. to 13c.; geese, 9c. to 10c.

Potatoes—Ontario, on track here, 60c. to 70c. per bag, 75c. to 85c. out of store. The demand for Eastern stock is good, 90c. to 95c., out of store, and 75c. to 80c. on track.

Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy continues firm in tone at \$8.50 per ton for car lots, on track, while No. 2 is dull at \$6.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., wholesale dealers in wool, hides, calf skins and sheep skins, tallow, etc., quote: Inspected hides, No. 1, 11c.; inspected hides, No. 2, 10c.; country hides, fat, at 10c.; calf skins, No. 1, selected 13c.; lamb skins, 85c. to \$1.05; horse hides, \$3 to \$3.25; tallow, rendered, 4c. to 4c.; wool, unwashed, 16c. to 17c.; wool, washed, 26c. to 27c.; rejections, 20c. to 22c.

FARMERS' MARKET.

(Retail Prices.)

Hay, No. 1 timothy, \$10 to \$11.50; mixed or clover, \$8 to \$9; dressed hogs, light, cwt., \$8; heavy, \$7.75; butter, 23c. to 25c.; eggs, new laid, 30c. to 35c.; fresh, 25c. to 27c.; spring chickens, dressed, 8c.; live, 6c.; old, dressed, 5c.; live, 3c.; turkeys, dressed, 12c.; live, 11c.; geese, live, 6c.; dressed, 8c.; potatoes, bag, 80c. to 95c.; apples, bbl., \$1.50 to \$2.50; beef, hind quarters, 7c. to 8c.; fore quarters, 4c. to 5c.; carcasses, 6c. to 7c.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.40 to \$5.75; shipping steers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers', \$4.15 to \$4.85; heifers, \$3 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.85; bulls, \$2.25 to \$4; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4. Veals—\$5.50 to \$7.75. Hogs—Heavy, \$5.10 to \$5.20; mixed, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Yorkers and pigs, \$5 to \$5.10; roughs, \$4.25 to \$4.45; stags, \$3.25 to \$3.75. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.40; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.25; wethers, \$5.60 to \$5.75; ewes, \$5.35 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.75; Canadian lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.20.

Montreal.

Cheese—Prices advanced rather sharply last week, 12 7-16c. having been paid in the country in one place for finest Ontario. Stocks in the local market are estimated at 450,000 boxes, which is much less than a year ago. Shipments to Nov. 4th, since the first of the season, amounted to 1,957,792 boxes, or 46,796 more than to the corresponding date last year. Shipments via Portland, Me., have amounted to 32,019 boxes, or 16,733 fewer than for same period last year. Holders are demanding 12c. to 12c. for finest Quebecs, 12c. to 12c. for finest Townships, and 12c. to 12c. for finest Ontario.

Butter—Scarce. Choice creamery, 23c. to 23c.; good to fine, 22c. to 23c. Season's shipments to Nov. 4th were 549,597 packages, or 83,472 more than for the corresponding period last year.

Poultry—14c. to 15c. per lb. for nice turkeys and ducks, 11c. to 12c. for chickens, 9c. to 10c. for fowl, geese being 11c. to 12c. Choice stock is worth fully a cent a pound more.

Eggs—Country receipts small, but export trade busy, prior to close of navigation. Owing to scarcity of fresh eggs, the market has again advanced. Selects, 23c. to 25c.; straight-gathered, 21c. to 22c.; No. 2 stock, 18c. to 19c. Retailers already sell their fancy, strictly new-laid stock at 35c. to 40c. Cold-storage eggs show considerable range at 19c. to 22c.; pickled stock, 20c. to 21c.

Potatoes—General feeling is that prices will shortly go higher, on account of a reported shortage in the United States. Prices are 58c. to 60c. per 90-lb. bag, on track; smaller quantities, 60c. to 70c.

Turnips—Buyers have paid \$10.10 per ton for carloads, on track, reselling at \$11.50 to \$12.

Onions—Firm. Canadian Reds, in barrels, \$2.75, and in 80-lb. bags, \$1.10; yellows, in bags, \$1.20, in a jobbing way.

Beans—Market firm, owing to scarcity of stock. Old beans practically out of the market, and scarcity of cars delays arrival of new. New primes higher at \$1.55 to \$1.60 per bushel.

Millfeed—Active demand from all quarters; market very firm. Manitoba bran, \$17, and shorts, \$20 per ton, in bags. Ontarios, in bulk, quoted at \$1 less.

Grain—Oats, scarce as ever; prices above export basis at 39c. for No. 2, store. Buckwheat, 58c., store; peas, 78c., afloat; No. 2, Manitoba barley, 48c., track. Local wheat prices are based on daily Western advices; general tendency seems a little easier.

Live Stock—The local market shows little change. Butchers are willing to pay a fair price for really desirable cattle, and 4c. is being realized. A general range for choicest is 4c. to 4c. The great bulk of the stock, being medium to good, ranges from 3c. to 4c.; common, 2c. to 3c. and very poor, a fraction under. A steady demand for lambs, and the fact that they are none too plentiful, supports prices, sales being made at 5c. for finest, and 5c. for ordinary, sheep ranging from 3c. to 4c., according to quality. Calves seem to show very little change, offerings being now small, however. Prices range from \$3 to \$10 per head, and 2c. to 4c., and occasionally higher, by the pound. Live hogs are also practically unchanged. The choicest stock will not sell at higher than 6c., and the general range for selects is from 6c. to 6c., mixed being 5c. to 6c.

Horses—Coal-cart horses, weighing from 1,350 to 1,450 lbs., are quoted at \$150 to \$200 each, this being fully \$25 lower than last quotations. Heavy draft horses, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., \$225 to \$250; these weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. being \$175 to \$225. Express horses, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. each, may be had at \$125 to \$175 each, and ordinary cheap animals at from \$50 to \$100. Fair driving horses are worth from \$125 to \$175, while fine saddle horses and carriage animals range all the way from \$200 to \$400, some extra fine animals being obtainable at the latter figure.

Cheese Markets.

Napanee, 12c. to 12c.; Kemptville, 12c.; Huntingdon, Que., 11c. to 12c.; Brockville, 12c.; Belleville, 11c. to 12c.; Cowansville, Que., 11c. to 12c.; Cornwall, 12 3-16c.; Russell, 12c.; Canton, N. Y., 12c.

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Wrong Meaning Taken from a Market Expression.

A Wentworth County correspondent wrote lately, stating that he had seen in the "Farmer's Advocate" that shorts could be obtained for \$16 to \$17.50 per ton in car lots laid down at his local town, and enquiring the names of Toronto firms from which he could purchase on these terms. For the benefit of our querist and others, we may explain that the above was the going price at Toronto and various other Ontario points at the time, and the item was worded, "\$16 to \$17.50 per ton, Toronto and outside points." This expression does not by any means imply that shorts could have been purchased in Toronto and shipped to other places for that price laid down. When shipping is necessary, freight and cost of handling must be added.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$3 to \$6.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.15 to \$4.25; calves, \$2 to \$7.

Hogs—Choice to prime, heavy, \$4.95 to \$5.10; medium to good, heavy, \$4.85 to \$4.95; light-weight butchers', \$4.95 to \$5.10; good to choice heavy mixed, \$4.80 to \$4.95; packing, \$4.25 to \$4.95.

Sheep—\$2 to \$6; fair to prime yearling wethers, \$5.75 to \$6.50; spring lambs, good to choice, \$7 to \$7.65.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 8c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c. to 8c. per lb. Sheep, 10c. to 11c. per pound.

Collier's Weekly tells of two Irishmen who were on bad terms with each other. The friends of Flaherty claimed that he had been insulted, and urged him to vindicate his honor. Flaherty said, prudently: "But look at the size of him. The man's a giant!" "Very well," responded his disgusted friend, "then all the people will say you are a coward." "Well, I dunno," responded Flaherty, placidly. "At any rate, I'd rather have him sayin' that, than the day after to-morrow exclaimin', 'How natural Flaherty looks!'"

Thomas W. Lawson was once visited in his Boston office by a young woman who came laden with all sorts of college diplomas and gilt-edge references. It so happened that Mr. Lawson needed a temporary secretary, and engaged her on the spot. When, later in the day, the young woman handed Mr. Lawson a number of letters that he had dictated, they were chiefly remarkable for their hideous orthography. He called the girl's attention to her blunders, whereupon she replied with a giggle:

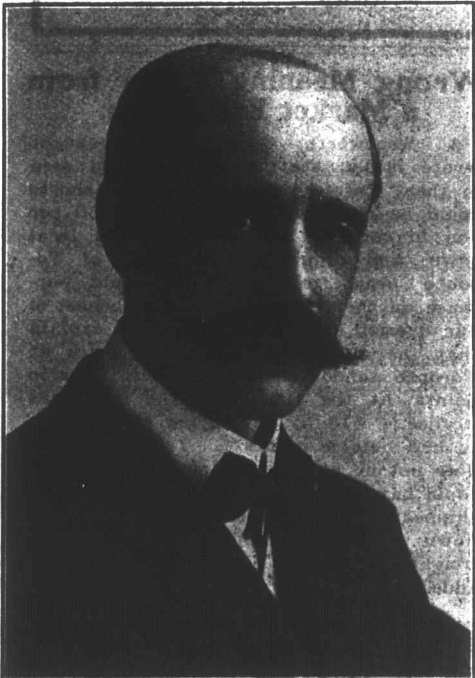
"Really, now, I think I must have been bewitched."

"Quite so," said Mr. Lawson; "some fairy has evidently cast a bad spell over you."



Life, Literature and Education.

Canadian Authors.



W. A. Fraser.

The good people of the pretty little burg of Georgetown, Ont., are familiar with the figure of a man who is much given to taking long rambles in and about the place, invariably by himself. Everybody knows his name, and most of the passers-by accost him civilly as "Mr. Fraser," receiving a prompt and equally civil response, in many cases the given name being cheerily used. They know, furthermore, that this peculiar fellow-citizen of theirs, with the earnest Highland Scottish face, spare and intellectual, with its military-looking reddish moustache, and the eyebrows that enclose like a parenthesis the keen eyes, is especially given to minding his own business and abstaining from meddling with that of other people. They are also aware that his business is the strange and interesting one of writing stories. The better-informed of the citizens know, probably with some sense of pride, that the gentleman, who takes the walks, but is at all other times a close home-stayer, is recognized in the world abroad as one of the masters of the art of short-story writing, and stands easily first among the members of that guild who may claim to be native Canadians.

Mr. W. A. Fraser, who is a Nova Scotian, born in 1859, of the fine Highland stock of the Pictou and New Glasgow region, is certainly the only writer we have who finds it possible, without going to live in New York, but while residing as a quiet family man in a quiet Canadian town, to sell all the stories he can write at top prices to all the leading magazines published in the States, and to have such publishers as the Scribners and Lippincotts eager to secure the publication of his books. Mr. Fraser has an interesting theory that this result has, in fact, been achieved by his personal acquaintance from the metropolis. To be

upon the ground would be to get upon terms of personal friendship with the editors, and to have his offerings looked at with a certain partiality, which in turn would lead to their acceptance in some cases on grounds apart from their actual merits, and this in turn would lead, by imperceptible stages, to a deterioration in their quality. Stories written in the seclusion of Georgetown, by an author unknown personally to the New York editor, are judged strictly on their merits as literature, and the temptation to scamp the work is altogether absent. The author is frankly proud, as he has a good right to be, that he has achieved his splendid success without any of the varieties of log-rolling and "pull" which account for some of the literary reputations of the day.

Mr. Fraser set out in life as a civil engineer, and he owes to his profession the opportunities for the study of human nature in various parts of the world, which have proved so valuable to him, and which he has turned to such good account as a writer. For many years he was a member of the civil service in India, and in the performance of his duties visited all parts of that interesting empire, which he studied with a zeal which has made him an acknowledged authority on Indian matters—down to the, or, perhaps, I should say up to the, preparation of the great culinary specialty of currie-and-rice, which those who have sat at his table say he can make with any chef of Calcutta. Later, his professional calling gave him eight or ten long summers in the Canadian Northwest, and equipped him with an equally intimate knowledge of the Indian life of this continent. Meanwhile, as an open-eyed Rambler over the world in general, he laid in a great store of material, with special emphasis upon the sporting world, as seen upon the "turf." The results of this varied career are now being made manifest in the profusion of Indian tales, jungle stories, Northwest sketches, racing yarns and miscellaneous love stories which are so eagerly bidden for by the magazines of the day, and which have placed to Mr. Fraser's credit a long list of books of high merit. Scribners' list alone contains "Mooswa and Others of the Boundaries," "The Outcasts," "The Blood Lilies," "Brave Hearts," and his latest work, "Sa'zada Tales," while other publishers have given the world "Thoroughbreds," and many other books that have achieved high rank. Unusual interest will be taken by Canadian readers in the work which is promised for early publication—a tale in which life in such a community as Georgetown is depicted.

Notwithstanding that Mr. Fraser is a strict home-lover, he somehow has the faculty of absorbing the atmosphere of his environment, and getting at a clear understanding of the community. He is a quiet, unassuming, nevertheless, occasionally, in an appearance at the town hall, and regarded as one of the most popular and amusing of the speakers. The fact is that Fraser, with all his aloofness, is a real good fellow, and his townspeople have seen enough of him to know it. In his private circle, he is entirely admirable. His

sturdy young son, Roderic, thinks him the best chum any boy ever had; and the four fine girls, including a charming pair of twins, and a fair-haired little miss, who rejoices in the name of Kipling, in honor of her god-father, believe they have as devoted and indulgent a daddy as little girls were ever blessed withal, and they are right. Mr. Fraser, whose wife is a member of the well-known Barber family, of Georgetown, will, at all events, never be able to write a story of domestic infelicity from his own experience. Against such a thought I am sure even the fox-terrier, "Blitz," snuggling on the hearth, would rise up and bark in indignant protest. J. W. BENGOUGH.

As a specimen of Fraser's style in animal story, we add a short extract from his latest book, "Sa'zada Tales":

The story of his capture is being told by Hamadryad, the King Cobra: "Even so," assented Hamadryad, "the proof of the matter is in being here; and, as I was going to say, it is this way with my people; in the hot weather, when there is no rain, we burrow in the ground for months at a stretch. And then the rains come on, and we are driven out of our holes by the water, and live abroad in the jungles for a time. It was at this season of the year I speak of; I had just come up out of my burrow and was wondrous hungry, I can tell you; and, travelling, I came across the trail of a Karait. I followed Karait's trail, and found him in a hole under a bungalow of the Men kind. It was dry under the bungalow, so I rested after my meal in the hole that had been Karait's. It was a good place, so I lived there. Every day a young of the Men-kind—"

"I know," interrupted Mooswa, "a Boy, eh?" "Perhaps; but the old ones called him 'Baba.' And Baba used to come every day under the bungalow to play. He threw little sticks and stones at me; but nothing to hurt, mind you, for he was small. The things he threw wouldn't have injured a fly-lizard as he crawled on the bungalow posts. He laughed when he saw me, and called, as he clapped his little hands, and I wouldn't have hurt him—why should I? I don't eat Babas."

"When I heard the heavy feet of the Men I always slipped in the hole, but, one day, by an evil chance I was to one side looking for food, and Baba was following, when his Mother saw me. Such a row there was, the Men running and Baba's Mother calling, and only the little one with no fear. Sudden, it was the fear of which 'Baba' and 'Hathi' (the Black Leopard and Elephant) have spoken which came over the Men-kind."

"There was one of a great size, like Bear Muckwa, with a stomach such as Mag's (the orange cat). He was a fierce baboo. He had a black face, and his voice was like the trumpet of Hathi, but when I went straight his way, and rose up to strike, he little fat legs made great haste to run far away. Then I looked at the ground."

"I saw a hole, and I went in. I was not far from the hole when I saw a young of the Men-kind. He was a good fellow, and he was a good fellow."

'zada," for it is written in the Book that Hamadryad is the only Snake that will really chase a Man, and show fight."

"I could hear the Men kind talking and tramping about," continued King Cobra, "and meant to lie still till night and then go away for I usually travel in the dark, you know. But, presently there was a soft whistling music calling me to come out; and also at times a pleading voice, though of the Men kind, I knew that. 'Ho, Bhai (brother), ho, Raj Naga (King Cobra)! Come here, quick, Little Brother.' Then the soft whistle called me, sometimes loud, and sometimes low, and even the noise was twisting and swinging in the air, just as I might myself. Hiz-z-z-z-z! but I commenced to tremble, and I was full of fear, and I was full of love for the soft sounds, and with my eyes I wished to see it. So I came out of the hole, and there was a Black Man, making the soft call from a hollow stick."

"A Snake-charmer with his pipes," exclaimed Sa'zada.

The Bane of Cynicism.

"The cynic," says Epictetus, "must know that he is a messenger sent from Zeus to show men that they have wandered, and are seeking the substance of good and evil where it is not; and as such a messenger he must be pure of thought and life himself; he must live a life apart from the joys, sorrows and interests of this world, so that his full attention may be given to seeing the good and evil which surround others, and to warning them to accept the one and avoid the other."

"The cynic," says Henry Ward Beecher, "is one who never sees a good quality in a man, and never fails to see a bad one. He is the human owl—vigilant in darkness but blind in the light, mousing for vermin and never seeing noble game. He puts all human actions into two classes—openly bad and secretly bad. He holds that no man does a good thing except for profit."

From Epictetus of the first century, to Beecher of the nineteenth, is a far cry, and a curious glimpse is given of the strange way in which the application and meaning of a word deteriorates. Yet, in this case, there was no sudden fall, but a gradual and inevitable descent—inevitable because the sect of the cynic was founded on an unstable foundation, which decayed and gave way under the stress of the years. Virtue, to the original cynic, was the only good, and intellectual or physical attainments and pleasures were worthy only of contempt. But virtue, in his opinion, was a thing possible only when separated as far as possible from life's toils, perplexities and pleasures, not a sweetener and strengthener in the midst of these, and by them attaining its true growth. So the cynic stood aside and watched the world go by; he, the watcher, with all responsibilities shouldered with no care for the welfare of any other, and, truth to tell, with the care for his own; they, the world, with the work and the joy and the sorrow that existence brings to those who have others to live for, but with the motives which actuated

them hidden from those watching eyes.

"I am wiser than thou," was the cynic's first thought as he watched, but by and by that changed to "I am holier than thou," as he saw men give way to the temptation to do evil in the effort to attain. And he came to watch for the evil, for the yielding to temptation, and forgot to look for the good which his creed had enjoined him to seek. So in the course of the centuries the definition of Epictetus changed to the definition of Beecher, and the reason of the change is given by Carlyle: "To reform a world, to reform a nation, no wise man will undertake; and all but foolish men know that the only solid reformation is what each begins and perfects on himself."

Your true modern cynic stands on a pedestal of his own erection, formed of his own conceit, not a wholesome, bustling, breezy, self-appreciation that is distinctly human, but a narrow, mouldy, worm-eaten structure that will not permit him to be

impressed or interested or amused by the world around him. Like Cassius whom Caesar feared, "Seldom he smiles, and smiles in such a sort as if he mocked himself, and scorned his spirit that could be moved to smile at anything." Selfishness and narrowness is the fruit of cynicism. The cynic stays out of politics because men can be bought and sold, and every man has his price; he stays out of the church because its members are only hypocrites and their goodness is not genuine; he stays out of business and society because honesty when exhibited at all is merely policy, and kindness and courtesy are nothing but affectations, and, having withdrawn himself from all these, what is left to him? —That poor, sorry thing, narrow and selfish and bitter—himself.

The cynic is a coward. The woes of others do not impress him, but when an unkindly providence makes his friend unfaithful, or his servants dishonest, he whines most dolefully

and refuses to believe that the race of loyal friends and faithful stewards is not extinct. He is happy only when he is miserable, and he has no greater enemy or false friend than he is to himself.

Like David, he says in his haste that all men are liars, but unlike the Psalmist, he never acknowledges his error. To him there is none good, and he refuses, even, or rather, especially, to give any credit for good intentions. That is one thing he will not consider, for his creed is that, though the action may have a semblance of good, the motive at the root of it was evil. He deliberately shuts his eyes to what is holy and good and true, and then declares that there is no holiness, no goodness, no sincerity; and so by his very statement that all men are liars he brands himself as the greatest, and no man will put confidence in him. He cannot influence or lead them, for they know he is spiritually blind.

He hates and despises society, and in return they learn to avoid him, and properly so, for the man is poisoned and poisonous. Like the girl in the fairy tale, from his lips drop words and venomous snakes, and other gruesome horrors in the form of malice and bitterness and falsehood, instead of the pearls and diamonds and rubies of hope and encouragement of faith in his fellow man, of trust that when "God's in His Heaven all's well with the world."

Some men trade themselves on their cynicism. You might as well pride yourself on having the small-pox—one is not a bit more loathsome than the other, or more contagious. There is good in everything, and you can miss it if you want to, but it is a dismally unsatisfactory way to live. There is so much good in the worst of us, and so much bad in the best of us, that it ill becomes any of us to speak or think or see evil in the rest of us.

WINTER HEALTH AND COMFORT.

At this season, when everybody is putting on gloves, caps and neck scarfs, the experience of one who has found such things unnecessary, will be read with interest, and not, perhaps, without some profit.

Ten years ago I read a book on household economy in which the principle most strongly laid down was that the human system adapts itself to conditions. Let a man take stimulants regularly, for instance, and the organs of his body come to rely upon the unnatural action, becoming incapable of normal performance of their functions, except under its influence. Habitual use of tonics gets the body to a point where it depends on their effect, and coddling one's self with mufflers, ear-laps, mittens, etc., makes the protected parts tender, whereas habitual exposure increases the power of resisting extreme temperatures. Sailors expose their necks in a way that would subject unaccustomed people to inflammation and sudden death, yet sailors are said to suffer less from colds than do the well-nourished and bundled-up children of civilization.

