

**PAGES
MISSING**

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the confidence of the
Canadian public in

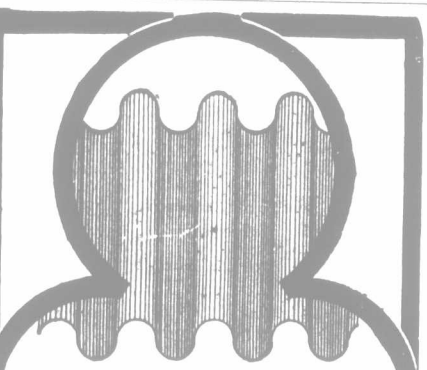


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- (3) Because its policy-holders are eminently well satisfied with the results realized under their policies.
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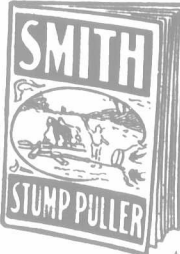
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THE SPICE OF LIFE.

TROUBLE FOR THE EDITOR.

"I can't keep the visitors from coming up," said the office boy, dejectedly. "When I say you're out they don't believe me. They say they must see you."

"Well," said the editor, "just tell them that's what they all say. I don't care if you check them, but I must have quietness."

That afternoon there called at the office a lady with hard features and an acid expression. She wanted to see the editor, and the boy assured her that it was impossible.

"But I must see him!" she protested. "I'm his wife!"

"That's what they all say," replied the boy.

That is why he found himself on the floor, with the lady sitting on his neck and smacking his head with a ruler, and that is why there is a new boy wanted there.

THE JOKE WAS ON HER.

A woman member of the Bar in New York gives to our correspondent the following correspondence with the reservation that no names shall be quoted:

"I am one of the few women," she says, "who can see a joke, even if aimed at myself. I do not feel that in this case I came off first best."

The first letter was from a man lawyer and was as follows:

Dear Miss Blank,—We agree to the compromise as proposed in your favor of this date. Not because your client has a just right to such settlement, but from the fact that we do not care to open a contest with a woman lawyer.

To which this reply was sent:

Gentlemen,—I note yours agreeing to a settlement, although I cannot congratulate you in begging the question. Like the original Adam, you seem inclined to hide behind a woman's petticoat.

And the following letter closed the correspondence:

Dear Miss Blank,—If you will turn to the early pages of Genesis you will discover that Eve did not wear a petticoat.

PAID FOR HIS OWN CAPTURE.

Several weeks ago the Sheriff of Payne County was notified that a reward of \$25 had been offered for the arrest of Thomas Smith and his return to Winfield, Kan. Smith was supposed to be in this portion of Oklahoma. Thomas Hoyt, a deputy sheriff, located Smith at the home of relatives near here, and placed him in jail at Stillwater. Smith had a large sum of money in his possession. The sheriff at Winfield was notified, and came to Stillwater for his prisoner.

"That's the man, all right," said the Kansas sheriff. "I'll start back with him on the first train. When I get home I'll send you the money."

"Not if I know it," said Deputy Hoyt. "I need the money now."

The Kansas sheriff was vexed.

"Why not borrow the money from Smith?" suggested the Oklahoman.

The Kansan grinned at this display of Oklahoma nerve, and said he would try it. He went to the jail, and in a short time returned with the money and paid the reward, and started with Smith for Kansas.

Barnum, the great showman, hearing of an old negro woman down in Tennessee who claimed to be 125 years old, called to see her with a view of securing her for a sideshow. He found that the old woman was really ancient, and commenced to question her to find out just how old she really was. He said to her: "Auntie, do you remember George Washington?"

"I reckon I duz, sah; I se played wid him many a day."

"Do you remember anything about the revolutionary war?" asked Barnum.

"Well, I should say I duz," replied the old lady. "I 'members when de bullets wuz a-flyin' and a-zoomin' 'roun' here laik humblebees, sah."

"What do you remember about the fall of the Roman Empire?" said Barnum.

The old woman was "stumped" for a moment, but, recovering herself, replied:

"I wuz a mighty lele gal den, but I 'members hearin' de ole folks say dat dey heerd stumplin' drap."

Women too

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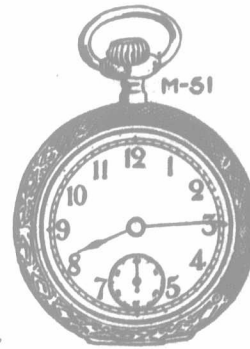
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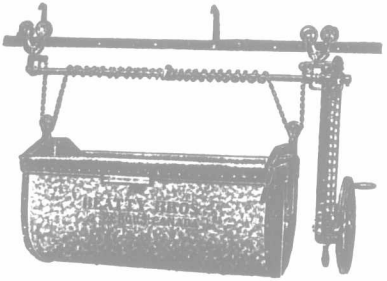
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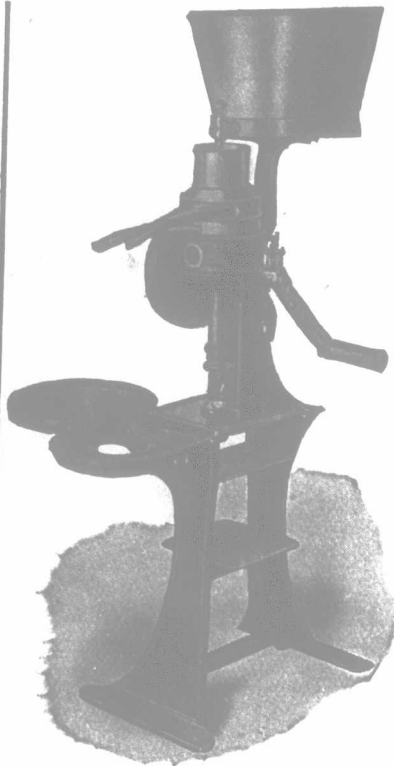
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WILL TURN ANY KIND OF STOCK

The Frontenac Situation — "The Farmer's Advocate" Highly Prized.

Being for some time a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," and not noticing any correspondence from this district, I send a few notes on the agricultural situation; but, first, allow me to congratulate you upon the splendid make-up of your valuable paper. It is certainly worthy of a place in the homes of the farmers of Canada. Frontenac has suffered, perhaps, as much as any other part of Ontario from the severe drought of last summer. This, in a measure, may be due to the fact that the land in this county is largely broken, and not very deep; but, also, in a great measure, to the fact that the rainfall was very scant all through the growing season. At no time did the land get a thorough wetting from the time the grain was sown until it was harvested. The hard winter, which heaved up nearly all the clover, followed by the late spring, left meadows in a wretched state to meet the coming drought. The fondly hoped-for rains in June and the early part of July did not come. The dry weather continued, compelling farmers to begin haying earlier than usual, and to be content with a very light crop, perhaps not over half a ton per acre on the average. The drought continuing, it seemed for a while as though grain would be almost a total failure, but a few showers at the right time made grain fill a great deal better than expected on deep land, while that on shallow land was, for the most part, not worth harvesting. Grain is anywhere from fifty per cent, to an average crop. Wheat and barley are the best; while oats and buckwheat are the worst. Oats were hurt very much by a blight about heading time.

The late spring delayed the planting of corn until the early part of June, at which time the ground was so dry that a great deal did not come up, and had to be replanted, with, in many cases, no better result. Corn that was planted on good land (especially low) made splendid progress throughout July, and seemed to laugh at the dry weather; but the last half of August was too much for it, as a great deal of it showed a yellow leaf, and all presented an unhealthy appearance. It was no wonder, for the cracks in the ground, even on low land, were big enough to thrust in a man's hand. The rains of the early part of September greatly retrieved the corn situation; but, on the whole, either fodder or hill corn must be put down as a poor crop, and only a fraction of what it should be, considering the big shortage in the fodder supply. Pastures, all through, have been inadequate for the amount of stock, consequently the milk flow has been much below the usual, and the returns from the cheese factories are away below former years. As we have been carrying as much stock as we could feed in an ordinary year, the scarcity of fodder has made it necessary to sell off a great many cattle, and droves have left Frontenac and the adjoining counties. Many of these had milked up to time of sale, and sold all the way from \$5 up. Good beef cattle bring a fair price. We do not hear of many horses being disposed of. Taking all stock on the average, we do not think that more than two-thirds will be put through this winter, as compared with last winter. We very much doubt if there is even fodder enough to winter that number, and believe, especially if the winter is unfavorable, that a goodly number will have to buy. If the present high prices of feed are maintained, buying will be reluctantly done, and much stock will be put through on scanty rations. The amount of straw is equally as small as the amount of a crop, and sell on Kingston market from 90c. to \$1 per bag; hay, \$18 to \$20 per ton; oats, 56c. to 60c. per bushel. As we have had several very prosperous years, the bad crops of the past season will not be felt so much. The worst effect is the parting with stock which will be needed for next season. The farmers of Frontenac do not go in extensively on pure-bred stock. Cheese factories will all close earlier than usual. Patrons here are paid so much the 100 lbs of milk. From this on, a hog board will be in connection with the cheese board in Kingston. SUBSCRIBER.
Frontenac Co., Ont.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

*Persevere and
Succeed.*

Established
1866.

Vol. XLII.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.
LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 21, 1907.

No. 791.

EDITORIAL

PENALTIES OF SPECULATION.

The financial stringency at present prevailing so acutely in the United States, and, to a considerable extent, in our own country, whose people have the reputation of being more staid and conservative, has a lesson for those who are disposed to rush into speculation in schemes about which they know little or nothing. The desire to get rich quickly appears to grow upon a people in a time of general prosperity, and greater risks are taken in such a time because money is plentiful and easily available; but the lessons of the past in hazardous speculation, the wreck of fortunes, and the distress following, seem to be soon forgotten, and too many are ready on a recurring opportunity to take the plunge, with little forethought, and with the usual result that the prizes drawn are few in comparison with the blanks, while the gains, if there be any, are more likely to go to the shrewd exploiters of financial projects, who have learned from experience to protect and provide for themselves, frequently leaving the ordinary investors in the lurch. Dabbling in stocks or in mining ventures, plausibly represented by skillful agents as "reasonably sure sources of profit, has been the ruin of many who have yielded to the temptation to take the risk, while the winners have been few and far between. Speculation, even in such substantial quantities as town lots and farm lands, has seen the undoing of many persons when the prospect seemed to be a certainty. And this speculative mania, perhaps more than anything else, is causing worry, and may mean ruin to many farmers in the Canadian West at the present time. The desire to secure more land than they needed or were prepared to pay for, holding it for a probable rise in value, has found a few seriously embarrassed by a partial failure of crops and the action of the banking institutions of the country in withholding loans and declining discounts.

The lesson of the hour is that farmers, in the long run, are safer in keeping close to the business of farming, which, by careful and intelligent management, insures a profitable return in the average of years for their time and labor, and for wisely-made investments in permanent improvements, such as tile drainage and convenient buildings, and in live stock of improved breeding, quality and capacity for profitable production. The high prices at present prevailing for nearly all classes of farm products are evidently due not so much to a scarcity of such commodities, as a rule (for our market-places are crowded with them as never before), as to the rapidly-increasing population of our cities and towns, and the fact that production has not kept pace with the demand, proving that the high prices ruling are but the legitimate working of the law of supply and demand. Hundreds of thousands of additional people are, by immigration, pouring into our promising country, making it reasonably certain that the population will continue to increase, requiring more and more of the products of the farm for their sustenance. And, while the new West will largely supply the wheat needed for bread to feed the hungry multitude, the Eastern Provinces will be more than ever called upon to supply meat and milk, vegetables and fruit, for the production of which they are peculiarly adapted. And the farm lands of these Provinces, if properly cultivated and fertilized, by the feeding of stock and by judicious rotation of crops, in which clover and other legumes are given a prominent place, are capable of well-nigh doubling their present production. The part of wisdom for

farmers in these times is clearly to concentrate their energies on greater production from a given area, to give close attention to the quality of what they place upon the market, and to adopt the most economical means and methods of production to insure the most profit for the feed consumed by the animals kept on the farm, which is only one way—and the most sensible way—of disposing of the bulk of the crops raised. Railway construction and industrial enterprises have been going perhaps too fast for the available funds and the ability to do the work aright; and to this cause, more than any other, may be ascribed the present financial flurry, which, fortunately for the farmer, affects him less than any others of the community. But these enterprises will recover, and the construction of new railways will give employment to thousands of men who will have to be fed from the farms, and after them will come new towns and cities, calling for ever-increasing supplies from the same source. Now is the great opportunity of the men on the soil, who are certainly safer than those in the town, to redouble his energy and concentrate his study on the policy and methods of profitable production. We may also look for a turning of people from town to country, as the advantages of the latter become more highly appreciated and the opportunities which specialized farming offers become better understood, resulting in the enhancement of farm values.

THE BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION.

No previous development in the fruit-growing industry has promised such large and far-reaching benefits as are being brought about by co-operative organization in packing and marketing. First organized as the possible solution of well-nigh hopeless conditions, these associations have been the means, in recent years, of doubling, and in some cases trebling, net profits to the growers, and even in the present season of inordinate scarcity and high prices for apples, they have proven of substantial benefit to their members. One of the leading co-operative apple-packing and shipping associations has this year sold practically its entire pack for \$3.00 and \$3.50 per barrel to an American buyer, which is fully 50 cents better than was paid by the same man for equally good apples in the same district to growers outside the association. He could afford to pay more to the association because he was sure of the packing and could secure thousands of barrels of assorted varieties without travelling all over the neighborhood to pick them up. This is but one instance of many that might be quoted. It is conservatively estimated that, taking the Ontario co-operative associations all round, their 1907 output should easily net an average of \$2.00 per barrel, or say \$2.50 or \$2.75, barreled, and delivered at station. At these prices, any farmer who will take decent care of his orchard can coin money faster than by any other staple crop, except, perhaps, strawberries, which are risky and entail a great amount of labor.

Then, too, besides the direct benefits in the way of prices obtained, the co-operative associations have encouraged spraying and up-to-date orchard practice, thus largely increasing the yields per acre of marketable grades. For instance, in the Norfolk County association, spraying has this year so completely controlled the codling moth that it is said to be the exception to find a wormy apple in the co-operative orchards, and this is a year when the codling moth has wrought widespread injury among the orchards in the southern part of the Province. Verily, the Canadian orchardist who sprays not is guilty of criminal folly, and deserves to send his apples to the

cider mill. By insisting on spraying as a condition of membership, as has been done in some cases, and by providing power spraying outfits, as attempted in a few localities, the co-operative organizations have rendered immense service, and deserve the loyal and hearty support of every fruit-grower. The good they are doing can hardly be estimated.

SPECULATION FOREIGN TO CO-OPERATION.

Unexpected as it may be, the present season of high prices for fruit has presented the most serious danger that has yet threatened our co-operative fruit-shipping associations. Many outsiders have offered their crop either by the lump or the barrel at prices that tempted speculation on the part of the officers, who, through their official experience, were in touch with the markets, and in a pretty fair position to size up prospects and buy futures in fruit. Naturally, it has seemed to these officers as though their associations might as well have the profits of the business as the independent operators. The idea looks good, and yet, if persisted in, is almost certain to prove the entering edge of a wedge that will disrupt the whole co-operative movement. So far, we have not heard of any specific cases where the officers have speculated on personal account, but if speculation on behalf of the association continues, the next step will almost inevitably be to speculate on private account, which is bound to lead to distrust, discord, and a conflict of interest, that would shatter the co-operative organizations.

A study of co-operation in Denmark, Britain and other countries where it has developed, shows that one of the rock-bottom principles was avoidance of speculative profits. The object of the true co-operative association is in direct contrast to that of a private operator or an ordinary company. The latter organizes with a view to making dividends out of the handling of the produce—somebody else's produce, for the most part. The true co-operative association, on the other hand, aims to unite the producers for mutual advantage in the packing and marketing of their own produce. It includes in its membership none but producers, and confines its benefits strictly to these. The co-operators seek to serve themselves as producers, rather than to reap a profit as speculators, jobbers or traffickers. Dividends and co-operation are as opposite as the north pole and the south. If the co-operative organization pays expenses and provides an economic service in packing and marketing, it does all it is intended to do. Whereas independent companies, engaged in pork-packing and similar enterprises, frequently cripple production by excessive tolls, the co-operative organization encourages and facilitates it by the lowness of its charges and the excellence of its service. To succeed, however, it requires the steadfast loyalty and patronage of the rank and file of producers, and this it is not liable to retain permanently if it extends its benefits even in degree to producers outside its organization, for these outsiders will sell to it in the years when they can make something by so doing, and in other years will leave it in the lurch. Thus, a co-operative organization, by dabbling in speculation of any kind, reduces the incentive to steadfast membership, excites the cupidity which leads away from co-operative principles, and is liable, in the end, to cause the officers to fall from grace and destroy the confidence of the membership by speculating for personal gain.

It is to be hoped that our co-operators will profit by past history and stick to the co-operative principle pure and simple, being content to attend strictly to their own business, and allow the other fellow to look after himself. Surely Canadian character is not so greedy and sordid

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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that it cannot co-operate intelligently, as the Danes have done. They have set an example to the world in the results achieved by a far-seeing and intelligently selfish policy of each for all and all for each. Surely we can follow their pilots and avoid the shoals of destruction, among which looms up close to the surface, but yet sunken below the water-line, the rocky bed of speculation.

TRAINING TEACHERS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.

Without entering into a technical consideration of the respective merits of graded and ungraded public schools, the fact might as well be recognized that the rural schools of the country belong, for the most part, to the latter class, and will so continue, save where consolidation may make its way. Intelligent parents and others who have had opportunities of judging the results of the two systems, are not slow to affirm that, in the qualities of self-reliance, general knowledge and resourcefulness, the product of the ungraded rural school outclasses the graduates of the graded town institution, though there may be in the case other factors than that of the grading alone.

But it is from the student ranks of the graded city and town schools that a considerable proportion of those who take charge of rural schools are drawn, and, by experience, they are unacquainted with the conditions of the schools over which they are to preside as teachers. Herein lies one of the weaknesses of the Ontario system of Normal Schools, which are located in the cities, and hence the teacher-training and observation of the "Normalites" has not in the past afforded them preparatory rural-school opportunities; and even when these prospective teachers originally came from the country, part, at least, of this advantage has become nullified by the preparatory city experience. Under these and other conditions, to which attention has been called in these columns, are due the unfortunate tendencies and

results of the rural-school work, which have at last arrested consideration, and a number of efforts are being made looking towards the reforms so urgently needed. As another step in this direction, it has been decided by the Ontario Education Department to make a change in the instruction of prospective rural-school teachers attending the Normal Schools by affiliating a number of rural ungraded schools in the adjoining districts with the Normal School, for observation purposes. The professors in the Normal Schools will likewise be required to spend one week in each year accompanying the Public-school Inspector on his visits to the rural schools. By this means, it is hoped that both staff and students will be kept in touch with the rural schools, and, with a modified curriculum, revised text-books, and greater attention to advanced work in continuation classes, we shall see a new spirit infused in the rural school that will do something to stay the everlasting drift cityward, and aid in the more rational training of the rising generation of soil-tillers and home-makers.

A CRITICAL PERIOD FOR THE FARMER'S SON.

For many a farmer's son this will be a critical winter. The harvest and root crop have been gathered in, the fall plowing will soon be done, and with the completion of this work there comes a pause that will mean the testing of many a boy's true mettle. These leisure days and the long hours around the lamp do not mean so much for the youth of seventeen or eighteen, as he may have found his place; nor will they mean so much for the boy on the sunny side of his 'teens, for he is still under the direction of his parents or his teachers, and he has had no occasion to think for himself. But for the boy who is neither boy nor man, who feels himself too long for short pants and too short for trousers, whose voice is croaky and uncertain, this winter, with its opportunities for thinking, and its leisure for acting on his own initiative, will mean a deal more than either boy or parents will ever fully know. Some people smile at this period, and describe it as the agonizing age of human puppyhood. At the same time, all who know anything of human nature recognize it as a perilous period, and for the farmer's son its most testing hours come in the winter months, when the thronging farm duties are less onerous and the boy has a chance to spend his time more or less as he likes.

Happy, indeed, is such a boy if he can find his way to a school presided over by a teacher possessed of the blessed gift of lighting up his pupils' spirits. Views of a new life are looming up upon the boy's horizon. In a dim way he is discerning the purpose of his existence. How important, therefore, that he be under the guidance of a teacher who will inculcate right views of life and duty, and who will inspire him with a genuine love for a good education. Every means should be taken to remind him that he cannot get very far without a good schooling. For the educational privileges open to nearly every Canadian, and which may be had simply for the using, some of the world's best and greatest have made sacrifices before which generations have walked with uncovered heads, and it is nothing short of a calamity for a boy to go through the years when he most needs direction, untutored and unbefriended. A year wasted at this period will not be made up later on, because it cannot be made up.

The boy, at this period of his life, who is obliged to be away from home has a harder battle, but he need not despair of victory. Indeed, his very absence from home may be made to turn to his advantage, provided only he have the necessary backbone. At any cost, he must shun the idle, lounging, vulgar, story-telling class. In many cases this may seem to be the forfeiting of all companionship, but the boy who prefers no company at all to companions who will help him downwards will not long lack for friends of the right sort. Some foolish people may be inclined to ignore him because of his poverty; but this need cause him no worry, as snobs and cads never were much benefit to anyone except the tailor or baker. An open eye, a willing hand, a reputation for trustworthiness, together with an unextinguishable desire to improve, will work wonders. Add to this strict economy of wages and time, and the boy of fourteen may hope, in ten years or less, to have a home of his own.