On the other hand, any number of instances will occur to the reader, of stunted physique, owing to the dwarfing influence of our rigorous climate not well guarded against. No sane person can expect shivering tots of children, whose main energies are consumed in maintaining body heat, to develop generous physique. They may grow up hardy, but will not attain their inherent maximum of manhood or womanhood. To determine, between the extremes of coddling and exposure, a medium course which would result in the fullest physical and mental well-being, without making one babyish, was the perplexing problem of hygiene which I set myself to solve by experiment and observation.

I was a good subject of experiment, for while healthy enough in other ways, I had long been a victim of distressing chronic catarrh, and, perhaps, few diseases make one feel more sensitive. To take special precaution against colds I always used to wear an ulster, and hardly ever stepped outside the house without turning up the high collar and, if it were very cold, wrapping a scarf about the neck besides. I didn't take in the fact that I was making my throat susceptible to every change of the weather and every draft of cold air that found its

way down my coat collar. Finally, however, I concluded that people who are constrained to live in a northern climate, instead of making hothouse plants of their bodies, should seek to acclimate themselves judiciously. Accordingly, I discarded the scarf and the turned-up collar, and next winter went somewhat further in the same practice. The following year I left the farm, and it chanced that financial stringency caused me to continue wearing a hat through the winter. "Feet warm and head cool," was the motto then.

But the most convincing experience was that of last winter. Starting in the fall, I tried what promised, though it did not turn out to be, a heroic regimen. Although living in a place where the mercury touched forty below zero, and hovered for weeks at 25 to 30 below, I walked every day a mile or more, sometimes three or four miles at a stretch when the thermometer indicated -20;

a marked improvement in arterial circulation. Instead of being cold and clammy as they used to be, my hands last winter were almost invariably warmer than any clasped in a handshake. Many a time when people wearing gloves complained of cold hands mine were perfectly comfortable; yet, according to the thermometer, it was by far the coldest winter in my experience. I did not have the suggestion of a frost-bite, and stood the cold much better than anyone with whom I was associated. Instead of the four or five colds per year that I never used to miss, I had only one between November and April last. People were astonished how I "stood it," and quite incredulous when told that I was far more comfortable and healthy every way than any winter before. But I proved to my own complete satisfaction that the way to winter health and comfort is to conserve body heat by protecting the trunk with warm clothing, and in-

be benefited by considering the principle laid down, and to those who can persuade themselves to do so, I would say, start resolutely in the fall, and you will be astonished how tough you will become before January, how healthy you will be, and how much better you will enjoy a good Canadian winter. January loses its terrors for those who have solved the problem of rational winter living. DON.

"For He Had Spoken Lightly of a Woman's Name."

We are not told just what the words were which in this instance brought down such swift punishment upon the man who had dared to utter them, but the picture reminds us of another scene, where, with greater restraint, perhaps, because uttered by a young knight, "Sans peur et sans reproche," to a man older in years than himself, the words of remonstrance and reproach should have struck home as with a sword-thrust. "My lord, my lord," cried Harry Esmond, his face flushing and his eyes filling as he spoke, "I never knew a mother, but I love this lady as one I worship her as devotee worships a saint. To hear her name lightly spoken of seems blasphemy. What brings you here to practice upon the simple heart of a virtuous lady? You might as well storm the Tower single-handed. Would you dare think of your own mother so, or suffer anyone so to speak of her?"

H. A. B.

FILIAL SYMPATHY.

The wife of a minister was sitting at the dinner-table with a guest and her family, consisting of her husband and two little sons. They were conversing about ministers of the gospel, and she made the remark, looking at her boys, that she hoped one of them would wish to become a minister and be a good and useful man.

"Well, I won't be a preacher," said Tom, ten years old and the elder of the two, "because I'm going to drive a beer wagon."

His mother dropped her knife and fork and sat with downcast eyes. The tender-hearted second son, eight-year-old Fred, watched her for a few moments, and then his eyes filled with tears, and slipping out of his chair he came around to the side of the table where she sat, and putting his arms about her said, "Mamma, don't feel badly. I'll be a cooper if you want me to, but, oh, I don't want to drive a baker's wagon."



"For He Had Spoken Lightly of a Woman's Name."

John A. Lewis.

handled the reins often on an hour's drive at below zero, and on many a three hours' ride at near zero. During the whole winter I never wore anything on my head but a hat, and nothing inside my boots but cashmere hose. I did not have my overcoat buttoned to the top six times during the winter, never put on a scarf, and have not worn a glove, mitten, or even wristlet, in twenty months.

The first result of this process was

using by habitual exposure those parts, such as hands, face and neck, liable at times to be exposed. Neck cloths and furs are an abomination, anyway, and the principal utility of heavy caps is to make men bald.

That many will try my recipe I do not expect, because few have the necessary determination to start in. For some, too, it is impracticable, as for a farmer obliged to handle frost-bald fork-handles, iron latches, etc., in zero weather. But everybody will



To make the best Bread you must have the best Flour.

When the dough is flat, sour, heavy, will not rise,—when the bread is soggy, tasteless, indigestible—then you have cheap and inferior flour.

You may use pure fresh yeast, faithfully adhere to the old-time successful bread making traditions, the methods usually successful—but the baking turns out badly—simply because you have not used the right kind of flour.

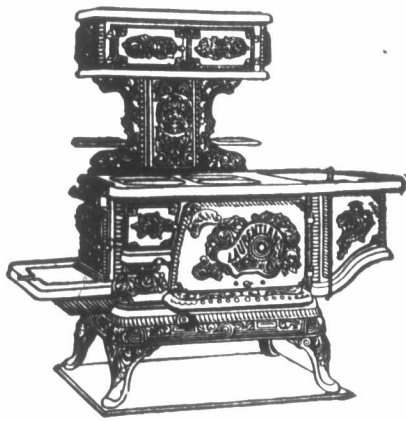
Royal Household Flour is purified and sterilized by electricity, it is therefore uniformly pure and wholesome.

And because it is thoroughly purified it will yield a sweet, wholesome, light sponge that will bake into flaky, deliciously flavored, nourishing bread or pastry.

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Coincidences: Are They Accidental or Providential?

And He said unto them, Behold, when ye are entered into the city, there shall a man meet you, bearing a pitcher of water.—S. Luke xxii. : 10; S. Mark xiv : 13.

"It seems a thing incredible that He Who knows the secrets of the vanished years, Who saw the struggles, triumphs, hopes and fears Of long-forgotten races, cares for me. Poor, fleeting creatures of a day are we, Born but to perish. Can it be He hears The clamor of our voices, sees our tears? The doubting heart repeats, 'It cannot be.'

"Far, far beyond this tiny planet's path, Unnumbered constellations hear His voice, And He who rules the universe sees all. Then let us not with doubtings tempt His wrath, But, trusting in His boundless power, rejoice; He also guides the infinitely small."

I have chosen a strange text to-day, have I not? With such a multitude of helpful texts to choose from, you may think I could have easily done better. At first sight there doesn't seem much of a sermon to be extracted from this one, but the circumstance of our Lord's absolute foreknowledge of this particular man's act would not have been recorded by two evangelists and embalmed in the Holy Scripture for nothing. There is a great deal of talk in the present day about the inflexible nature of law. People who have picked up a smattering of scientific information dispose of the great question of Prayer—prayer which has been an instinct of every age and every race from the beginning of humanity—they settle the whole question by saying that everything happens according to "fixed laws," and, therefore, prayer must be useless; which statement, being absolutely contrary to the experience of millions of sane men and women in every stage of the world's history, is about as sensible as to say, "It is a fixed law that the human eye cannot see through anything as solid as human flesh, therefore the X-ray is useless for locating bullets." In these days of marvels people should be shy of saying that anything is impossible.

Let us try to remember that nothing is so small as to be trifling or unimportant to God. He who made the stars and holds them in their tremendous orbits without the smallest deviation, has fashioned just as carefully the animalcule, which no eye of man can see without a microscope. Though He is so great that in His sight "the nations are as a drop of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance," yet He did not consider it beneath His notice to "prepare" a gourd to shelter Jonah, and also to "prepare" a worm to teach the prophet and us—a much-needed lesson. If the law of gravitation holds the vast stars in their places, it is just as unailing in its power over every drop of water, every speck of dust; and let us never forget that God not only made this, and the other laws of nature, but He is constantly working in and through them all. Not one sparrow falls to the ground without Him, not one hair in our heads is beneath His attention.

Let us consider the great principle of "Coincidences." If a man is very anxious to catch a train and some petty accident delays him, he will probably be annoyed; but if that train, some time later, rolls down a track and he is probably changed to another train for a "providential" reason. That's natural enough, but it is not very sensible to think that a thing is only

"providential," when the reason for it is apparent at once. If the missing of the train was not the man's own fault, then surely it was God's will for him; and there was good reason for it, though that reason may not be plainly seen. Just as our Lord knew that the disciples would meet a man with a pitcher, and that he would be the right man for them to follow, so He knows all that will "happen"—as we say—to us every day. We are startled sometimes by what we call "singular coincidences"; but surely there is nothing singular about them, for they fit into God's great plan. One of these is described at length in the Book of Esther. The very night when Haman was plotting to kill Mordecai, the king had an attack of insomnia, and in order to pass the time—or possibly as a means of inducing sleep—he commanded that the book of records of the Chronicles should be read to him. Surely it was not an accidental but a providential coincidence that his attention was especially drawn to a service rendered him by Mordecai so that when Haman arrived, intending to secure the execution of the Jew, he found the king determined to reward instead of to hang him. If this dramatic situation had occurred in a novel anyone would know it had been planned, but in real life people are very apt to think such a thing is only an "accidental" coincidence. Mordecai probably heard of it afterwards, through Esther; but it is very unlikely that he knew that day how wonderfully God had made all things work together for his benefit, forcing his bitterest enemy to honor him publicly in the streets of the city. How often do things work together for the good of those who have put their lives into God's hands, without their own knowledge. Probably the man "with the pitcher of water" never imagined that his commonplace action that day would be the most memorable of his life,—the only act in his whole life that should be remembered for thousands of years, as long as the world should last.

Another dramatic coincidence is vividly described in 2 Kings viii : 1-6. In this case the king's sudden desire to hear an account of the great things that Elisha had done, prepared him—just at the right moment—to grant the request of the noble Shunammite. I don't think all these coincidences are thus minutely explained by inspired writers for nothing. They lift the veil for a moment so that we may have some idea how carefully God is planning the circumstances of our lives for us. The interruptions, delays, disappointments and accidents which seem to happen by chance are intended for our real good—the good of our souls or bodies. Then there are all the pleasant things which are constantly coming our way. It is a glorious thing to think that God cares enough about us to plan these little things for the happiness and good of His children and to keep them in mind through all the eternal age of the past.

Three of the evangelists tell us that when the Lord Jesus was prepared to fulfil the prophecy of Zechariah, uttered about 550 years before: "Behold thy King cometh unto thee: He is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass." He sent forward two of His disciples to the village ahead of them, in calm confidence that the ass and foal would be there in readiness for them. Was it accidental that the animals needed to fulfil the prophecy should be right at hand the very moment they were wanted? I was once in charge of a patient who had scarlet fever. It was a very light attack, and I never went near him between bedtime and daylight, except one night. That night I woke suddenly about two o'clock and felt irresistibly impelled to get up and see if my charge needed anything. It seemed an unreasonable thing to do and I tried to go to sleep again, but the same strange thing continued, until at last I gave in to it. Was it an accidental coincidence that I found a gale blowing through the

room right across my patient, who was doing well, but might—as I had been warned—have a serious relapse if he caught cold? It was (or had been) very hot weather, and I knew nothing of the cold wind that had suddenly sprung up. There was absolutely no reason—as far as I could see—for visiting the sick-room that night, and yet if I had not been sent there, how sad the consequences might have been.

I know this is a subject which must be approached with common sense. Faith and credulity are sometimes confounded with each other; and a reverent following of God's leading, and belief in His everyday providence, may be confounded with a superstitious belief in omens and presentiments. It has been said that every vice is only a virtue carried to an excess; and I certainly don't want any-

body to think that I put the smallest faith in the hundred-and-one superstitions which cling even to this matter-of-fact century. Faith in the ever-present help of the Living God is utterly opposed to superstitious fear of breaking a looking-glass, spilling salt, hearing a dog howl, "sitting thirteen at table," etc. The servants of the Lord are not at the mercy of such things as these. Long ago there was one guiding pillar for the whole church, now has been fulfilled the prophecy of a special guidance and protection for each home: "The Lord will create upon every dwelling place of Mount Zion, and upon her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night; for upon all the glory shall be a defence. And there shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, and for a place

of refuge, and for a covert from storm and from rain."—Isa. iv. : 5, 6.

"God holds the key of all unknown,
And I am glad.
If other hands should hold the key,
Or if He trusted it to me,
I might be sad.

"I cannot read His future plan;
But this I know:
I have the smiling of His face,
And all the refuge of His grace,
While here below.

"Enough! this covers all my want,
And so I rest.
For what I cannot, He can see,
And in His care I sure shall be
Forever blest."

HOPE.

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS.

A STORY OF THE EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.

By Ralph Connor—Rev. C. W. Gordon.

CHAPTER III.—The Examination.

The two years of Archibald's Munro's regime were the golden age of the school, and for a whole generation "The Section" regarded that period as the standard for comparison in the following years. Munro had a genius for making his pupils work. They threw themselves with enthusiasm into all they undertook—studies, debate nights, games, and in everything the master was the source of inspiration.

And now his last examination day had come, and the whole Section was stirred with enthusiasm for their master, and with grief at his departure.

The day before examination was spent in "cleaning the school." This semi-annual event, which always preceded the examination, was almost as enjoyable as the examination day itself, if indeed it was not more so. The school met in the morning for a final polish for the morrow's recitation. Then after a speech by the master the little ones were dismissed and allowed to go home, though they never by any chance took advantage of this permission. Then the master and the bigger boys and girls set to work to prepare the school for the great day. The boys were told off in sections, some to get dry cedar boughs from the swamp for the big fire outside, over which the iron sugar-kettle was swung to heat the scrubbing water; others off into the woods for balsam trees for the evergreen decorations; others to draw water and wait upon the scrubbers.

It was a day of delightful excitement, but this year there was below the excitement a deep, warm feeling of love and sadness, as both teacher and pupils thought of to-morrow. There was an additional thrill to the excitement, that the master was to be presented with a gold watch and chain, and that this had been kept a dead secret from him.

What a day it was! With wild whoops the boys went off for the dry cedar and the evergreens, while the girls, looking very housewifely with skirts tucked back and sleeves rolled up, began to sweep and otherwise prepare the room for scrubbing.

The gathering of the evergreens was a delightful labor. High up in the balsam-trees the more daring boys would climb, and then, holding by the swaying top, would swing themselves far out from the trunk and come crashing through the limbs into the deep, soft snow, bringing half the tree with them. What larks they had! What chasing of rabbits along their beaten runways! What fierce and happy snow fights! And then, the triumph of their return, laden with their evergreen trophies, to find the big fire blazing under the great iron kettle, and the water boiling, and the girls well on with the scrubbing.

Then, while the girls scrubbed first the benches and desks, and last of all, the floors, the boys washed the windows and put up the evergreen decorations. Every corner had its

pillar of green, every window had its frame of green, the old black-board, the occasion of many a heart-ache to the unmathematical, was wreathed into loveliness; the maps, with their bewildering boundaries, rivers and mountains, capes, bays and islands, became for once worlds of beauty under the magic touch of the greenery. On the wall just over his desk, the master wrought out in evergreen an arching "WELCOME," but later on, the big girls, with some shy blushing, boldly tacked up underneath an answering "FAREWELL." By the time the short afternoon had faded into the early evening, the school stood, to the eyes of all familiar with the common sordidness of its everyday dress, a picture of artistic loveliness. And after the master's little speech of thanks for their good work that afternoon, and for all their goodness to him, the boys and girls went their ways with that strangely unnameable heart-emptiness that brings an ache to the throat, but somehow makes happier for the ache.

The examination day was the great school event of the year. It was the social function of the Section as well. Toward this event all the school life moved, and its approach was attended by a deepening excitement, shared by children and parents alike, which made a kind of holiday feeling in the air.

The school opened an hour later than ordinarily, and the children came all in their Sunday clothes, the boys feeling stiff and uncomfortable, and regarding each other with looks half shy and half contemptuous, realizing that they were unnatural in each other's sight; the girls with hair in marvellous frizzes and shiny ringlets, with new ribbons, and white aprons over their homemade winsey dresses, carried their unwonted grandeur with an ease and delight that made the boys secretly envy but apparently despise them. The one unpardonable crime with all the boys in that country was that of being "proud." The boy convicted of "shoween off," was utterly condemned by his fellows. Hence, any delight in new clothes or in a finer appearance than usual was carefully avoided.

Ranald always hated new clothes. He felt them an intolerable burden. He did not mind his new homespun, home-made flannel check shirt of mixed red and white, but the heavy-fulled-cloth suit made by his Aunt Kirsty felt like a suit of mail. He moved heavily in it and felt queer, and knew that he looked as he felt. The result was that he was in no genial mood, and was on the alert for any indication of levity at his expense.

Hughie, on the contrary, like the girls, delighted in new clothes. His new black suit, made down from one of his father's, with infinite planning

and pains by his mother, and finished only at twelve o'clock the night before, gave him unmixed pleasure. And handsome he looked in it. All the little girls proclaimed that in their shy, admiring glances, while the big girls teased and petted and threatened to kiss him. Of course the boys all scorned him and his finery, and tried to "take him down," but Hughie was so unfeignedly pleased with himself, and moved so easily and naturally in his grand attire, and was so cheery and frank and happy, that no one thought of calling him "proud."

Soon after ten the sleighloads began to arrive. It was a mild winter day, when the snow packed well, and there fluttered down through the still air a few lazy flakes, large, soft, and feathery, like bits of the clouds floating white against the blue sky.

The sleighs were driven up to the door with a great flourish and jingle of bells, and while the master welcomed the ladies, the fathers and big brothers drove the horses to the shelter of the thick-standing pines, and unhitching them, tied them to the sleigh-boxes, where, blanketed and fed, they remained for the day.

Within an hour the little school-house was packed, the children crowded tight into the long desks, and the visitors on the benches along the walls and in the seats of the big boys and girls. On the platform were such of the trustees as could muster up the necessary courage—old Peter McRae, who had been a dominie in the Old Country; the young minister and his wife, and the school-teacher from the "Sixteenth."

First came the wee tots, who, in wide-eyed, serious innocence, went through their letters and their "ox" and "cat" combinations and permutations with great gusto and distinction. Then they were dismissed to their seats by a series of mental arithmetic questions, sums of varying difficulty being propounded, until little white-haired, blue-eyed Johnnie Aird, with the single big curl on the top of his head, was left alone.

"One and one, Johnnie?" said the master, smiling down at the rosy face.

"Three," promptly replied Johnnie, and retired to his seat amid the delighted applause of visitors and pupils, and followed by the proud, fond, albeit almost tearful, gaze of his mother. He was her baby, born long after her other babies had grown up into sturdy youth, and all the dearer for that.

Then up through the readers, till the Fifth was reached, the examination progressed, each class being handed over to the charge of a visitor, who forthwith went upon examination as truly as did the class.

"Fifth class!" In due order the class marched up to the chalk line on the floor in front of the master's desk, and stood waiting.

The reading lesson was Fitz-Greene Halleck's "Marco Bozzaris," a se-

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lection of considerable dramatic power, and calling for a somewhat spirited rendering. The master would not have chosen this lesson, but he had laid down the rule that there was to be no special drilling of the pupils for an exhibition, but that the school should be seen doing its every-day work; and in the reading, the lessons for the previous days were to be those of the examination day. By an evil fortune, the reading for the day was the dramatic "Marco Bozzaris." The master shivered inwardly as he thought of the possibility of Thomas Finch, with his stolidly monotonous voice, being called upon to read the thrilling lines recording the panic-stricken death-cry of the Turk: "To arms! They come! The Greek! The Greek!" But Thomas, by careful plodding, had climbed to fourth place, and the danger lay in the third verse.

"Will you take this class, Mr. McRae?" said the master, handing him the book. He knew that the dominie was not interested in the art of reading beyond the point of correct pronunciation, and hence he hoped the class might get off easily. The dominie took the book reluctantly. What he desired was the "arithmetical" class, and did not care to be "put off" with mere reading.

"Well, Ranald, let us hear you," he father growled. Ranald went at his work with quiet confidence; he knew all the words.

"Page 187, Marco Bozzaris. At midnight in his guarded tent, The Turk lay dreaming of the hour

When Greece, her knee in supppliance bent, Should tremble at his power."

An so on steadily to the end of his verse.

"Next!" The next was "Betsy Dan," the daughter of Dan Campbell, of "The Island." Now, Betsy Dan was very red in hair and face, very shy and very nervous, and always on the point of giggles. It was a trial to her to read on ordinary days, but to-day it was almost more than she could bear. To make matters worse, sitting immediately behind her, and sheltered from the eye

of the master, sat Jimmie Cameron, Don's youngest brother. Jimmie was always on the alert for mischief, and ever ready to go off into fits of laughter, which he managed to check only by grabbing tight hold of his nose. Just now he was busy pulling at the strings of Betsy Dan's apron with one hand, while with the other he was hanging onto his nose, and swaying in paroxysms of laughter.

Very red in the face, Betsy Dan began her verse.

"At midnight in the forest shades, Bozzaris—"

Pause, while Betsy Dan clutched behind her.

"—Bozzaris ranged—"

("Tchik! tchik!") a snicker from Jimmie in the rear.

"—his Suliote band, True as the steel of—"

("im-im,") Betsy Dan struggles with her giggles.

"Elizabeth!" The master's voice is stern and sharp.

Betsy Dan bristles up, while Jimmie is momentarily sobered by the master's tone.

"True as the steel of their tried blades, Heroes in heart and hand.

There had the Persians' thousands stood—"

("Tchik! tchik! tchik,") a long snicker from Jimmie, whose nose cannot be kept quite in control. It is becoming too much for poor Betsy Dan, whose lips begin to twitch.

"There—"

("im-im, thit-tit-tit,") Betsy Dan is making mighty efforts to hold her giggles.

"—had the glad earth (tchik!) drunk their blood.

On old Pl-a-a-t-e-a-s' day, Whack! whack!

"Elizabeth Campbell!" The master's tone was quite terrible.

"I don't care!" He won't leave me alone. He's just-just (sob) pulling at me (sob) all the time."

By this time Betsy's apron was up to her eyes, and her sobs were quite tempestuous.

"James, stand up!" Jimmie slowly rose, red with laughter, and covered with confusion.

"I-I di-dn't touch her!" he protested.

(To be continued)



Only a Boy.

There's a niche for you in the world, my boy,

A corner for you to fill;

And it waits to-day

Along life's way,

For the boy with a frank "I will!"

So, lad, be true;

The world wants you

In the corner that you may fill.

Ben Martyn set down a basket on the slippery sidewalk and signalled the car, which was dragging slowly up a hill. The driver looked cross at the idea of stopping again.

"This is the third time I have had to stop the car since I started up the hill," he said, in a grumbling tone. Ben looked sympathetic.

"It is too bad," he said, "if I had thought so far, I could have waited; but my thoughts always come afterward."

There was one vacant seat, and no room for basket or bundles. Ben took the seat; but at the top of the hill the car stopped again, and a feeble old lady in a red dress came in. Ben jumped to his feet.

"Lad, excuse me," he said, cheerily, as if it were a great pleasure to stand. The driver took it, and also forgot to stop again; but I know she was grateful.

The car was out that morning, and Ben had waited for the car. The man jested that the car was the same as the car that had been in the car.

green apples went rolling over the dirty car.

"That's bad," the man said, heartily, but he didn't offer to help pick them up.

"Never mind," said Ben, cheerily; "accidents will happen, especially when they don't give us more elbow room than this. It's lucky it wasn't the other basket; they are eggs. I'm afraid they wouldn't pick up quite so easily."

It wasn't three minutes after that that a finely-dressed lady, complaining of the crowd and the tiresomeness of having one's dress sat on, moved away from her next neighbor with such a jerk that she came with her elbow against Ben's basket, and out rolled a small package and an egg; and of all places for an egg to fall, it went plump into the finely-dressed lady's lap. Of course, it broke—eggs always do when they shouldn't—then what a time there was! Ben's face was red away up into his hair with sorrow and mortification; he made as many and as humble apologies as though he had ruined the lady for life.

"They ought not to allow such people to ride on the cars," she said angrily, in answer to an exceedingly humble sentence from Ben. "I think they ought to have a market wagon run to accommodate the people who are inclined to turn the street cars into walking stores."

Ben looked interested in the idea.

"It would be a good thing," he said. "I wonder why they don't run a special car for us working fellows in the morning; it really is a nuisance to have our baskets and bundles in everybody's way, but we don't know how to help it. Still,

I'm not generally so careless as this. I'm just as sorry as I can be."

The lady did not choose to say another word.

More people began to have accidents. A little girl lost two of her pennies, which were to pay for her ride, down in that wretched hole in the floor where pennies and car tickets are so fond of falling. She looked for them hopelessly for a minute, and then began to rub her eyes.

Ben didn't see the falling cents; he was busy trying to tie with one hand a paper of sugar into a more secure package; but he looked up in time to see the tears in her eyes, and enquire into it. Then he had a hard time shifting baskets and bundles from one arm to the other, and finding his way to his pocketbook, from which he drew out two bright pennies.

"Here," he said, "pennies are nice things; I'd like to have a billion of them; but I never think they are worth crying for, especially after they have slipped down a hole. There are more to be found that will take their places."

And the little girl's tears didn't fall. A gentleman with a file of bills sticking out of one pocket and a bank-book out of the other, who had occupied a seat near Ben all the way, now leaned forward and touched his arm.

"Young man, what is your name and business?"

"My name is Benjamin S. Martyn, sir, and I am Mr. T. G. Lewis' errand boy at the country store."

"Do you like the work?"

"No, sir; not so well as some things I can think of, but a great deal better than I like doing nothing this cold winter."

"What do you want to do?"

"I want to be a clerk in a store, not a boy to do things when there is something to be done, but a boy who has regular work and regular hours."

"Then you are not regularly employed?"

"No, sir; only when they happen to have something for me to do, and don't happen to send anybody else who happens to be going that way."

"Have you any spare time in the city this morning?"

"Yes, sir; I have just one errand to do, and then I must wait for the next car up."

"Well, sir; you may call at that address and I will have a little further talk with you about some important business."

And the great merchant handed him the business card of the largest firm in the city. And as he left the car and walked down town with his nephew, he said:

"I've found the boy at last that I have been hunting after for two years. I have discovered after this morning's ride that he is quick-motoned, kind-hearted, respectful, good-natured, patient, thoughtful, and can keep his temper under great provocation; and, in my opinion, a boy that can do that is apt to be conscientious and trustworthy."

But even to this day it is a marvel to Ben. Martyn and to the boys who envy his "streak of luck" how he came to be a favorite clerk in a store where they pay higher wages, and are more careful about references and all that sort of thing, than any other store in the great city; but the senior partner and you and I know; only, you mustn't tell Ben.—Selected.

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When Writing Please Mention this Paper

Ever notice how you set good people to thinking on the other side when you, as an interested party, begin to say mean things about someone else?

"Ma," said the little boy, rushing in the kitchen, "Mrs. Prune next door wants to borrow your flatirons. Says she wants to throw them at a cat."

"The nerve of it," replied his mother.

"But that ain't the worst of it, ma."

"What else?"

"It is our cat that she wants to throw them at."



More About Babies.

Let the child sleep in its own crib. It can be taken out and held in the arms to be fed, until it can take the bottle itself, and should be watched while taking it in any case, but the mother should not have it to sleep with her.

An excellent thing for chafing, in addition to cleanliness, is cocoa butter, which is obtained at a drug store, with plenty of powder. Children should be changed at night, even when they are not roused for food, and it can be done quite easily without waking them.

When the baby cries, attend to it at once. Do not let it grow to understand that it must "yell" before it can get relief from whatever is making it uncomfortable. It is not necessary to walk with it, and it is bad for the baby to be jogged, tossed in the air and so on. It makes them nervous. It is all right and good for the child to be talked to and played with, but this performance should not be boisterous or continuous. He should learn also to lie still and be quiet. Never rouse a sleeping child to exhibit it to a friend, nor should visitors be allowed to handle him. Anyone who is offended at not being allowed to do things that are not good for a baby is very foolish indeed.

Babies always kick the bedclothes off, if they can, while they lie in bed awake, and it is good for them to kick, but their feet must be kept warm also. A very convenient and serviceable garment, therefore, is a flannel slip, made very long and with a running string at the bottom. This is drawn up tight so that the child's feet are in a large flannel bag, keeping them warm and leaving room for exercise. A hot-water bag placed just out of reach of the feet is good in addition.

The baby's pillow should be small and flat, and reach under the shoulders a little, and not be placed under the head in such a way as to raise it at an angle.

Make diapers large and long, so that they are square when folded once (straight) and of four thicknesses when folded three corners

wise. A cloth folded oblong inside this will make it very much easier to keep the child clean, not by lessening the washing, but the labor expended in doing it. The diaper should be pinned across the abdomen and around the legs. If the child walks, it should be pinned at the back to a waist, and the stockings pinned to the diaper at the knees. In this way a complete pair of little pants is made, affording warmth, and adequate for purposes of cleanliness. Soiled diapers should be placed in a foot bath in cold water, cleaned off with a whisk broom, kept for the purpose, and then put to soak in cold water or suds until it is convenient to wash them. This should be done with a mild soap, and they should be very thoroughly rinsed. Wet diapers should not be dried and put on again, without being at least well rinsed in clean water.

It is an old-fashioned idea, and a good one, to make children wear laced shoes cut the same on both sides, and to change the feet about daily. It prevents the ugly deformity of the great-toe joint, which is so common amongst grown-up people, and thus also prevents bunions, which are nothing more or less than the enlargement of the lubricating sack of that joint. People owe so much to the care they receive in childhood.

Children should be compelled to eat cleanly and daintily at table. If they are taught rightly from the beginning, there is no great difficulty, and bad habits in this respect have a real and far-reaching influence on the child's character, whose effects are hard to shake off afterwards. In taking its food, the child learns the first lessons in self-control and refinement. It is very important to teach habits of rigid cleanliness in all personal matters, not harshly, however. The mother must never allow herself to fail in any matter pertaining to the child, for he will surely develop along the line of her own habits with regard to him.

Wetting the bed is a habit that the child is not often to be blamed for. There is usually some weakness requiring the attention of the physician. Never scold a child for this

There is a Difference

in the nourishment derived from bread, which varies according to the flour from which it is made. **Five Roses Flour** contains more nutriment, is easier to use, and gives better results than ordinary brands.

Consequently it is more economical, and all thinking housekeepers should use it.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED.

UNEEDA Cream Separator

THE QUEEN OF THE DAIRY



MADE IN CANADA BY CANADIANS

Write us to-day. We are offering the best Cream Separator proposition ever presented to the Canadian farmer.

The National Manufacturing Co.

Pembroke, LIMITED Ontario.

Weak Kidneys

It is but little use to try to doctor the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not usually to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which is largely responsible for their condition. If the kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the kidney nerve goes wrong, you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves. This system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart, and the liver, and the stomach. For simplicity's sake Dr. Shoop has called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others that weakness anywhere usually results in weakness everywhere.

The one remedy which aims to treat not the kidneys themselves, but the nerves which are to blame, is known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). This remedy is not a symptom remedy—it is strictly a cause remedy. While it usually brings speedy relief, its effects are also lasting.

If you would like to read an interesting book on inside nerve disease, write Dr. Shoop. With the book he will also send the "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health. Both the book and the "Health Token" are free.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Prepared in both Liquid and Tablet form. For sale at forty thousand drug stores. Mild cases are often reached by a single Package. om



Nothing is too Good for a Good Wife

Whatever reduces the drudgery of house work is worth having.

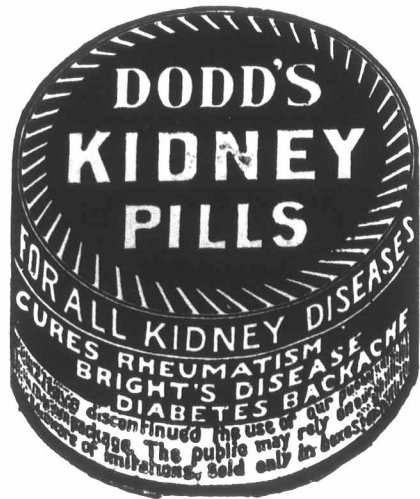
THE NEW CENTURY WASHER

does away with all hand rubbing. You do not require to touch the clothes to thoroughly clean them, and a tubful can be done in five minutes.

It is needed in every home, and you cannot afford to have it. If your dealer has it you should see it at once. Most dealers sell at \$5.00. If not, write us and we will be glad to send you a descriptive booklet.

THE DOWSWELL MFG CO. LTD., HAMILTON, CAN

A fine specimen of the Taurus hibernicus made its appearance in the Bow Street Police Court yesterday. "You ducked your head," said the magistrate to Patrick Lane, who charged Joseph Kavanagh with shooting at him in the Strand. "Faith, and I did, your Worship. It's better to be a coward for five minutes than to be dead all your lifetime."



It is perfectly useless to do so anyway. Rather make a point of rousing him at reasonable intervals, in time to prevent accidents.

A. G. OWEN.

Blanche.—My advice to Blanche is that she write to some of the leading hospitals, find out what their educational requirements are, and then proceed to qualify herself. If she really wants to be a nurse, and feels that she has the ability to become a good one, it will be worth while to make a great effort to secure the hospital training. She will need that amount of education which will enable her to take notes on lectures intelligently and quickly, and to express herself clearly, for people do not really know the answer to any practical question unless



"Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in."

That picture of Cowper's had very little attraction for us during this past summer, with its long, light, warm evenings; but now, when night falls early, and when the air outside is cold and damp, the prospect of following the poet's suggestion is a highly pleasurable one. Let us gather round the Ingle Nook in imagination, even if literally our hearthstones are miles and miles apart. And now, when peaceful evening has duly settled, and all the Chatterers are snuggled up into their favorite chairs, tell us what you are each going to do with your evenings at home this winter, after the fire is stirred, the curtains drawn, and you have leisure to occupy the sofa or the comfortable armchair turned round to the cheery firelight.

First, where will you spend those long evenings? Not, I beg of you, in the kitchen. It saves trouble, you say, for it is already warm, and staying there saves the tidying up of another room. And so, lest the sitting-room should lose its air of chill propriety and unhomelike tidiness, the family will remain in the kitchen until bedtime. Don't do it. You, the homemaker, have been in that room the greater part of the day; getting meals, washing dishes, scrubbing, ironing, churning, and half a dozen other duties have held you there all day, and now you need a change. You have had enough of it for one day when darkness falls, and a little journey to the next room will freshen and rest you. Your husband will like sitting there, too. He paid for and probably helped to choose the furnishings you arranged so tastily in that room, and should have a chance to enjoy them. These shut-up rooms that are only opened for company are the abomination of desolation in so many homes. Make use of them yourselves; you bought and paid for them, and can appreciate and enjoy them as no company will ever take the trouble to do. It will be good for the children too. If they live continually in the kitchen they will develop kitchen manners. There is less incentive to be tidy, to be careful, to put away one's books or playthings, for "it is only the kitchen and doesn't matter." They will take a pride in the other room, and the habits developed there will be part of that great education which is found outside of books and schools, and which is so necessary to the business of living.

Have some easy chairs, not too fine; a couch, with comfortable but plainly-covered cushions; and the organ or piano, if you are fortunate enough to possess one. Especially, have plenty of light—good, clear light, but well shaded—and the dark shades are better than the china ones. One of those five-cent paper shades, covered with frills of crinkled tissue paper, is possible to everyone. A little stand beside the couch, which will hold the lamp and a book, is a good thing, and a larger table well lighted,

they can put it into plain language. A knowledge of vulgar and decimal fractions is the least that will do in arithmetic, and a nurse in training finds even a smattering of Latin of great assistance, although that is not indispensable. A nurse needs culture as well as school education, which is only the means to that end. There is a large and honorable field for untrained nurses, so long as they do not allow themselves to take responsibilities for which they are not competent, and carry out the doctor's orders faithfully and strictly, according to his directions, irrespective of their own ideas. But it seems to me that if I were Blanche I should want to take the hospital training, and should make a business of acquiring that education in which she is deficient. A. G. OWEN.

round which the children can study or play games. Read aloud, listen to the wonderful things that happened at school to-day, and have a little music before the "kiddies'" bedtime. Then, when they are safely tucked in, finish up your bit of sewing, while husband reads the Home Magazine section of the "Farmer's Advocate" to you.

An evening like that is not an impossibility, is it? And thereby you will be making your house a home, instead of a place in which to eat and sleep;

"And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

DAME DURDEN.

Starlight's Request Granted.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been reading the letters in the Ingle Nook Chats, and enjoyed them very much. I noticed Starlight's request for a good recipe for headcheese, so I will send you one. I also send a recipe for salmon headcheese.

Headcheese.—Take a shank of beef with some meat on it. Have the bone well broken; wash carefully to remove bits of bone; cover with cold water; watch when the boiling begins, and take off the scum that rises. Stew five or six hours, till the muscles are dissolved; break the meat small with a fork, put in a crock, boil the gravy till in cooling it will turn to a stiff jelly. Add salt, and, if liked, other seasoning, and pour it hot on the meat; stir together, and set aside overnight, when it will cut into handsome mottled slices for breakfast or supper.

Salmon Headcheese.—One can of salmon, 3 eggs, 6 rolled biscuits, 1 pint of milk; salt and pepper to taste; bake. Hoping this will not find its way to the waster-paper basket. POLLY.

Recipes.

Short Bread.—1 pound "Five Roses" flour, ½ pound butter, ¼ pound sifted sugar. Mix the flour and sugar together on a board, then work into it the butter, kneading well with the hands. When well kneaded shape into three-cornered cakes, and pinch their edges. Prick over the top with a fork or skewer, and lay on some strips of candied peel. Place in a buttered pan, bake in a slow oven for about three-quarters of an hour, until they are a pale brown. Allow them to stand a moment or two after leaving the oven before being taken from the pan.

Rolls.—1 pound "Five Roses" flour, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoon salt. Rub the butter finely into the flour, to which the salt and baking powder has been added; make into a light dough with the milk. Make up into twists or rings; brush the tops with milk; bake in a quick oven from 15 to 20 minutes.

They had not met in some years, and he told her that she had grown as plump as a partridge, at which she cried, "Oh, now you are making game of me!"

Profit In Poultry Depends on You

Greater profit in poultry is guaranteed to poultry raisers who feed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ge-a. This superior Poultry Tonic and disease preventive acts directly on the organs of digestion. It increases the blood supply, cleans up the liver, arouses the egg-producing organs, reddens the comb, brightens the feathers, and makes "ginger."

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-GE-A

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.). If it doesn't produce the results claimed, your money will be refunded. It is the scientific cure and preventive of roup, cholera, leg weakness, indigestion, etc. It has the indorsement of leading poultry associations of the United States and Canada. Costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee.

1 1-2 lb. package, 55c
5 lbs. 85c
12 lbs. \$1.75
25 lb. pack, \$8.50

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK,

Ashland,

Ohio, U.S.A.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER
KILLS LICE

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two 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 for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

BARRED WHITE ROCKS; Buff Orpingtons; Brown Black Leghorns; Black Minorcas; Toulouse and Embden geese. R. J. Laurie, Wolverton.

BARRED ROCKS—Cockerels at \$1 each. Large and well barred. S. L. Anderson, Crossland, Ont.

BARRED ROCK Cockerels for sale. Good breeders at half their value. Oliver S. Hunter, Durham, Ont.

BARRED ROCK Cockerels for sale; prices low, money back if not satisfied. Write for particulars. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont.

BROWN LEGHORNS Single-comb cockerels, hens and pullets, choice specimens, \$1.50, \$2 up. Several cockerels \$1, or 1 cockerel and 4 females \$3.75. W. J. Flayer, Galt.

CHOICE, beautifully striped Single-comb Brown Leghorn cockerels; \$1 each. Isaac Reed, Ardrot, Ont.

FOR SALE Choice lot Barred Rock cockerels. Prices reasonable. Write A. S. Werden, Bethel, Ont.

FOR SALE—150 White Leghorn yearling hens and pullets, \$1 each; cockerels, \$1.50 each. Quality of the best. Ernest Charlton, Ilderton, Ont.

FOR SALE—Well-bred Buff Orpington pullets. Price, \$1. Wm. Kraud, Roseville, Ont.

GRAND Mammoth Bronze turkeys (both sexes), sired by London first-prize winning tom. John Carson, Ailsa Craig.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, bred seven years from carefully selected heavy winter layers; large brown eggs. Males, \$2 up. Jno. Luscombe, Merton, Ont.

SPECIAL offer this month only. I will sell cockerels at 75 cents to \$1 each. Buff, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Brown Leghorns. Money returned if not satisfied. Gill, Brownsville.

WHITE ROCK cockerels and pullets, large size. Laying strain. One dollar each. C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Canadian Poultry Grit

Poultrymen who have tried this grit recommend it highly. It is the best in the market; possesses great shell-producing qualities, and keeps the hens healthy and robust. Supplied by

Alex Douglass, St. Mary's, Ont.

\$1000 Given Away

To Boys, Girls, Women
and Men.

Do you want any of the \$1000 Spot Cash Premiums we offer free? We do not ask you to send us a cent and our offer is open to you on the easiest conditions.

These premiums are given to induce our friends and customers to give their stock a little extra care. You stand as good a chance as anyone of earning several hundred dollars in cash. If interested, address us at once.

International Stock Food.

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

Is sold by over 100,000 dealers on a spot cash guarantee that the use of one ton will make you a net profit of \$360 over its cost, or that 100 lbs will make you \$18 net profit. If it ever fails your money will be promptly refunded. **International Stock Food** is a strongly concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is equally good for Horses, Colts, Cows, Calves, Hogs, Pigs, Sheep, Goats, etc. It is fed in small amounts mixed with grain and purifies the blood, tones up and strengthens the system and greatly aids digestion and assimilation, so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all the food taken. It is not the amount of grain fed but the amount assimilated or taken into the system that fattens or keeps your stock in good condition, and as **International Stock Food** increases assimilation it will save you money.

It will make you more money than you can possibly make without its use. It also cures and prevents many forms of disease and is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system.

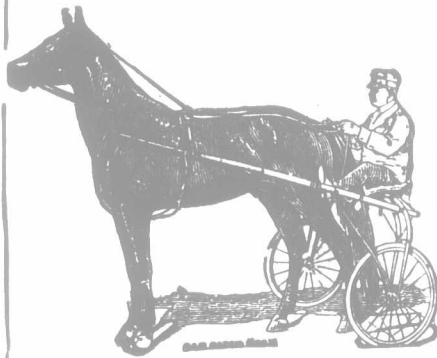
In addition to the use of **International Stock Food** making you extra money with your stock, we offer \$1000 in cash premiums as an incentive for you to give your stock a little extra care. **International Stock Food**, endorsed by over two million farmers who have used it for years. The editor of your farm paper will tell you that we do exactly as we agree and as reference we give the Imperial Bank of Canada.

DO YOU WANT PRIZE STOCK?

Orangeville, Ont., Dec. 30th, 1904.
International Stock Food Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—We have a calf weighing 770 lbs. at seven months old. He took first prize. We fed him **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD** and heifers it is splendid for either horses or cattle. We have a calf only three months old weighing 350 lbs. that we are feeding **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD** to. It is certainly a splendid food and at every feed time our calves will bawl for it.

Yours truly,
Sgd. E. J. HOLMES



"Dan Patch" MAILED Free

To You with Postage Prepaid.