In a sense, our leisure tests all of us, but in a very special way does it test a boy just merging into manhood. Those of us who have beards on our chins may have passed through many a crisis, and all of us have occasion to be grateful to those who have helped us in days when help was badly needed; but of all those whom we remember with gratitude, we give the first and warmest place to those who most wisely and kindly enabled us to put away childish things and enabled us, as we became men, to think as men, to understand as men, and to act like men.

"CARMICHAEL" AND "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

"Our folks have become so interested in the new story of Canadian farm life, 'Carmichael,' that we can't wait till it is all published in the paper. Where can I get a copy of the book?"

This statement, from one of our readers, regarding the serial running in the Home Magazine section of the paper, fairly well expresses the popular verdict. As a rule, the most good is derived from a book by reading it deliberately, but many will undoubtedly desire to possess the volume itself, and it may be secured, postage paid, for \$1.25, through this office, if you cannot obtain it from your local bookseller. A still better way to secure a copy is to secure it as a premium for obtaining two new subscribers, at \$1.50 each, for "The Farmer's Advocate." By that plan you will be benefiting yourself and two other persons. There is going to be a great demand this season for "Carmichael," to be used as a Christmas present, for which it is peculiarly well suited, because of the excellence of the story itself and the handsome way in which it is printed and illustrated.

A GOOD WAY TO RENEW.

It will very soon be time to send in your renewal subscription for 1908. We make you this proposition, viz.: Send us TWO NEW subscriptions and \$3.25, and we advance your own subscription one year, as well as send "The Farmer's Advocate" regularly to the new subscribers after December 1st, till the end of 1908. There is no better nor easier way of paying your own subscription than by this method. Never in our history was "The Farmer's Advocate" so widely read nor so highly appreciated.

The help we afford our subscribers in the home and on the soil could not be purchased in any other way for hundreds of dollars. Our Annual Christmas Number will again be a delight to each one who receives it. Make an effort at once to secure the new subscribers and benefit yourself and them.

Start out after them TO-DAY.

Though the best agricultural paper published, and constantly improving in the quality of its contents and illustrations, the price per annum remains only \$1.50.

Many a foolish quarrel—for all quarrels are foolish—starts from a so-called insult. We say "so-called," because there is no such thing as one person insulting another. It is utterly beyond the power of any person to insult anyone but himself. The insult is always to the insulted. It will prevent many unpleasantnesses to reflect frequently upon this fact.

HORSES.

THE HORSE'S FEET.

It is as true to-day as when the saying first gained currency, "No foot, no horse," writes Harold Leeney, M. R. C. V. S., in the English Livestock Journal. If we go back to the days of Alexander the Great, and to the earliest accounts of horses used for war, we find whole divisions placed hors de combat by wear of the feet, broken hoofs, "rotted soles," and other troubles not clearly defined by ancient writers. In his marches through Asia, Alexander had to abandon vast numbers of footsore horses, and unintentionally left "plums" to be picked up behind him, although his hosts commonly cleared everything in a manner only to be excelled by locusts. Some of these derelicts were the means of improving the local breeds, as castration was not general, so far as we can gather, and the arched neck and impressive manner of the entire accorded with the views of military glory, until it was found necessary to pursue different tactics, and avoid the risk of discovery by the neighing of steeds.

The importance of good feet need hardly be insisted upon, did we not frequently meet with horse-owners who buy without giving due consideration to the subject. Only the most careful of breeders realize that the shape of the foot is largely determined during the first few days of a foal's life. At birth, the under surface is like yellow cheese, and as impressionable for the first few hours. Standing on a ledge of stone may give a direction to the whole limb and cause its continuance by the compression of one part of the foot—an excellent reason for care as to the surface of the ground or the box where mares are

foaled down. The growth of the foot should be the constant care of the breeder, while the foal is running with the dam, and not relegated to the period when, perforce, he must visit the blacksmith. A timely use of the rasp during the first few months of the animal's life, a little paring here or there, may save a turned-out fetlock and an awkward gait which will influence the horse for life.

SCOTTISH CLYDESDALE SIRES.

The Scottish show season of 1907 being over, the Scottish Farmer, as is its custom, tabulates the prizewinning records, at leading shows, of the progeny of 42 of the principal Clydesdale sires for the year. Of these, the six making the highest record are the following:

SIRES.	Total Prizes	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Championships.	No. of Exhibits.
Baron's Pride (9122)	47	19	7	9	6	29
Hiawatha (10067)	34	6	5	6	3	18
Baron o' Buchlyvie (11263)	22	1	7	3	—	8
Everlasting (11331)	19	6	4	1	1	11
Royal Favorite (10630)	18	2	4	3	—	8
Sir Hugo (10924)	12	3	2	2	3	9

The shows on which the results are calculated were, as usual, the two held at Glasgow, the Kilmarnock, Ayr, and Aberdeen (summer) Shows, and the exhibitions of the two national societies at Lincoln and Edinburgh. From the table, it is evident that the Sir Everard family dominate the show-yard, and other three strains making a fair appearance, but having somewhat of an independent relation thereto, have been those of Hiawatha, Royal Favorite, and Royal Chattan. But for the presence of the stock got by these horses, among the chief of the winning animals, the Baron's Pride and Sir Hugo strains would have the victories to themselves.

"Analyzing the table, it is found," says the Scottish Farmer, "that in the first twenty-one sires are included old Sir Everard himself, three of his sons—Baron's Pride, Sir Hugo, and Sir Everest—and ten of his grandsons. In the same category are Hiawatha and his son Marcellus; Royal Favorite, Royal Chattan, Prince Thomas, Sir Humphrey, and Lord Fauntelroy. These are all in a sense out-crosses from the Sir Everard line. From Royal Favorite quite a different combination of blood is obtained than from Baron's Pride and Hiawatha, but Royal Chattan, it is to be borne in mind, is uterine brother to Baron's Pride. Prince Thomas supplied as good an out-cross from either the Baron's Pride or Hiawatha strains as any, and it is a misfortune that the careers of both Prince Thomas and Royal Chattan are closed.

"Reverting to earlier comparisons, we find the Darnley type, on the whole, preserved most clearly in the Baron's Pride family, and the Prince of Wales type preserved most clearly in the Hiawatha family. The two make the best combination, several of the best animals seen in 1907 having been got by Hiawatha out of mares by Baron's Pride. These are, however, as a rule, of greater size and weight than were the generality of the produce got by Prince of Wales out of Darnley mares, and it is rather surprising how few of these animals are of any reckoning in the Clydesdales of to-day. Read with a discrimination and a regard for its exhaustive analysis, the above table cannot fail to be of value to breeders of Clydesdales."

BELGIAN DRAFT AND PERCHERON RECORDS FOR CANADA.

Breeders of Percheron and Belgian draft horses are to be congratulated on the fact that both these breeds are to be recorded in Canadian studbooks under the National Records system. The Canadian Belgian Draft record is already established, and the movement for the Percheron record is well under way.

THE RECORD FOR BELGIANS.

The rules of entry for the Canadian Belgian Studbook specify that pedigrees of horses imported from Belgium shall be eligible to registry in the Canadian Belgian Draft-horse Studbook, if accompanied by a certificate of registry, certified to under seal of the secretary of either the Societe des Eleveurs Belges, of Liege, Belgium; the Societe Nationale des Eleveurs Belges, of Brussels, Belgium; or the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, together with name and address of breeder, name and address of importer, date of importation, name of vessel and port of entry. In the case of horses imported previous to Jan. 1st, 1888, a certificate from the secretary of the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses only shall be required. Animals bred in Canada or the United States are eligible if sire and dam are recorded in the Canadian Belgian Draft-horse

Breeders' Record, or in the American National Register of Belgian Draft Horses. In the case of animals recorded in the United States Book, it is required that all ancestors back to and including the imported one shall also be recorded in the Canadian Record, thus insuring that every individual entered in the Canadian Book will trace back through the Canadian Book to the Belgian Record. The fees for registration are as follows: Stallions, to members, \$3.00; to non-members, \$4.00. Mares, to members, \$1.00; to non-members, \$2.00. Transfers, 50 cents; duplicate certificates, 50 cents; life membership in the Canadian Association costs \$20.00; annual membership, \$2.00. The secretary is Joseph A. Paquette, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, Quebec, P. Q.

THE PERCHERON RECORD.

As intimated above, the Canadian Percheron Record is practically an accomplished fact. The Canadian Percheron Horse-breeders' Association, organized through the initiative of George Greig, of Winnipeg, has been set on foot, with headquarters at Calgary, Alberta, its secretary being F. R. Pike, of Pekisko, Alta.

Mr. Greig was unable to hold an office of this kind owing to his official connection with the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The Association having concluded to establish a Percheron book of registration under the National Records scheme, regulations were drawn up and submitted to Ottawa, where a few minor changes were made. These had to be referred back to Calgary for ratification, occasioning a slight delay. The basis for registration will be the established Percheron Record of France. American-bred animals, registered in the American Percheron Horse Breeders' and Importers' Association, will be accepted, on condition that all the

LIVE STOCK.

NATIONAL RECORDS AND THE RAILWAYS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Replying to yours re Records recognized by the Department of Agriculture, which appear on the railway-tariff schedule, as entitling shippers to reduced freight rates. The railway tariff was amended early last summer to include Records recently formed. The only Canadian Record which has been incorporated since that time is that for Belgian Drafts. The constitution of the Percheron Association has not yet been incorporated; as soon as it is complete we will apply to have the Belgium Draft Studbook and Percheron Studbook placed on the list.

There is no Record for Standard-bred horses in Canada, and probably never will be. Evidently, application has never been made to have the only recognized Record for trotting horses in America, the American Trotting Register, Chicago, added to the list. We think, up to the present time, that, as a general rule, the railway authorities have accepted American certificates for both Standard-bred and Percherons. These half rates only apply to stock for purely breeding purposes, and are not extended to animals for exhibitions or races. JNO. W. BRANT, Accountant.

National Live-stock Records.

The following arrangements govern the transportation of registered horses, cattle, sheep and swine, in less than carloads, between stations on the Grand Trunk, Canada Pacific and Intercolonial railways, for breeding purposes only, and when owners sign the usual valuation agreement for ordinary stock and produce certificate of registration, issued by an association recognized as reliable by the Dominion Department of Agriculture (see list below), shipments will be way-billed at one-half the regular tariff (G. B. Y. 2, or subsequent issues thereof) rates, and at full estimated weights, as per Canadian Freight Classification.

Shipments of sheep or swine in quantities of three or under, must be crated. Part carloads over three must be penned off, at shipper's expense, at one end of the car; or shippers, at their option, may crate any quantity over three in preference to penning them off.

Calves may be carried without being crated, but must be halter-broken, and securely tied with a good halter in one end of the car.

Exception.—The above arrangement will not apply on direct import shipments from the seaboard; pedigreed horses forwarded for the purpose of contesting in races, nor on pedigreed horses, cattle, sheep or swine for exhibition.

Men in charge of less than carload shipments of pedigreed stock, on same train only, will be charged one-half the regular first-class fare, subject to Canadian Classification conditions as to risk and liability.

Live-stock Record Associations recognized by the Dominion Department of Agriculture:

CANADA.

Horses.—Canadian National Record for French-Canadian Horses, Canadian Thoroughbred Studbook, Dominion Clydesdale Studbook, Dominion Shire Studbook, Dominion Hackney Studbook.

Cattle.—Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Record Book, Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook, Canadian Guernsey Herdbook, Canadian Jersey Cattle Club Record, Canadian National Record for French-Canadian Cattle, Canadian Red Polled Herdbook, Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook, Dominion Hereford Herdbook, Holstein-Friesian Herdbook of Canada, North-American Galloway Herdbook.

Sheep.—Dominion Sheep Breeders' Record.

Swine.—Dominion Swine Breeders' Record.

UNITED STATES.

Horses.—American Thoroughbred Studbook.

Cattle.—American Jersey Cattle Club, American Guernsey Cattle Club.

Sheep.—American Shropshire Sheep Record, American Leicester Record, Flock Record of Dor-



An Essex County, Ont., Farm Home.

ancestors back to and including the imported individuals be also recorded in the Canadian Record. Breeders and dealers will do well to note that, of the several American records for this breed, the above named is the only one through which pedigrees may be traced to secure registration in the Canadian Book. The secretary of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' and Importers' Association is Geo. W. Stubblefield, Union Stock-yards, Chicago.

Presuming that a horse must be made fat in order to show to best advantage, it is absolutely essential that, however faulty his top may be, his legs and feet must be sound and good. This goes without saying, and for the simple reason that, unless the foundation is sound, the heavy superstructure, when built on, will only prove a detriment and aggravation.—[Exchange.]

Weight in horses is a leading factor in determining their commercial value. A close-ribbed horse has a short back and good length below from the elbow to the stifle. When of this conformation he will stand the strain of heavy hauling without injury. Long-backed, short-ribbed horses are usually rough-gaited. The wasp-waisted horse usually sprawls behind and paddles in his front action. Breeders should reject stallions that are short-ribbed, slab-sided and rough-gaited, for the law of breeding implies that sires will transmit their imperfections as well as their good qualities to their progeny. Draft-bred horses are the most profitable to produce by the average farmer.

set-Horn Sheep, American Cotswold Record, American Southdown Record, American Oxford Down Record, American Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association.

PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL LIVE-STOCK CONVENTION.

In making arrangements for the holding of the next annual convention of the National Live-stock Association, at Ottawa, on February 5th, 6th and 7th, next, these dates were selected so as to permit the breeders from Western Canada, and also from the Maritime Provinces, to attend the meetings of the cattle, sheep and swine associations, most of which will be held at the end of January and during the first few days in February, as also the Horse Show and meetings of the Horse-breeders' Associations arranged for the week following.

As intimated in last week's issue, it is likely that chief among the subjects for discussion will be the advisability of amending the regulations governing the admission to Canada of pure-bred stock. It was also proposed, at the recent executive meeting, attended by Hon. John Dryden, Arthur Johnston, G. A. Gigault, Robt. Ness, Dr. Rutherford, Live-stock Commissioner, and Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, to take up and discuss the best means of retaining for Canadian breeders the Canadian market for pure-bred stock. It is probable that a number of specially-prepared papers on this subject will be submitted. The future of the export trade in pure-bred stock will also be discussed, while it is expected that considerable light will be thrown on the export trade in cattle and sheep for slaughter, and the trade in meats and meat-food products.

The fact that a majority of the live-stock meetings are to be held immediately prior to the convention, will render it possible for these bodies to definitely instruct their delegates as to the stand they are to take on the various subjects likely to come up for discussion. While this advantage will not be shared by a number of the horse-breeders' associations, it is to be hoped that the latter will hold special executive meetings for the purpose of instructing their delegates to the convention.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on the sheep industry in the Province, the first publication of its kind by the Department. It contains the result of an exhaustive inquiry, by correspondence, into the industry, and the reasons for its decrease in Ontario in recent years. Statistics collected by the Ontario Bureau of Industries have shown a gradual yearly decrease in the number of sheep kept, from 1901 to 1905, of 109,411 head, as against an average yearly increase of swine in the same period of 101,144, of cattle 95,471, and of horses 13,109. The only counties in the older-settled portions of the Province to show increases during the period named are Prince Edward and Prescott. In Northern Ontario, the Districts of Muskoka, Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River show increases in the number of sheep, while in Manitoulin and Parry Sound the decreases are only slight.

About eight hundred replies to a circular sent out by the Department to all parts of the Province were received, in which the reasons given for the decrease of sheep are lack of profit, owing to low prices for wool and mutton during the years of declension named, the growth of the dairy industry requiring additional pasture land, the difficulty of fencing sheep, losses from destruction by dogs, etc. It is pointed out, in respect to the first, that prices are now such as to make the sheep industry a profitable one, provided that other drawbacks can be offset. Suggestions with this in view are given, including proposed amendments to the present sheep-protection act, which is given in full in the bulletin, and may well receive attention from flockmasters, in order that they may be prepared to influence legislation during the coming session of the Legislature. To those having had successful experience in sheep-raising, no one of the reasons given, nor all of them combined, will be accepted as sufficient to discourage a man determined to succeed, since, by good management, all may be overcome, as has been demonstrated in numerous instances. And what some have done in this regard, others may do. The keen demand for sheep for breeding purposes, and the improved prices for wool, mutton and lamb have been instrumental in the founding of many new flocks in the last two or three years, and no other branch of stock-raising is more profitable at present or likely to be more profitable in the near future.

Never give a sheep any stale or undesirable feed, nor expect it to clean up any sour and musty feed that has been left from a former feeding. The ration should be clean and palatable.

A PROTEST AGAINST OBJECTIONABLE HOGS.

The rush to get rid of unfinished and undesirable hogs, now flooding the market, owing to the high price of grain and millfeeds, has led to the issue, by a leading Ontario packing-house, of a circular letter to dealers strongly protesting against receiving such stock, and warning them (drovers and dealers) that if such are shipped to them, the party buying and shipping will have to bear the loss, which will be charged back. Under the Government inspection now in force, hogs that are sickly, or with ruptures or abscesses, or which are staggy, sows in pig and boars, must be tanked for grease, and are worth only one cent per pound. Fat sows are taken only at two cents per pound less than singers, and thin sows are not wanted, and will not be accepted. Too many hogs come to the packing-house in a bruised condition, caused by carelessness on the part of farmers in loading and unloading, and by drovers in shipping them, seriously discounting the value of the product. The remedy for these faults lies with farmers and drovers, and the warning sent out by the packers, which is a reasonable one, should have the effect of improving the condition of the stock shipped, as all should feel interested in maintaining the quality of the product placed upon the market and the good reputation of the country for the production of the class of goods sent abroad.

CATTLE-FEEDING METHODS AND PROSPECTS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

So far as I can judge at present, there will be very few cattle fed in this neighborhood this year, an occurrence that does not often take place, as we usually turn out a good number of finished cattle every winter and summer.

There are a goodly number of cattle for sale, as very few farmers have sufficient feed to finish them, and those who have are inclined to yield to the tempting prices of grain and hay, and dispose of their cattle. In my opinion, good short-keep cattle, either butcher or export, will be the best to buy this year. These cattle can be bought at about 3½ cents per pound, but the trouble is to get them in good enough condition, as the pasture has been very short all summer.



Two-year-old Hampshire Ram.

First in class, Royal Show, 1907. Shown by J. Flower.

The prospects for beef cattle next spring are good, as there is a shortage of cattle in the country, and very few will finish their cattle in the stable, preferring to winter them over on rough feed, and put them on grass, or sell them for others to grass.

Those who make a practice of feeding a number of cattle each year generally buy them in October or the beginning of November, and, as a rule, endeavor to have a field of good meadow grass, where they can turn them out during the day and stable them at night, and in this way gradually accustom them to the change of feed. There is nothing better than a field of rape, with a pasture field alongside, to give cattle a start and put them in good shape for stall feeding. If you have plenty of straw for bedding, cattle will do better in loose boxes, if there are not too many together; but unless they are kept clean, my experience has been that they do not lie down as much, and consequently are more restless. I would not dehorn cattle if I were feeding them in stalls, as I find you have to tie them very tightly, or else they get the fashion of slipping the chain over their heads.

If I have plenty of roots, I feed mostly cut straw or chaff mixed with the pulped roots, with a little long hay in addition as the feeding period advances. My practice has been to feed twice daily, and pulp the roots and mix the feed every forenoon as soon as the feeding is done, and the stables are cleaned; then, if possible, do not enter the stable again until feeding time in the evening. The amount of roots must be gauged by the supply on hand. I like to feed at least one bush per head per day, and more if they are plentiful. The grain ration depends on the root supply. Last winter, when there were plenty of roots, I fed very little grain, not more than 4 pounds at

start, and about 6 at finishing. When purposing to feed steers until spring, I do not feed any grain until after the first of January, but feed plenty of turnips, then start feeding a little grain, until, by the middle of March, they are getting about 8 pounds, continuing this until the end of feeding period, gradually adding a little cut hay and less cut straw as spring approaches.

As to what will be the most economical feeds to buy, it is rather difficult to say. My opinion is that coarse grains will be cheaper next March than at present, and if I had to buy, would prefer waiting a few months. If some of the frozen wheat from the West could be brought down here and sold at about a cent a pound, or a trifle more, it would be a good thing for both the Western and Eastern farmer.

W. H. ARKELL.

Bruce Co., Ont.

THE FARM.

THROUGH EASTERN ONTARIO AND SOUTHERN QUEBEC.

(Editorial correspondence.)

Despite the temporary financial stringency, Canada to-day is thriving. Wonderful development has occurred within the past decade. Pessimism has been succeeded by confidence and hope. The "Little Canadian" idea has made place for the broader Dominion conception. Sectionalism disappears. Patriotism takes its place—a broad, healthy, exalted patriotism that knows not county or provincial lines, but comprehends the Dominion as a whole, glorying in her history and assured future. Ours is a grand country, every foot of it, and peopled by a superlative race. No one county or province has any monopoly of natural resources or beautiful scenery. Settlement has stretched from ocean to ocean, and now it is widening far towards the bounds of the north temperate zone. Whether he dwell in fruitful valleys, beneath snow-capped Rocky peaks, on the boundless acres of the hundred-league Western plains, in the orchards and vineyards of the Niagara peninsula, on the smiling acres of rich farm lands that constitute the backbone of Ontario and Quebec, or in the emerald valleys of the Maritime Provinces—in whatever region his lot is cast—the loyal Canadian has only to look about him and behold a land of plenty prospering under fair skies, a nation at peace, and a sturdy, self-reliant, thrifty people, proving that humanity flourishes under great variety of environment and climate, and as well on the fiftieth parallel as at the thirty-fifth. These thoughts occurred to us lately on a railway journey around Eastern Ontario and into Southern Quebec.

Prosperity is manifest on every hand, and in no one respect is it more advantageous or more evident than in the amount of travelling accomplished. Travel is a great educator. It is as far ahead of geography study as the staged drama is reckoned ahead of the printed novel. Few Canadians are financially able to do a great deal of touring, but they are travelling a great deal more than they once did. Time was when you could enter a Canadian railway coach and find half a dozen commercial travellers, a merchant's family or two, a manufacturer, a politician, one or two plain citizens going to attend the funeral of a relative, and perhaps a bridal pair indulging the extravagance of a trip to Buffalo, Boston, Toronto or Montreal. The "drummers" were quite conspicuous by their new-found veneer of urbanity, which placed them, in their own estimation, far above the common "native" herd. To-day, how different! The knights of the grip are far outnumbered, and no longer distinguished by their fastidiously-tailored clothes, shining boots, clean-shaven chins, neatly-trimmed hair and general "sang froid," because there are scores of other passengers equally presentable. The trains are loaded—often late—with well-dressed gentlemanly men and refined ladies. The smart-alec youth and the bashful country lass have been transformed into spruce young men and women, to whom occasional travel is a matter of course, and for whom Conkley's Corners is no longer a social and business metropolis.

Another observation persistently impressed upon our attention was the force of example and the effect of habit. Take it in the matter of silos,

which, by the way, are almost as numerous as barns in many sections of Eastern Ontario and the Eastern Townships of Quebec. In Western Ontario, the stave wooden silo and the round cement-concrete are all in vogue. Eastward, they build hoop silos almost exclusively. Five thicknesses of elm stuff are molded in special forms and nailed together so as to answer the purpose of hoops. These are set up, and inch stuff of some durable material stood up inside, being nailed to the hoops, if we mistake not. Then, outside, another thickness of boards, say hemlock, is nailed on. Thus, instead of two-inch plank staves, held in place by iron hoops, they have two thicknesses of inch boards, with the elm hoops between. The cost is larger than for a stave silo, but those who have built them expect them to prove more durable. One reason advanced for their preference is that some stave silos have collapsed, though our informants conceded this was probably due to a lack of reasonable precautions in tightening the hoops when the silo was emptied. It is claimed, on behalf of the hoop silo, that no such attention is required.

It would surprise some Western farmers to note the extent to which corn is grown from Kingston to Montreal, and down through the Eastern Townships. Dairying holds sway, and silage is by long odds the most economical roughage on which cattle can be fed. As above stated, silos are almost as frequent as barns, and many new ones have gone up this past summer. Of course, here and there a man is pointed out who built a silo, and, after using it awhile, let it go to pieces, but these are a most significant minority, and many of them are changing their minds and going back to the silo again. There are no two ways about it, the Canadian farmer must grow corn. He cannot afford to do without it. They raise great crops of it down this way. Learning, Red Cob, Longfellow, and such varieties are planted, and mature well enough to make very good silage, though a considerable proportion of ears fail to reach the glazing stage. Yields of silage corn are rather hard to get at, but from figures of acreage and silo dimensions submitted, we should say fifteen to twenty tons per acre were not uncommon yields. Some claim to do much better.

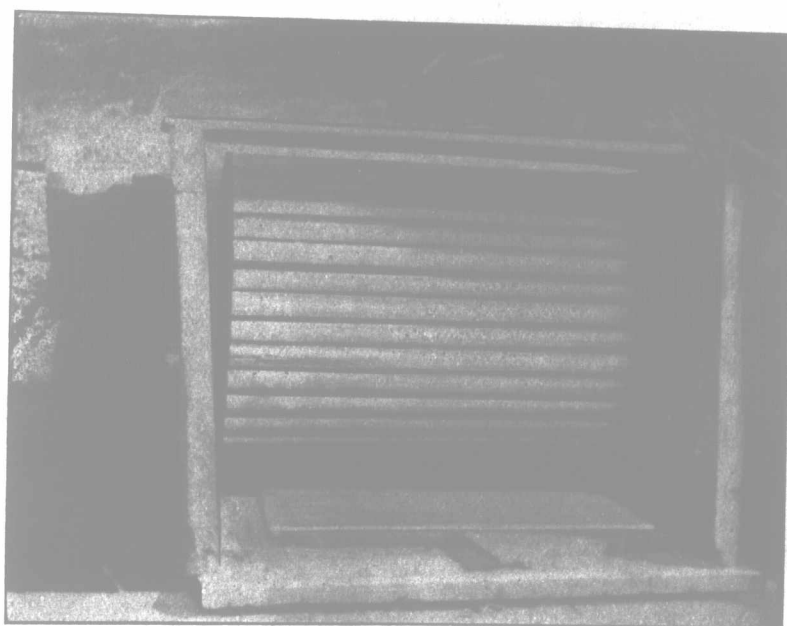
Another matter in which we were reminded of the force of local example was in the crop rotation practiced. In Chateaugay County, for instance, which, by the way, is a region mainly of French and Scotch inhabitants and Ayrshire cows, their rotation appears to be, hay two years, pasture two years, then corn, followed by mixed grain seeded down. At least this is the rotation of two leading stockmen visited. It is a good rotation, undoubtedly a better one than practiced by many in the West. The plan of planting corn after sod cannot be improved upon, but we could not help wondering why they don't plow the land oftener, instead of leaving it so long in sod. In manuring for corn, an approved practice is to top-dress the pasture land in winter and early spring one year before it is to be broken up for corn. The growing grass minimizes waste of nitrates, and they say that when the manure is applied early in spring the cattle do not object to grazing over it during the ensuing summer, while the subsequent yields of corn attest the wisdom of the practice as regards the conservation of soil fertility.

Though not of any practical importance, it is interesting to note that the unit of land area in Quebec Province is the French arpent, which is about one-fifth less in area than the acre. The Quebec bushel is slightly larger than the standard bushel in other Provinces, so that, what with a small acre and a large bushel, the Quebec farmer's average yields are somewhat discounted by comparison with average crops in other Provinces, although, notwithstanding this handicap, some of the yields of grain and corn reported by Chateaugay farmers are very good, indeed.

Milk for the Montreal trade absorbs a considerable percentage of Chateaugay's dairy output,

although there are numerous cheese factories and creameries doing a thriving business as well. The winter wholesale price of milk for Montreal retailers is 20 to 22 cents per gallon, less an express charge of two cents a gallon or more, depending upon the distance of shipment. There is money in milk at this price, although feed values necessitate close figuring and skillful feeding. Advantageous use is made of oil meal, and some bran is used, even at present prices, while moultrie (chop) is always a staple reliance. Straw is economized in some stables visited by the use of sawdust for bedding. The sawdust serves a good purpose in the manure, absorbing the liquid, and opening up the texture of a rather tenacious clay soil.

It is a pity the Ottawa Valley and Western Ontario are such strangers to each other. Southerners think of the Ottawa Valley as girt with the iron-clad rigors of the north. Yet here is a rich country that grows ensilage corn almost as well as any portion of Ontario, outside the few specially-favored counties in the south. We should have liked to loiter through this region, pausing to study agricultural conditions, but time forbade, and our impressions were mostly the fitting and superficial ones obtained through the car windows. There are some brisk towns up-river from the capital. Arnprior, Renfrew and Pembroke appear to be stirring centers of commercial and industrial activity, with extensive saw-mill and grist-milling interests and miscellaneous enterprises of various kinds. Water-powers on adjacent streams have been harnessed, and their energy transmitted into electric current, which drives the wheels of factories, and even, in odd



Walnut Huller.

cases, the stationary machinery of farms. Let us hope it is but an earnest of the part that electricity may yet play in the advanced agriculture of the twentieth century.

And the Ottawa River, what of it? Little that can be written; much that should be seen. They say an Ottawa Valley man is always disappointed at Niagara; and, after seeing the Ottawa, one can understand it. Broad, glassy, lakelike expanse, flanked on the northern shore by rising, blue-wooded hills, suggest a volume which, confined at other points in narrow channels, fretted with irregular, rocky beds, and pitched and swirled by falls, cascades and cataracts, must rival Niagara's whirlpool rapids in her most tumultuous moods.

One cannot contemplate the length and breadth of the Ottawa without feeling that it was destined to fill an important function in Canadian commerce. For the hundred-million bushels crops of the Northwest, it is right in line to the world's markets, and when the immense water-power that might be incidentally developed is taken into consideration, the wisdom of proceeding at once to build the Georgian Bay Canal and develop a direct commercial highway from Fort William to Montreal instead of frittering money away on a roundabout Detroit-River Welland-Canal system, presents itself with force.

"DON."

A WALNUT HUSKER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a previous issue a reader asked if there was a machine on the market for taking the husks off walnuts. I send you a photo of one my two younger brothers made. The cylinder is out of an old washing machine, but could be made by anyone handy with tools. The board on the bottom is just far enough from the cylinder to let the large nuts through after they are husked. The grate on the board is an iron one, out of an old stove oven, and is hung on nails so it can be let down closer to the cylinder for the smaller nuts. The cylinder is run by a rod passing through it and a pulley on the end. The pulley is cut out of a piece of board with a compass saw. The machine was run by a belt from a portable forge, the wheel of which was about three feet across. The nuts had to be picked out of the husks after they were put through the machine, but it husked them all right. The boys have free access to all tools on the farm. Oxford Co., Ont. E. F. CHAMBERS.

The motorist has the same right to the reasonable use of the road as the man who owns a good pair of horses or the farmer whose team drags his harvest to market. But the motorist has no right to make himself and his juggernaut the terror of the public highway. He should be curbed by a severe law. If he must race, let him go to a race-track, where he need not risk injuring anyone but himself.

THE DAIRY.

ECONOMIC FEEDING OF DAIRY CATTLE.

In view of the short food supplies for dairy cows, and consequent high prices for all kinds of feed, the dairy farmers of our country are "up against" the feed problem as never before. Many

are in a quandary as to what course to pursue for the next seven months. Carrying a full stock through a Canadian winter on a half or even a two-thirds crop is by no means an easy matter. Some have already settled the question, solving it in the easiest way, by calling an auction sale and disposing of both stock and what feed could be spared. Low prices for stock and high prices for feed prevailed, and we are not sure but what these farmers who were overstocked pursued the wisest course, for certainly, to purchase rough fodders and concentrated feeds at prevailing prices to carry dry and young stock through the winter, would be a losing game, as we have no cheap fodders this fall. We are all in about the same fix as the farmer who was noted for his "grumbling" propensities—this farmer made it a point to keep any hay spoilt by weathering to winter

his heifers. There came a season when the weather was most favorable for saving the hay; he, therefore, had no spoilt hay. When met by a fellow farmer with the remark that he had nothing to grumble about this season, he replied, in a very doleful voice, "Yes, I have no heifer hay this season." I fear very many have no heifer hay this season, and while many old cows will go to the market as canners at low prices—and we need not weep many tears as they take their departure, as many of them were only "boarders," anyway—it is a matter of regret that so many choice young heifers will also go to the block; 'tis best that, like the "canners," some should go, but not all, and we must confess to feelings of regret frequently when we saw a choice lot of dairy heifers going to the block, as has been the case this fall. But there is another side to this, too. The past four years have been "full" years; a large number of young cattle have been raised, some good, many only fair, and a host of them we have to class as bad dairy stock. It is largely this latter class that has been sent to the butcher this fall.

With hay soaring at \$16 and \$18 (and even \$20 in some localities), and grain feeds equally high, the result will be that cows will be dried off earlier this winter, thereby cheapening the cost of feeding by taking off the drain of the milk flow, thus taking less feed. This applies not only to patrons of creameries and cheeseries, but producers for the city milk trade as well, but this latter class count on having a number of cows freshen during the fall and early winter months. These are the cows that will produce the milk for city supply for the coming winter, as there will

be no profit in feeding summer-milked cows very long after stabling, even with advanced prices for milk and cream. In feeding both milkers and dry cows this winter, there is a possibility that economy may be practiced in feed—chaffing the straw and inferior hay, and mixing it with the silage, when silage is available. This makes a cheap, palatable and nutritious food. Where no silage is available, this chaffed feed, with a small quantity of beet-pulp or molasses food, moistened and mixed with the chaffed feed, I have found to give good results. This, along with a small feed of hay each day—and, when near the freshening period, add about one pound each of bran and oil cake to each animal—will be found to make a cheap and nourishing ration. When concentrated foods are fed to any extent, the question will arise, what shall I feed, taking into consideration economy in feeding, and at the same time giving me a balanced ration? Two of the staple foods are almost out of reach, viz., oats and bran. As a substitute for them, we believe that ere long there will be much frozen wheat come from the West, and offered later at a price that will be within our reach, which, with the addition of some of the grains raised on the farm, and perhaps a small quantity of oil cake, we will have about as economical a feed as can be secured this season. These have a high food value, being rich in protein, and have a high manurial value as well.

At "Springbrook," this winter, we have cut down our stock slightly; but, having a fair hay crop, a lot of nice oat straw (cut on the green side), and a full silo, with some corn stover as well, we are in the position to carry most of our stock through the winter, but we too will have to practice economy in feeding. Our corn stover and our straw will be passed through the cutting-box; equal quantities of this (by measure) will be mixed with the silage, and allowed to stand for 18 to 24 hours before being fed. This allows the dry corn and straw to become moist and seasoned with the aroma from the silage, making a palatable ration, of which the cows are very fond. This is fed to all cows, whether milking or dry, at the rate of two feeds per day, night and morning, with a small feed of hay at noon. The milkers will be fed, in addition to this, a mixture of 2 pounds of bran, 2 pounds of oil cake, 2 pounds of gluten meal, and 3 pounds of oats and barley. This amount will be fed to all cows giving over 30 pounds of milk per day, bringing it down as the milk flow decreases, allowing 1 pound of grain feed for every 4 pounds of milk. Our approximate ration to every cow giving over 30 pounds of milk will be about 40 pounds silage, 8 pounds straw, 8 to 10 pounds hay, and 9 to 11 pounds grain feed. With hay at \$16 per ton, silage at \$4, straw at \$6, and grain feeds at \$30 to \$35, makes the daily ration of each full milker cost about 35 cents. So that, even at enhanced prices for milk, there will not be a large profit, and, where the profit is going to come in with strippers, I am unable to determine. We may get from them sufficient to pay for their keep for at least two months yet; in other words, "they will have to work their passage." My idea will be to get as much protein in my concentrated feeds as possible, as our roughage, composed of silage, timothy hay (largely) and straw, are all lacking in protein, and, if we are going to get the best results in the dairy, we must have the protein feeds. I have no doubt that, where economy in feeding and blending of foods is practiced this winter, the results will be very satisfactory. This does not mean we must shorten our feed up on the stock, but utilizing all the feeds formerly considered of little value, such as straw, poor hay, and corn stover. These, by a little work and a small addition of grain, may be turned into a palatable and nourishing ration. Huntingdon Co., P. Q. W. F. S.

THE DIFFERENCE IN COWS.

Current records of the associations organized by the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner are:

Bagotville, Que., 152 cows, 20th September, average 618 lbs. milk, 4.0 test, 25.2 lbs. fat. The total yield of these 152 cows was 94,160 lbs. milk, but at St. Armand, Que., 160 cows gave only 64,675 lbs.; that is to say, eight fewer cows at Bagotville yielded 29,495 lbs. milk more. Shearer, Ont., 22nd September, 106 cows, average 561 lbs. milk, 3.7 test, 20.8 lbs. fat; highest yield, 840 lbs. milk. Woodburn, Ont., 26th September, 128 cows, average 503 lbs. milk, 3.6 test, 18.2 lbs. fat; best yield of milk, 850 lbs. East and West Oxford, 27th September, 125 cows average 649 lbs. milk, 3.6 test, 23.6 lbs. fat; highest yield, 1,377 lbs., testing 3.2. Spring Creek, Ont., 1st October, 213 cows, average 600 lbs. milk, 3.7 test, 22.5 lbs. fat. Twelve cows have records of over 1,000 lbs. milk; highest yield, 1,320 lbs. St. Prosper, Que., 23rd September, 113 cows, 694 lbs. milk, 4.2 test, 29.2 lbs. fat; best yield, 1,280 lbs., testing 3.4. Rockford, Ont., 30th September, 134 cows, 718 lbs. milk, 3.4 test, 24.5 lbs. fat; highest yield, 1,320 lbs. milk, testing 2.9. C. F. W. Ottawa.

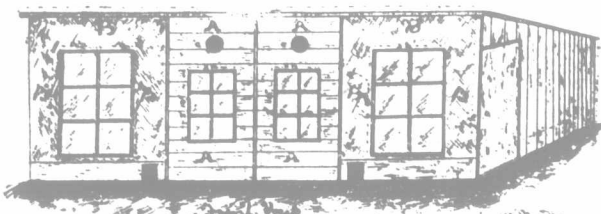
POULTRY.

POULTRY HOUSES.

FAULTS FOUND WITH THE OPEN-FRONT SCRATCH-SHED ATTACHMENT—WERE THEY WARRANTED—CANADIAN EXPERIENCE—A PAT-TERN HOUSE.

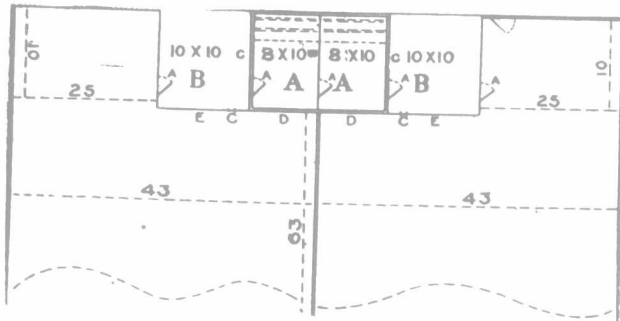
By A. G. Gilbert, Manager Poultry Department, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

It is interesting to trace the development of the poultry house with scratch-shed attachment. First, we take its history in the Eastern States of America, where it originated. On its introduction, it certainly found many friends; but, two or three years after its



Front View of Poultry House.

A, A.—Roosting room; front and other parts of wood.
B, B.—Scratching sheds, with cotton front. Size of building, 36 x 10; accommodating 26 birds, with seven square feet floor space each. Floor, cement.
Window in center of cotton front of shed.



Ground Plan, Showing Outside Runs.

A, A.—Roosting rooms, 8 x 10. B, B.—Scratching sheds, 10 x 10, with cotton front.

adoption by numerous poultry-keepers, it was vigorously assailed by a portion of the Eastern U. S. poultry press as being "unsuitable for winter use," "it was too open," "too extreme," "the change too radical," and a compromise scheme was loudly called for. There were doubtless modifications in several instances, while others stayed by the original pattern. But how fared it in Canada? For, after all, we are more concerned about our own interests than any other!

CANADIAN EXPERIENCE.

Canada is a broad Dominion, with many Provinces of varied climates. "The Farmer's Advocate" circulates from one end of the Dominion to the other. In the interests of its readers, it is very essential that it should be acquainted with these climatic exigencies. Officially, I have to be the same. Neither can be seen

tional in discussing this subject of poultry houses, or any other matter of Dominion scope. The style of poultry house suitable for the greater part of British Columbia, or portions of Ontario, would not be so for those parts where the winters are much more rigorous. We speak, then, on this occasion, of what has been found suitable to cold-winter districts. What about Ottawa? "You are perhaps the most Northern experiment station in America. What do you know?" Were the objections to the cotton-front scratch-shed attachment, made by the Eastern U. S. papers, warranted or no? We answer, at once, that our experience does not permit us to say that the objections were deserved. From a farmer's standpoint, we quote the statement of Mr. Wm. Moe, of South Franklin, Quebec, who, in a letter to the writer in the fall of 1901, shows good results from the poultry house with scratch-shed pattern. As the letter may be useful in other respects, it is reproduced from an official report as follows:

"The cost of keeping 80 fowls, out of which I made \$219 in one year, was for one year, \$39.35, which, deducted from \$219, leaves a net balance of \$149.65. This is not counting the eggs or dressed poultry used in our house.

"The feed we gave the fowls was as follows:

"Morning—Mash, composed of cut clover, potatoes or turnips, all boiled together, and rounded up firm with ground wheat or other ground grain. This was fed warm in winter.

"Noon—Grain thrown in litter on the floor of the scratching sheds. We have the scratching-shed plan of house. We threw the grain in the litter to make the hens exercise in scratching for it.

"Afternoon—A good feed of grain so as to send the birds to roost with their crops full.

"We had green food in the shape of small apples or turnips. We had also grit, lime and pure water before the layers all the time. We paid strict attention to the details, and kept strict account of expenses and receipts. We sold our eggs in Montreal during the winter at 40c. to 45c. per dozen, and in summer at 15c. per dozen; chickens at 58c. to 64c. per pair. Our fowls are pure-bred. I do not believe in mongrels, for they do not make good winter layers. Much of this success is due to the help I receive from my wife."