Write us at once and answer the following questions:

1. How much stock of all kinds have you?
2. Name paper in which you saw this offer.

The colored lithograph we will send you is the finest picture of the great Dan Patch, 1.55 1/2, in existence and is worthy of a place in any home. It is free of advertising. Address at once.

INTERNATIONAL
STOCK FOOD CO.
TORONTO, CANADA.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE SHORTHORN BULL

GOLDEN ABEL (imp.) 40382, sired by Golden Fame 76786.

Golden Abel has headed my herd for three years, and is sure and active, and as a sire, the 20 odd youngsters in my stable will vouch for that.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont

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Mr. R. J. Doyle, Owen Sound, Ont., advertises in this issue for sale or exchange the imported Shorthorn bull, Golden Abel =40382=, used for three years in his herd, red, calved Dec., 1900, sire Golden Fame (76786), a Duthie-bred Braxwith Bul, dam Annabella, by Watchman.

Mr. N. S. Robertson, Arnprior, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, whose advertisement runs in every alternate issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," writes that during the past summer he has purchased from R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, the great Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beau (imp.), who was sold at a Hamilton combination sale in 1903, by the late Senator Cochrane, of Hillhurst, for \$1,200. All his cows and heifers of breeding age are now in calf to Scottish Beau, who is by Silver Plate, dam Vain Belle 2nd.

AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

The limit of time for recording Shropshires at 50c. each is December 1st. See Rules. The sheep business is booming, and Shropshires are at the top. Grade Shropshires for mutton have sold this year as high as \$9.40 in carload lots. Record and transfer all your sheep. There is a great demand for registered Shropshire rams for the ranges, in car-load lots. If you know where they can be secured, notify the secretary. The annual meeting will be held during the International Show, Chicago, December 21st, 1905, 10.30 a. m., U. S. Yards. Reduced fare on all Railroads.—Mortimer Levering, Secretary.

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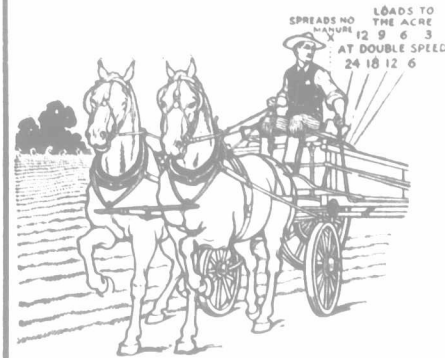
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Following is the list of judges appointed for the International Live-stock Show at Chicago, Dec. 16 to 23:

- Cattle.—Shorthorn—George Waters, E. K. Thomas, John Welch. Aberdeen-Angus—C. F. Curtiss, Louis Pfelzer, Louis Keefer. Hereford—I. M. Forbes, M. A. Judy, John Lewis. Galloway—Prof. C. F. Curtiss. Red Polled and Polled Durham—H. T. Davis.
- Sheep.—Shropshire—W. R. Weaver. Southdown and Oxford—H. L. Compton. Hampshire—H. Noel Gibson. Dorset—R. J. Stone. Cheviot—Dr. Cay. Cotswold—T. H. Shore. Lincoln—Jas. Snell. Rambouillet—J. L. Van Meter.
- Swine.—Berkshire—Geo. W. Jessup. Poland-China—J. M. Kemp. Chester White—B. J. Hargan. Duroc Jersey—O. S. West. Tamworth—E. N. Ball. Large Yorkshire—Prof. Dietrich.
- Horses.—Percheron—W. L. Elwood. Clydesdale—Prof. Carlyle, Prof. Rutherford, Prof. Humphrey. Shire—Alex. Galbraith. German Coach—Alex. Galbraith, Prof. W. J. Kennedy, R. P. Stericker. French Coach—E. A. Potter. Hackney—Henry Fairfax. Ponies—Robt. Lilburn.

The Royal (England) champion Shorthorn bull of 1905, Royal Emblem, exported to South America by Mr. Taylor, Pitlivié, Scotland, was sold by auction at Buenos Ayres last month to Senor Victor Degris for \$37,000 of the currency of that country, equal to \$16,160 of Canadian money. At the same sale was sold the two-year-old bull, Pitlivié General 2nd, for \$23,000, equal to \$10,040 of our money, to Senor C. Reyles, a well-known breeder of race horses.

"SUCCESS" MANURE SPREADER



Can be regulated from the driver's seat to spread from 3 to 24 loads to the acre. By this fine regulation a field can be given a uniform top-dressing, or can be adjusted to give a heavy, thick coating. The "SUCCESS" is a labor-saver, crop-saver, and money-saver. Made in four sizes—30, 40, 50 and 70 bushels capacity.

MANUFACTURED BY
The PARIS PLOW CO., Ltd.
Paris and Winnipeg.
EASTERN AGENTS:
The FROST & WOOD CO., Limited
Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro. o



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

EDMONTON.—Splendid dairy farm, close to city, with large cowshed and every accommodation for carrying on a large business. Four hundred acres of first-class land and nice house. Sixteen thousand. Easy terms. Candy & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

FOR SALE—100 acres in North Easthope, Lot 15, Con. 6, 14 miles from P. O.; 8 acres bush, remainder cleared, in good state of cultivation; stone house, bank barn, other outbuildings; plenty of spring water. Apply Henry S. Wettlaufer, Amulree, Ont.

FOR SALE—190 acres rich clay loam farm; all in high state of cultivation; suitable for stock or grain; 70 acres now in grass; well fenced and watered; orchard; good farmhouse and barns; 2 1/2 miles east of Brampton, 30 miles west of Toronto; possession immediately. Must be sold. Address, Edward Harrop, Brampton.

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

KAMLOOPS, British Columbia.—Ranching and farming properties for sale in all parts of the interior. Write for lists to Martin Beattie, real estate Kamloops, B.C.

WANTED—A respectable middle-aged woman, without encumbrance, to assist in housekeeping in a country home. Small family. Permanent employment to right person. Box G, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WANTED—MEN—Railroads in Canada, passenger brakemen, firemen, electric motor men, conductors. Experience unnecessary. Particulars for stamp, Dept. 75, Inter. Ry. Inst., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM. For sale: 4 Bulls, including Gold Mine (imp. in dam), also some choice young females. Stations: Cookville and Streetsville, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R. Peol Co. F. A. Gardner, Britannia, Ont. o

Willie was admonished by his father to develop the habit of observation. "Cultivate the faculty of seeing and you will be a successful man," he said. The boy's uncle added to the admonition, and his aunt also dilated upon the necessity of observing everything that went on.

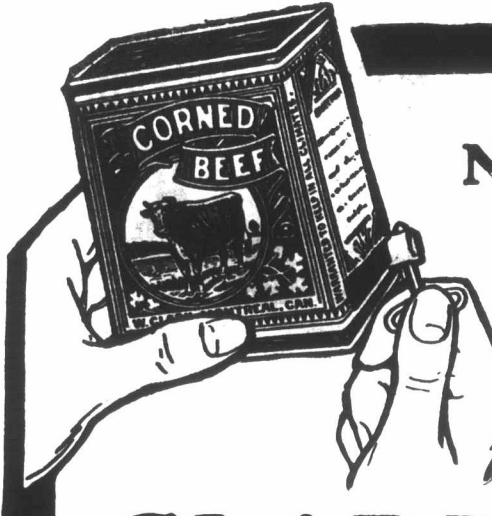
The triple lecture made a deep impression upon Willie. That evening he told his father that he had been using his eyes. "Tell us what you have learned," said his aunt. "Uncle Jim's got a bottle of whiskey hid behind his trunk," said Willie; "Aunt Jennie's got an extra set of teeth in her dresser, and pa's got a deck of cards and a box of chips behind the books in the secretary." And the family united in voting him a little sneak.

"And have you any brothers and sisters, my little man?" asked the kind old lady.

"Yes'm," replied the little man. "I got one sister and one and a half brothers."

"What?"

"Yes, sir; two half-sisters and three half-brothers."



A-2-05

**No
Bone
No
Waste
.. IN ..**

CLARK'S Corned Beef

Open the tin and serve. No cooking. No bother. Excellent. Yet the cost per pound is but little more than what your butcher charges for uncooked beef with bones and waste. **TRY IT.**

It is Canadian Beef, packed in Canada.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
of imported

Clydesdale Fillies

At the **ROYAL HOTEL**, in the City of **Woodstock, Ont.,**
Wednesday, November 22

30 Imported Clydesdale Mares, carefully selected for size, quality and breeding. For catalogues apply to owners.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP.

AUCTIONEERS: **CAPT. T. E. ROBSON**, Ilderton, Ont. PROPRIETORS: **S. J. PROUSE**, Ingersoll, Ont.
JOHN KENWARD, Woodstock, Ont. **J. W. INNIS**, Woodstock, Ont.

Judge

Liquozone by What It Does. The First Bottle Is Free.

It is not our practice to publish testimonials on Liquozone. We prefer to buy the first bottle, and let the product itself prove its power. A simple test will do more to convince you than any argument or claims. We ask you to learn, at our expense, what this wonderful product means to you.

If you are sick, use Liquozone to get well, as millions have done. Learn what it does that other remedies have not accomplished. If you are well, use it to keep well; to ward off germ attacks and as an invigorant.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to

Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. To-day there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones at our cost what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. As to the matter how difficult—we offer only a two-day trial further test without the risk of a penny.

- Asthma
- Abcess—Anomly
- Bronchitis
- Diarrhoea
- Diabetes
- Diarrhoea
- Constipation
- Contagious Diseases
- Cancer—Cancer
- Dysentery—Diarrhoea
- Eczema—Erysipelas
- Fever—Gall Stones

- Gout
- Hemiplegia
- Hypertension
- Leucorrhoea
- Measles
- Pharyngitis
- Rheumatism
- Scabies—Scald
- Skin Diseases
- Tuberculosis
- Tumors—Ulc.
- Throat Trouble

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

DORSET SHEEP FOR NORTHWEST.
Do Dorset ewes have lambs twice a year? Are they as apt to have twin lambs as other kinds of sheep? Do you think they would do well in the vicinity of Edmonton or northwest of there?

L. F. S.
Ans.—We do not think they can be depended upon to produce twice a year regularly, though in some cases they do. Breeders of Dorsets in Ontario do not appear to expect two crops a year, but have some lambs born early in autumn and winter, which sell high for Christmas meat, and make big show lambs, under a year, at fall fairs. We see no reason why they should not do well in Edmonton district.

STONE VS. WOODEN BASEMENT
I am thinking of raising a barn, and making basement stabling for a breeding herd of fifteen to twenty Shorthorns. The stabling walls I could either construct of frame timber and lumber sheeting or of stone, having the stone on my farm, and only requiring to quarry it. However, to build the stable walls of lumber, I have considerable material in other old farm buildings which would work in very nicely. Which kind of wall would you advise me to build? Is not the stone wall more or less damp? Possibly this can be overcome by good ventilation, and I think the wooden walls would make a warmer stabling. Size of barn would be 65 feet by 30 feet, and basement 9 feet or 10 feet high. N. S. R.

Ans.—If timbers of basement are sound and stand on a stone foundation above ground and above any accumulation of manure that would tend to rot them, wooden walls are drier and more conducive to health than stone. Ventilation is as necessary in one as the other; with these precautions observed, we see no objection to wooden walls, though for appearance the advantage is with stone walls.

THE WOODSTOCK SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.
From a personal inspection of the 30 Clydesdale mares and fillies, advertised to be sold by auction at Woodstock, Ontario, on Wednesday, November 22nd, by the importers, Messrs. Prouse and Innis, who personally selected them, we feel safe in saying that a better lot has never been offered at public sale in Canada. These gentlemen know the class of mares needed in this country for breeding purposes.

They are first-class judges, and went over to Scotland with the determination to bring a better and bigger lot than has heretofore been brought out, and those who attend the sale will, we believe, acknowledge that they have admirably succeeded in this purpose, the importation, brought out in capital condition, being a credit to their judgment and management, not a cough nor a sign of unsoundness being noticeable. These mares and fillies are uniformly big for their age—yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds, with two or three older mares—all good colors—bays and browns, with two or three blacks—and a number of the older ones believed to be safe in foal to first-class stallions in Scotland. And while good size has been kept in view, quality has by no means been neglected, as big, sound feet, well-sprung pasterns, and strong clean, flat bone is characteristic of nearly every one in the lot. Several of them were prizewinners at Scottish shows, and their breeding is of the very best, being sired by such high-class horses as Prince Alexander, winner of the challenge cup at the Scottish Stallion Show, by Prince of Wales; Baron's Hope, by Baron's Pride, dam by Macgregor; Baron Robill, by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Alexander; Prince of Brunstane, a noted premium horse and prizewinner, by Prince Alexander; Sir Ronald, by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride; Montrave Sentinel, by Prince of Albion, by Prince of Wales; Handsome Prince, by Prince of Wales, dam by Darnley; Clan Chattan, by Mains of Airies, dam by Prince of Carruchan; Sir Edmund, by Sir Everard; Prince Gallant, by Top Gallant, dam by Prince of Wales, and others. Their dams are by equally noted sires, and they show their high-class breeding in conformation, quality and action.

Individual mention of even one-half of the number would more than exhaust the limit of space at our disposal. Suffice it to say that among the plums is the beautiful bay two-year-old, Fragrance, by Prince Fragrant (11460), a grandson of Prince of Wales, and a successful prizewinner. She is a lovely mare in shape, style and action, with the best of bone and feet, and has a good record as a prizewinner, having won first as a foal at Galashiels, second as a yearling at Dalkeith to Rosadora, the Highland champion of 1905, and first at the same show this year in a class of seventy. Daisy of Kigg, a brown two-year-old, by Prince of Brunstane, won fourth at Lanark this year and first as best mare, any age, bred by exhibitor. Lily of Rachan, a capital two-year-old, with size and quality, by the prize horse, Black Rod, dam by Sir Everard, is one of the best of the bunch. Lady Houston, a brown two-year-old, by Clan Chattan, ranks scarcely second to any, and Belted Rose, a yearling, by the same sire, dam by Belted Knight, is a beautifully-turned filly, with grand underpinning. Lady Houston, a brown, by Clan Chattan; Maggie Ronald, a bay, by Sir Ronald, and Black Princess, a brown, first at Bishopton this year, by Prince Gallant, are three big, good three-year-olds, bred before leaving Scotland, and like making first-class brood mares. Some real good matched teams may be found in the offering, and, as a whole, they are just the sort of mares needed in this country to breed the best-selling class. These mares are not fattened or fitted up for sale, but are in real good condition, healthy, vigorous and sound, and should find ready buyers at fair prices. The men who have brought them out are farmers, who have been breeding Clydesdales for years, and have a lot of grand stock of their own breeding, some of which will be included in the sale, and will compare well with the imported ones. These men are deserving of the patronage of the farmers of this country for their enterprise in bringing out such good young mares, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance at the sale. Do not wait to receive the catalogue, as it may not be out in time to reach you before the sale. While the terms are cash, no farmer in good stabling need stay away owing to not having the ready money, as satisfactory arrangements may be made before the sale.

AWFUL WANT.—A handy contrivance for mending boots, harness, etc., is "Avalanche" advertised in another issue by C. Parsons & Son, 79 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont. See advertisement and write for particulars.

Also most forms of the following:
Kidney Troubles Liver Troubles
Stomach Troubles Women's Diseases
Lever inflammation or catarrh, impure or preser-
bled usually into a germ attack.
In nervous debility, Liquozone acts as a vitalizer,
accomplishing remarkable results.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you, to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Fill it out and mail to Dr. J. H. Johnson, 100
101-103 W. Wash. Ave., N. Y. C.

My disease is _____

These cases are _____

Write _____

Send _____

THE TAKE DOWN FEATURE OF A STEVENS



appeals to its owner every time he has to clean it, pack it in small space, or for any reason wants to take it apart.

Merely turning a thumb-screw, which goes through the frame, frees the barrel from the stock.

Our 140-page Catalogue FREE

tells all about the famous Stevens shotguns, rifles and pistols; the care of firearms, notes on ammunition, sights, targets, cleaning rods, reloading implements, and much more valuable information. Send four cents in stamps and we will mail it free.

Stevens firearms sent, express paid, if dealers won't supply.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.
310 High Street,
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

Will you buy a bad separator because the agent is a "good fellow"? Some people do. They should read this.

If You Have a Brand New Separator

not a Tubular, put it in the garret. We guarantee Tubulars to make enough more butter than any other separator, and from the same milk, to pay 25 per cent yearly interest on their cost. You test them free side by side. Your decision is final.

Carnegie is using investments paying 6 per cent; here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. The waist low supply can—simple bowl—enclosed, self-rolling gears—are found only on Tubulars. Catalog T-193 explains it.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



By One Man with the **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE** made at Essex Centre, Ont. **NO DUTY TO PAY.** Send to Main Office for free catalog showing latest improvements, and testimonials from thousands. First order gets agency. Address Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

MEND YOUR OWN BOOTS, HARNESS, ETC. "AWL-U-WANT."



Of all Leather Dealers, or of "AWL-U-WANT,"
C. PARSONS & SON, 79 Front St. E., TORONTO, O.

If You are going to Build,

send us your address on a post card and we will tell you how to **save 25%** of your fuel bill.

UNION FIBRE CO., WINONA, MINN.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure. We furnish the work and teach you free. You work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once **IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, Windsor, Ont.**

One is a fool to worry over the sayings of petty gossips and backbiters. Such people by their folly always give honest folks a chance to show the truth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

FIBROUS TUMORS.

Mare balked and showed evidence of ill temper. We thought it due to certain movable lumps under the collar. We used a breast collar, and she did well for a while, but lumps have come on the breast, and she is again balking. There is one lump as large as a hen's egg and several smaller ones. E. J. M.

Ans.—These lumps are fibrous tumors, and the pressure of the collar upon them causes pain, and as your mare is congenitally rather ill-tempered, she will not work under the circumstances. Some horses will work under such conditions, but no horse should be asked to. The tumors should be carefully dissected out, the wound stitched, and then dressed three times daily with an antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. She must have rest until the wounds are healed. External applications will do no good. It is probable she will have to be cast and secured for the operation, and unless you are accustomed to such operations you had better employ a veterinarian. V. N.

BLACK QUARTER.

1. Are black leg and black quarter the same disease?
2. Is it infectious or contagious?
3. If so, is it much so?
4. Will a pasture on which a beast died from this disease infect stock the next year?
5. How long after stock has been exposed before they develop symptoms?
6. How long after exposure to the contagion before a drove may be considered safe?
7. What are the first symptoms?
8. Will it prove fatal if not attended to?
9. Are the chances of recovery under a veterinarian's treatment good?
10. Can anything be done to prevent it?
11. What is the best treatment for a case?

Ans.—1. Yes.
2 and 3. Not in a general way, but the blood of a diseased animal gaining the circulation of a healthy animal may cause the disease. The infection exists on the herbage in low-lying pastures.
4. Not from this fact, but the virus may be on the herbage year after year, and may appear only occasionally.
5. Stock may be exposed to possible infection for an indefinite period without receiving the contagion. When an animal becomes infected, the symptoms of the disease will appear in from one to ten days.
6. About two weeks.
7. Dullness and lameness in the affected limbs.
8 and 9. Most cases prove fatal under any condition.
10. Keeping young cattle off low-lying pastures will prevent it. Immunity from the disease can be given with reasonable certainty by injecting them with "anti-black-leg serum," which, with the necessary instruments and instructions, can be obtained from manufacturing chemists.
11. In rare cases, the administration of 2 to 4 drams iodide of potash every three or four hours for four or five doses has been said to cure. V.

Miscellaneous.

SAWDUST AS A FERTILIZER

What is the value of hardwood sawdust as a fertilizer on clay land? If a person could get it for nothing, would it pay to draw it two or three miles, say a team and a man is worth \$3 per day. S. P. R.

Ans.—Hardwood sawdust contains very small amounts of the valuable manurial constituents. Its chief effect upon clay land would be in increasing its friability. This, I think, could be much more cheaply accomplished by the growing of such crops as rye, buckwheat, or better still, leguminous plants, and plowing these down. I do not think that it would pay under the conditions mentioned to draw the sawdust and apply it to the ground. R. HARCOURT, Ontario Agricultural College.

[Note.—A better use to make of it would be to apply it as bedding, or as an absorbent in the stable gutter.—Ed., F. A.]

BEEF AND DAIRY PLAN AWARDS.

Have the prizes been awarded yet which were offered by Prof. Jas. W. Robertson for the best drawn plan of outbuildings for a dairy farm, also beef farm? If so, would you kindly publish name of winners? AUDLEY.

Ans.—Yes, and you will find a complete statement of the awards in the "Farmer's Advocate" for June 29th, 1905, page 945.

FALL PRUNING OF TREES.

What is your opinion of pruning back apple and fruit trees or lawn trees such as elms, maples and birches in the fall? Charlotte Co., N. B. J. R. O.

Ans.—I would recommend that the pruning of trees be left till spring. This is a safer plan in sections where trees are at all liable to be injured by winter freezing. I note that you mention pruning maples, elms and birches on the lawn. I may say that it is best to allow these trees to take more or less of their natural form and not prune them unless it is absolutely necessary, such as cutting out dead or broken branches or growth which may have a tendency to spoil the natural form of the tree. H. L. HUTT, Ontario Agricultural College.

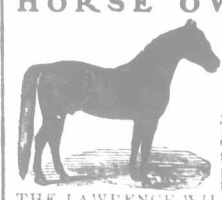
King's County, N. B.