Other instances might be given, but the former is from a cold-winter part of the country. The prices quoted are moderate indeed.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

We are asked above "What do you know?" In relation to the pattern of modern winter poultry houses, the experience of many years has shown that it must permit of: (a) Profitable egg laying (during winter); (b) economy (in construction, use of rations, etc.); (c) health (of stock, strong germs in spring, etc.).

Mr. Moe's letter answers the first. It may also be said to fairly answer the second requirement. The third condition, as to health, our own experience answers satisfactorily, but "strong germs in spring" has not yet been secured.

NOTHING DECIDED AS TO THE BEST.

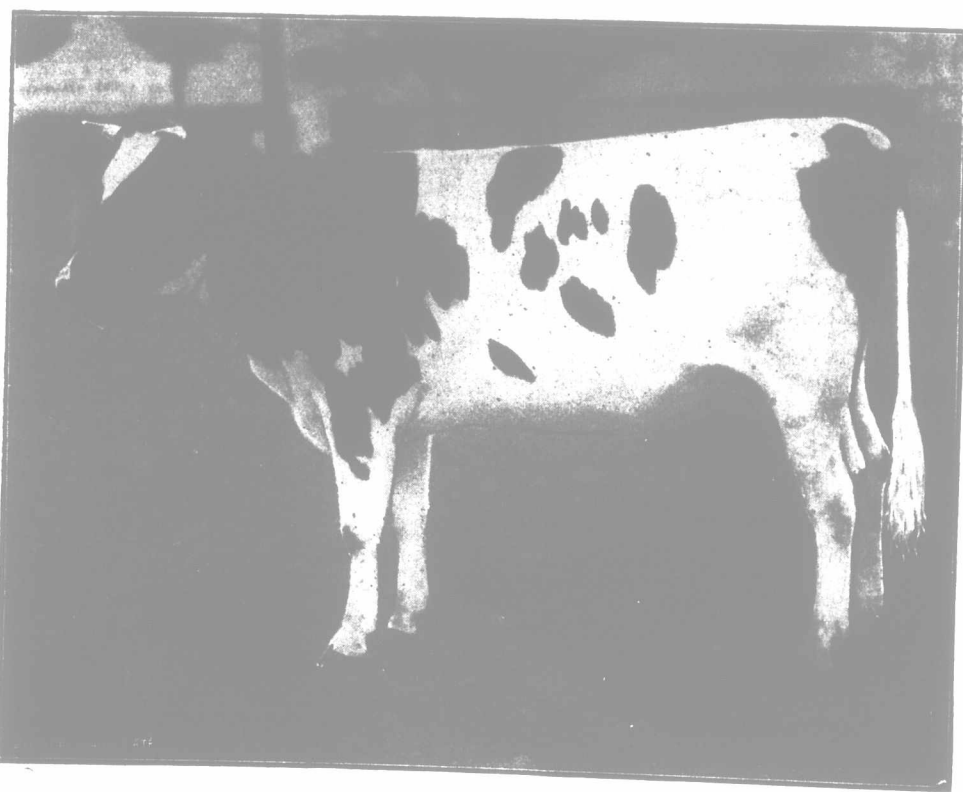
It is to be remembered that this cold-house principle vs. warm is still on trial. Poultry-keeping must be commercially profitable, and the methods of housing and feeding that will bring the largest margin of profit will win the day. Another interesting process, in connection with the cold house, is the building up, by selection, of prolific egg-laying strains and correct market types of the utility breeds, and then hardening them so as to fit them for the cold house. So far, this work

has been encouraging. On another occasion, it will be interesting to show the passing of the scratch shed, but the retention of the principle in the single house. Meanwhile, the following is submitted:

A SATISFACTORY COLD HOUSE WITH SCRATCH SHED.

The illustrations are front and ground plans of a winter house with scratch-shed attachment that has been on trial at the Experimental Farm for the past two winters, with satisfactory results.

A single house without scratching shed and with modern style of ventilation will be given again. This style of house has been adopted singly, or in a continuous row, by several poultry companies, among them the Lee-Hodgins Poultry Yards, of Pembroke, Ont.



Minnie Rooker's Poem (7204).

First-prize yearling Holstein heifer (out of milk), Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907. Bred and exhibited by Logan Bros., Amherst Point, Nova Scotia.

BLACK HEAD IN TURKEYS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
I have a number of full-grown turkeys. Nearly every day one or two of them are found dead. They begin by drooping and sitting down, the wattles turning black. Upon opening one, the liver was found in a diseased state, and covered with yellow spots. Can you tell me what the trouble is, and a treatment for the same? I may say that the turkeys have the run of the farm.

Ans.—I would say the trouble with the turkeys is the common trouble, or epidemic, known as black head, for which there is no cure that I know of. The disease is spread from the birds running over ground upon which diseased turkeys have previously pastured or fed. The best precaution is to lime the ground thoroughly over which the turkeys run, and to feed no food whatever from the ground. Either feed the grain direct from the hand or from clean troughs, and be careful about the drinking water.

O. A. C. W. R. GRAHAM.

Well, that may be true, so far as quantity of fertilizer is concerned, though the principle is universally right. But if you can make fifty acres grow as big crops by intensive methods as you are now receiving from your hundred acres, wouldn't it be better from every point of view? And would not prosperity be the gainer in vast degree? There is no mystery about this, and there is no genius required to keep up the fertility of the land. Over in France are farms that were under cultivation when Cæsar and his armies overspread the land. By practical methods of fertilization—the careful saving and intelligent use of every particle of fertility available—the thrifty farmers of ancient Gaul, and their patient and faithful successors, not only maintained, but positively increased, the fertility of the soil, until to-day these lands are yielding the most bountiful crops known to history.

possible. When high enough, hand thin to 1½ inches apart, and keep clean and the soil frequently stirred. This is about the best suggestion I can make to help the young man to get his driving outfit, but some other reader can probably offer a better one. I wouldn't put all my cash in a rubber-tired buggy, though. His head and a good savings bank are better places for some of it.

G. ARDEN.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

SOIL FERTILITY IN HORTICULTURE.

Shall we meet the demand for more cotton, or shall it be grown in the valleys of the Nile and the Congo? The soil will answer. Shall we grow wheat for our increasing population, or shall we import from Canada? Soil conditions will determine. Is meat to be found on the tables of our working people in the future, or will the price be beyond their reach? Ask the question, of the soil.—Secretary Wilson, at Syracuse.

This is the world's future—its strength, its happiness—dependent upon the soil, and by the soil we mean here the capacity of the soil to produce. All plant life and animal life depend upon the amount of plant food contained in the soil. Deplete the soil of its fertility and the world goes hungry and mankind degenerates. Keep the soil full of life-giving substance, and the world goes on in the march of progress to ever greater triumphs.

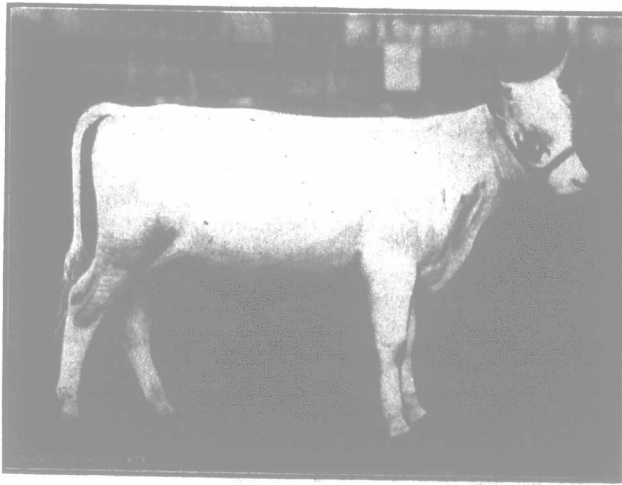
To keep up the fertility of the soil; to increase the fertility of the soil, then, is the most important material consideration in the world—one in which every man, woman and child in the world has direct personal interest. Important as it is, nature has made it a problem most simple of solution. A striking example of its simplicity is furnished by the case of the R. M. Kellogg Company farm, at Three Rivers, Michigan. Recently, a local lawyer declared that "when R. M. Kellogg bought that farm, the land was so poor that it wouldn't raise an umbrella in seven years!" Today, it is one of the most fertile and productive farms in the world.

This extraordinary result has been accomplished in two ways: (1) Rotation of crops, in which legumes have alternated yearly with strawberry plants; (2) the application of fertilizer, principally barnyard manure. The farm comprises approximately 225 acres of land. Of this area about one hundred acres are set each year to strawberry plants. Because of its great area, this place is called a "farm." As a matter of fact, it is a vast garden, cultivated as intensively almost as the hundred-foot square, comprising the garden of a Japanese husbandman, and the crop produced is, in point of commercial value, greater than that generally obtained from twenty-five farms of equal size. No intelligent horticulturist longer doubts that plants grown under such intensive methods far surpass all others in producing big crops of strawberries.

When, in the spring, the hundred acres of plants are set out, they are placed in earth so soft and friable, and so filled with plant food, that growth, strong and vigorous, begins at once, and continues throughout the season, so strong and so vigorous that the plants are enabled to stand up and make headway during weeks of drought through the simple protection of the dust mulch created by constant stirring of the soil. The year before the land in which these plants were set, grew an enormous crop of cow peas, or field peas, as the case may be. Taking it year by year, it is the experience of the Kellogg Company that the field pea gives the better results, the cow pea leading, however, in seasons of extended drought. This mass of green manure was rolled, disked, covered with about eighteen tons of Chicago Stock-yards manure, and plowed under the previous fall, and in the spring the land was again plowed, and then harrowed until it was as fine as an ash-heap.

The accompanying illustration shows a field of cow peas being rolled preparatory to plowing under. These peas indicate the amount of nitrogenous matter and great quantities of humus supplied by such a field of legumes. Besides manure from the Chicago Stock-yards, fifty cars of horse manure, each containing thirty-five tons of this fertilizer, have been spread on the Kellogg farms this year, at a total cost of \$60 the carload. One hundred acres so manured will be set out in plants next spring.

Ask the soil on the Kellogg farms any question you may, and it will give you back a cheerful answer of the most substantial sort. And this is what every rod of arable land in this broad country of ours could do, and should do; and it would do it if the methods were followed that so faithfully are adhered to on this big strawberry patch. Impossible on a big farm?



Stonehouse Snow King —25308—

Ayrshire bull calf, under a year. First prize (senior), Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907. Owned and exhibited by Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

Secretary Wilson has asked some pertinent questions. But the answer must come from the farmer himself. What are you doing, Mr. Farmer, to make your soil better, stronger, more productive of the world's necessities than it was last year? The soil will answer every question with a smile if you will do your duty.

W. H. BURKE.

Michigan.

QUEBEC POMOLOGISTS TO MEET.

The winter meeting of the Pomological and Fruit-growing Society of the Province of Quebec is to be held at the Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on the 18th and 19th of December.

PETER REID, Secretary.



Plowing Under Cow Peas on R. M. Kellogg Company's Farm.

SUGGESTIONS FOR "YOUNG FARMER."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see in your issue of November 7th, "A Farmer's Son" wants to know how to raise \$175 on an acre of land that his father is giving him the use of. Try onions. On a good clay loam, under hoe crop the year before, and well enriched with manure containing plenty of vegetable matter, he can grow five hundred bushels of Yellow Globe Danvers, that will sell, for town and city consumption, at from 50 cents to 75 cents per bushel, and perhaps more. About 3½ pounds of seed should be sown with drill for the purpose, in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, as early in spring as

possible. When high enough, hand thin to 1½ inches apart, and keep clean and the soil frequently stirred. This is about the best suggestion I can make to help the young man to get his driving outfit, but some other reader can probably offer a better one. I wouldn't put all my cash in a rubber-tired buggy, though. His head and a good savings bank are better places for some of it.

Frozen grain makes excellent feed. Some of the samples recently submitted to the Standards Board at Winnipeg weighed over 60 lbs. to the bushel. If it could be secured here at any reasonable figure, it might profitably be substituted for mill stuff as well as for barley, and would, no doubt, be largely used by farmers in this Province during the coming winter. Reports received from the Department's correspondents indicate that a good demand exists, but not at 70c.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL PANIC.

It is extremely difficult here to realize the sudden panic that has seized on the well-to-do classes of New York, and it would require a volume to trace the train of antecedents that have led up to the catastrophe. Probably few honest Americans doubt in their heart of hearts that the highest Protective Tariff in the world, the mother of all the Trusts and most of the corruption, is the originating cause of all the mischief; for if that were removed, commercial morality would rise as the profits of commercial immorality declined. If, however, we search for proximate causes, we may find them in the action of Mr. Harriman and his associates a year or two back. That the directors of banking and other corporations should use the trust funds in their charge for the purpose of buying or selling stock-exchange securities, in the rise or fall of which the directors are personally interested, would, we hope, be impossible on a large scale in any other civilized country. Since the Harriman disclosures, speculators in American stocks have slowly lost confidence, and the artificial stimulus which produced last year's boom having been removed, a stream of liquidation, sometimes interrupted only to be renewed with increased volume and violence, has been going on in all classes of American securities, regardless of dividends, traffic receipts, speeches, interviews, and all the devices and machinations of the bull party. The fact is, the people have lost confidence in the honesty of their commercial and financial magnates. Law-breaking has become a fine art.—[The Nation (London, Eng.).

HOW TO GET NORTHWEST FEED WHEAT.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., is in receipt of a communication from the Secretary of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, Mr. R. McKenzie, Brandon, Man., which contains some interesting facts and figures in regard to the price of feed wheat. He points out that at the present time, frozen wheat is being sold by the farmers at various shipping points in Manitoba at from 25c. to 80c. less per bushel than is being quoted at Fort William. He states that while elevator owners were refusing to pay more than 22c. per bushel for wheat graded as No. 2 feed, the cash price at Fort William showed a margin to the buyer of 25c. per bushel, thus bleeding the farmers of Manitoba at one end and the farmers of Ontario at the other.

"We have," he says, "in Manitoba an organization called the Grain-growers' Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, composed altogether of grain-growers, the underlying principle of which is co-operation in the disposal of our produce. They have now upwards of 2,000 shareholders, distributed all over Manitoba and Saskatchewan, all of them leading men in the district in which they reside. It would be safe to say that those shareholders produced eight or ten million bushels of grain this year, and though not being able to speak officially (not being a member of

the organization), I think they would be in a position to supply Ontario with all the feed required, if some concerted action for distribution was taken at your end. I understand that this company is at the present time handling a quarter of a million bushels of grain a week."

per bushel, which is what the probable cost would be laid down here, if purchased through regular channels. The suggestion made by the Department is that, in districts where the farmers are short of feed, they should organize and purchase co-operatively what they require in car-load lots directly through the Grain-growers' Grain Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg.

SPLENDID PRIZES FOR SEED-GROWERS.

An important feature of the Winter Fair, at Guelph, Dec. 9th to 13th, will be the exhibition given under the auspices of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, for which a fine series of prizes are offered, in addition to the following special topics:

(1) The Hodson Cup.—A handsome silver cup,

offered by Mr. F. W. Hodson, ex-Live-stock Commissioner, to the member of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association making the most creditable showing of selected seed for the whole exhibition.

(2) The Klinck Cup.—Given by Prof. L. S. Klinck, Macdonald College, for the best 25 ears of Dent corn, any variety, grown in Ontario in 1907, under the rules of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association.

(3) The Bate Cup.—Given by Mr. Thos. C. Bate, of H. N. Bate & Co., for the best 25 ears of Flint corn, any variety, grown in Ontario in 1907 under the rules of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association.

(4) The Steel-Briggs Trophy.—A trophy, valued at \$100, given by the Steel-Briggs Seed Co., for the best bushel of alsike clover seed of highest Government standard in respect to purity and germination, grown by the exhibitor.

None of the above trophies will become the permanent property of any grower until won by him three times. Between exhibitions, each trophy may be held by the last winner until permanently won.

Prospective exhibitors may secure a copy of the above premium list by applying at once to Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

AMERICAN GALLOWAY BREEDERS TO MEET.

Secretary Charles Gray, of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, announces the date of their annual meeting, to be the night of Dec. 6th, following the day of the Galloway sale at the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago. The sale will be a good one, as all the animals entered for it are prizewinners, and many are imported individuals.

Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables and Honey at Toronto.

THE FRUIT EXHIBIT.

It was hardly to be expected that in a year when fruit was not a bumper crop, and the demand has been so great that anything in the shape of orchard produce has brought good prices, there would have been anything like the magnificent display of fruits of all kinds put up at the Horticultural Exhibition this year. Growers all over the Province, however, realize that this is the exhibition at which Ontario fruits can be shown to their best advantage. Some of the earlier tender fruits may, no doubt, be better shown at the time of the Canadian National and the Niagara district exhibitions; but Ontario's greatest fruit product, the apple, does not attain full perfection and beauty till later in the season, and many of the earlier fruits may be held over and shown with the apples at this November exhibition.

The display in variety and extent surpassed all previous exhibitions. Some American visitors admitted that it overshadowed even the displays made at any of the recent large world's fairs. Only attendance was short.

An effort has been made to make this Exhibition as representative as possible of all parts of the Province, and, as a result, one of the attractive features was the county exhibits. These came from the counties of Brant, Elgin, Essex, Halton, Huron, Lambton, the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, Norfolk, the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, Oxford, Peel, Prince Edward, Simcoe, the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Victoria, Wentworth and York. Through the efforts of Mr. Frank Metcalf, of Blyth, the largest county exhibit came from the county of Huron. Mr. J. C. Smith, of Burlington, acted as judge in this class. An effort should be made to get more of the counties interested next year, for, in this way, the educational value of the Exhibition will be more widely spread.

As on former occasions, the educational exhibits made by the Experimental Farm and the various Fruit Experiment Stations contributed largely to the value of the Exhibition. Unfortunately, lack of space prevented these all being grouped together as they should have been.

The most prominent development in this Exhibition during the past year or two has been in the display of fruits in commercial packages—baskets, boxes and barrels. This is an evidence of the great growth of the commercial end of the industry, and the desire in the past of the growers to put their fruit on the market, either at home or abroad, in the most attractive manner. The judges in this class were A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, and D. Johnson, of Forest. They had the heaviest end of the judging to do, as it kept them busy the greater part of two days to complete their work. It would be advisable another year to put on more judges in this class, so that the judging might be accomplished in, at most, one day.

As an evidence that the tendency of the times is to have fruit brought to a central point for packing by experts, it might be noted that comparatively few private growers received prizes in this class. The majority of the awards went to one or another of the many co-operative associations which have been organized all over the Province for the handling and shipping of fruit.

While the great array of fruit in boxes and barrels might impress the visitors with the importance of the commercial side of fruit-growing, yet there is nothing about it so attractive to the general onlooker as the beautiful fruit itself, piled in pyramids or displayed on plates. Here it is the grower can study varieties and note the peculiarities of certain varieties from different sections of the country. The judge on plates and pyramids of apples was W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington.

The display of grapes and pears was judged by Murray Pettit, Winona. These were the only classes

in which the entries were not in excess of last year, but the fruit shown was of particularly fine quality.

Another feature of the fruit exhibit in which the competition has grown stronger every year is the preserved fruits. The prize list offers fairly liberal prizes for all kinds of cultivated Canadian fruits, canned or put up in jam and jellies. The provident housekeepers who take pride in this part of the work, certainly deserve praise and encouragement. A very instructive exhibit of this class was made by the Department of Agriculture, and was in charge of Miss Shuttleworth, showing a score or more of ways in which the apple may be put up and preserved for table use.

The liberal prizes offered for the society or association exhibits of fruit in commercial packages, and not in packages, brought out a number of fine exhibits. In these sections some restriction should be made limiting the display to one class of fruit, such as apples. All parts of the country could then compete on more equal terms. At present the associations in the northern part of the country where apples only can be grown, are up against the southern associations with their varied displays of apples, pears, peaches, grapes and other tender fruits. The competition is an unequal one, and should be equalized or dropped entirely. Awards in this class were: 1, St. Catharines Cold-storage Company; 2, Norfolk Fruit-growers' Association; 3, Grantham Fruit-growers' Association; 4, Orillia Horticultural Association.

The general arrangement of the display with fruits and flowers interspersed on the tables was most admirable, and apparently did not interfere with the convenience of judging either of them. A similar arrangement at the Canadian National would make a wonderful improvement in that Exhibition.

It is quite evident that more commodious quarters are required for the proper housing of the Exhibition, if it is to be continued on its present lines, and what is needed worst at the present time is suitable accommodation close to the Exhibition for the various conventions which meet during the week. There would not then be so much time lost on the streets between the Exhibition and the place of meetings. H. L. H.

CONVENTION OF THE FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

A small, but fairly representative audience was called to order in Victoria Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 13th, by President Harold Jones, at the forty-eighth annual convention of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association. The President observed in his opening address that the attendance at the conventions had been disappointingly small since they had been meeting regularly in Toronto, although he thought that in other respects the move had been a good one. He referred to the educational value of the Horticultural Exhibition in Massey Hall, noting particularly the county exhibits of fruit, which he considered more representative than any others, there being some from every corner of the Province. It was here that buyers learned in what localities to look for the apples they wanted. It was only a year or so ago that Chicago buyers had found out they must go to the St. Lawrence Valley for Snows and McIntosh Reds. He remarked the influence of the Association in educational work and legislation.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY INVITED TO ST. CATHARINES.

The next biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society is likely to be held in Canada, and Mr. Jones suggested that a formal invitation be sent by the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association. This elicited from R. B. Whyte, of Ottawa, one of the Canadian delegates to the American Pomological Convention, at Jamestown, this year, an announcement that he had already invited the Society to Canada. It was resolved, after discussion, to invite the American society to hold its next meeting in St. Catharines, in September, 1909.

NO DOMINION FRUIT CONFERENCE NEXT SPRING.

Under the head of communications, Secretary P. W. Hodgetts reported that Hon. Sydney Fisher had informed him it would be impossible to call another fruit conference in the spring of 1908, as the National Live-stock Convention would engage his attention.

NEW SEEDLING FRUITS.

Of the committee on new fruits, two members re-

ported, W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and Prof. H. L. Hutt, O. A. C., Guelph. Prof. Macoun explained his idea of the purposes of the committee on new fruits as being to prepare and preserve historical records of new seedling fruits, and to obtain unbiased reports on the same. As instancing the extent to which seedling fruits had developed, he mentioned that, whereas in the early part of the 19th century eighty per cent. of the apples recommended by nurserymen were of European origin, now only about ten per cent. were European, the balance being of American origin.

In Ontario, a large proportion of the favorite varieties are of American nativity, early settlers from across the line having brought along the sorts to which they were accustomed. In the Eastern part of the Province many of these have been tried without success, and, as a result, a distinct race of native apples has been developed, such as St. Lawrence, Fameuse (Snow), McIntosh Red and Baxter, apples which, for districts suitable to them, simply outclass the apples in other parts of the world. The only reason why Western Ontario has not evolved equally high-class fruits is that the imported varieties have succeeded better than in the east, and there has not been the same urgency for the development of original native kinds.

Of recent years, plant-breeding has become extremely popular all over America. Of the sixty experiment stations in the United States, three-quarters are breeding new fruits, and fully one-half are producing varieties that should be of use in Canada. Before long we shall have hundreds of new varieties brought to our notice to increase the multiplicity of varieties that has already been regarded as the curse of the industry. The question arises, how can we best, in the interest of commercial fruit culture, utilize only the most desirable of these and thus avoid the evils of confusion and monetary loss? He suggested that the Fruit-growers' Association might do something to develop the co-operative movement, encouraging large buying of only a few kinds of nursery stock in each locality.

During the past year, few new seedlings had been sent in to Ottawa, but they now have over 2,000 seedlings growing on the Central Experimental Farm. Over 200 of these have already fruited, and of these 200 twenty-five per cent. are promising enough for further test. They are planning to plant an experimental orchard of the best ones. Mr. Macoun drew attention to twenty-three seedlings of the Swazie Pomme Grise, a small russet apple, celebrated for its quality. As showing how seedlings vary from the parent tree, he noted that only four of them had any russet at all, in size, five were large, four above medium, twelve medium, and only two were small; in shape, fourteen were oblate, six roundish, one conical and two oblong; eight were of good quality, ten above medium to good and five medium; as regards season, two were designated as August, eight September, five October, four early winter and four winter. Among new fruits he noted the Mendel, a seedling of Wealthy, which he anticipates will be of great value. It resembles Wealthy, is of good quality, and will keep all winter. Oscar is a handsome Russian seedling of Wealthy, while Percival and Clive are among other new sorts mentioned. Among summer apples, he noted Lowland Raspberry and Love's Queen, the latter a beautiful Russian seedling which had been on exhibit at Toronto. A Swazie seedling apple, which Prof. Macoun considered the best apple ever originated at the Central Experimental Farm, was called "Ottawa." Last winter, however, it was killed, although fortunately scions had been propagated. At Jordan Harbor, this variety might prove hardy. So, also, with grapes, there are many new varieties which are not at all hardy at Ottawa, but might prove very valuable for a warmer climate.

Prof. Hutt, in opening, drew attention to the fact that there are many parts of the Province where new varieties are needed. For instance, the northern regions have, as yet, no hardy winter apple longer-keeping than the Wealthy. Like Prof. Macoun, he had received few new seedling fruits to report upon this year. The first he commented upon was the Ottawa above mentioned, which did not resemble the Swazie, but was more like Ben Davis. It is fine-grained, juicy, mildly sub-acid, but, in Prof. Hutt's opinion, only of fair quality.

No. 2 was a seedling sweet apple, grown by William Moore, of Waterswood, Halton Co. It is

bright red, medium-sized, oblate in form, and resembles Wagener in size and appearance. It is, however, of particularly fine flavor, being pronounced by Mr. E. Morris as "very much superior to Tolman, having a pleasing sweet flavor." It is a good keeper, and of about the same size as Tolman. Mr. Moore reports that the tree is a vigorous grower, came into bearing early, and is very productive.

No. 3 was an apples called Pike's Seedling. On April 2nd of this year he received a box containing a dozen specimens from Isaac Pike, of Bethesda, Ont. They were large, handsome, and in excellent condition, about the size and shape of Spy, but of a bright red color. Mr. Pike explained that he had, some thirty years ago, planted thirty seedling trees for the purpose of grafting, but two of them had such handsome foliage that they were left, and these two trees bore the specimens sent in. It appears that these two trees were originally on the same root, but had been divided into two trees, which accounts for the fruit of two seedlings being identical. The trees came into bearing early, and proved hardy and productive. The fruit is said to hang on unusually well in the fall, and be of excellent quality, and a good keeper. Prof. Macoun was inclined to think that Pike's Seedling was not a new fruit, but was the same as an apple grown in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. A report from Washington will be awaited to decide its identity or otherwise.

ONTARIO LEADS IN CO-OPERATION.

A. E. Sherrington reported for the co-operative committee, which had held two meetings during the year, one on March 5th and one on June 11th. At the first it was decided to co-operate with the Provincial Department of Agriculture in holding a large number of fruit Institutes. The subject of bookkeeping was also discussed, and a subcommittee appointed to work out a uniform system of bookkeeping for co-operative associations. It was decided to get out a set of counter checkbooks for those which chose to avail themselves of the offer. Some ten associations have already adopted these. In the neighborhood of sixty fruit Institute meetings were held, and interest in the fruit-growing industry seemed unparalleled. Cultivation and spraying were live topics, while the idea of co-operation has simply taken hold of the people. There are something over forty co-operative associations in operation this year, all, so far as he knew, making a success.

Some of these were mutual organizations without any capital investment in packing-houses or otherwise. One of these embraced nearly every farmer in two townships. He feared, however, that some of these mutual associations were liable to suffer loss this year for lack of proper provision for central packing and storage.

A fortnight since we had been favored with the visit of a man from Cornell University, who came to study our co-operative methods, and who expressed his surprise that "a comparatively young Province like Ontario should be so far ahead of an old State like New York" in this matter. Mr. Sherrington thought some pamphlets and other literature describing the co-operative movement should be sent abroad to the Old Country and elsewhere. Some of the British merchants appear to think our aim was to combine in order to exact higher prices. Mr. Sherrington pointed out that while our aim was to get more money, it was proposed to do this not by charging more to the consumer, but by cutting out the middleman.

He anticipated a meeting before long looking to the combination in a business way of all the co-operative associations in the Province. Whether this can be satisfactorily effected remains to be seen. His recommendations for the further success of co-operation may be summed up as:

1. Fewer varieties; better quality.
2. Co-operative associations should keep closely in touch with one another, and use a set of books that may be generally adopted.
3. Extend the number of these organizations.

TRANSPORTATION GRIEVANCES.

W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, reported for the Transportation Committee. Some four years ago they had laid before the Railway Commission a statement of the more pressing grievances under which the fruit-growing industry labored. Since then, effort had been made to remedy some of these, but others had not yet been redressed. Equipment was one point at issue, and the railways admitted their equipment was unsatisfactory, but pled the extraordinary growth of traffic in recent years. A vast improvement is necessary in connection with the express transportation of tender fruits. The committee find it difficult, however, to get, from the growers, definite data with which to make out a strong case to lay before the Commission, probably owing to fear on the part of shippers of offending the carrying companies, to their individual disadvantage. Mr. Bunting considered this was unfounded, as the railroad officials were really anxious to give better service and improve their equipment, and would not discriminate against shippers who furnished data in cases where the service was not up to the mark. Difficulty in securing cars had been general, but, as a result of the conference the previous week before the Railway Commission, this trouble was being investigated.

Another point that should be investigated was the shippers' desire for stop-over privileges at divisional points for assorting and grading apples, and then sending them on at the through-freight rate, with a small

extra charge for the stop-over privilege. This now applies to export shipments, but it was desired in the case of shipments to the West as well.

Perhaps the most important of all, in Mr. Bunting's estimation, was the need of a definite order clearly fixing on the carrying companies responsibility for loss or damage in freights when due to negligence, delay or lack of proper equipment on their part. The Transportation Committee was then reappointed, but, next day, on the strong representations of several of its members, who have been acting for several years, its personnel was changed, and now comprises: W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines; L. A. Hamilton, Lorne Park; R. W. Grierson, of Oshawa; E. D. Smith, M. P., Winona; R. J. Graham, Belleville; J. L. Hilborn, Leamington, and Mr. Randall, of Grimsby, Ont.

EXPRESS RATES AND SERVICES.

It was rather a warm discussion on Thursday afternoon that preceded the appointment of the above committee. J. L. Hilborn, of Leamington, opened with a reasonable but pointed address. As an extensive shipper, he had suffered much at the hands of express companies, and, in support of this statement, read numerous complaints from good, reliable customers who had been obliged to look elsewhere for fruit, owing to extortionate express charges. He complained of rough handling and pilfering from packages, for which complaints had often been lodged, but seldom much satisfaction received. At Leamington, there are three express companies competing for business, who all had the same schedule of charges, and gave much the same kind of service. To his mind, however, the companies, probably on account of rivalry for business, pay their respective agents a much larger commission than is consistent with the growers' reward for producing the crop. As far as he was able to learn, the agent at the shipping point received ten per cent. of all charges, while the receiving agent at the distributing point received the same commission. This has a tendency to stimulate the agents to hold the rates up, and to bill goods always at the maximum rate. There are a number of men shipping at Leamington who send an average of from 3,000 pounds upwards per day. At a minimum average this would net the billing agent fully two dollars per day from each shipper for about ten minutes' work. This, with an equal rake-off at the other end, amounts to four dollars per day on the produce of each shipper, which aggregates a large amount, and constitutes the bulk of the agent's annual remuneration, as small salaries are paid at the points of large shipment. Another grievance is the double tariff on consignments that go through the hands of two companies. This season they had been seriously handicapped by the action of the Canadian Express Company, who are not represented in Leamington, and who demand a full tariff from the transfer point (London) to the point of distribution at all places where they have no competition. They will carry goods to competitive points and meet the ordinary tariff used by the different companies, but will not do so where they have full control. This has resulted in practically all Leamington shippers losing their trade at exclusive Canadian Express Company points, as the customers have to pay a full rate from Leamington to London and another full rate from London on. The matter was taken up this spring by Leamington growers, but they were unable to command better terms. The growers in the Leamington district are fairly well satisfied with the services rendered by the Dominion Express Company, although the charges are considered too high, but they have usually shown a disposition to settle claims and adjust wrongs, which is more than they would admit in the case of some other companies.

The extravagant rates demanded were, as a rule, no guarantee of careful handling or safe delivery. A number of Leamington growers this year formed a co-operative association, and shipped all goods from a central packing-house, and, as they distributed goods to many different points throughout Canada, they received a large number of complaints regarding exorbitant charges and damage to goods from rough handling.

Express rates to nearly all points are about double the freight rate, and in many cases much more. Their express rate to Winnipeg is \$2.90 per cwt.; while they can ship by freight, in car lots, at 66c. The leading stockholders in the express companies are the same ones who control the railroads over which they respectively operate, and there is great difficulty in finding remedies for existing abuses. The only suggestion he could offer was that the Railroad Commission should thoroughly investigate the matter, and compel the express companies to give a better service and more reasonable rates.

Mr. E. D. Smith, following in discussion, pointed out that the Railway Commission needed an extension of its powers in order that it might go through the books of the express companies and investigate their profits. His own complaints as to charges had been repeatedly met with the plea that the express companies were making only six per cent. interest, and, if this were the case, they could not well be asked to lower their tariffs. We want to get at the facts.

L. A. Hamilton, of Lorne Park, representing the Lorne Park and Clarkson Gruit-growers' Association (co-operative), made a forceful speech. All their business is with the Canadian Express Co., and the very life of their Association depends upon the remedy of the abuses connected with their present service. At both Lorne Park and Clarkson, the express agents are girls, who are unable to help load the fruit. There is ordi-

narily but one man in each car to take care of the fruit, and one of these habitually renders scarcely any assistance. The farmers and their men have to go into the car to help stow it away, and then often as the train is moving, jump out at the risk of their lives. Last year, the rates were increased twenty per cent., yet shippers of long experience expressed the opinion that the service was more indifferent and "rotten" than ever before. The cars, it seems, are scarcely large enough, and sometimes the train pulls out, leaving two or three packages on the platform. He believed the fault was with the employees, and thought that if there were some way by which these details might be regulated, it should be brought to the attention of the Railroad Commission. They want the old rates restored, sufficiently large cars provided to handle all the consignments, and the employees so instructed that they will not act as though they were conferring an honor on the growers by accepting their produce.

THE PLACE OF THE FALL APPLE IN FUTURE PLANTING.

A prolonged and very instructive discussion on varieties was opened on Wednesday afternoon by an address on "The Place of the Fall Apple in Future Planting," by A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa. Mr. McNeill advanced the opinion that the southern tier of Lake Erie counties, where winter varieties mature rather too early for good shipping and late keeping, was the place to plant fall apples, designating by this term all those varieties which require to be marketed before Christmas, such as Gravensteins, Colverts, Jennettings, and St. Lawrence, this class including many of the most prolific apples, which can be produced as well for 75c. a barrel as Spies for \$1.25. For such apples as these properly grown, packed and shipped, there was a good trade opening up in Liverpool and other British cities, and we could produce them more cheaply than the English growers. The Northwest market is also opening up at an enormous rate, and will continue to develop, despite a year or two of comparative adversity, and there is a great future out there for these kinds, if we will grow them right, put them up right, and provide proper transportation facilities. As regards the local market, it must be admitted that these sorts will always have to meet the competition of other kinds of fruits, such as peaches, pears, grapes, plums, etc., as well as the tail end of the summer and early-fall apples, and of winter apples marketed at the wrong time, i. e., before they are matured, as itinerant buyers are bound to market them when buying orchards and packing all at one time. Generally speaking, Oct. 1st to Christmas is a period of low prices in our local apple markets. Nevertheless, he considered we should provide for a regular fall-apple trade, planting these sorts where they will do the best. He thought it would be a great mistake to go in for fall varieties in the midland region of Ontario, where the winter apple thrives to perfection, and where he believes they can grow Spies, Baldwins and the like twenty-five cents a barrel cheaper than anywhere else in America. This, he thought, gave this belt a tremendous advantage in winter-fruit production, an advantage against which it was unwise for the more southerly grower to compete. He believed it would be a mistake to plant extensively of winter kinds in the southern tier of Lake Erie counties. This was the place for the fall apple. He warned his hearers, however, that to make this fall-apple trade a success would require far more care in the way of cultivation, spraying and box-packing than was necessary in the case of winter fruit. It should be grown and shipped as an extra-quality product.

Elias Boughner, Norfolk County, inquired what varieties Mr. McNeill would advise him to plant if he were a young man. Not a single winter variety (for commercial purposes), was the reply, unless it might be Ben Davis or Stark. These two varieties will not, in that latitude, be too mature to keep well with ordinary care; while Spies grown in that district and kept till January would likely show a loss of twenty-five to thirty per cent. on repacking at that time.

THE WINTER APPLE CHAMPIONED FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO.

The discussion opened by Mr. McNeill's address was spiced with a decided variety of opinion by Jas. E. Johnson, of Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ont., who led off in the ensuing discussion. Mr. Johnson is an American by birth, with large experience as a buyer in both Canada and United States, and an intimate knowledge of the trade. Of recent years he has been building up the apple industry around Simcoe, Norfolk Co., where he himself has large orchard interests, and where he has been a prime mover in the development of one of our best co-operative associations. Mr. Johnson took exception to the recommendation of fall varieties for Norfolk County. Climatic conditions there are different from those in Essex (Mr. McNeill's old county). They can't grow peaches in Norfolk, and a prominent beeman had assured him the season of blooming was two weeks later than in the more westerly county. For his county, in any event, he did not want fall apples, such as Duchess and Wealthy, which ripen at a season when it is very warm. If he were to plant fall apples at all, it would be along Georgian Bay. In Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, winter apples are extensively and successfully grown, and from his own neighborhood in Simcoe County he cited some remarkable instances of profit in apple culture made in recent years as a result of improved cultivation, spraying, pruning and co-operative marketing. One man in an orchard of six acres, consisting of one acre Kings,

one of Spies and four of Baldwins, last year had a crop of 3,600 bushels, and had received in one year from this six-acre orchard net returns of \$2,800. They have to spray, of course. Up to six years ago, they hardly knew what it was to hear of a sprayed orchard in that neighborhood, nor of pruning or cultivating. Last year, there were seventeen spraying outfits; this year, nearly fifty, and next year there were likely to be about two hundred. In that locality now, the first thought is the orchard. Geographical lines, however, cannot be drawn, as there are great variations within ranges of five miles.

Last year they did not realize nearly as much out of fall as the winter fruit. This year they did unusually well with it, netting nearly \$2.85, shipped to Rockdale, Ill. The winter fruit did still better even this year, realizing \$3 to \$3.25. He did not advise planting Ben Davis, but has great regard for the Greening, and would favor planting it to quite an extent. It is a great cooking apple, and bakeries in large cities prefer Greenings, even though they are unable to obtain so choice a sample as of other kinds. Greenings are no longer discounted by buyers.

Then followed an experience meeting. W. H. Dempsey, of Trenton, during the past twenty years had averaged more money per acre as well as more per barrel for early varieties, such as Duchess, Gravenstein, Snow, Wealthy and Trenton. If planting again he would include some fall apples.

Mr. Sherrington thought it would be folly for people in the favored winter-apple districts to plant fall apples. J. L. Hilborn, of Leamington, thought there was a good opportunity for planting such sorts as Duchess, to be followed by Gravensteins. The Greening is worthless in his location along the lake.

Prof. Macoun pointed out, with regard to the probable Northwest market, that we should not overlook the possibilities of fruit production in the West. As is well known, Dr. Saunders has produced a large number of hybrid crabs, from which results may be expected. In Russia, there are large orchards as far north as 55 degrees lat., with conditions not unlike those in our own West, and he thinks there are favorable conditions west of the Great Lakes for the production of hardy apples.

Mr. McNeill, while agreeing with Mr. Macoun, urged that our early fruit could be produced and marketed in the West before their own fruit was matured. An Essex man had produced Astrachans by July 20th. Essex people could commence the first week of August to ship Duchess, and a continuous supply of these could be secured from various other districts up until November. He praised the work of Mr. Johnson in Norfolk County, who had so changed conditions there that orchard yields formerly worth 50c. a barrel were now worth \$1.50. Southern orchardists who had the winter varieties, should not chop them down, but should make the most of them.

A. W. Peart said that in Halton County they plant both fall and winter kinds. His advice to a young man about to plant was to go to a successful orchardist in his own locality.

President Jones, in concluding the discussion, cautioned against extensive planting of the fall varieties, which are more easily overdone than the winter kinds. The former must be marketed soon after they mature, the latter may be held, and for them there is a far larger demand.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

H. S. Peart, B. S. A., Director of the new Horticultural Experiment Station at Jordan Harbor, Ont., reviewed the work accomplished during the year. This has been of a preparatory nature. The farm has been completely underdrained with ten and a half miles of tile, there being a few hundred more feet yet to put in. They commenced with a subsoil plow, but found it too light. A ditching machine was then tried for half an hour, but was useless on account of stone. They finally procured a Verity pavement plow, which worked well with four horses. The whole job of tiling was completed for three-quarters of the lowest tender for ditching alone, the tender, of course, not having been accepted. The farm has been surveyed into blocks, having regard for soil peculiarities. An incidental experiment with sod culture for the apple orchard showed that the trees in sod were noticeably unthrifty, as compared with those cultivated. Sixty acres of land have been plowed, and most of it manured and ribbed up for winter.

Suggestions for future work were next invited. Hybridization, with a view to the production of varieties combining all known excellencies in superlative degree, was emphasized by several. Mr. Sherrington thought the present local fruit experiment stations should be continued as before. He also urged that in developing and experimenting with new varieties, none should be allowed to leave the station until thoroughly tested and proven equal to or better than those already in general cultivation. Murray Pettit, of Winona, suggested fertilizer experiments, experiments with pruning, and tests to show the advantage of regular thinning of such fruit as peaches.

A well-timed word of admonition was thrown in at the end by Dr. Wm. Saunders, who pointed out that the developing of a new variety of wheat, combining the qualities of the Red Fife with the earliness of some other sorts, was a very difficult task, and it would be much harder to breed superior new fruits, owing to the length of time it takes for results to show themselves. He warned the audience not to expect too much.

CANADIAN FRUIT PRODUCTS IN BRITAIN.