Harvest is over and threshing nearly done. Some are not through with their turnips at time of writing. It has been such splendid weather all fall that turnips were left to grow as long as possible and did improve wonderfully. At one time, farmers were afraid of a very short crop, but it is an average one after all. Oats did better than expected, and are selling at 45c. Buckwheat was almost an entire failure, those fortunate enough to have any surplus can easily realize good prices, the meal retailing at \$6 per bbl. Potatoes were a light crop. Some farmers had a good yield of a good sample, but generally they were small, owing to dry weather. They are worth \$1 per bbl. Pork is keeping up well. The packers are paying 7½c, dressed. Some cannot understand the difference in prices compared with Ontario, but it is the rule. Beef is low. Milk supply is falling off. The Provincial Dairy School creamers will, it is feared, be at a low ebb this winter on account of some patrons selling their milk to St. John dealers, and also a new concern from Moncton taking away some of the best winter men. Butter is a good price now, retailing for 25c., with good prospects ahead. Poultry is not being killed to any extent as yet, and strictly fresh eggs are quickly picked up at 22c. There is not much trading in horses. Heavy ones are always in demand and sell readily for lumbering. Light horses are rather slow sale at this season. It would seem that the farmers, generally, would be much better off to engage in raising a heavier class of horses than are usually raised. We have had a good fall for plowing and considerable has been done. H.

STOVES.—Parties contemplating the purchase of an up-to-date stove or range should send for the catalogue of the Gould Manufacturing Co., Smith's Falls, Ontario, and look into the merits of their Laurentian stoves and ranges, which are highly esteemed by those who are using them.

Mr. Geo. M. Smith, Haysville, Ont., writes: "The trade in Yorkshires has been very good. We have a litter just weaned, out of Summer Hill Stella, sired by Dalmeny Emperor (Imp.); good, thrifty pigs ready for shipment. We also have a few choice young boars fit for service, bred from imported stock; are good, healthy fellows. Another litter from Woodstock Lassie, just farrowed, sired by the ideal bacon hog, Summer Hill Dalmeny Topman (Imp.), which weighed 700 lbs. when only in ordinary condition; also a litter just farrowed from Summer Hill Stella 2nd. This sow is bred from Summer Hill Member (Imp.), one of the best bacon hogs in Canada, and her litter is sired by Dalmeny Emperor (Imp.), a good, lengthy, deep animal. We also have a pair of pure-bred Shropshire ram lambs for sale of good quality."

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.



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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

A BAD HITTER.



His Bunches and Bruises can be removed quickly without stopping work with **ABSORBINE**

This remedy cures Lameness, kills Pain, removes any Soft Bunch without blistering or removing the hair, and is pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, or at dealer's.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Alays inflammation rapidly. Cures strains. Book 11-B Free.

W. F. Young, P. O. F. 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

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BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



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Auction Sales of **Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.**


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.

Shires, Percheons, Clydes,

and SPANISH-BRED JACKS for Sale.



Specialty made of forming companies, if desired.

W. R. GRAHAM, Box 88, Kincardine, Ont.

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Sovereign Horse Remedy.

We offer \$10. for any case of colic, curb, splints, lameness if fails to cure when we say cure is possible. Our great book, "Veterinary Experience," free. 100 pages, a perfect guide. Send for copy.

Tuttle's Elixir Co., 80 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
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Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

41 prizes won at World's Fair at St. Louis, 11 firsts, 5 champions. Will now offer my entire flock of rams and ewes at prices according to quality.

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

THOS MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.

Breeder and Importer of **CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS.**

Car lots a specialty

Rosedale Stock Farm—Clyde and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep. Choice young stock for sale at all times. For particulars write **J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.**

Telephone at house and farm.
Ten miles west of Toronto, on G.T.R., C.P.R. and Electric Ry.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull, by Imp. sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to **W. D. PUGH, Claremont, Ont.**

DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed



NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Diarrhoea and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid.

The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it, or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

Advertise in the Advocate

Trumans' Champion Stud

We are the oldest and largest importers of strictly first-class

Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions IN AMERICA.

Our record at the last four International Exhibitions, and at the World's Fair, St. Louis, has no equal. No firm ever made such a clean sweep as we did at St. Louis, viz.: **\$2,871** in cash, **\$600** in gold medals, and **5 diplomas**.

We will sell you a Draft or Coach Stallion of first-class quality for less money than you can buy anywhere in Canada. The dealers' profit that other importers pay in England is all saved by us, and this in itself is a good profit to us. Intending purchasers should call at our new Sale Stables at the Western Hotel, see our horses, and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

We guarantee every horse, and insure them against death, from any cause, if desired. Large importations arrived April 9th, July 8th and Sept. 4th, and another due Nov. 3rd. If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity, please write us. Write for new catalogue R.

A FEW GOOD RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM Bushnell, Illinois.

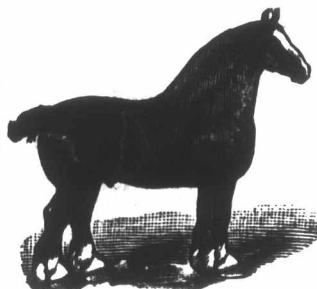
Canadian Branch Stables: Western Hotel, London, Ont.
H. W. TRUMAN, Manager.



25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde stallions

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1906, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,800 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.

Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 82 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash



NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions

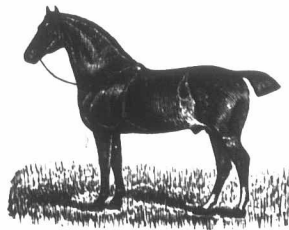
Just arrived from Scotland.
Selected personally.

A grand lot of stallions and mares, combining size with quality, and the best of breeding.

WRITE US FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.

Hackneys and Clydesdales



From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Baron Fashion and Lord Lothian, etc. Inspection invited.

For fuller description and prices write:

T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

GRAHAM BROTHERS

"CAIRNBROGIE," CLAREMONT

Importers of **HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES**

Established for 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived and on exhibition at Toronto.

Oxford County Farm Notes.

We are just finishing our turnip harvest. The past season has not been a favorable one for turnips. Generally, they are not a good crop in our neighborhood, small, with a mass of fibrous roots, making them tedious to pull. We have pulled ours by hand, which, in a season like this, is certainly the best way. Those who have harrowed them out this season need not expect them to keep very well. The weather has been generally rather wet, as we have had much rain, and conditions have been very unfavorable for the harrowing method, and the small turnips and the mass of roots will prevent the heated air from escaping, and fermentation will, in all probability, set in. We have our corn all in the barn; stood-up on end; still a good deal of it to husk yet, but this work can be done on stormy days. Our corn has matured better this year than for a number of years, and was a very good crop, but a portion of ours was too thick to produce real good ears. The apples have been nearly all shipped. The winter fruit realized from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel. I think that the farmer made more to have the packers put them up XX at \$1.25, than to put them up XXX at \$1.50. But there were not nearly so many apples in this part as usual. The packers ought to do well this season, for I noticed that some very choice apples had been retailed in Old London at 25c. each. Plowing is pretty well done up; most farmers have only the root ground to plow now, but there is a good deal of tidying up to do for the winter.

Prices are keeping up fairly well. Live hogs have come down to \$5.75, but that still shows a reasonable margin for profit. I do not think that there are so many hogs in the country as usual. Cheese remains in the neighborhood of 11c., but fluctuates a little, and is rather uncertain from one week to another. We are only making every other day now, but the cows are milking fairly well, considering the lateness of the season. The milk is now much richer, and our average test for October will be about 4.1 or 4.2, some tests went as high as 4.5. Our factory will run as long as a sufficient quantity is sent, and the weather does not get too cold; our buildings are not fitted for making cheese in very cold weather. Good dairy cows are selling high for the season of the year; from \$30 to \$50, according to breed and quality. The Holstein seems to be the favorite dairy cow here at present. Store cattle are plentiful and difficult to sell. There are quite a number of grazing farmers who have to reduce their stock very much for the winter, and this throws so many on the market. There is not much demand for horses at present. Very few sheep are now kept in this county. Cheese, hogs and beef cattle are the mainstays of the farmer. With so many importations of boys and men who were willing to work on the farm, during the latter part of the season, help has not been so difficult to get. We trust that farmers will use the new arrivals well for the winter. Very many farmers would be much better served if they would hire by the year. Don't expect too much from the new arrivals, they have much to learn, but if they are willing they will come out all right.

Claver Ha Lea. JONAS.

Twenty-five thousand sheep and lambs were on the Chicago market on Nov. 8th, and in the week previous the number on sale at the stockyards was 82,730. Prices yet high, choice native lambs selling at \$7.75 per 100 lbs., and feeders at \$5.40 to \$6.35. Such figures are certainly encouraging to those engaged in sheep-raising.

"Talking about scientific curiosities, I have discovered one thing about an engine which is a flat contradiction."
"What is that?"
"That it is hottest when it's cooled."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FRENCH COACH-HACKNEY CROSS

Would you consider it advisable to breed pure-bred French Coach mares to a thick, strong Hackney stallion to produce the highest class of carriage horses?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We would consider it an experiment likely to result satisfactorily.

STATUTE LAW BOOK WANTED.

Where can I procure a copy of the Ditches and Watercourses Act of 1884, and its amendments till 1904, and about what cost?

J. K. Ont.

Ans.—We think that Glen's "Ditches and Watercourses Act," published in 1902, would probably supply your want, and at same time be cheapest. The price is 50c., and it is sold by Carswell Company, Limited, Toronto. The Revised Statute on the subject was but slightly amended in 1903 and 1904, and not at all in 1905.

SELLING OF PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY.

A and B have been working together since their father died, and dividing up all money made on the farm, each having share in stock and implements. Can A pick up and have a sale? How much notice should be given to B? Can A give credit on notes if he wish? There was no written agreement when they started work.

T. M.

Ans.—We think that neither is entitled to sell stock and implements without the consent of the other.

WIREWORMS IN A POTATO FIELD.

I planted my potatoes on a piece of sod, which has not been plowed until this spring, and at digging time they were badly infested by wireworms. Please tell me how to prepare the same ground so as to insure my next crop against them.

Brant Co., Ont. W. H. SHAVER.

Ans.—Unfortunately we cannot give any complete remedy. The best thing is to plow the land this fall, if it can be done yet, and sow barley next spring, seeding to clover. See article in our issue of Nov. 9th on this subject.

CATTLE THEIVING.

I had forty-three head of cattle; had eight stolen from pasture and never got them; I then sold the remainder for \$1,600, and buyer wanted me to leave them there to pasture, and no stated time was given when he was to take them away. After I had sold them, there were ten more head stolen. I notified the buyer, and he followed them and got the cattle, but not the thieves. Supposing the cattle had not been recovered who would have been the loser, he having paid me \$1,000 on cattle? Some say that unless 40 per cent. of purchase money was paid I would have had to lose them.

ONTARIO.

Ans.—It is altogether probable that the buyer would have to stand the loss.

SKUNK AND AUTO COLLIDE.

The answer to "What's the use?"—that historic remark which the polecat made when the gasoline auto went by—has at last been found. Also the forest kitty. But, alack, the auto didn't go by, it stopped short, much too short for the comfort of four tourists, who are to-day infesting the most secluded fastnesses around New Haven—each in a separate fastness where he can be alone, and hate himself. Four suits of clothes have been buried and with not a drum being beat, not a funeral note as the corpses to the ramparts they hurried.

The gasoline auto's number was 18,366 N. Y. The wood feline's number wasn't taken in the excitement, but was probably 23. The auto was scorching along the road between New Haven and Waterbury, Conn. If the road had been several miles wide there would have been no story. But it wasn't.

The meeting of Greek and Greek is not a marker. Gasoline was only a poor second. The luckiest of the tourists had another suit in his suitcase, and he reported to a nearby barn, where, with solemn but hasty rite, he interred his original suit and took temporary respite from the pleasant company of his fellows. The rest of the route to New Haven was strewn with cast-off clothes, thrown away in a spirit of gay abandon. They were glad to abandon 'em, and entered New Haven several garments shy. The auto was being aired to-day.

Eczema Known by Intense Itching

IF NOT CURED IT SPREADS AND
BECOMES CHRONIC—WHAT
TO EXPECT FROM

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The stages of eczema are marked by redness of the skin—heat and inflammation—swelling—watery discharge—formation of a crust or scale, and almost constant itching, varying from that which is simply annoying to that which is positively beyond human endurance.

The beginning is often neglected chafing and skin irritation, or a small pimple or sore has been poisoned by the clothing.

Too frequent washing is to be avoided, but the afflicted parts should be thoroughly cleansed with Packer's Tar Soap and tepid water. After careful drying (not rubbing) with a soft towel, apply Dr. Chase's Ointment plentifully.

The ointment may seem a little severe at first, but this is necessary to a thorough cleansing of the sores, for relief from the dreadful itching will come after the first few applications, and thorough cure will be the reward of persistent treatment.

One thing you can be certain of, and that is that you are not experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for eczema, saltrheum, psoriasis, tetter, and similar skin diseases. It has acquired its world-wide reputation by the positive cure of these very diseases, and while using it you can see that gradually and certainly it is allaying the inflammation and healing up the annoying and distressing sores.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

The Pastor—I was not acquainted with the deceased, but I heard that she was divorced twice prior to her marriage to you. Now, I hardly know what to say of her in way of eulogy.
The Widower—Er—couldn't you say that she was faithful to the last?

A man who is always on the lookout for novelties recently asked a dealer in automobiles if there was anything new in machines.

"There's a patented improvement that has just been put on the market," replied the dealer. "A folding horse that fits under the seat."

HAS NOT SLEPT IN A CHAIR SINCE

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. James Kinsella.

She Sends a Message of Hope to Other
Suffering Women in Canada.

St. Malachie, Que., Nov. 13.—(Special).—To those women who suffer in silence—and there are thousands in Canada—Mrs. James Kinsella, of this place, sends a message that tells of a cure as silent as their suffering. As the result of her own experience, Mrs. Kinsella says, "Take Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"When I sent for Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mrs. Kinsella says in relating that experience, "I had a pain in my right hip and in the small of the back. I was swollen all down the right side of the abdomen and had to pass water every fifteen minutes in a burning, itching sort of way. I could not sleep at nights and was obliged to sit in a chair for two summers."

"After taking the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, I felt much better, so I got more. They have done me a world of good, and I have never slept in a chair since."

There can be no Female Weakness where there are sound Kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills make sound Kidneys.

Ontario Farmers' Institute Meetings for Nov.-Dec.

A special feature in connection with this series of meetings is that there will be a number of two-day meetings. A judging class will be held at 10 a. m. on the second day, and in the majority of cases a special dairy session will be held on the second afternoon, as well as in the evening. The special speakers are indicated on the list. Each deputation will be provided with a set of mounted specimens of 30 of our most noxious weeds, including those specially mentioned in the "Pure Seed Bill." These specimens will be so arranged that they will be open for inspection before and after the meetings. At the judging classes, score-cards will be used in the majority of cases. Full information may be obtained from the bills and posters throughout the various districts, as to the class of stock which will be used at the judging classes.

Speakers: Henry Glendinning, Manilla; W. F. Kydd, Simcoe.	
Shelburne	Nov. 27
Orangeville	" 28
Alton	" 29
Streetsville	" 30
Woodbridge	Dec. 1
Weston	" 2
Newmarket	" 4
Agincourt	" 5
Stouffville	Dec. 6 and 7
Goodwood	Dec. 8
Sunderland	" 9
Bethany (aft.)	" 11
Pontypool (eve.)	" 11
South Monaghan (aft.)	" 12
Millbrook (eve.)	" 12
Kendal (aft.)	" 13
Orono (eve.)	" 13
Bowmanville (aft.)	" 14
Courtie (eve.)	" 14
Bloomfield	Dec. 15 and 16
Ameliasburg	Dec. 18

Speakers: C. W. Nash, 94 Lee Avenue, Toronto; W. C. Shearer, Bright.

Oakwood	Nov. 30
a Lindsay	Dec. 1 and 2
b Bobcaygeon	Dec. 4
b Fenelon Falls	Dec. 5 and 6
Lakefield	Dec. 7
Peterboro (aft.)	" 8
North Monaghan (eve.)	" 8
a Peterboro (aft.)	" 9
Warsaw	" 11
a Keene	Dec. 12 and 13
a Warkworth	Dec. 14 and 15
Menie	Dec. 16
Stirling	" 18
a Elorodo	Dec. 19 and 20

Delegates for special sessions in the interests of dairymen, on the afternoon and evening of second day of two-day meetings: a, G. G. Publow, Kingston; b, J. W. Mitchell, Kingston.

Speakers: —; George Carlow, Warkworth.	
a Sydenham	Nov. 27 and 28
Sunbury	Nov. 29
Emerald	" 30
Stella	Dec. 1 and 2
a Napanee	Dec. 4 and 5
Selby	Dec. 6
Newburgh	" 7
c Enterprise	Dec. 8 and 9
c Tweed	Dec. 11 and 12
Plainfield	Dec. 13
Wallbridge	" 14
a Frankford	Dec. 15 and 16
a Grafton	Dec. 18 and 19
Gore's Landing	Dec. 20

Delegates for special sessions in the interests of dairymen, on the afternoon and evening of the second day of two-day meetings: a, G. G. Publow, Kingston; c, L. A. Zufelt, Chesterville.

Speakers: T. G. Raynor, Ottawa; J. L. Warren, Acton.	
Elphin	Nov. 27
c McDonald's Corners	Nov. 28 and 29
a Perth	Nov. 30
Smith's Falls	Dec. 1 and 2
d Merrickville	Dec. 4 and 5
Kemptville	Dec. 6
e Spencerville	Dec. 7 and 8
North Augusta	Dec. 9
f Lansdowne	Dec. 11 and 12
b Lyn	Dec. 13 and 14
Athens	Dec. 15
Delta	" 16
Piccadilly	" 18
Fermoy	Dec. 19 and 20

Delegates for special sessions in the interests of dairymen on the afternoon and evening of the second day of two-day meetings: b, J. W. Mitchell, Kingston; c, L. A. Zufelt, Chesterville; d, J. H. Echlin, Carleton Place; e, D. M. Wilson,

Kemptville; f, A. W. Woodard, Montreal, Quebec.

Speakers: D. Drummond, 59 Waverley St., Ottawa; Dr. J. Standish, Walkerton.

Alfred	Nov. 23
c Vankleek Hill	Nov. 24 and 25
f Alexandria	Nov. 27 and 28
Moose Creek	Nov. 29
c Avonmore	Nov. 30
Metcalfe	Dec. 1 and 2
c Russell	Dec. 4 and 5
d Renfrew	Dec. 6 and 7
d Beachburg	Dec. 8 and 9
Westmeath	Dec. 11
d Richmond	Dec. 12 and 13
North Gower	Dec. 14
f Mountain	Dec. 15 and 16
Morewood	Dec. 18
c South Branch	Dec. 19 and 20
Harrison's Corners	Dec. 21
Bainville	" 22

Delegates for special sessions in the interests of dairymen on the afternoon and evening of the second day of two-day meetings: c, L. A. Zufelt, Chesterville; d, J. H. Echlin, Carleton Place; f, A. W. Woodard, Montreal, Quebec.

Speakers: Thos. McMillan, Seaforth; J. W. Clark, Cainsville.

Gillie's Hill	Nov. 28
Paisley	" 29
Glamis	" 30
Hervie	Dec. 1
Kintail	" 2
St. Helen's	" 4
Wingham	" 5
Londesborough	" 6
Holmesville	" 7
Carlow	" 8

SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS.

Speakers: Major James Sheppard, Queenston, Ont.; Miss Lillian D. Gray, 650 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont.

Metz	Dec. 5
Marsville	" 6
Hillsburg	" 7
Osprige	" 8

TWO CHICAGO SHOWS CONTRASTED.

When the doors of the Chicago Horse Show were finally closed this year, says The Post, of Nov. 4th, the records showed a total of about 48,000 visitors as having taken enough interest in the horses—and fashions—to attend the show. On Dec 16th to 23rd, the International Live-stock Exposition will be held at the Union Stock-yards. The attendance at this show last year ran up to about 485,000.

It is true the display of Parisian gowns, hats and jewels at the cattle show could not be regarded as closely rivaling the array of frills, furbelows and precious stones that graced the horse show, but it is probable that, whatever might have been the external decorations of the human form divine, there was nothing in feminine grace or masculine vigor at the more fashionable of the two shows that surpassed that which was on view at the other.

When one compares the objects and influences of the two, it is difficult to do justice to one, while the other may be dismissed in a few words. The horse show has its uses. It affords an opportunity to compare the qualities of different schools of breeding and training upon different kinds of blooded stock. The fact that its prizes are ardently desired and sought after by the owners of fine-bred animals all over the country gives value to its awards and tends to raise the quality of certain types of carefully-nurtured horses.

But look at the scope and purpose of the cattle show. It has a practical influence upon not only the race of domestic animals but the human beings who depend upon these animals for their food and clothing. It is highly utilitarian, it is true. In the bulk it does not appeal primarily to the strictly artistic side of man's nature. But, inasmuch as even the artist and the aesthete must be fed and clothed, it is probable that the cattle show has its direct and beneficial influence upon the art of the nation fully as much as the horse show has.

At any rate, when one exposition can draw ten times as many visitors as another, it is reasonable to presume that the more popular show of the two deserves its popularity on every count in the list. At any rate, the cattle show is going forward with its preparations for a bigger boom than ever, and the probabilities are great that it will surpass all its previous records.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discolored, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for ALBERTS' Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaids' Knees, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Corns and Bunions.

Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites, or write ALBERTS, 73 Farringdon street, London, England. Agents: Evans Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal; Parke & Parke, Hamilton, Ont.

ONTARIO'S LARGEST AND FINEST HERD OF HEREFORDS

We sell our beauties to breeders all over Canada, because we sell our stock at much below their value. Come with the rest and get some of the bargains in 25 bulls a year old and over, 25 heifers and 30 cows, or write to have us save you some. (Farm inside the corporation of the town.) o A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

Broxwood Herefords

Young bulls for sale from 6 to 18 months old, all from imported sire and dams, prizewinning stock at Royal and leading English shows. o

R. J. Penhall, Nover P. O., Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Imp. Onward in service. Six choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 4 2-year-olds, all of the blocky, heavy type, at prices that will move them. We can yet spare some cows and heifers.

O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont.

Ilderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T. R.

HEREFORD CATTLE

FOR SALE.