Market conditions in Great Britain was the subject of an interesting address by J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, who, while thoroughly appreciating our Northwest market, pointed out the immense openings for trade in Britain, urging development in this direction rather than scattering our exports in other countries. A large quantity of produce of a certain kind in any one market commands attention, and builds up a reputation. Our apples are becoming more popular, and the Fruit Marks Act is helping to establish confidence in Canadian fruit. The apples are not sold on the strength of the grade marks, but sample barrels are dumped out in the auction-room, so it is impossible to fool the purchaser, even if misrepresented fruit did escape detection by the Dominion inspectors. Nevertheless, the Fruit Marks Act is of indirect advantage as promoting good grading and packing and inspiring confidence on the part of British dealers. Canadian apples are now the best ones reaching the British market, although not yet commanding as high prices as some foreign apples specially packed and catering to a special trade. Oregon apples, in boxes, this past fall netted the growers \$1.32 per box. Large quantities of Tasmanian apples are now reaching Britain, and, while they do not compete with ours, they cut quite a figure in the market. Mr. Ruddick emphasized the importance of catering to the interests of the British retailer, who can do much to influence consumption in favor of goods which, by reason of special convenience in handling or otherwise, it may be to his interest to sell. The dealer is almost more important than the actual consumer.

With reference to Canadian canned apples, the chief complaint was lack of care in assorting varieties, there being sometimes two kinds in the same can, often unevenly cooked.

Mr. Ruddick concluded with a description of the cider industry in Britain, which is rather an extensive business in Somersetshire and some other counties. Cider there is not apple juice, but fermented and clarified. He didn't know whether a profitable export trade could be worked up in Canadian cider or not.

HON. NELSON MONTEITH.

Hon. Nelson Monteith, in a brief introductory address as Chairman of the Wednesday evening meeting, expressed his delight with the Horticultural Exhibition in Massey Hall, urging that it was the duty of fruit-growers to popularize it throughout the country. He assured his audience that the Department recognizes the importance of the fruit industry, and during the past year had issued several bulletins, including "The Fruits of Ontario," of which he hoped to publish a larger edition. If the estimated 7,000,000 apple trees in the Province could be made to bear 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 barrels apiece, it would mean a great deal to the people of Ontario. We must strive for co-operation in picking, packing and marketing. He then called upon Willard Hopkins, of Youngstown, N. Y., whose excellent paper on "Commercial Fruit-growing in Western New York" must be reserved for later publication in extenso.

THE CODLING MOTH.

During a limelight address by T. D. Jarvis, O. A. C., Guelph, on "Five Common Insect Enemies of the Fruit-grower," an interesting discussion sprang up regarding the life-history of and remedies for the Codling moth. In reply to a question, Mr. Jarvis explained that, while ordinarily there was but one brood a year in Eastern and two in Western Ontario, in the Niagara District there appeared to be a continuous brood, because of irregularity in the date of appearance of the second brood.

Joseph Tweedle related a noteworthy experience. In a portion of his orchard, where the old-grass border had been burned off, they had much less trouble with the codling moth than on other portions, owing, presumably, to the hibernating pupae having been destroyed. He asked for someone from the College to go down to the Niagara District and investigate the grass borders, with a view to learning more, if possible, about how the codling moth passes the winter. The offer will be accepted.

As for remedies, bandaging was conceded to be one of the best, but the bandages must be removed every eight, ten, or at most twelve days, during the pupating season, and the insects destroyed by wringing or otherwise, else the bandages will do harm instead of good. Spraying with Paris green (along with Bordeaux mixture, for fungous diseases) is an effective safeguard against the first brood, but is not much protection against the second, except in so far as destruction of the first brood may serve to prevent a second one appearing. One man advocated using a much larger proportion of Paris green than commonly recommended. He favored eight or ten ounces of Paris green to the barrel, and six or eight pounds lime instead of four ounces green and four or five pounds of lime, as stated in most formulas.

SAN JOSE SCALE CONTROLLED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Convention was fortunate in having the services of Prof. H. A. Surface, of Harrisburg, Penn., or San Jose scale. He gave two addresses, the first outlining the methods of controlling the scale in Pennsylvania. Four factors were essential to this end:

1. Determination of the scale by a system of inspection, and then instructing the owners of its presence.

2. Educating the public in the importance and methods of checking such pests.

3. Carefully inspecting nursery stock and surrounding localities, to guard against dissemination of the scale.

4. Guarding against importation of the pest.

While they have no hope of stamping out the scale, they have so well succeeded in controlling it by these means, and by thorough spraying with lime-sulphur wash, that orchards formerly threatened with destruction are now producing large crops of excellent fruit. The State Legislature is so well satisfied with the results that two years ago \$30,000 was voted for the work; last year it was increased to \$40,000, and henceforth whatever money may be needed will be forthcoming. Features of the Pennsylvania method are the monthly bulletins on insects and spraying, including two a year on San Jose Scale. These are mailed free on application, and a large mailing list has been built up. Inspectors are sent out into the orchards, lawns, etc., to look for the scale, and, when any is discovered, the owner is notified and information given him how to spray for it by a circular leaflet, on which are printed four methods of treatment. If the owner fails to carry out the treatment, the State does the work, and the charge becomes a lien on his property. Another feature is the series of public demonstrations in preparing and applying spray mixtures. Authority to prevent importation of infested nursery stock and to control the scale generally is vested in the State Secretary for Agriculture, who is given a free hand to use such means as he sees fit. Every nursery in the State is inspected twice a year, first in February or March, and again about August. Of the 150 nurseries in the State, the percentage infested has dropped, in three successive years, from 75 down to 60, and then down to 40 per cent., showing that the nurseries are gradually being cleaned up. With regard to the scale on fruit, Prof. Surface staked his professional reputation on the statement that the scale is not spread on ripe fruit, but only in its young and free-moving state, or on wood that will grow again.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Under the head, "Election of Directors," a small change in the constitution was made. Previously, there has been a director for each agricultural district in the Province, the directorate districts being those defined some years ago by the Department of Agriculture when subdividing the Province for official purposes of agricultural administration. This division had been made, however, without regard to the fruit industry, and, as a result, the basing of directorship on these lines of division gave insufficient representation to the Niagara Peninsula and other leading fruit districts. It was therefore proposed to remodel the divisions, to make the representation more equitable. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valleys were given two instead of three directors, and the Niagara District was allotted an extra one. Other minor changes were also made.

This proposal was the subject of a dramatic protest from A. A. Wright, M. P., of Renfrew, who objected to these new and developing fruit regions being shorn of their representation. In reply, it was pointed out that the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys still had a much larger representation than the extent of their fruit interests warranted, and they might rest assured that it would be increased when the growth of the business in that region warranted such action.

Following are the directors for the ensuing year: For district No. 1, comprising counties of Renfrew, Carleton, Lanark, Russell and Prescott—R. B. Whyte, Ottawa; district No. 2, comprising Frontenac, Leeds and counties eastward—A. D. Harkness, Irenia; No. 3, Lennox and Addington, Hastings and Prince Edward—E. S. Wallbridge, Belleville; No. 4, Victoria, Peterborough, Durham and Northumberland—Wm. Rickard, Newcastle; No. 5, York and Ontario—R. W. Grierson, Oshawa; No. 6, Halton and Peel—A. W. Peart, Burlington; No. 7, Wentworth—E. D. Smith, Winona; No. 8, Lincoln—Geo. A. Robertson, St. Catharins; No. 9, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk and Elgin—Jas. E. Johnston, Simcoe; No. 10, Lambton, Essex and Kent—D. Johnson, Forest; No. 12, Dufferin, Wellington, Perth, Waterloo, Oxford and Brant—C. W. Gurney, Paris; No. 13, Grey, Simcoe and the north—C. L. Stevens, Orillia; No. 14, Middlesex, Huron and Bruce—A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton. The other officers will be elected by the directors in January.

NEW FRUIT MARKET NEEDED AT TORONTO.

The necessity for an improved fruit market and terminal facilities at Toronto, was the subject of an address by H. Dawson, Commission Merchant, Toronto. The present fruit market is discreditable in appearance, insanitary, inadequate, cramped, and inconveniently situated. There is not room for proper display of the fruit, which sometimes has to be piled 10, 14 or 15 tiers high, and after every rain pools of water lie underneath it. The express companies do not handle the fruit properly, and will not hire sufficient competent help. The wonder is that shortages do not oftener occur, as the commission merchants seldom know how many packages are coming from a consignor, and can't check the lots off. The companies should give the consignee a copy of the bill of lading, as they do now in shipments from Clarkson and Oakville. To improve the present bad conditions, Mr. Dawson suggested two plans. The better one would be for the city to have full control of the fruit market, and provide an adequate building. City property out at the St. Lawrence market would answer admirably. With a good market, Toronto would become a competitive point for

buyers from outside towns, who would rather come there to make their purchases than to receive irregular and uncertain consignments direct from shipping points.

As alternative to a city market, a private company might be persuaded to erect an up-to-date market, but such a company should have no alliance or connection with any of the carrying companies. The present market is controlled by the G. T. R. and the Canadian Express Company, and other companies have to pay tolls. In time, radial railways will secure access to the city, and then a large proportion of fruit will come that way, to the great convenience of the growers.

Controller Hubbard pointed out that the 300,000 people in Toronto and suburbs required for its service a good fruit market, to say nothing of the possibilities of Toronto as a distributing point. The present market is dark, dingy and insanitary. The city owns a large amount of land on the lake-front, including the Geddes dock at the foot of Yonge St., where a large, light, airy building of concrete, steel and glass could be built, at which consignments could be received from the boats, as well as the railroads. He suggested that a committee of the fruit-growers meet a committee of the merchants, and together confer with a committee from the city council, which he would undertake to arrange for.

Ald. Chisholm thought Bayside Park might be used, and emphasized the importance of having regard for future advent of the radial electric lines.

Property Commissioner Harris, next called upon, stated that the Grand Trunk control the present market, and propose to retain this control by refusing to lay tracks to a new market, and by refusing to allow the C. P. R. to cross their tracks. He agreed that, if the radial electric railways had free access to the city, a large proportion of fruit would come that way. He thought the north end of the old St. Lawrence market would be most suitable, but pointed out that when the city took up the matter some years ago, the steamship companies practically refused any assistance toward the scheme, the Niagara line declaring it preferred not to handle fruit at all. The city representatives went to the G. T. R., who have control of the present place. They were frank. They said: "We control the market, and we propose to keep our control. We will not lay our lines to your market, nor will we allow the C. P. R. to cross our tracks, and when competition comes we may throw off our toll, retain only our express charges, and perhaps improve conditions at the old place." So, you see, concluded Mr. Harris, the city might be left in a lurch.

The effect of this announcement was scarcely soothing to the convention. Mr. Bunting expressed the general sentiment when he stated that the growers were not disposed to submit that any transportation company be allowed to take them by the throats. Now is the time, while the whole matter of terminals at Toronto is under discussion, to take hold of this matter of a fruit market.

Mr. McNeill commented on the brutal frankness of the railroad company, and the manner in which they perpetrate their "highway robbery," for the "railroads are highways," he added, by way of explanation. We want a market commodious enough to hold the fruit, and free to accept it from any quarter.

Following up the suggestion of Controller Hubbard, a committee was appointed, representative of the retail, wholesale and producers' interests, and composing H. C. Fisher, Queenston; William Armstrong, Queenston; L. A. Hamilton, Clarkson; W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines.

RESOLUTIONS.

Among the resolutions passed, was one moved by Murray Pettit, expressing the thanks of the Fruit-growers' Association to Linus Woolverton, for the excellent work on "The Fruits of Ontario," published for distribution by the Ontario Department of Agriculture; also to Prof. Macoun and to Secretary Hodgetts, for assistance rendered in preparing this, the most valuable work on fruits ever produced in the Province.

The report of the formal committee on resolutions included one approving the passage of the Fruit Marks Act. [It is a wonder that some organization does not pass a resolution approving the British North America Act.] Another expressing appreciation of the benefits of the local fruit experimental stations, and hope that this work may be continued and enlarged, with the Jordan Harbor Station a source of supply from which fruits might be sent out for tests elsewhere, and with the director of this station a general supervisor of the local stations, subject to the recommendations of the Advisory Board of Control.

Space forbids extended reference in this issue to several other features of the programme, such as the discussion on the necessity for a law regulating the nursery business; the discussion on influence of stock and scion on varieties, and Prof. Hutt's paper on "Horticultural Development in Ontario." These will make acceptable articles for later publication in our Garden and Orchard Department.

VEGETABLE-GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The report of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' convention will appear next week.

ONTARIO BEEKEEPERS' CONVENTION.

At Toronto, in the York County Council Chambers, the Beekeepers of the Province met Nov. 13th, 14th and 15th, Vice-President F. J. Miller in the chair. In his address, he remarked upon the very severe blow the beekeeping industry had received during the past year or two, yet he felt that out of it all good would come.

During the past year, six foul-brood inspectors had been out through the Province, and a great deal of disease had been found, and the thanks of the Association were due to the Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, for so wisely and sympathetically acting with the beekeepers in their difficulties.

W. A. Chrysler, Chatham, Ont., in an address, strongly advocated co-operation in selling honey. Great things had been done in the marketing of fruit in a co-operative way. Much more honey could be sold if it were brought before the people, the quality kept up, and it distributed in a proper way. In the Northwest, where he had been recently, there was much goods of questionable character.

R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, said he saw many advantages in the co-operative system; that a label with a guarantee of the Association as to its purity and quality, would, other things being equal, get the preference over the individual; that, however, the co-operative company practically became middlemen, and had to meet expenses and risks of business men. He strongly favored immediate action of some kind.

Vice-Pres. Wm. Couse, Streetsville, in a few well-chosen words, pointed out the great growth in the fruit industry and the demand for fruit, and, by proper management, much the same could be done for and with the honey industry.

J. D. Evans, Islington; S. Robinson, Vasey; J. L. Byer, Markham; Secretary P. W. Hodgetts and others all favored action in the direction of better distribution and methods of marketing, and a committee consisting of W. A. Chrysler and the executive of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association was appointed to formulate a scheme, which was to be forwarded to county associations by the first of May next.

W. E. Alexander, Delanson, N. Y., through a paper, advocated keeping the brood-chamber clear of honey to a great extent, allowing more room for brood. The principle was pretty well endorsed, yet the majority thought that this could be accomplished by uncapping honey and crowding the combs a little more closely together, so the bees would have to cut down the cells between

branches of agriculture more or less dependent, for greatest success, upon the visits of honeybees to blossoms. The inspectors had not been able to go over their territory, and much work had yet to be done. The disease of foul brood had obtained a much stronger hold on the Province than many, if not all, expected, yet it was believed very much had been done towards eradicating the disease.

S. D. House, Camillus, N. Y., who was present, pointed out the fearful virulence of the comparatively new disease known as European Foul Brood. It has swept New York State from end to end in a few years, with death-dealing effect. (Inspector Byer had found a case of it in the Province. Doctor Phillips, Apiarist at Washington, D. C., had diagnosed it for him.) Mr. House was afraid, from some descriptions that had been given him, that it was spreading in Ontario, and warned all to keep the closest watch for such cases.

Secretary Hodgetts reported that 733 visits had been made by inspectors, and 14,993 colonies inspected.

The Association passed a resolution asking that the Province of Quebec be asked to pass a Foul Brood Act.

Arthur Laing, St. Thomas, under "How to Produce and Show Extracted Honey," stated: Have strong colonies, clean hives and combs, be in good honey section, crowd hives as much as you can, yet prevent swarming, and have honey all capped before extracting.

A gratifying increase was found in the membership of the Ontario Association, it being an increase of 115 members.

Vice-Pres. Wm. Couse, Streetsville, stated that the Executive appreciated very highly indeed the thorough, energetic and kindly way in which the Hon. Nelson Monteith had met them in the difficulties that had confronted them in the industry. Mr. Monteith realized the value of beekeeping to the Province, not only to beekeepers, but to fruit-growers, etc., and was prepared, if necessary, to do still more. He moved a vote of thanks. This was seconded by Martin Emigh, for over twenty years treasurer of the association, Holbrook, and carried, with applause.

Arthur Laing, St. Thomas, Ont., then introduced a resolution, seconded by E. Grainger, Toronto, asking that exhibits be made at Toronto, London, Ottawa, and other exhibitions, giving demonstrations in methods of producing honey, the management of bees, showing forth the natural history of the bee, and instructing the public in judging and caring for honey. Also that the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture be asked to give beekeeping the same help and encouragement that other lines of agriculture were receiving. This was carried unanimously, many speaking strongly in favor of such lines of work.

It might here not be out of place to mention a statement of Mr. S. D. House, New York State. He had, after hearing of the success of Mr. Holtermann at the Toronto Exhibition, who had done the first bee-demonstrations at exhibitions in America, undertaken the work for the New York State Exposition. The interest had been very great. Last year his stand had been not far from that of Cornell University, which had a very interesting exhibit—natural history, botanical and otherwise—yet, in spite of megaphones liberally used, the crowd simply deserted the exhibit of Cornell and flocked to the bee demonstrations, and stayed there until he was asked by the former "When he was likely to be through?"

A resolution was passed asking for the more stringent enforcement of the Pure Food Law, and that the Act should be amended so the term "Pure Jam MIXTURE," "Pure Maple Syrup," or "Pure Honey Compounds," shall be illegal, as the term "PURE" in connection with such was intended as a deception and to cover adulteration.

In a later issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" some more points of value will be published.

Officers elected for coming year: F. J. Miller, London, President; Wm. Couse, Streetsville, Vice-Pres.; M. B. Holmes, Athens, 2nd Vice-Pres.; P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto, Secretary; Martin Emigh, Holbrook, Treas.; and Directors, W. J. Brown, Pendleton; A. A. Ferrier, Osceola; M. B. Holmes, Athens; R. Lowey, Cherry Valley; J. Storer, Lindsay; William Couse, Streetsville; J. W. Switzer, Streetsville; J. Armstrong, Cheapside; W. J. Craig, Brantford; S. Chalmers, Brantford; F. G. Miller, London; Denis Nolan, Newton.

DEATH OF W. H. LADNER.

By the death of Mr. William H. Ladner, of Ladner, British Columbia, on November 1st, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, the Pacific Province has lost one of her best known and most enterprising and influential pioneer citizens and stockmen. For nearly fifty years he was a resident of the Province, and few men contributed more to its advancement than he. He was a cheerful man, of kindly disposition, active, full of energy, faith and courage, and carried his weight of years remarkably lightly, as all who have had the pleasure of meeting him at his home farm on the Delta, or at the Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster, of which he was for many years an energetic director, will well remember. Mounted on his favorite saddle horse, directing the programme of the horse-racing, erect and alert, "Sir William," as his host of friends delighted to call him, was ever a conspicuous figure on the campus. He was born in Cornwall, Eng., in 1826, and emigrated to America in 1848. He was a prominent breeder and exhibitor of Shorthorn cattle, his herd for many years winning a large share of the honors at leading shows in the Province, and his farm, one of the best managed. He is survived by his widow, four daughters and one son, Paul Edward Ladner.



The late Wm. H. Ladner.

them and uncap themselves, rather than use the extractor. H. G. Sibbald, Claude, advocated this latter method. Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn, amongst others, considered it very important to keep the brood-chamber with plenty of brood room for the bees.

QUESTION DRAWER.

In our section, owing to the dry season, the honey flow was a total failure, and we had to feed our bees for winter. Would it have paid to stimulate the bees during the summer, and thus secure increase?

No.

What is the proper time to put the bees into winter quarters?

The first week in November, in the south-westerly part of the Province. After the last flight, as far as one can judge.

Do those who winter on buckwheat honey find much dead brood in the spring?

R. Lowey, Woodrows; Dr. Burt, Simcoe; Jas. Armstrong, Cheapside; R. F. Holtermann—all with extensive experience in this matter, said, "No, it is a first-class honey for winter and spring."

Miss Trevarrow, Meadowvale, in an excellent address upon "Foul Brood," suggested, as a method for prevention, to give new combs frequently, never feed back honey, keep strong colonies, and have them open to inspection. Ontario had health officers for man and cattle. During the past year, some 660 apiaries had been inspected; 396 had been free from disease, 264 diseased. Beekeepers were taking a great interest in this matter.

The reports of the six inspectors were full of interest. They amply confirmed previous statements that fully 75 per cent. of the bees of Ontario had perished during the past two years, resulting in great loss to the Province and injury to the industry and the various

DEATH OF D. M. FERRY.

The death of Mr. Dexter Mason Ferry, head of the great seed firm, of Detroit, Mich., which bears his name, which is announced as having occurred on November 11th, removes from American business circles a conspicuous figure. Mr. Ferry's name is inseparably associated with his seed establishment, said to be the largest in the world, an enterprise which he built up and developed to enormous proportions. The story of his life is one of steady development, from the humble position of a farm hand, and later of errand boy in the city, to the high place of a millionaire business man, whose achievements were the results of methods entirely the result of persistent and skillful devotion to business, entirely free from the spectacular ways of latter-day high finance. He was a firm believer in the advantages of liberal and judicious advertising, and had for many years used the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" for the extension of his business. He was the son of a wagonmaker, was born in New York State in August, 1833, and was in his 75th year when his sudden demise from heart failure occurred.

BEWARE OF MUSTY OR HEATED FEEDING WHEAT.

It now appears, from Winnipeg despatches, that there are unusual difficulties in handling the 1907 low-grade wheat, as, owing to cold, damp weather, the wheat had small chance of evaporating the large amount of moisture in the kernels, and now, when shipped in bulk, some of it becomes tough, and then heats. Recently, cars have reached Winnipeg, after remaining in store at country elevators for short periods, that are badly bin-burned. It will be well for Eastern farmers contracting for Western feeding wheat to beware of grain that has heated in storage or transit, as some of it, by the time it reaches its destination may be hardly fit for anything but manure. Good dry, frosted wheat is one thing; musty or heated wheat is quite another proposition.