A number of nice young bulls, from 6 to 24 months old, low-down, beefy fellows. At rock-bottom prices. o

W. BENNETT,

Box 422, Chatham, Ont.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale.

JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.

HEREFORDS—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. LOVERING Coldwater P.O. and Sta.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE

One year-old bull, two bull calves and females of all ages, by imported bull, Drumbo Station.

WALTER HALL, o Washington, Ont.

MAPLE HILL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS STOCK FARM

of best families. Herd headed by the grandly bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star—49585—A few choice young bulls.

Box 426, WM. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont.

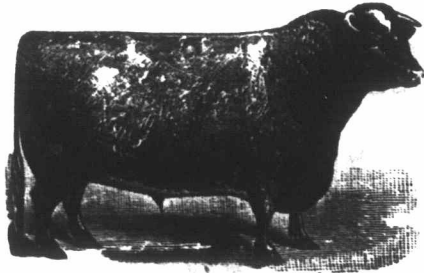
WELL DRILLING MACHINES

The most successful money making machines ever made. Also machines for boring wells with augers by horse power. Write us if you mean business.

Loomis Machine Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

Asthma

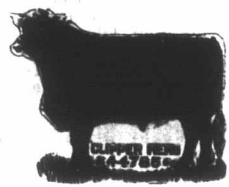
Climate wears out. Smokes, Sprays and "Specifics" relieve only temporarily they cannot cure. Our CONSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT, founded 1883, permanently eliminates the CAUSE of Asthma and Hay Fever, so that nothing brings back the old symptoms or attacks. Write for BOOK 57 F, containing reports of many illustrative cases that have STAYED CURED for years. Mailed FREE. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON
Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:
3 high-class imp. bulls.
2 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
17 first-class bull calves.
Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred.
Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

MAPLE SHADE



Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep
16 choice young bulls of Cruickshank breeding, from which you can select high-class herd-headers. If you wish to see the breeding we shall be pleased to mail a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,
Brooklin, Ont.

Stations { Brooklin, G.T.R. Long-distance
{ Myrtle, C.P.R. telephone.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings.
29 heifers, calves.
4 bulls, yearlings.
26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.
Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, Ist, Toronto, 1908.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, Iderton, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

200 Leicester Sheep for sale. Champion winners all over America. Both sexes. Choice Shorthorn bulls and heifers.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 12 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service, also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm on Wednesday, Jan. 10th.

Herd catalogue on application. Address: C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rookland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props.

FOR SALE

6 Scotch-bred Bulls

from 8 to 20 months; 10 cows and heifers in calves; also heifers of breeding age. Reasonable stock at lowest prices.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Miscellaneous.

CLYDE STALLION COMET AND HEART OF OAK.

Can you give name and address of breeder and importer of the Clydesdale stallion, Imp. "Comet," also of "Heart of Oak"?

J. R.

Ans.—Probably the imported Comet you refer to is Young Comet [178] Canadian Clydesdale Studbook, and (953) in the Scottish Studbook. He was foaled in 1860; bred by Mrs. Russell, Elgin, Scotland; imported in 1863 by P. R. Wright, Cobourg, and owned by John Miller, Brougham, Ont.; sire Grey Comet (192); dam Sally, by Pope. Heart of Oak [165] Canadian, (458) Scottish, was foaled in 1868; bred by Mathew Gilmore, Inchinnan, Scotland; imported in 1871 by Mr. West, and owned by Thos. Chinn, Brougham, Ont.

AGE OF BULL IN HERD COMPETITION.

At a township fall fair a silver medal was given for the best herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, consisting of four females and one male. Our herd was made up of a bull two years old, and four females, all in calf, and won one first, two seconds and a third prize, according to respective ages, in their class. The other man's herd was made up of the required number of females, but his bull was a calf, sucking one of the cows, and said by owner to be just six months old, and he was awarded the medal by the judges, and we only got second place. At the meeting of directors of the society, I protested this decision of the judges, on the grounds that the herd that got the prize was not complete, having only a calf as its header, and which just got third prize for bull calf, and that a herd header should be of breeding age. Who should have the medal? Kindly announce in your paper what constitutes a herd.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The wording of the prize-list in the larger shows in the herd competition, as a rule, states the age stipulated for the bull, which is generally one year or over, except where there are prizes for senior and for junior herds, in which case the bull is required for the former to be two years or over, and for the latter under two years. Many of the lists for local shows have it for best bull any age, and four females, some stating bull must be one year old or over, and others that the females consist of a cow 3 years or over, a two-year-old heifer, yearling heifer and heifer calf under a year. If no age was stated for the bull in the case in question, it would appear that the judges were within the limits in their award, in so far as age is concerned, but we think it would be better to require that the bull in a herd competition should be one year old or over, as there is a good deal of uncertainty as to how a six-months' calf will develop.

Some cows go dry naturally, and all too soon; others with great milking propensities are only dried with some difficulty. Generally, milking at more and more extending intervals—say, once a day for a fortnight, and then once a week, and so on—proves effectual in stopping the flow. At the same time all feeding should be confined to the poorest, even straw or something of that kind. It is important to draw out the teats as long as there be either milk or dregs therein, even until only quite watery fluid, and very little of that, be present, when the drying process may be considered finished. If care be not taken in drawing out the teats, there is liable to be loss of case of teats or quarters next calving time. Walker.

Edward Roberts, the English actor, tells this story:

A man fell overboard in stepping into a boat. It was a bitter day, and the man was floating in the black water. A man on the bank, a rugged wharfman, saw the man and, without a moment's delay, jumped into the water, and, with a few strokes of his arms, he was able to get the man's head above water. The man then said to the wharfman: "I thought you were a fisherman, but you are a good swimmer." The wharfman replied: "I have not time to fish for you, but I will take you to the shore."

Mr. J. W. Logan, Howick Station, Que., advertises Ayrshire bulls for sale, bred from high-class dairy stock, and writes: "I have for sale one bull two years old, two bulls one year old, and a bull calf two months old, by the Pan-American winner, and out of extra heavy milkers; also cows and heifers of all ages."

Messrs. C. & J. Carruthers, Cobourg, Ont., whose advertisement appears in this paper, write: "We are now offering some very nice young Yorkshire boars and sows, from six weeks to five months old, from an imported boar and from imported-in-dam sows. Have also Leicester ram and ewe lambs for sale, well bred. We could also spare a few Shorthorn heifer calves from imported bull, and one bull calf, typical of the breed. All the above will be sold at very reasonable prices, considering quality."

Messrs. S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale, Ont., write: "Our Berkshires are a fine lot of young sows of a very prolific strain; our aged sows producing twelve to fourteen pigs in a litter, and are sired by Snelgrove Success and Willow Lodge Leader, and are being bred to Durham's Victor—th—13279—, our present stock boar, his dam was Victoria (imp.)—9565—. He was first-prize yearling at Toronto and London exhibitions, 1904. He has won first prize wherever shown. Here is a chance to secure a young sow bred to a prize-winning boar."

Money is not made by advertising one, two or three times.

Keep your "ad." in a good paper until you make friends with your share of its readers.

One advertisement will pay, while another of the same size, offering the same line of goods, in the same medium will not bring a reply.

So much depends upon how you "speak your little piece" in an ad.

Advertising pays, if the advertising campaign is properly planned and carried out. There are very few business ventures that are a success from the beginning.

Stick to it intelligently. The advertiser who sticks to advertising is growing stronger with every time his advertisement appears, although he may not see the growth in dollars and cents. He is making reputation, gaining ground with the public and laying the foundation for future profits.

A wise man says: "I have never seen the children of a good advertiser crying for bread." [Live-stock World.]

Messrs. W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont., write: "Shorthorns are doing well, and this season's crop of calves are coming strong and healthy, sired by Wanderer's Star = 48585=, a Lavender-bred two-year-old, by Wanderer's Last (imp.) and second-prize winner at Toronto this fall. We recently sold the young bull, Ruby's Star = 57950=, to Mr. Oliver Harris, Munro, Ont., and in his capable hands we expect this bull will be heard from again, as he is a very thick-fleshed, deep-bodied calf, and is richly bred, being sired by Wanderer's Star, and his dam, a Brawith Bud cow, by Marquis of Zenda (imp.), and from Imp. Ruby 15th. We still have Fashion's Star, an eleven-months-old son of Wanderer's Star—48585=, a deep-bodied bull on short legs, and the making of a right good one. Another bull calf for sale is Scottish Lucerne, an eight-months-old son of Lucerne (imp.) (that was sold at Mr. Platt's recent sale for \$500), and his dam is a cow of the Fashion family, a worthy daughter of the imported bull, Scottish Rex = 36107=. We are also offering a few very nice young females at very moderate prices."

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW.

The International Live-stock Exposition, writes Mr. W. E. Skinner, Manager, is postponed until the week of Dec. 15 to 23, through inability of the builders of the new amphitheater to secure the structural steel on time.

All events pertaining to the Exposition will be held on days of week corresponding to those arranged in the previously advertised program.

The main block of the building will not be completed until the middle of the month, and it is probable that the delay will occur in the erection of the building.

GREENGILL HERD
of high-class

SHORTHORNS

We are now offering for sale 12 bull calves, 2 yearling bulls and high-class females, all ages, at moderate prices. The herd is headed by the great breeding bull (Imp.) Lord Roseberry.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,
Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

Scotch Shorthorns
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

4 yearling bulls.
12 young bulls, 8 to 13 months, all from imp. sires and dams.
30 heifers under 3 years old.
40 breeding ewes, 20 ewe lambs and 20 ram lambs.
3 imp. Yorkshire brood sows.
Prices easy for quick sales.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in house.

1864 + HILLHURST FARM + 1905
SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull:

Scottish Hero (59803), Missie 134th, by William of Orange.
Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr, Butterfly 46th (Sittyton Butterfly).

JAS. A. COCHRANE, o Compton, P. Q.

HILLVIEW STOCK FARM
SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and COTSWOLDS

Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows.

Apply to **JOHN E. DISNEY & SON,**
STATIONS: Greenwood, Ont.
Claremont, C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.

BELMAR PARO
SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77263) = 33075=; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) = 50071=; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81778) = 45202=. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to

PETER WHITE, Jr., Pembroke, Ont.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD
SHORTHORNS

Headed by imp. Old Lancaster. Young stock for sale. For particulars, write or come and see. Visitors met at station, Moffat, C. P. R., 1/2 mile, or Guelph, G. T. R., 11 miles.

GEO. AMOS & SON, - Moffat, Ont.

Valley Home Stock Farm
Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

For Sale: Six young Shorthorn bulls, some from imp. sires and dams. Also 10 fine Berkshire sows, 4 and 5 years old, and a fine lot of young boars and sows, from 4 to 10 weeks old, and Shropshire ram lambs. For particulars write

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.
Stations—Streetsville and Meadowvale, C. P. R. Brampton, G. T. R.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

One pair registered Clyde mares, 3 and 5 years old; one pair Clyde geldings, 4 and 5 years old (show team). Shorthorn heifers, cows and bulls.

JAS. McARTHUR, Gables, Ont.
Pine Grove Stock Farm.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

Salem P.O. Elora Station, Telephone in house. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

a specialty. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shethin Rosemary, Lovely Prince, a Cruickshank Lovely. Nothing for sale in the meantime. Public sale at Guelph, Dec. 13th, 1906.

Shorthorn Bull—Provost = 37865=, 4 years old, in prime condition, sire and active; a grand stock bull. Write or call on

RICHARD WILKIN,
Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Bapton Chancellor = 40359= (78286) heads the herd. We have for sale a choice lot of young bulls of the very best breeding and prices right. Inspection and correspondence invited.

KYLE BROS., Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.

New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for **Free Horse Book** before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

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.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co. SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English flocks.

JOHN LEE & SONS,
Highgate, Ont.
40 miles west St. Thomas, on
M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry.

CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

Imp. Golden Cross at head of herd, 5 young bulls, three reds and three roans, from six to twelve months old. Parties wishing to visit the herd will be met at Ripley station and returned.

R. H. REID,
Ripley Sta., G.T.R. Pine River, Ont.

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady Janes and Roses.

We have for sale eight bulls, including our stock bull, four yearlings, and the balance calves; also a few one, two and three year-old heifers. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some spring and one-year-old Oxford rams.

**Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Sta.
FLETCHER SHORTHORNS.**

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robn 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 33770, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont.
Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Scottish Baron =40421= (imp. in dam). Also several young bulls and heifers.

H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont.
Stations: Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

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 3 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clear, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet.

R. H. McKenna, Picton, Ontario, Can.

Wm. Grainger & Son Hawthorn Herd of deep-milking **Short-horns**. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Eight grand young bulls by Prince Misty =37864=.

Londesboro Sta. and P.O.

Willow Bank Stock Farm | Established 1856
Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.
Imp. Rosiercian of Dalmeny =45230= at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale.

JAMES DOUGLAS, - Caledonia, Ont
ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.
Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing; 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale.

James Bowes, Strathairn P.O., Meaford, Ont.

Sunnyside Stock Farm—**Scotch Short-horns**, imp. and home-bred for sale. For particulars write to

JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale P.O. and Tel.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM offers **Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls**, cows and heifers, 50 Shropshire rams and ewes, and Berkshire pigs, from imp. dams and sires, not akin. A bargain for quick sale.

D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

Am offering some **Shorthorn Cows** with calves extra good young at foot, by imp. sires. Also **Clydesdale Mares**, as good as the best. Come and see them, or write to

J. A. LATTIMER, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

HORSES RUB MANES AND TAILS.

My horses rub their manes and tails. I have tried several remedies without success.

A. T.

Ans.—Dissolve one dram corrosive sublimate in a quart of water, and rub a little well into the skin once daily. Of course, in order that any application may give results, it is necessary to part the hair and rub it well into the skin. As soon as itchiness ceases, discontinue the applications. Give, internally, one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for ten days.

V.

THRUSH AND BRITTLE HOOFS.

Mare's frogs are decaying and have a foul odor. Her hoofs have become brittle since the frogs became affected, about six months ago.

T. J. M.

Ans.—Pare away all partially-detached horn from the frogs and apply a little calomel, work some of it down to the bottom of the cleft of the frog. Do this every third day, until all discharge and odor cease. The best method of producing growth of healthy horn is to blister all around the coronet every month. If she is not working do this. If you are compelled to work her, poultice her feet every night with boiled turnips and ground linseed.

V.

WORMS.

Horses pass whitish worms, three to four inches long.

E. E. J.

Ans.—Take 1 1/2 ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and tartar emetic, and 1 ounce calomel. Mix, and make into 12 powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food or mixed with a little water as a drench. Give nothing to eat but a little bran. After giving the last powder, in about eight or ten hours give a purgative of 8 drams Barbadoes aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences, and do not work until the bowels regain their normal condition. The horse can work in the usual way until he gets the purgative.

V.

Miscellaneous.

TO REMOVE STABLE STAINS FROM A HORSE.

Would you kindly advise what is the best way to remove the stable stain from a gray horse?

G. R. S.

Ans.—If any reader knows of a better way than washing with warm soapsuds, he would oblige us by describing it for "Farmer's Advocate" readers.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A HERDSMAN.

As I wish to secure employment with some leading stockmen, I will be pleased to obtain information, through the columns of your valuable paper, regarding same. Will you please inform me—

1. How long one must serve as assistant herdsman before he would be fitted to take charge of a herd.
2. What wages one gets starting as an assistant.
3. What wages an experienced herdsman receives.

J. M.

Ans.—1. It depends very much upon the man, his liking for his work, his judgment, experience and training. All these being above the average, we should say two years' apprenticeship should be sufficient.

2. That will depend upon how good terms you can make. It will be well not to ask high wages to begin with, and trust to making better terms when you have proved your worth by your work.

3. We are not in a position to know, but we are sure some are worth more than others, and a good herdsman, who shows an interest in his work and makes a success of it, is worth a good deal more than the average farm hand.

Mr. Wm. E. Hermiston, Brickley, Ont., writes that he has for sale a good lot of Shorthorn calves of either sex, from seven to nine months old, that he is offering at a bargain for next month, sired by Magnate =50377=, and that any one needing such would do well to call and see them, or write him to Brickley. His station is Hastings on the Peterboro and Belleville branch of the G. T. R.

ERADICATING COUCH GRASS—TIME TO PLANT FRUIT TREES.

1. Would you advise plowing sandy land, that is intended for corn next year, this fall, and applying the manure in the winter time on the surface? My field is full of quack (couch) grass, and I thought fall plowing would help to kill it. Kindly give full particulars regarding the extermination of this troublesome weed.

2. What time of the year is the best for planting fruit trees?

M. W. M.

Ans.—1. If the land is not too hilly and leachy, the best plan will probably be to plow late this fall (it is late enough now), manure this winter, and next spring, as soon as the land will work well, get on it with the disc harrow and cut it up; then let it lie till the rush of seeding is over, unless the couch appears above the ground meanwhile; then work it alternately with disc and cultivator, either rigid or spring-toothed. This will work the manure in well, provide a good, deep, mellow seed-bed, and keep the quack grass subdued until seeding time. About the last of May, plant the corn in hills to permit cultivating both ways, and keep the scuffler or two-horse cultivator going at least once a week, until tasselling time. The great secret in combating these perennials, such as quack grass, Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle, is to exhaust the root-stocks by not allowing the tops to get above the ground—choking them out, in other words. A well-cultivated crop of rape has been recommended as a means of checking quack. It is a most persistent weed, and in very bad cases a bare summer-fallow is the best thing to resort to. Whatever the means, thoroughness is the secret of success. Half-hearted attempts to eradicate it usually result in more vigorous growth.

2. Fruit trees may be planted in either spring or fall, but spring is preferable in our climate.

DEPTH OF TILE IN A SWAMP SWITCHING DRIVER.

1. How deep should tile be laid in a swamp to be safe from frost? The top is muck for two or three feet.

2. Is there any cure for switching? A three-year-old mare (driver) has the habit.

J. K.

Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Two feet should be deep enough in a swamp, if the outlet is free. Frost does not go so deep in a swamp as on upland clay or sand. For best results in draining, though, the tile should be at least two and a half or three feet deep. While it is usually assumed by writers that tile should be placed below frost-line, it is by no means clear that this is necessary. The writer has in mind a tile drain in Lincoln Co., Ont., which has been working satisfactorily for four years that is not over 18 inches deep at some points. At the same time we would not be willing to recommend such a depth as safe for general adoption. Our knowledge on this point is negative rather than positive, but we feel quite certain that at two feet, tile carrying running water would be in no danger of injury, nor do we believe that properly burned hard tile, if empty, would be injured or displaced, even though they did freeze at that depth. Recognizing the need for fuller data, we should like to obtain the experience of our readers on this and other phases of tile drainage.

2. The first and sometimes the only necessary step in curing horses of such habits is to remove the cause. Injudicious use of a harsh currycomb, too high feed with too little exercise, and chafing harness may be predisposing causes. Some mares are prone to switch when in heat. Originally, switching is an expression of irritation, annoyance or dissatisfaction, but it may develop into a vice. If, after attending to the harness, etc., the habit persists, you might try an iron crupper. This is made out of a small round rod, three feet long, flattened at both ends, bent into shape of crupper, and small hole punched in each end for rivet, by which attach to harness. Allow this crupper to project down the dock about four inches. Fasten the tail down to crupper with a strap concealed under the hair. Have the iron crupper covered with leather.

USED UP AND TIRED OUT MEN AT THE OFFICE WOMEN IN THE HOME CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out.

The strain of business, the cares of home and social life

and the task of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart.

Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the heart or of the nerve centres. Mrs. Thos. Hall, Keldon, Ont., writes: "For the past two or three years I have been troubled with nervousness and heart failure, and the doctors failed to give me any relief. I decided at last to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and I would not now be without them if they cost twice as much. I have recommended them to my neighbors and friends."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cts. per box or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Eight imported bulls, right colors, of the best Scotch breeding, from 6 to 18 months old. Seven HOME-BRED BULLS mostly the get of BAPTON CHANCELLOR (imp.) and from imported cows. Also cows and heifers, imp. and Canadian-bred.

H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

Woodstock, Ont. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

Scotch Shorthorns — AT — HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices.

For particulars, write to

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

Beechridge Herd of SHORTHORNS

I am offering the grand stock bull **Scottish Hero** (imp.) =36102=, also four young bulls got by him and out of imp. dams. Prices very moderate.

JAS. A. CRERAR,
Shakespeare P. O. and Station.

HURON HERD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

The great stock bull, Imp. Broadhocks Golden Fame, at head of herd. Young bulls and females at low prices.

A. H. JACOBS, - Blyth, Ont.

Burgades **SHORTHORNS**, either sex, from 7 to 9 months old, for next month.

Wm. E. Hermiston, Brickley P.O., Ont.
Hastings Station.



Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use **Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**. Not trouble—no rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Choice yearling heifers,
Straight Scotch.
Two bull calves at easy prices.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

TWO CHOICE YOUNG BULLS 1 yr old, one of them sired by Famous Pride, imp., for sale reasonable. Come and see them or write to **W. J. SHEAN & CO.,** Owen Sound, Ont.

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON,
Box 1133, St. Thomas, Ont.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Spicy King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

EVERGREEN Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

Young stock of either sex by imp. sire at reasonable prices. For particulars write to

DONALD McQUEEN, Landerkin P.O., Mount Forest Sta. and Telegraph.

Scotch Shorthorns & Cotswold Sheep

Choice young bull, by Prince Gloster (Toronto winner). Also yearling ewes and ewe lambs for sale. Apply to

S. H. BUCKLER, Glenraven Stock Farm, Myrtle Station, Raglan P.O.

SHORTHORNS

Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. For particulars write to

John Elder, Hensall Sta. & P.O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to


CHAS. E. PORTER, Tottenham Sta., G.T.R., Lloydtown, Ont.

Shorthorns, Leicester and Berkshires—1 yearling bull, bull calves, heifers, all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters. For particulars address

E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P.O., Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires A few good Yorkshire pigs, either sex, from imp. sire and dam. Also a few young Shorthorns, at reasonable prices.


W. J. MITTON, Thamesville Sta. & P.O., Maple Park Farm.



You need a **HOLSTEIN BULL** to head your herd, sired by such noted sires as "V. 1" or "V. 2".

Piebe De Kol, whose dam and sire's dam records average 619.2 lbs. milk, 27.31 lbs. butter in 7 days, or "Duchess Augie De Kol Beryl Wayne," grandson of the famous "Beryl Wayne," 92 lbs. milk in one day, 27.87 lbs. butter in 7 days, 17.175 lbs. milk in 10 1/2 months. We have 12 imported and home-bred bulls to offer of such breeding; also heifers and young cows. Just imported, 30 head in the past six months. 77 head from which to select. It will be to your interest to enquire before buying elsewhere.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.
Seven miles from Ingersoll.



AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

Choice yearling heifers just bred to imp. bulls. A few young cows, young bulls and calves, all bred from the best known milking strains—Dorset and York heifers and young pigs of both breeds. See us at Toronto for prices.

ALEX. HUME & CO., - Menie P. O.

The sires at the head of ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

are the greatest of the breed individually, and backed by great records, viz.:

Brookbank Butter Baron, dam and sire's dam average 22 lbs. butter in 7 days, 4.5 per cent. fat. First-prize bull at Ottawa and Toronto, 1905.

Prince Posch Calamity, dam and sire's dam average 26.1 lbs. butter in 7 days, 86 lbs. milk in one day, 3.6 per cent. fat. Also a prizewinner at Toronto and Ottawa.

Wopke Posma, imported in dam from Holland. Sire Wopke, his dam Boss, greatest cow in Holland. Record: 17,160 lbs. milk in 336 days, 734 lbs. butter, 3.97 per cent. fat.

You don't draw a blank in purchasing a bull from such sires and such dams as are kept at Annandale Stock Farm, **Tilsonburg, Ont.**

GEO. RICE, Prop.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

80 head to select from. Six young bulls, from 4 to 7 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Caledonia, Ontario.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Lanthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.5 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.
Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Maple Glen Holsteins—Select bull calves from producing dams now for sale. Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland, a cow bred to Canary Mercedes' Son, and one to Mercedes Jullip Pieterje Paul. Secure the best.

C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Stock for sale, all ages, imported and home-bred.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P.O., Burgessville or Harley Stations.

"GLENAROHY" HOLSTEINS

We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.

G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and Stn.

Stock Farm for Sale—Burnbrae Stock Farm, containing 149 acres, basement barn, dairy, hen, ice and engine houses, two dwellings, up-to-date in all respects together with all thoroughbred stock, implements, etc. Holstein and Jersey stock for sale. Write for particulars. Apply

J. W. ROBERTSON, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from

L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

Holstein Bulls—Maple Grove still has a few richly-bred bulls of serviceable ages, which are offered at prices that nobody can afford to use a scrub. For particulars address

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins

Stock for sale, any age, either sex.

BROWN BROS., - Lyn, Ont.

R. Money Brickley offers Holstein bull calves of the richest quality at reduced rates for the next two months; also Yorkshires of both sexes.

High-class Registered Holsteins Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to

THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbellford Stn., O. Warkworth P. O.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: Some choice heifer calves; young boars fit for service; young sows ready to breed; and younger ones at reasonable prices.

R. O. MORROW, Hilton P.O., Brighton Tel. & Stn.

Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset SHEEP FOR SALE.

At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford ram lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged ram, Tamworths, both sexes.

J. A. RICHARDSON, South March P.O. and Stn.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES. Cows and heifers, all ages; 1 bull 2 years old 2 bulls 1 year old, and bull calf 2 months old, out of the Fair American winner. Dams are extra heavy milkers.

John W. Logan, Allan's Corners, Que.

AYRSHIRES Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to

N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. & F.L. Clappison, Ont.

TRADE TOPICS.

COMFORT SOAP.—Every woman in Canada is interested in what she and her family wear, and in the appearance of the things in her home. It is this all-pervading interest which is responsible for the fact that the name Comfort Soap is known to every woman in this country, from coast to coast. It is veritably a household word, standing for all that is best in soap. The writer not long ago asked a housewife what soap she used, and she replied: "Well, I have used Comfort soap for years and years, but I never once sent in my coupons for their premiums." This was a very mistaken course to pursue, as anyone will realize by looking through the Comfort soap premium list. The premium department has been established by the Comfort Soap Co. as a method of letting their customers share in the profits of their business, and any housewife who isn't buying Comfort soap and sending in the coupons for their magnificent premiums is simply wasting money which might be saved. The lady referred to above was satisfied with the value she got in the soap alone. "It's the best soap I know of," she said. Yet these valuable premiums are there for users of Comfort soap, and all women may have them. Pugsley, Dingman & Co., of Toronto, who manufacture Comfort soap, have a most interesting booklet which tells all about their famous product, and includes also a full list of their beautiful gifts, and tells how to get them. We would advise every woman who reads this to look over the advertisement of Comfort soap in this issue, and send to Pugsley, Dingman & Co., Toronto, for their booklet. You will be well satisfied with their soap, and delighted with the premiums you can get with it. Write at once.

J. BRIGHT'S CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS.

Few stockmen in Ontario are better or more favorably known than genial John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont., and few more favorably situated than he, with his several hundred acres of Ontario's most fertile land, with the C. P. R. station only a few rods from his barn; the G. T. R. station only half a mile distant, and he surrounded by his herds of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire and Cots-wold sheep, and 12 head of registered Clydesdale mares and fillies. Yet monetary advantages are no security against sorrow and trouble, for a dearly-beloved daughter, at the time of our visit lying at death's door, before this reaches readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" will have passed to the great beyond—a victim of the white plague. The Clydesdale fillies, four of which are imported, represent the get of such noted sires as Acme, a son of Baron's Pride; Boghall Mac; Argosy, a son of the great horse, Sir Everard; Royal Champion, one of Lord Lothian's most noted sons; Sir Walter, and The Archer. Here are a lot of fillies, combining size and quality, and in foal, among them the kind that carries off the ribbons in the show-ring. The Shorthorns belong to the Crimson Flower, Miss Ramsden, Stamford and Lady Raglan families, the latter one of the old favorite milking strains. The stock bull is Royal Archer (imp.), by the great bull, Prince of Archers, dam Rosalie 5th, by Radical. Royal Archer is an ideal type of the up-to-date Shorthorn, carrying a wealth of flesh and an abundance of quality. Among the females are several imported ones that carry the blood of Scotland's most famous bulls. There are several young bulls from imported sires, and some of them out of imported dams, also a number of one, two and three-year-old heifers, all old enough being in calf to imported bulls. In Shropshire sheep there are 140 breeding ewes, an exceptionally nice, even, well-covered lot; Munsell and Cooper strains; nearly all sired by imported rams. Just now, for sale, there are 50 ram lambs and 60 ewe lambs, sired by Imp. Historian, the choice of Miller's importation last year. There are also for sale about 90 one and two-shear ewes. In Cots-wolds there are 50 breeding ewes, 30 ewe lambs, and 12 ram lambs. The sire of the latter this year clipped 20 lbs. of wool. They are a grand good lot, and just now sheep are at a premium and likely to continue so, as there is a big shortage all over the west, and the stock is very limited, so that the best of breeding stock look after themselves quickly, as they will soon go.

A story of Russell Sage describes how a committee of society women waited upon him, and asked a subscription to some charitable object. Carnegie, Rockefeller and Morgan were down for a thousand or two each, and Mrs. Russell Sage's name appeared opposite the modest sum of \$100. The old financier reached for his pen, and his fair visitors were jubilant until he handed back the subscription. He had merely written "Mr. and" in front of "Mrs. Russell Sage."

The proper way to pick an apple or pear is not to take hold of the fruit and pull. By so doing the stem often pulls out of the fruit, or the twig breaks off with the fruit, taking the buds that would make the fruit the following year. The picker should put his thumb or finger, or both, at the junction of stem and twig, and break sideways, so as to leave the stem with the fruit and the twig on the tree, and lay the fruit carefully in the basket, so as not to bruise it. Fruit does not all ripen at one time, and consequently it should not be picked all at once.—Cox.

The character of a horse's walk is largely the result of the training he receives during the first year or two of his use. There is occasionally a horse so full of vim as to do his best at any pace when not restrained. But the majority will easily acquire the habit of taking a slow, dragging walk, even if spirited and ready for a good clip at other gaits. The slow walking habit is ordinarily acquired by horses being driven during their earlier use with slow, old or dead-head animals when at work on the farm, and when on the road the same gait is retained or varied only by a jog-trot.—[Maine Farmer.]

The daily increase in live weight of a fattening ox, sheep or pig is largest in the earlier stages of its existence—that is, the same amount of food will increase its weight more quickly when young than when nearing full-growth. This can be exemplified from the figures obtained at the live-stock shows. Thus, a Shorthorn steer under two years old will average over two pounds every day of its life, while if kept till over three years old will only average about 1 1/2 pounds. An Oxford Down sheep will average over 10 ounces per day at twelve months old, but only 6 1/2 ounces at twenty-four months old. For these reasons, therefore, early fattening is always adopted if possible, as the animals are kept a shorter time, and give a better return for food consumed and capital invested.—McConnell.

In the analysis of a soil, without doubt, the most important figure is the proportion of calcium carbonate, for on that must be based the decision not only of whether liming is necessary, but what class of artificial manures should be employed. Where the calcium carbonate is scanty, manure like superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia should never be employed, but basic slag or some neutral phosphate on the one hand, and nitrate of soda as a source of rapidly-acting nitrogen on the other. The texture of the soil, the rapidity with which decay and nitrification of organic matter takes place, freedom from fungoid diseases, all depend on an adequate proportion of calcium carbonate in the soil, say from half to one per cent., so that of all the determinations this is the most important.—Hall.

Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., writes: "The Fairview flock of Shropshires, while not directly represented at this year's fall fairs, in the show-rings, has many winnings to its credit by individuals in other hands than Mr. Campbell's. At many State fairs they made a good record. For instance, at Indianapolis a home-bred two-shear ewe, sold in August from the field without any extra feeding and no fitting till then, won first in section and championship. A nice bunch or two of wethers are now up fitting for the Guelph Winter Fair and the International. A few rams, ram lambs and ewe lambs will go along to show, by comparison, how Fairview-bred Shropshires hold their own in the winter show-rings. While many orders have been filled for ewes, there are still on hand and offered in my advertisement in this paper, a grand lot of shearing ewes, bred to Belvoir Sirdar, the World's Fair champion at St. Louis and other excellent sires."

DOES YOUR HEAD

Feel As Though It Was Being Hammered?

As Though It Would Crack Open?
As Though a Million Sparks Were Flying Out of Your Eyes?
Horrible Sickness of Your Stomach?
Then You Have Sick Headache!

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will afford relief from headaches no matter whether sick, nervous, spasmodic, periodical or bilious. It cures by removing the cause.

Mr. Samuel J. Hibbard, Belleville, Ont., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, my appetite failed me, I felt weak and nervous, had sick headaches, was tired all the time and not able to work. I saw Burdock Blood Bitters recommended for just such a case as mine and I got two bottles of it, and found it to be an excellent blood medicine. You may use my name as I think that others should know of the wonderful merits of Burdock Blood Bitters."

OGILVIE'S Ayrshires

As quite a number of the cows of this herd have freshened since our auction sale of young stock in March last, we are now able to offer for sale **CALVES**, of both sexes, at reasonable prices, and also a few **COWS**. Apply to

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager
Lachine Rapids, Que.
Telephone M. 2228.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm
Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.
R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.
Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

Meadowside Farm
Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale.
A. R. YUILL, Prop., Carleton Place Ont.

Burnside Ayrshires—One two-year-old and two yearling bulls; also females of all ages, just imported June 1st, Scotch prizewinners; also a number of improved home-bred cows, due in Aug. and Sept. Order a good calf from heavy-milking dams.
R. R. NESS, Burnside Farm, Howick, Que.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE
Bulls and heifer calves, two to nine months old, cows and heifers all ages. Prizewinners from this herd include Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst,"** Williamstown, Ont.

STOCKWOLD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE
1 bull 11 months, 2 bull calves 6 months; also a choice lot of cows and heifers coming in Sept. and Oct. A number of heifer calves dropped Aug. 1905. For full particulars address,
D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.

H. J. Whitteker & Sons, North Williamsburg, are just now offering: 12 choice young Ayrshire bulls, from 1 month to 2 years of age, breeding and individually gilt-edged. Also a few Oxford Down ram and ewe lambs; and Buft Orpingtons. **North Williamsburg P.O., Morrisburg Sta.**

Don't Wait!
BE UP-TO-DATE

And buy some choice young **JERSEYS**. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also collie pups.

W. W. EVERITT,
Dun-edin Park Farm, Chatham, Ont.
Box 552.

Pine Ridge Jerseys—Present offering: Some choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep (registered).
WILLIAM COLLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

Highgrove Jersey Herd—Our present offering is: 7 young bulls and few females, among them being 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize winners at Toronto this year. Bred from producers and sired by richly-bred bulls.
ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address,
B. H. BULL & SON,
Phone 68. **Brampton, Ont.**

Winter Fair Exhibits.

The cattle exhibit at the coming Provincial Winter Fair will include a choice collection of animals representing the different beef and dairy breeds as well as grades and exporters. This exhibit is becoming each year nearer the type and quality desired in any lot of cattle. The individual excellence is well maintained throughout the whole exhibit, inferior exhibits being conspicuous only by their absence. The sheep department has received a considerable increase in prize money this year, which will bring out a larger and more attractive display. In the pure-bred swine and bacon hog classes, the animals have reached a high degree of excellence, and afford object lessons of value to every breeder and feeder. The poultry show of the fair last year was pronounced to be the best ever seen in Canada. For the coming show, several varieties have been added to the regular classification, while there will be new departments for poultry selling (in which any bird entered may be bought for a sum not exceeding three dollars) and pigeons of 1905. Carcasses will be exhibited of animals from all the above classes, excepting dairy cattle. The seed department has a large prize list open to all, and special prizes for members of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association. The judging competition has been well provided for and will be very instructive. Entries should be made with A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, by the following dates: Live stock, November 25th; live poultry, November 27th; dressed poultry, seeds and judging, December 2nd. The fair will be held at Guelph, December 11th to 15th, 1905.

The old reliable Berkshires are still in active demand—greater, indeed, than for many years past, and one of the leading Canadian herds is that owned by Mr. Douglas Thomson, of Woodstock, Ont., whose advertisement runs in this paper. Practically all his life, his father has been breeding Berkshires, while Mr. Thomson, Jr., from boyhood, has been associated with the breeding and handling of this favorite breed of hogs. Therefore, it goes without saying that he is an exceptionally keen judge of what constitutes an ideal type of the improved, up-to-date Berkshire, and a look over his 50 head of high-class hogs is positive evidence of superior judgment in the selection of breeding stock. Lately this enterprising young breeder bought out the stock of a well and favorably known breeder, consequently his many customers will have the benefit of the well-known and prize-winning strains that have stood the test for half a century. In the herd at the present time are such notable stock boars as Polgate Doctor (imp.), bred by the Duchess of Devonshire; Myrtle Prince (imp.), and Willow Lodge Emperor, a first-prize winner at Toronto and Ottawa this fall. Then there are five boars under a year, among them being the first, second and fourth prize winners. Also there is the first-prize winner, under six months, and a number of younger ones, winners at both Toronto and Ottawa. In brood sows, the same high standard prevails. Snelgrove Kate was first in her class at the leading shows this fall, including Toronto and Ottawa. Concord Marion is another winner. Highclere 60th is another noted prizewinner. In fact, this herd won practically everything in sight at Ottawa, and their full share at Toronto in all classes. In young stuff there are a number of both sexes, the females that are old enough being bred to the imported boars. Pairs and trios not akin can be supplied at almost any age.

SHORTHORNS SELL HIGH IN ENGLAND.

At the dispersion sale, on Oct. 27th, of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. C. H. Jolliffe, at Stratford-on-Avon, England, the 60 head sold brought an average of £120, or \$600. The highest price for a female, 355 guineas (\$1,865), was paid Mr. Dudge, of Collynie, for Rose Lynedoch, four years old, a half-sister on the sire's side to the Royal champion bull, Royal Emblem, whilst her dam was Mr. J. Durno's noted prizewinning cow, Rose of Annandale. The highest price of the sale, 370 guineas (\$1,942), was paid for the five-year-old stock bull, Primrose Pride, by the Collynie bull, Pride of Morning.

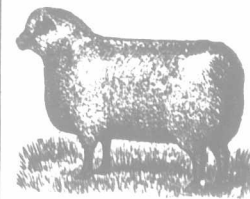
MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS.

For forty years, "Maple Shade," the stock farm of Messrs. John Dryden & Son, at Brooklin, Ontario, has sustained a standard of excellence that has made the herd famous all over the American continent. For thirty-five years the herd has been almost annually strengthened by fresh importations from Scotland, notably of Cruickshank blood, so that now in the herd of eighty-odd head Cruickshank blood strongly predominates, representing Sittytou Victorias, Orange Blossoms, Lavenders, Corn Flowers, Duchess of Gloucesters and Rowanberrys. Other strains in the herd are the F. Simmer's Jilts, J. Mitchell's Amethysts, and what has proven to be second to none as extra good doers of the thick beef type, the grand old Lady Eden strain, representatives of which have frequently won first place at leading shows in Canada. To Mr. Dryden is due a very large share of the credit for the high standard attained by Canadian Shorthorns, which to-day can hold their own in any show-ring in the world, and very many of America's most noted show animals were bred at "Maple Shade," or the descendants of animals bred there. Throughout all these years many noted sires have been used on the herd, but none that left such a stamp of superiority, such uniformity of type and evenness of conformation, as the present stock bull, Prince Gloster =40998=, a straight-bred Duchess of Gloster. This grand bull, now in his sixth year, still holds his youthful form, and is as straight of limb and active of foot as a two-year-old, and Messrs. Dryden's earnest wish is that he may yet live many years, as his equals as a sire are few. His lieutenant in service is the Rosemary-bred bull, Imp. Scottish Prince, a roan yearling, showing a well-moulded form, with a wealth of flesh evenly distributed. Time alone will determine his value as a sire, but if gilt-edged breeding and high-class individuality count for anything, he should certainly prove a valuable and potent one. In the commodious stables, which, by the way, are acknowledged to be among the best arranged in Canada, at the time of our visit were some seventeen bulls, bred on the farm, varying in age from six months to two years, among them being first, second and third prize winners at Toronto, principally the get of Prince Gloster. Individual description would require more space than is at our disposal, therefore we confine our notes to a few of the older ones: Bertie's Hero =52673=, by Clipper Hero, dam Bertie 4th, by Prince Gloster, is one of the best yearling bulls in Canada, showing thick, even conformation, coupled with the rich mellowness that wins honors in the show-ring, which he has the honor of doing, having won second place at Toronto this fall in very strong company, splitting the committee for first place. Clipper Prince =44786=, a son of the stock bull, and out of a Corn Flower dam, is a red three-year-old, and has to his credit, first prize at Toronto as a yearling and third as a two-year-old. He is a massive, well-finished bull, weighing, now in moderate condition, 2,500 lbs., is beef to the heels, and an excellent type. Choice Lavender is a yearling, by Choice Archer (imp.), a very thick, deep fellow on the shortest kind of legs, and the making of an extra good one. Victoria Duke, by the stock bull, and out of a Cruickshank Victoria dam, is a red yearling that carries well up in his pedigree the great bull, Champion of England, and like the others mentioned is an exceptionally nice type, and as soft as silk. And thus we might go on. Suffice it to say, using Mr. Dryden's words: "We never had a better lot of bulls in our stables," and the writer being personally familiar with the herd for twenty-five years cannot call to mind the time when there was a lot showing such uniformity of type and such excellence of conformation as those in the stables at the present time. Besides the bulls there are a number of heifers, one, two and three years of age, some Toronto prizewinners, and all built true to type; all old enough being in calf. The farm is only two miles from Brooklin Station on the G. T. R., and four miles from Myrtle Station on the C. P. R.; long-distance telephone connection; and anyone wishing to visit the farm will be met at either station, due notice being given either by letter or phone.

Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and

CLYDESDALES



Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearling ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT,
Myrtle Station, Ontario.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

I now offer:
15 shearling ewes, bred to St. Louis Champion ram.
15 shearling and 2-shear ewes, bred to other choice rams.
This is a rare opportunity to get the progeny of the best rams at a **World's Fair**. Considering quality and values of common sheep. Extra good bargains are offered. Send for circular.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

Farnham Oxford Downs

We are offering 70 ranch rams, 20 flock headers, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,
Arkell, Ont.

SOUTHDOWNS

For sale: Babraham Pattern, two years old, the best ram lamb in the second-prize pen at the Royal, and first London Fair

COLLIES

At stud, imported Wishaw Hero, \$10. Puppies out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York. **ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.**

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster 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.

100 Shropshires & Cotswolds 100

One hundred head for sale. Ten shearling rams, fifty ram lambs, and sixty shearling ewes. Rams are good enough to head any flock. The ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to imp. ram.

John Miller, - Brougham, Ont.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs of the low-down, blocky type. Also Yorkshire boar and sows five months old, of improved bacon type.

A number of nice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at reasonable prices.

Correspondence promptly answered.

R. R. Stations: **W. H. ARKELL,**
Mildmay, G. T. R. Teeswater, C.P.R.

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES

From the Best Breeders. Home-bred Rams and Ewes, both Shropshire and Cotswold, of the best breeding.

Great sappy strong fellows that will breed well, and at prices that cannot be anything but satisfactory. Write me.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE

A good bunch of lambs of both sexes. A few shearling ewes. The right type. Prices moderate. Come and see.

WM. D. DYER, - Columbus, Ont.
Brooklin Sta., G.T.R. Myrtle Sta., C.P.R.