A correspondent ("Badger"), replying to an enquirer, advises catching weasels with a steel trap.

FORTHCOMING SHOWS.

- Nov. 30th to Dec. 7th, International, Chicago.
- Dec. 2nd to 5th, Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, Nova Scotia.
- Dec. 9th to 13th, Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph.
- Jan. 6th to 11th, Eastern Ontario Fat-stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa.
- Feb. 12th to 14th, Ontario Horse-breeders' Show, Toronto.
- May 4th to 9th, Canadian National Horse Show, Toronto.

UNITED STATES CROPS.

The latest report from the U. S. Bureau of Industry, Washington, shows a slightly-decreased yield per acre in nearly all crops in 1907, compared with 1906. The apple crop is only about one-half what it was last year.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FALL-SOWN ONION SEED.

Will you, or some of your readers, kindly let me know if onion seed sown in the fall will produce an earlier and superior crop than if sown in the spring? If so, what time should they be sown in the fall, just before it freezes up, or early enough so that the plant will make a start before winter?

R. H. R.

Ans.—Personally, we are not believers in fall-sowing of onion seed, as the seed can only be sown in light soils, such as will retain no moisture during the winter season. These, of course, are the soils that can be always worked the earliest in spring, whereas it is only the heavier land where one must wait for the land to dry out after a very wet spring where any delay, owing to late sowing, is to be feared, and this is the very land on which we dare not sow the seed in the autumn. On our ground, we always plant our onion seed on a clay loam and even heavier; but would not dare risk putting seed in in the fall. If the land is well laid up in the fall, and worked at the earliest possible moment in the spring, we do not consider there is any advantage to be gained to risk the sowing of the seed in the autumn. For productiveness and yield, we have seen two spring-sown crops this past summer that it would be hard to beat, even late as the past spring was.

London South. G. P. COLLYER.

SILLO, SIZE AND COST—ALFALFA SEEDING.

1. What would be the most suitable size of a stave silo to build to cure silage best, and to hold as much feed as possible for 100-acre farm, and for twenty head of cattle? Would you build it of 2x4 or 2x6? Would it be better covered? How many acres of corn would a 14-foot diameter by 28 feet high hold, and how many tons of corn (average crop) grows to the acre? Would three iron hoops, and the rest made of elm, be all right? What would each iron hoop cost? How do they brace silos to keep them from falling?

2. When should alfalfa seed be sown? Is it hard to get it to grow? H. Y.

Ans.—1. We would not recommend the building of a silo of the size mentioned (28 feet high and 14 feet diameter), unless a larger stock than twenty cattle were to be kept, although there is no reason why, with a silo of that capacity, holding 95 to 100 tons, and the growing of six or eight acres of corn to fill it, a considerably larger stock should not be kept on 100 acres. For a farm herd of twenty cattle, we would suggest a silo 12 feet in diameter and 26 feet high. This would hold approximately 65 tons of silage, which would supply twenty cattle with an average daily ration of thirty pounds throughout a feeding period of 215 days. Allowing for several young cattle in the herd, this would be about as large a quantity of silage as could be used to advantage. Five acres of very ordinary corn would fill it. Either 2x4 or 2x6 stuff, or an assortment of each may be used, and the staves should certainly be planed on the inside, and the edges dressed, though not bevelled. A cover will strengthen the silo and keep out snow. We believe it is a profitable addition, although thousands of silos are without. While

wooden-hoop silos are used with satisfaction, we believe iron rods are better. They may be obtained from local blacksmiths, made to order. A set of seven hoops of 1/2-inch or 3/4-inch round iron for a silo such as described will cost about \$12 at least, \$3 of which would be for welding and putting on threads and nuts. A silo, properly constructed on a firm, level foundation, the hoops tightened occasionally when the silo is empty in summer, and loosened in the fall, will stand without bracing, but will be safer if tied to a building.

2. In Northern districts, including practically all parts of Canada, it is considered best and safest to sow alfalfa in late April or early May, after the ground has been well cultivated and fairly-well warmed up. When soil is suitable, and properly prepared, it is not, as a rule, hard to secure a catch, though the first seeding on a farm is seldom so successful as later attempts. This is in part due to lack of experience, and partly to the absence of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria on which the alfalfa largely depends for its supply of nitrogen. Inoculating the seed with artificial culture often helps, and better still is the spreading of a load of surface loam from an established alfalfa field over each acre of the field to be seeded.

STATUTE LABOR—CAPITAL FELONIES.

1. In the township in which I live, the pathmaster ordered us all out to do our statute labor on the beat. There were five of us, and each one had six days' work, and, according to the by-law, each one had to put in nine hours a day and draw one-fifth of a cord of gravel each load. The gravel pit was two miles away, and each one did his six days' work by drawing six loads the first day and three the next. I didn't go out when the pathmaster ordered me, because I was busy thinning my turnips. In two weeks after, I went out to do my work, and drew two-fifths of a cord to each load instead of one-fifth, because I had a lot to do at home, and was in a hurry. By doing so, I made five trips to the pit in an afternoon and drew as much gravel on the road as any one of the other four. The pathmaster told me I didn't put in as many hours as the rest of them, and, therefore, returned my statute labor to the council not done. Do you think my statute labor is done, or can the council compel me to go back and put in the same number of hours as the rest did?

2. According to the laws of Canada, how many cases are there for which a person can be executed or hanged, and what are they?

Ontario.
Ans.—1. We cannot speak definitely without seeing the exact wording of the by-law, but we would judge, from your statement of the case, that the pathmaster's return was strictly correct.

2. Three—treason, murder and rape.

The teacher was explaining to his Scottish class the parable of the man who fell among thieves. . . . He asked the class why the priest and the Levite passed by on the other side. . . . Silence fell until the small boy raised his hand and his voice. "They knew he had been robbed already," he said.

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T. P. O'CONNOR'S ADVICE.

T. P.'s Weekly has a contribution entitled "Twelve Don'ts for Canada," containing sober advice to prospective emigrants. It is written out of personal observation and experience. In the beginning the writer says: "Don't go to Canada at all" if you have a good secure berth at home, or one with promise of promotion. If, however, you must go, don't emigrate to the Eastern Provinces or Ontario. In Canada the motto is "Go West, young man, go West." For reasons very obvious to us of the West, he begs his countrymen not to go to Canada in any season but spring or early summer. And, "Don't take furniture." Again: "Don't pay premiums for yourself or any of your family to be instructed in Canadian farming condition. . . . Go to the famous agricultural college at Guelph for instructions, or else work as an employee as general farm-servant."

Some other warnings are "Don't be afraid of the cold; its extremity is only noticeable when the wind is high. Don't be in a hurry to take a free grant of land because it is free; learn about its local conditions first. Don't think that Canada is run on British lines. You must satisfy Canadians that you are a 'good Englishman' before the open hand will meet you. Don't put your hand to the plow and turn back. 'Butt right in.' There is gold in the Golden West, though the dollar bills do not lie about the streets. There, as elsewhere, there are sometimes bad harvests. There, as elsewhere, there are folks with nimble wits who make a living out of those with wits less nimble. But if a man has grit, determination, and a little patience, let him go West with all confidence. With these qualifications there is no doubt of the result. The competition will come, and come soon."

As a young man, while crossing over to Dublin, Lord Rosberry lost his favorite dog.

"Mutton," overboard. "Stop, captain! Stop the steamer!" shouted his lordship, in a state of great excitement. "Can't be done; if it was a man—why, then—"

"All right," said Roseberry, not waiting for the captain to finish, "that can be easily managed," straightway leaping overboard.

The steamer's engines were promptly reversed, a boat lowered, and the peer and his dog taken up, none the worse for their adventure.

MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets last week were as follows: 302 carloads, composed of 4,805 cattle, 4,038 hogs, 6,301 sheep, and 249 calves. The quality of cattle, in fact in all classes of live stock, was on a par with what it has been for many weeks past, and, generally, far from being good. Trade was fair, and prices generally about steady, excepting hogs, which sold at lower prices.

Monday's receipts at the Junction numbered 1,028 cattle; quality generally not good; trade slow. Exporters, \$4.25 to \$4.69; bulls, \$3.35 to \$3.75. No choice butchers'. Best offered, \$4 to \$4.25; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3 to \$3.50; canners, 75c. to \$1.59; feeders, \$3.25 to \$3.75; milkers and springers, \$4 to \$6; calves, \$3 to \$6 per cwt. Sheep, \$4 to \$4.15; lambs, \$5 to \$5.35. Hogs, \$5.89 for selects.

Exporters.—Prices last week ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.85, but only one load at latter price. Export bulls are selling at low prices, \$3 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Butchers'.—Few good butchers' cattle are being offered. Prime picked animals, good enough for any market, sold last week at \$4.60 to \$4.80, and one choice Polled-Angus steer, good enough for the Christmas market, sold at \$5.25 per cwt. Loads of the best offering sold at \$4 to \$4.25; medium to good, \$3.50 to \$3.75; common, \$3 to \$3.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners, 75c. to \$1.50 per cwt.

Feeders.—Trade steady, with prices unchanged. Best steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.40; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$2.75 to \$3.15; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., sold at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade in milkers and springers of good to choice quality during the past two or three weeks has been excellent, seldom as good, and never better. Prices for the best ranged from \$40 to \$65, the bulk going at \$50 to \$55 each. Common light cows were sold at \$25 to \$35 each.

Veal Calves.—Trade in veal calves has not been as brisk since lambs and poultry became plentiful, but choice veal calves are in demand, and sell well at all seasons of the year. Prices range from \$2 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts fairly large, with prices a little easier. Export ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; rams, \$3 to \$3.25; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.25; selected lots of ewe and wether lambs sold at \$5.30 to \$5.60 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts moderate, trade dull, with prices lower. Prices are quoted at \$5.80 for selects, on the market, fed and watered, and \$5.50 to \$5.60, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade at the Repository was never more dull, and seldom, if ever, was there fewer good horses offered than at last week's sales. Seemingly, farmers are parting with all of their scrub horses, knowing full well that it costs as much to winter a poor horse as a good one. Prices for horses were practically unchanged as follows: Heavy work horses, \$125 to \$175; medium to common workers, \$80 to \$110; second-class drivers and saddle horses, \$60 to \$90; wagon horses, \$100 to \$140.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, \$1; No. 2 red, 95c.; No. 2, mixed, \$1; No. 1 Northern, \$1.09; No. 2 Northern, \$1.07.

Rye.—No. 2, 90c.

Peas.—No. 2, 80c.

Corn.—No. 3, yellow, 70c., at Toronto.

Buckwheat.—70c.

Barley.—No. 2, 85c.; No. 3 extra, 80c., outside points.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 52c.

Bran.—Offered at \$22, in bulk.

Shorts.—Offered at \$25, in bulk.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.80 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, at \$5.80; second patents, \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Demand steady; prices firm. Creamery, pound rolls, 31c. to 32c.

creamery, solids, 30c. to 31c.; dairy, 28c. to 29c.; tubs, 27c. to 28c.

Cheese.—Large, 13 1/2c.; twins, 13 1/4c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 28c. to 30c.; cold-storage, 23c. to 24c.

Honey.—Trade quiet. Extracted, 13c. to 13 1/2c.; combs, dozen sections, \$2.75 to \$3.

Potatoes.—Market steady at 75c. to 80c. per bag, by the car lot, on track, at Toronto.

Beans.—Market steady at \$1.80 to \$1.90 for primes; hand-picked, \$1.90 to \$2.00.

Hay.—Baled, \$18 to \$19 for No. 1 timothy in car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Straw.—Car lots, baled, on track at Toronto, \$10 to \$10.50.

Poultry, alive.—Turkeys, young, 10c. to 12c. per lb.; turkeys, old, 9c. to 10c.; geese, 7c. to 8c.; ducks, 7c. to 8c.; chickens, fancy, large, 9c. to 10c.; chickens, medium, 6c. to 8c.; fowl, 5c. to 7c.; squabs, per dozen, \$2.75 to \$3.

Ontario apples, per barrel, \$3 to \$3.75; grapes, 10-lb. basket, 25c.; onions, 40c. per basket, and \$1 to \$1.25 per bag.

Prices are quoted as follows by E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., Toronto: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 7 1/2c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 6 1/2c.; country hides, 6c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 10c. to 11c.; horse hides, No. 1, each, \$2.75 to \$3; horse hair, 28c.; tallow, 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c.; wool, unwashed, 12c. to 13c.; washed, 22c. to 23c.; rejections, 16c.; lamb skins, 75c. to 80c.

The William Rennie Co. report the alsike clover seed market as being dull, with very little doing, and prices slightly easier. No. 1 alsike, \$8.25 to \$8.60 per bushel; No. 2 at \$7.50 to \$8 per bushel.

Live Stock.—Sales of choice cattle were made here at 4 1/2c. per lb., fine stock being 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c.; good being 3 1/2c. to 4 1/4c.; medium, 3c. to 3 1/2c.; common, 2c. to 2 1/2c., and inferior, such as canners, as low as 1 1/2c., and perhaps, in a few cases, 1c. The market for sheep showed practically no change. Offerings were smaller, and the demand was very good at 4 1/2c. per lb. for export, and 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c. for the local trade. Culls were as low as 3c. per lb. The market for lambs showed considerable improvement, receipts being light, and demand active. A good trade was done at 5 1/2c. to 6c. per lb. The offering of calves was fairly large, and choice stock sold at \$12 to \$15 each, good being \$6 to \$10, and common, \$3 to \$5. Notwithstanding the falling off in the volume of the offering of hogs, the market showed an easier tone, possibly owing to the weaker cables from abroad on Canadian bacon. Prices of hogs were 4c. a lb. lower than a week ago, purchases of selected lots having been made at 6c. to 6 1/2c. per lb. for 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market in horses continues pretty much the same as it has been for some weeks past. There is almost no demand from any source, a few head having been sold, however, during the past week to the lumber camps. The high price of feed continues to exert an influence on the markets, although prices have not really shown any distinct decline. The grades most affected are the cheaper grades, and there is no difficulty in obtaining all that is required of these. Prices hold steady, and are quoted as follows: Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275; blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225; express horses, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Provisions and Dressed Hogs.—The decline in the market for live hogs has had little or no effect, so far, upon dressed stock. Choice, fresh, abattoir-killed still bringing 9c. per lb., under a good demand. The remainder of the market is rather firmer than it was a week ago. Lard is about a 1/2c. up, as is also bacon. Some qualities of the latter have advanced over a cent a lb.

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Prices are quoted as follows by E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., Toronto: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 7 1/2c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 6 1/2c.; country hides, 6c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 10c. to 11c.; horse hides, No. 1, each, \$2.75 to \$3; horse hair, 28c.; tallow, 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c.; wool, unwashed, 12c. to 13c.; washed, 22c. to 23c.; rejections, 16c.; lamb skins, 75c. to 80c.

The William Rennie Co. report the alsike clover seed market as being dull, with very little doing, and prices slightly easier. No. 1 alsike, \$8.25 to \$8.60 per bushel; No. 2 at \$7.50 to \$8 per bushel.

during the week. Hams hold steady, and salt pork, in barrels, shows no change. Green bacon, boneless, and long clear, light, sells at 12c.; flanks, with the bone in, at 11c.; long clear, heavy, at 11 1/2c.; choice smoked brings 12c. to 16c. per lb. There is a very fair demand for hams at 12 1/2c. to 14c. for those weighing 25 lbs. and over; 13c. to 14 1/2c. for those weighing 18 to 25 lbs.; 14c. to 15 1/2c. for 12- to 18-lb. hams, and 14 1/2c. to 16c. for 8- to 12-lb. hams. Salt pork in barrels is in great demand, and prices range from \$22 to \$23.50 per barrel. Lard sells at 12 1/2c. to 13 1/2c. for pure, and 10c. to 11 1/2c. for compound.

Potatoes.—The market has firmed up considerably during the past week, and prices show an advance of probably 10c. per bag. The increased demand is largely due to Western requirements, quite a number of orders having been received from various points, including the Cobalt, for shipment before the close of navigation. Dealers are paying 75c. to 77c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, and selling in the same position at 80c., on bagged and delivered into store in small lots at 1c. a lb. Very few reds are offering, and about 5c. less is being realized for them. Mixed stock is obtainable at still lower figures, and is not wanted.

Eggs.—Any distinct advance in price in the local market would permit of importation of eggs from New York or Chicago. Straight-gathered Apristock is quoted in the United States on a basis of 21c. per doz., f. o. b. Montreal. These prices are below local figures, but the quality of the stock is by no means as good as that of Canadian eggs. However, with slightly higher figures here, these eggs would be available. Very few fall fresh eggs are reaching the market, but the value of those arriving is about 30c. per doz. for straight-gathered. The supply in cold-store is quite equal to the requirements at the moment. The tendency of prices is firm, and No. 1 cold-store is selling at 24c. to 25c. per doz., and 27c. for selects. Strictly new-laid would sell perhaps as high as 35c. to 40c.

Butter.—Although butter may be obtained at lower figures than a week ago, it does not follow that the market has declined, or that quality for quality, purchases can be made at lower figures. Best current receipts are quoted here at about 27c. to 28c., but sales of choicest early October or September are being made at 28 1/2c. to 29 1/2c. per doz., a lot of 100 boxes being reported at the higher figure. Dairies are obtainable at 26c., and some separator creamery at about the same figure. Small tubs of fancy stock are worth about 30c. Shipments from the port of Montreal for the week ending Nov. 10 were just three boxes, as against 482 the corresponding week last year.

Cheese.—Quotations in this market also are rather lower than a week ago, but this is due more to the quality being less choice than to any other reason. Demand from the other side has fallen off greatly, and is at the present time quite dull. Current makes of Quebec cheese are quoted at about 11 1/2c. to 12c., Townships being 12c. to 12 1/2c., and Ontario, 12 1/2c. to 12 3/4c. From these figures prices range up to a basis of about 13c. to 13 1/2c. for choicest September Ontario. Shipments for the week ending Nov. 10 were 35,000 boxes, as against 55,000 a year ago.

Grain.—Practically the only grain moving in the local market is oats, and these are being dealt in in extremely small quantities. Prices show very little tendency to decline; in fact, it is not unusual for the market to show a slight advance. Sales of No. 3 Manitoba oats have been reported at 60c., car lots, on track; No. 2 Ontario and Quebec oats are quoted at 59c.; No. 3 at 58c.; No. 4 at 56c. to 56 1/2c., and rejected at about 55c. The market is in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Flour and Feed.—During the latter portion of last week the price of Manitoba flour was marked down 20c. per bbl., in sympathy with weaker wheat markets. Early this week, however, an advance of a similar amount took place, wheat being higher in price. Demand is not particularly active, although a fair quantity is changing hands. Manitoba grades are now quoted at \$6.10 per bbl., in bags, for patents, and \$5.50 for second patents, or strong bakers. Mill feed is in good demand, and prices are again

back at the level they have occupied for some time past, being \$23 for Manitoba bran, and \$25 for shorts, per ton.

Hay.—The market continues to show exceptional strength, and the weekly advance has taken place. Receipts are exceedingly light, and although consumption is not so large as in previous years, it is sufficient to absorb all supplies. Prices are up 50c., and dealers are offering \$17.50 to \$18 per ton, Montreal, for No. 1 timothy, \$16.50 to \$17 for No. 2, and \$15 to \$15.50 for clover mixed, and \$14 to \$14.50 for clover.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$4 to \$6.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.50 to \$5; bulls, \$2.60 to \$4.75; calves, \$3 to \$7.50, stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.70.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$5.25 to \$5.50; light butchers', \$5.25 to \$5.50; light, mixed, \$5.15 to \$5.80; choice light, \$5.25 to \$5.40; packing, \$4.75 to \$5.15; pigs, \$4 to \$5; bulk of sales, \$5 to \$5.15.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3.75 to \$5; lambs, \$5.25 to \$6.70; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$5.10.

BUFF.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6.25. Veals, \$5 to \$9.75.

Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$5.75 to \$5.85; Yorkers, \$5.60 to \$5.80; pigs, \$5.40 to \$5.50; roughs, \$4.80 to \$5.20; dairies, \$5 to \$5.70.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$5.65; wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—London cables, 10c. to 12 1/2c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10c. per pound.

District Exhibits Score Card.

Some time ago one of our readers in Ontario asked for some idea of how district exhibits were conducted in British Columbia, and for his information, as well as others, we give herewith a score table of the exhibits as made this year at the New Westminster Exhibition. The table is self-explanatory, and needs no further comment.

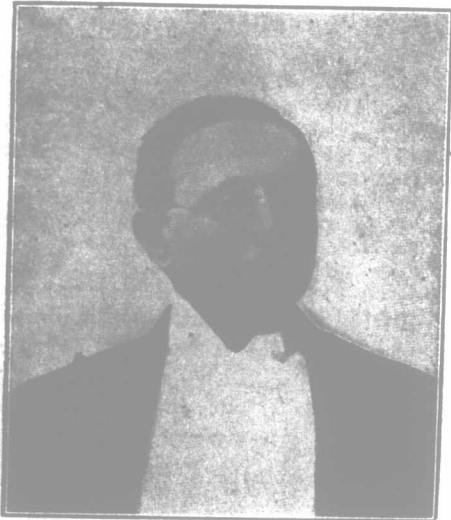
Table with columns: Judging Division, Chilliwack, Langley, Richmond, Surrey, Burnaby, Kelowna, Coquitlam, Mission, Nelson, Strathcona, Edmonton. Rows include: Fruits, fresh; Fruits, preserved; Grains and Agrl. Sds.; Roots and Table Veg.; Forage Plants; Dairy Products; Roots, Veg.; Cattle; Arrangement; Totals.