Lincoln Rams

I am offering a grand lot of ram lambs, from imported and home-bred ewes, and from Imp. Dudding ram, at very reasonable prices. Also ewes and ewe lambs for sale. **SHORTHORNS** of the Marr Roan Lady, Broadhooks and Missie families.

A. D. McGUGAN,
Glencairn Stock Farm, Rodney, Ont.

Champion Dorsets

Dorset ewes in lamb; also ewe lambs for sale. Prices low, considering quality.

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

SHROPSHIRE

Chicely-bred ones at reasonable prices, some in show shape. White Wyandotte cockerels now ready.

W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep

Choice rams and ewes, any age, for sale. Reasonable. For particulars, apply to **PETER ARKELL & SONS,** Summer Hill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.

EVERY WEAK MAN CAN BE MADE STRONG.



It is pitiable to think of the vast number of people who go on from day to day suffering mental and physical torture as a result of their weakness while right at their doors other men are being cured of the same disease. One who has not known it himself cannot realize the feelings of a man in an advanced stage of nervous debility, nor does he hear it, for these men do not talk of their troubles. And yet I have thousands upon thousands of grateful patients who are willing to testify to their cures.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

is an absolutely positive cure for all forms of nervous debility, loss of memory, varicocele, weak stomach, and all those physical and vital weaknesses, confusion of ideas, kidney and allied complaints, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., etc. It has cured thousands every year after every other known remedy has failed. The fact is, medicines cannot cure these complaints, as you well know if you have tried them. Electricity—which is nerve force—is the power that has been drained from the system, and to cure, it must be replaced. This, Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will do. It is the crowning triumph in electrical science, and its cost is within the reach of every sufferer.

READ THIS PROOF:

"The pain in my back is nearly all gone, and I no longer have any pain in my lower extremities. I am perfectly satisfied with the work your Belt has done for me."
R. A. McDONALD, St. Charles Condensing Co., Iversoll.

I believe that the best evidence is the word of an honest man, who says "YOU CURED ME."

Read this further evidence:
N. C. RUSHOE, Loeh Manor, Man., cured of weak back, kidney and stomach trouble.
JAS. BROWN, Hallville, Ont., cured of losses and stomach trouble, and finds life a pleasure.
J. D. RAESBACK, Yankless Hill, Ont., cured of sciatic rheumatism.
ROBT. COMBE, St. Catharines, cured of sciatic rheumatism and indigestion two years ago, and has never had a return of it.
WM. K. THOMPSON, Minto, Man., cured of varicocele.

All I ask is reasonable security that I will get my pay after you are cured. I will send you my new Belt with its Electric Suspensory and all attachments necessary for your case, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the only electric appliance sold in Canada with which the patient has the care of a physician during the time it is used. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell my Belts.

Call To-day FREE! Consultation. Book. Test.

If you can't call, send Coupon for free book

Dr. M. S. McLaughlin, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name

Address

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed. and Sat. until 8.30 p.m.

Leicester Sheep | Berkshire Swine
Young stock, either breed or sex, of choice breeding, for sale. Prices low. Apply to
JOHN S. COWAN, Fairview Farm, Attwood Stn. or Tel. Donegal P.O.

We are Importing Shropshires
If you want any sheep brought out, write us.
Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.

SHROPSHIRES Try me for Shropshires this season. Highest honors awarded at Winter Fair, Guelph, 1904, on live and dressed sheep.
ABRAM RUDELL, Hespeler P.O., Ont.

DORSETS and YORKSHIRES
Can supply stock of various ages of both sexes, at reasonable prices, quality considered.
E. DYMENT, Copetown, Ont.
Gilead's Spring Farm, Wentworth Co.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle
Still have a lot of beauties to offer in Tamworths of both sexes, from 2 months to 2 years old; a half dozen March sows that will be bred in October and November. All for sale at moderate prices. Also four young Shorthorn bulls ready for service, and a half dozen beautiful heifers.
COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS
Two boars sired by Colwill's Choice, sows bred and ready to breed, and a choice lot ready to wean. Pairs not akin. Also cows and calves of the deep milking strains. All at moderate prices. Write or call on
BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G.T.R. The Gully P.O.

TAMWORTHS
2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.
Glenairn Farm, Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

WOODSTOCK HERD OF BERKSHIRES
Having purchased the herd of Wm. Wilson, Brampton, we offer boars fit for service, winners Toronto and Ottawa, sows in pig or ready to breed, a number of younger ones by imp. boars (both sexes), pairs not akin.
DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont.

Rosebank Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 5 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 8th. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid.
JOHN BOYES, Jr., Churchill, Ont.

POLAND-CHINAS—Two litters farrowed Oct. 19th. Price, \$10, registered, crated and l.o.b. here, order early, as supply is limited.
F. S. WETHERALL, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

Imported and Canadian-bred BERKSHIRES H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville, Ont.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered.
Vine Sta., G. T. R., near Barrie. JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boars. Also a few boars ready for service. If a ve some nice things 3, 4 and 5 months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904.
William Wilson, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

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. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

IMPORTED BERKSHIRE BOAR
For Sale
Perfection 9801, bred by P. L. Mills, Nottingham. A first-class sire. His get under 5 months won \$100 in prizes at Toronto, 1905. Lengthy, sure, sound and quiet. Sold only to avoid inbreeding. Write.
THOS. TEASDALE, Concord, Ontario.

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES
winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old at \$12 each.
DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

YORKSHIRES
For Sale, all ages, from imported and home-bred, of both sexes. Pair not akin.
GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P.O., Ontario.

YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS
For Sale: Choice stock, from 6 weeks to 5 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 8th. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid.
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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.
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For Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat-stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 849. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to
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Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires
Of most approved type, imported and home-bred. A very choice lot of Yorkshire and Berkshire sows five months old, also a few good Yorkshire boars now fit for service.
Our stock is giving the utmost satisfaction. We prepay express, furnish registered pedigree and guarantee satisfaction. Our motto: Quality and square dealing. Prices reasonable.
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Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also young pigs for sale, reasonable.
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St. John, N. B.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir,—Without solicitation from yourself, or anyone concerned in your Elixir, I wish to state that I have been using that article during the past ten years, and I am still using it with the greatest satisfaction. I can conscientiously recommend it to any and all persons requiring an article of this kind. Wishing you every success with your great remedy, and with my best regards,

I am sincerely yours,

E. LE ROI WILLIS.

Owner of Special Blend, Hotel Dufferin.

Mr. J. A. Lattimer, Woodstock, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, writes: "Our Shorthorns have gone into winter quarters in fine breeding condition, and the young calves by our imported Butterfly bull are full of promise. We have eight since first of September, five of which are heifers, and will have several more before the new year. Our calf crop for the past two seasons has been mostly heifers, and our females now number about thirty head. The young cows and heifers we are offering for sale are a choice lot; some belong to the best Scotch families, others are Scotch-topped. Nearly all are sired by high-class imported bulls, as are all the calves at foot, and some of them are bred again. We will be pleased to show the stock to visitors, or to correspond with parties in need of such."

In Clydesdales, we can show something good in three granddaughters of the celebrated champion and sire of champions, Baron's Pride. Lady Hunter (7314), Vol. 14, is a black, face and legs white, three years old in May, a prizewinner whenever shown, was got by Arkland Pride (imp.) 2481 10306, by Baron's Pride. The other fillies are a matched pair, full sisters, two and three years old, dappled brown, with face and hind legs white, were got by the Baron's Pride horse, Zenith (imp.). We think the three-year-old is safe in foal to the service of Royal Burnstone (imp.)."

TRACTION GASOLINE ENGINES.—Somewhat of a sensation was recently caused in the vicinity of Summerville, Peel Co., Ont., when Mr. J. C. McLachlan, of the McLachlan Gasoline Engine Co., Limited, Toronto, surprised the farmers in that locality by demonstrating in a practical way what could be done in the threshing line with one of this company's comparatively small gasoline traction engines. This enterprising company is the only concern in Canada that manufactures traction gasoline engines, and their traction engines have proved to be the equal of their well-known portables. One of the tractions was at the Toronto Exhibition, where it attracted a great deal of attention and much favorable comment. Some of the farmers, however, were dubious as to its practicability. Mr. McLachlan took a run from the company's large new factory, Toronto, to Cooksville Fair, recently, in one of these "automobiles," and on his way home gave the demonstration above referred to, at Mr. Robert Marshall's farm. It turned out to be a complete success. The many who witnessed the thrashing done were delighted with its steady speed, in which there was no apparent change even when a number tried to block the engine by feeding heavily as possible. They were unanimous in the opinion that for economy in time, water and fuel, and in the efficiency with which it did its work, no steam engine they had ever seen could equal it. The McLachlan Company is to be congratulated. Any of our readers who are interested should write to the company for further particulars, either regarding traction engines or their stationary, portables and marines.

FOR SWEENEY-SHRUNK SHOULDERS.—If muscles are wasted away remove hair with horse clippers, then, by means of a strong, hollow needle and hypodermic syringe, inject from 5 to 10 drops of turpentine under the skin at points two or three inches apart over entire wasted surface, according to severity of case. This will cause great swelling, which need not occasion alarm, as it will soon subside without treatment other than exercise. Repeat treatment in two or three weeks, if necessary. Feed well on oats and bran to cause growth of muscles.

Underdrains Without Open Outlets.

T. B. Terry writes in the Practical Farmer about having put in several "blind" drains in his younger days.

There was much laughing at his expense over twenty years ago when he told of what he had done. Some regarded the matter as a joke. And yet every one of those drains is still doing its work. There has never been any trouble with one of them. Here is the story in his own words; it may be helpful to somebody either next spring or at some future time:

"When draining over rolling land there would be wet places on a side hill, which could not practically be drained and have the tiles empty into the regular main. Perhaps a piece of land would have natural drainage, all but some wet spot. This showed that there was a clay pocket in the subsoil below, a sort of saucer, that held the water. I decided to dig through the rim of the saucer and a few rods on down the slope, into the porous subsoil, as well as up into the wet land above. Then tiles were laid precisely as though the drain was to have a regular outlet, only large-sized tiles were used for two or three rods at the lower end. Then the ditches were filled. The water was collected and ran down to the lower end, and being unable to run out soaked away in the porous subsoil at that point, going out between the joints of tiles. By using large tiles at that point the drain was insured against filling with sediment at the lower end for a long time, any way. Little water runs in these drains, of course, and it is practically clean water, as much pains was taken to bury all tiles compactly in clay. You see the drain makes an outlet through the hard, natural dam in the subsoil that held the water. It was hard work digging through these spots. Other places that were drained in this way were simply wet spots at lower edge of a rolling field, with low land in permanent pasture below. You might call them wet-weather springs. The land was of no use for tillage. Regular little drains could have been put in, but one doesn't want so many outlets into an open ditch. The spots to be drained were too small to make an open-outlet drain profitable. And still they were eyesores. All the land must be plowed anyway, and we wanted to get crops on every rod of it. So a number of little drains were put in as described above. They have no open outlets. The water that they carry down soaks away in the porous soil, and soon finds its way into the open ditches that drain the pasture field. Thus we completed the draining of fields at small expense, after the regular main and lateral work was done. The last job of draining to be done on the farm troubled us for some time. It was a pot-hole near the house and the road and in our best field. Water would eventually soak out of it, but crops were always destroyed. Heavy rain in mid-summer would make quite a pond there, two or three feet deep, and it was aggravating, now I tell you, after we had planted or sown a crop. There was no natural outlet, and to make one we must dig through a bank ten feet deep quite a distance and carry the water in tiles a long distance. This would make the land in the hole cost us far more than it could be worth, but that did not prevent our doing it, so much as that we were very busy and couldn't get anyone to take the job. They could have had hundreds of dollars for a guaranteed success. At last Mrs. Terry could no longer stand it and said: 'I would drain that place if it cost a thousand dollars.' I thought about the drains without open outlets that were doing good work all right, and Robert and the hired man and myself went at the pond hole one spring when it was wet, to see if it couldn't be drained in the same way. As expected, we found gravel in the deep cut, and dug 100 feet in it, laying large tiles, four inches, I think, on a level in this gravel. We had to crib the ditch and ran some risk then. The pond hole was drained with several two-inch drains emptying into the main. Then all ditches were filled. We were thankful when we got the tiles placed in the ten-foot cut. I laid them with a long pole from the top.

I WILL CURE YOU FIRST THEN YOU PAY ME



Dr. S. GOLDBERG,
The possessor of 14 Diplomas and certificates, who wants no money that he does not earn.

The physician who has not sufficient confidence in his ability to cure his patients first, and receive his pay afterwards, is not the man to inspire confidence in those who are in search of honest treatment.

My acceptance of a case for treatment is equivalent to a cure, because I never accept incurable cases. I am satisfied to receive the money for the value I have given the patient, but I expect to prove my worth and show positive and satisfactory results before I ask for the fee. So, should I fail to cure the case, the patient loses nothing, while when I cure him I have given what is worth much more than money—I have given him his health again. I am the very first specialist in the United States who has had sufficient confidence in his ability to say to the afflicted,

NOT ONE DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED

There is no guess work, no experiment about my method. I am a known expert in my chosen specialties, and offer you the best and only the best treatment. When your life or your health is at stake, inferior treatment (which leaves after effects worse than the disease itself, is dear at any price.

I have 14 Diplomas and certificates from the various colleges and state boards of medical examiners which should be sufficient guarantee as to my standing and abilities. It makes no difference who has failed to cure you, it will be to your advantage to get my opinion of your case free of charge.

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The Latest Method Treatment is a heaven-sent boon to nervous sufferers. There are scores and hundreds of persons suffering from severe nervous disorders resulting from overwork, hurry, worry, business and domestic cares, bereavements, dissipation, etc. To them life is one continual round of misery, while peace, comfort and happiness are impossible. They suffer from headache, loss of memory, mental depression, strange sensations, dullness, dizziness, restlessness, irritability, constant indescribable fear, forebodings, sleeplessness, weakness, trembling, heart palpitation, cold limbs, utter fatigue and exhaustion. In this class of cases almost immediate relief is afforded by my treatment. The use of narcotics and poisonous stupefying drugs is done away with, and permanent cures accomplished.

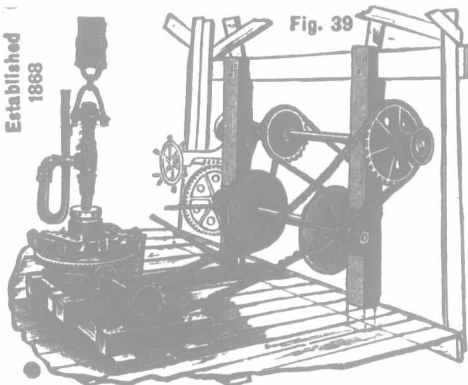
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If you are in or near the city you should apply for treatment in person, but if you live too far away, write me a full and unreserved history of your case. You will receive as careful, conscientious and painstaking attention as if you were in my office daily. As men in different parts of Canada and Mexico, as well as all over the United States, are being cured by my system of home treatment, I feel fully justified in claiming that it is the most perfect and successful system ever devised. All physicians coming to me for consultation over obstinate cases which they are occasionally called upon to treat will receive the usual courtesies of the profession. Medicines for Canadian patients shipped from Windsor, Ont., all duty and transportation charges prepaid.

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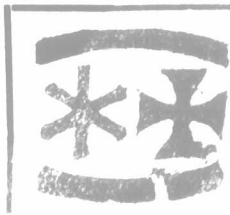
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make the largest profits, because they get the most cream. **Hold World's Record for Close Skimming.** Have only two parts inside bowl—easy to wash—large, guaranteed capacities—gearing entirely enclosed and light running—self-cleaning devices—low supply tank and cold frame—and are most reliable, giving longest service and least trouble, because they **ARE BUILT FOR LONG WEAR.**

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Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited,
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Please see that this **EXACT MARK** is on each blade.
James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



The main ends right down there in a gravel bank. Clay under and around the hole held the water. As I remember the job didn't cost us over \$10 in money, and from that day to this the drain has done its work well, although several acres of land empty surplus water into this hole. It has been a complete success. You can see it any day as you go by. No crop is ever injured now. This simple arrangement saved us hundreds of dollars. A regular drain would have been a costly affair. You have the idea. Perhaps you have some such spots on your farm that you can make dry next spring at small expense. All that is necessary is porous subsoil near by that you can drain into."

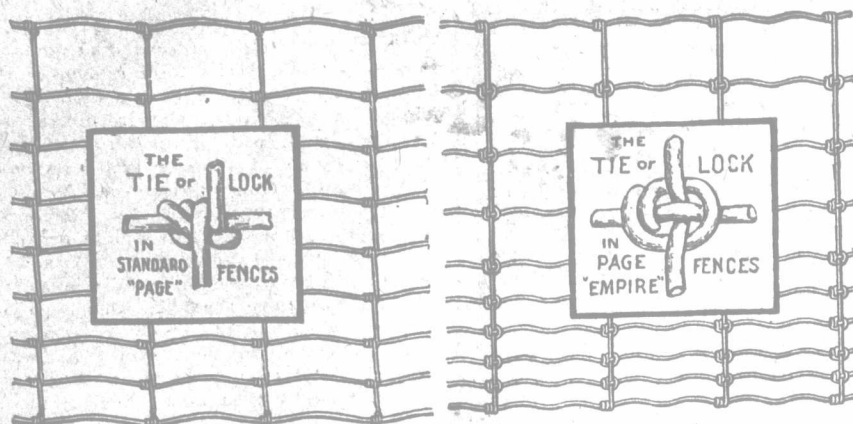
DISPOSAL OF MR. TITMAN.

The gentleman referred to is that well-known little fellow, in about every litter, that clearly does not belong to the family, yet causes as much bother as all of the others taken together. He is a wiry, puny, pugnacious, pot-bellied nuisance in some instances; in others a dwarf—weak, wobbly and with a whine—but looking for food all the same and always getting in the way of the other pigs or the attendant's feet or pails.

What should be done with the little customer? Many years ago we watched that old-time Poland-China breeder—John Gilmore, of Black Beauty fame—"sorting over" a new-born litter of pigs. In a moment he had seized a little runt by the hind legs and given its unfortunate little nut of a head a crack against the pen partition. "Sure, that's the only cure for thim little lads!" said John, who hailed from County Down or Derry, and then went on to explain that there was no money to be made in nursing a dwarfed, weak or deformed pig to maturity. It seemed cruel and summary execution, this, and one might perhaps take some more humane method of shuffling off the porcine coil of poor piggle, but the principle is right and one that more breeders of pedigreed hogs might practice to advantage. A pedigree, no matter how purple and pure gold it may be, is no apology for the congenital deficiencies of Mr. Titman. Yet many a man raises him tenderly, feelingly, expensively and with difficulty until he can make a pretty good show of filling a little crate and carrying the fame of the pedigree in person to a trusting and expectant reader of gushing advertisements mostly devoted to the puffing of pigs that are "Perfect" or "Simply Perfection."

There is an indifferent pig in most every litter—at least different to the other members of the sucker class—and there is but one proper disposal to make of such a departure from parental type. He should be destroyed for the good of the cause and the welfare of the family. It is true that many fat sows—lazy, obese, unproductive products of corn consumption—have but few pigs at a litter. This, however, is an insufficient excuse for raising imperfect, delicate and stunted specimens of hog life and burdening them farther with the great and glorious names of proud ancestors. The better way is to wipe out the patent evidences of bad management and improve the conditions and circumstances of the sow so that she will not only bring forth abundantly, but bequeath a modicum of hustle and enterprise to her progeny, stamp them with practical possibilities as well as patrician predilections that, ultimately, they may fill a pork barrel as well as fulfil the promises of the producer. If a man is so tender-hearted that he hates to end the unhappy existence of Mr. Titman he at least should operate in such a manner as to do away with all possibility of the perpetuation of the personal peculiarities and imperfections of the malefactor mentioned. On the contrary, the hog registers record hundreds of members of the Titman family. They do not pose under that hog-nomen, but bear high-sounding and suspicion-dispelling names that instantly would have snuffed out the little runt's struggling spark of life could he have known how he had been called or mis-called. The pruning knife should more industriously be applied to the name part and nameless parts of the average pedigreed pig. In that case Mr. Titman will neither live in name nor fact so far as perpetuation of his tribe and kind are concerned.—A. S. Alexander.

It is said that the wick of a lamp if frayed out to about an inch at the end which is immersed will give a much brighter and stronger flame.



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Because

- Wire is double strength.
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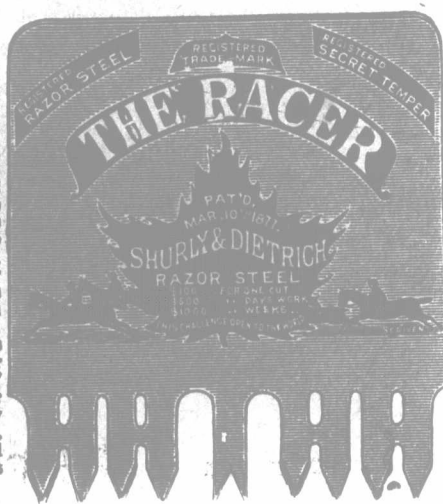
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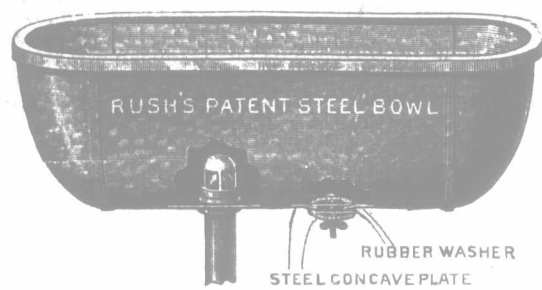
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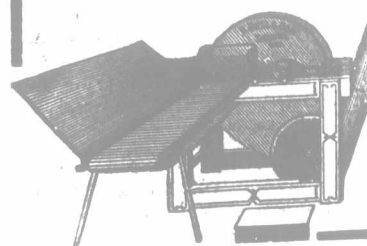
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All the way through—Bell's Feed Cutters are made of such sturdy material, that there can be no question as to their superior wear and service.

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