The Woodstock Cereal Company advertise in this paper a cereal stock food, a mixture of wheat, corn and oats, that it would appear might be used to good advantage by dairymen and feeders of hogs and beef cattle or horses, now that grain is ruling so high in price. Look up the advertisement, and write for particulars.



Life, Literature and Education.

[Contributions on all subjects of popular interest are always welcome in this Department.]



F. M. Bell-Smith, R. C. A.,
P. O. S. A.

PEOPLE, BOOKS, AND DOINGS.

Mr. Antoine Lumiere, of Paris, has perfected a practical method of making photographs of objects in their natural colors. The process will not be, it is stated, much more expensive than ordinary photography, and the manipulation of plates, etc., will not be more difficult than by the present system.

Professor Metchnikoff, a Russian, at present connected with the Pasteur Institute, Paris, is carrying on researches which, he hopes, will lead to the perfection of a treatment by which human life may be greatly prolonged, and the vigor of early youth carried on unimpaired to advanced age, death finally coming naturally, and not by disease and suffering, as is almost invariably the case at present. Professor Metchnikoff's experiments concern chiefly the blood corpuscles, and the possibility of protecting the tissues of the body against the activities which finally bring about the "disease" of old age.

There are ten Canadians in the British House of Commons: George Brown, Charles Rose, Bonar Law, General Laurie, Ian Malcolm, Sir Gilbert Parker, William Keswick, Dr. T. J. MacNamara, J. A. Baker, and Hamar Greenwood.

Since the reduction of postage on British newspapers and magazines, their circulation in Canada has rapidly increased. During the months of July and August 5,569 bags of British mail of this class were brought to Canada, as against 2,120 bags in the corresponding months of last year, which represents an increase of 162 per cent. In the case of Winnipeg there was an increase of 261 per cent., Toronto 171 per cent., and Montreal 132 per cent.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LETTERS.

Much interest is being taken in the volumes of letters written by Queen

Victoria, and recently published by permission of the King. The letters are particularly valuable for the light they throw on many political situations of the Victorian era.

The three volumes contain many letters from statesmen and others, but the main theme of all of them is politics. It is conceded that the Queen's correspondence disclose her to have been a woman of commanding ability in dealing with public affairs. Where she joined issue or went into "tantrums" with her ministers, history disclosed that she was right nearly as often as they were. She was imperious, and never failed to assert her position as sovereign. In this connection, it has been hinted that the consent of King Edward to the publication of these letters was partly given on the ground of the precedent established, but we are inclined to think he did so for the sake of giving the people light on the conduct of public affairs. On the social side of her life, these letters disclose that few men were ever loved by woman with more intense devotion than the Prince Consort was by Queen Victoria, but she did not allow affairs of the heart to crowd aside those of the state. The Prince naturally inclined to literary and scientific pursuits, and desired the company of men eminent in these domains, but the Queen's taste, naturally, and through her shortened education, did not turn in that direction, so often the Prince Consort had to pass his time with chess, rather than in converse.

F. M. BELL-SMITH, R. C. A.; P. O. S. A.

Frederic Marlett Bell-Smith, the eldest of a family of thirteen, was born in London, England, September 26th, 1846. His father, John Bell-Smith, was a portrait painter of distinction, who moved with his family to Canada in 1866, where a year later he founded and was the first president of the Society of Canadian Artists. His son Frederic, who had already painted some pictures which had attracted attention, was one of the charter members.

Before coming to Canada, Mr. Frederic Bell-Smith had sent to this country some of his water-colors, which were quickly sold as the imported work of an English artist; but when he became a resident, he found it difficult to live by his art, and presently was obliged to take to the work of retouching and finishing photographs for a living. He found time, however, to contribute sketches to illustrated journals, and his name soon became widely known.

In 1871 he married Annie Myra, daughter of S. W. Dyde, Esq., of Montreal, and has had three sons, the eldest of whom married Miss Rosalie Koenlyside, of London, Ont.

At the foundation of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, in 1880, Mr. Bell-Smith was made an associate. It was then that he realized that if he was to hold his own with the other artists, he must have more time to paint. He therefore gave up all his connection with photography (he was working for some forty photographers, scattered all over the Dominion, at the time), and refused to accept any more com-

missions of that kind. The difference in his work was soon apparent. In 1886 he was elected to the rank of Royal Academician, and his diploma picture, "White Head," was placed in the National Collection.

From 1881 to 1889 he lived in London, Ont., during which period he taught drawing in the public schools, and was Art Director and Professor of Elocution at Alma College, St. Thomas. In 1887 he first visited the Canadian Rocky Mountains, and the next year one of his pictures of British Columbian scenery was hung in the Royal Academy at London, England, where it was sold.

For nearly twenty years he has devoted his time almost exclusively to the study of these snow-clad regions, and has become so familiar with their topography that he has made several large "relief maps" or "models" to scale, of some of the wildest sections. Six of these models are now in the C. P. R. hotels in the mountains. In 1894 he painted his famous picture, "Lights of a City Street," and the following year began his important group of large canvases of scenes in connection with the death of Sir John Thompson, being honored by the late Queen Victoria with a personal sitting at Windsor Castle.

He is now in his third year as president of the Ontario Society of Artists, of which he has been a member since its formation, thirty-five years ago.

Mr. Bell-Smith has been somewhat of a "joiner," having taken nearly every degree in Masonry, the I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W. He is also a member of the Dickens Fellowship, of Toronto, and the "Alliance Francaise," and for the past three years has been president of "Le Club Francais." As a public speaker and entertainer, he is gifted, and has proved himself to be an actor of ability.

Mr. Bell-Smith's style of painting is of the "broad-realist" school. He aims to create the same impression through the medium of his canvases as he receives from nature. With a naturally refined organism and a cultivated taste, he sees beauty everywhere, and has, therefore, been almost equally successful in representing such widely-different subjects as the glistening of the wet pavement of a London street or the tempest-tossed foam on a rocky coast; the dazzling brilliancy of a glacier-crowned "Monarch" of the Rockies, or the sully-blended tones of a twilight on the Thames.

It is in the painting of street scenes, however, that Mr. Bell-Smith has achieved his greatest success. Those who have seen the originals of his "Lights of a City Street" (a scene in Toronto), his "London Bridge" (a reproduction of which appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" Christmas Number of last year), his "London, Looking up Ludgate Hill," need not be told of the wonderful effects of perspective and atmosphere, the soft mistiness of an evening after rain has ceased, the peculiar glimmers of light along the wet pavement, the hurrying figures caught in motion with a fidelity that can never be reached by the camera, which can, at best, only succeed in making of walking figures,

caricatures. It is not the fidelity of Mr. Bell-Smith's street scenes, however, which most attracts, but an elusive something which makes them not only pictures but poems, a distinctive touch of individuality which marks them out anywhere as the work of this talented Canadian artist. It is personality which, after all, counts most in literature, or music, or painting, and this indescribable quality Mr. Bell-Smith most certainly reveals in this especial branch of his art.

PUBLIC SPEAKING FOR FARMERS.

One great fault there is among the farmers of Canada, viz., the inability to talk. It has been said that "Silence is golden"; it might rather be said that "Silence in season is golden." There are times when speech is the true metal, silence the dross.

We refer, of course, to talking in public. Any man can talk to his neighbor over a back-field fence, but when it comes to speaking before a concourse of people, there is all too often "another story." And yet, should not public speaking be regarded more often than it is as a duty, upon which hinges, not infrequently, the welfare of our community, perhaps of our country itself? How many farmers are there, one might ask, in Parliament? Why this scarcity in a country in which 80 per cent of the population belongs to the rural districts? Is it that the farmers have no interests which need especial guarding? Is there nothing in connection with the agricultural life which demands especial spokesmen in that sympathy with it, and with that anxiety in regard to it, which only the actual occupation of farming can give?

May not the absence of farmers from such places be found in the fact that they hold back, or are held back, simply because, to the overwhelming majority of them, public-speaking is an unfound art? The farmers have opinions, certainly they have opinions; many of them nowadays are possessed of considerable education; most of them have an idea, by no means vague, of their wants and grievances, and the legislation needed, from their point of view, for the country's welfare. Speaking to but one or two auditors, most of them are in nowise lacking in fluency; but when it comes to speaking in public, most of them are diffident, mute. Let a farmer and a lawyer oppose each other on a public platform, and in nine cases out of ten the lawyer will talk all round the farmer. Of course, he (the lawyer) has been trained to talk. He knows all the tricks or oratory that sway a crowd; and if the contest be for a public position, he is more than likely to carry the day.

It is really too bad to see farmers so often outdone in this way. They should at least have a fair representation among those whose hands immediately guide the destinies of this great agricultural Dominion; and the fault that such a condition exists is their own. It is all very well to say that they may carry this or that election by their votes, and so wield their influence. This is, to a great extent, true, yet there

REPEATED

are other considerations which will appear on a little study of the subject.

We firmly believe that great gain would come to the farmers if they once took it in hand systematically to train themselves to speak in public, to "think on their feet," or, rather, to keep the thoughts of which they are already in possession, marshalled in logical and forceful order while speaking before an audience—the sort of training the city man of affairs invariably gets, at meetings, at clubs, at dinners, etc. It is not necessary, for the occasions that really count, to make flowery speeches, but it is necessary to be able to pound down good hard common sense in the most convincing way. Such "horse" sense, delivered with the necessary emphasis, without any roundabouts, and in a voice that will carry to the outermost edge of the listening circle, must, in any thinking audience, carry weight; and this is the sort of oratory our farmers might well cultivate.

The best speakers are, perhaps, "caught young." The boy who begins public-speaking in the school-room, and carries it on in literary or other clubs in his vicinity, is likely to find little embarrassment in addressing the more extended audience of the Farmers' Institute or political meeting. Take a man of mature years, on the contrary, who has never spoken before a dozen people in his life, place him on his feet before the gazing eyes and waiting ears of several hundred people, and what happens? No matter how strong his feeling on the subject in hand, his ideas are more than likely to be scattered; his voice sounds strange and far away; his knees weaken; his tongue seems thick and his mouth parched; when he sits down he feels that he has mouthed the business, left out half of the most important considerations, and he goes home for once in his life repenting, in most orthodox manner, both the things that he has done and the things that he has left undone. Just possibly he swears that, as the experience has been his first, so it will be his last. And yet, perhaps, this man has ideas which, if well expressed, might have accomplished much for the community.

Not only in political meetings and Farmers' Institutes may the gift of speech be a boon to the farmer. In municipal affairs, he may require to use his voice. There are, too, numberless occasions on which delegations are sent on important business, to interview this corporation or that, an operation which is often preceded by an oral "Donnybrook," as to who shall be principal spokesman. This discussion should not be necessary. Every man with an idea in his head or a message in his heart should be able to present it. Then, there are the little social gatherings, church assemblies, presentations, addresses of welcome, introduction, etc., at which a few aptly-chosen words are so necessary for the general comfort and pleasure. For even such times as these, a little training in public speaking may not come amiss.

The winter is again upon us. The long evenings are here. Why not, throughout all our rural communities, begin such training at once—a training which will not only facilitate the use of the tongue, but be of still deeper value as a stimulation to thought? Why not begin clubs—Literary Clubs, Debating Clubs, Mock Parliaments, name them what you will, provided they "bring out" the boys and young men, aye, and the old men, too—and teach them not only to acquire ideas, but to express them? Why not?

POURTR-DE-BOIS.

THE POETRY OF THE FARM.

So much has been said and written on the prosaic side of farm and country life that I would like to suggest some consideration of its poetry—its attractiveness and beauty. Of all vocations, of all the phases

and conditions of man's life on earth, none are better adapted to secure his well-being than the farm. Were it necessary to reason a priori, one could justly predicate that, as man was first placed on the farm (or in a garden), this is evidently his natural and proper sphere, and therefore the happiest. But this thought need not be urged. Take our present lot as it is. As farmers, we are near to the heart of nature. We commune daily with its beauties and its loveliness. Our work may at times be somewhat hard, but our thoughts need not be dull or even commonplace; much less need they be mean or grovelling. Indeed, if attuned to the music of nature, as they will be on the farm if capable of being so anywhere, our thoughts cannot be mean or low; for where will you find sublimity, where will you find poetry, where find music, if not on the farm—if not in country life? Will you find it in the busy marts and emporiums of trade, in cities and crowded centers of commerce? Will you find poetry or the esthetic side of life amid the din and rattle of machinery, and the bustle of factories? Can you by any mental process evolve the rhythm of poetry or the harmony of music out of the rumble of wheels or the clatter of hoofs on the streets? If you can, you are rather imaginative. And what about the stuffed atmosphere and cramped environment of the shop or office? Not much poetry, not much of the esthetic, not

moral character and a devoutly religious life.

"The men whom nature's works can charm, with God Himself hold converse."

"The earth hath He given to the children of men," to till and to subdue; and so man is, in a very legitimate sense, a co-worker with God in the physical as well as in the moral universe. In the loftiest and truest conception, poetry and religion are one. And it is but reasonable to conceive that, as life on the farm agrees with the plan and spirit of nature, it is within the sphere of higher things, and in harmony with the design of the Creator.

Kent Co., Ont. W. J. WAY.

THE FIGHTING TEMERAIRE.

Mr. Wm. S. Travis, Toronto, very kindly contributes the following in regard to the "Fighting Temeraire":

The Temeraire (French for rash or fearless) was, as her name implies, originally French, and was captured from them at the Battle of the Nile, August 1st, 1798. She was a line-of-battle-ship of 98 guns, and fought next to the Victory in the line at the Battle of Trafalgar, October 21st, 1805, under Captain Harvey (afterwards Admiral Harvey, of Winchlow). She was broken up in 1838. Turner's picture, "The Fighting Temeraire Towed to Her Last Berth," was exhibited at the Royal Academy in



Lights of a City Street.

From the painting by F. M. Bell-Smith, R. C. A.

much inspiration there. Mostly commonplace, matter-of-fact, monotonous, business routine. Nothing in the ordinary levels and atmosphere of city life suggestive of elevated thought or conception. Mechanical, commercial, conventional grind. Amusements often frivolous, recreation not the most edifying, elevating or health-giving, the mental and moral outlook is not apt to be extended, much less to be sublime.

Contrast with this negation and barrenness the fullness, the variety yet simplicity, the charm and the glory of life on the farm. Here, man, attended by the minstrelsy of nature, beholds ever the beauties of the earth under his feet and the glories of the heaven above him. He is constantly in the presence of perpetual, ever-recurring miracles, exhibited to his eye and to his understanding, in the forms and species, and in the growth and development, of animals and plants. In studying and trying to understand something of the many types of life about him, the farmer should be led to a more exalted conception of the Author of all. He should recognize in the processes and the unfolding of nature a design and beneficent operation. And having the book of nature ever open before him, not only has he intellectual as well as physical stimulus, but he has also peculiar incentive toward a grandly

1839. Ruskin says, in his "Notes on the Turner Gallery": "She was the second ship in Nelson's line, and, having little provisions or water on board, was, what sailors call, 'flying light,' so as to be able to keep pace with the fast-sailing Victory. When the latter drew upon herself all the enemy's fire, the Temeraire tried to pass her, to take it in her stead, but Nelson himself hailed her to keep astern. The Temeraire cut away her studding sails, and held back, receiving the enemy's fire into her bows without returning a shot. Two hours later she lay with an enemy's seventy-four gun ship on each side of her, both her prizes, one lashed to her mainmast, and one to her anchor."

A stirring poem by Duff was set to music by J. W. Hobbs about the time Turner's picture was exhibited, and was often sung some years afterwards, though now quite forgotten to all but a very few. W. S. T.

LIGHT WANTED.

I have read with interest Mr. Wilfred Campbell's article of October 31st, and agree with him regarding his plea for the culture and uplifting of humanity in general, and country people in particular. But some of his positions do not seem to harmonize.

Mr. Campbell tells us that "Na-

ture is a great teacher, perhaps the greatest of all teachers." Later in the article he says: "We have in our rural communities some of nature's gentlemen and gentlewomen. They are like those rare stones of great price amid the common dull pebbles of a brook." He goes on to state, "It is not fair," etc., "to leave culture to a mere chance of nature."

How does the writer harmonize the fact that "Nature is a great teacher," with his assertion that her gentlemen and gentlewomen are like "rare stones," etc.? Is it not saying that a thing or an attribute may be and not be at the same time? That nature is an efficient teacher, and yet a failure; that she shows so few marks of skill that art must step in and do almost all of the work of refining and elevating men. In fact, that, barring "a mere chance" success of nature, art has the entire contract. In another place we read, "It is time that we realized that a mere education at a school or a college does not make a man worthy to guide others, and that it is not sufficient for culture." Here he seems to refer to nature as the teacher.

Is the lack of perspicuity due to the character of the article, or to the hebetude of the reader? Kent Co., Ont. W. J. WAY.

Current Events.

One of Germany's largest firms has decided to open a factory for the manufacture of military airships.

McCulloch Peak, a mountain in Unalaska, formed about a year ago by a volcanic eruption, has almost entirely disappeared again as a result of recent earthquakes.

The Cullinan, the largest diamond in the world, was presented to King Edward on his birthday by the Transvaal Government. This stone weighs seven ounces, uncut.

Great damage has been caused in Southern France by floods and inundations. The coal stations in that district have been completely flooded and all work suspended.

The Laymen's Missionary Movement of Canada, organized in Toronto in May last, at a recent meeting, in St. James Cathedral, pledged themselves to raise \$500,000 for missionary purposes during the coming year.

Three Canadians have received King's Birthday honors this year. Sir Charles Tupper has been made Privy Councillor; R. M. Coulter, Deputy Postmaster-General, gets the Order of C. M. G.; and Chief Justice Moss has been made Knight Bachelor.

Within the next three months, the U. S. mint, at Philadelphia, will coin \$52,000,000 in double eagles. This will be immediately distributed among the various sub-treasuries and banks, and put into circulation to relieve the present money stringency.

The record made by the Lusitania a month ago, when she made the trip across the Atlantic in 4 days 19 hours, has been broken by herself in her latest trip, when she crossed in 4 days 18 hours, in stormy weather, and the last two days in the teeth of a strong wind. She carried in her vaults nearly \$12,000,000 in gold for American bankers, which will at once be put into circulation.

The Quiet Hour.

A CHEERING MESSAGE.

In the rush of work which seems to take up almost every available minute of the day, I often feel that the Quiet Hour does not get the attention it should receive. I too often write it in a great hurry, and see—when it appears in print—how far from what it ought to be it is. When it almost seems as though it ought to be put into the hands of someone who could devote more time to it, there comes some cheering message like the following letter, received to-day:

"My dear Hope,—I am again sending you some simple poems for the Quiet Hour, which you may use at any time in the future when it may seem convenient. Your talk on 'unconscious influence' is before me as I write. I want to thank you for the sweet inspiration it has given me. You can scarcely realize, dear Hope, how much your own 'unconscious influence' is doing through those beautiful talks in the Quiet Hour. A busy farmer said to me a short time ago, 'I cannot tell you how much the Quiet Hour in 'The Farmer's Advocate' has helped me. I always turn to that page the first thing, and often find there just what seems to meet my present needs.' This is the unsought testimony of one of earth's toilers—the busy farmer. May God continue in the future, as in the past, to bless you and make you a blessing.

"Yours very sincerely,
"CARRIE HAYWARD.

"P. S.—If you deem the poem, 'Only a Thought,' unsuitable for publishing, lay it aside; it is just a little bit of my own heart-experience, and may not appeal to others.—C. H."

Mrs. Hayward's poems are always welcomed by the readers of the Quiet Hour, and this one, "Only a Thought," will, I know, touch the right spot. As for your words of encouragement, dear Mrs. Hayward, you don't know how they have helped me. If God is still willing to send messages through me, He can easily do so, even though the words may be written in a hurry. I don't want to give up the work I love, either here—in the city—or there—in the country. I am certainly not tired of talking to you, and only fear that you may be very tired of hearing what I say. Here is Mrs. Hayward's poem:

ONLY A THOUGHT.

It came to me at the dawn of day,
Just a heaven-born, love-warm thought,
And I gave it place in my inmost heart,
Blessed and cheered by the joy it brought.

The busy day came on apace;
But through all its toil and care
My heart was glad, for my morning guest
Still held possession here.

There were other thoughts—a motley throng—
That came and went that day;
But only those that were sweet and pure,
With my first glad guest could stay.

'Twas only a thought, but it sweetened toil,
And my burdened heart grew light;
And I thanked my Father for His gift
When I laid me down that night.

And I wondered then if my wayward heart,
Could ever give place again
To the gloomy and ill, which only brought
Disappointment and doubt and pain.

When these beautiful, tender, heaven-sent thoughts,
Would come to me day by day;
Did I not so often close the door,
And turn from the boon away?

Oh: each beautiful thought that we cherish and hold
Is a drop of Heaven's own joy;
A precious gift from our Father's love,
Unmixed with earth's vain alloy.

Then, dear one, if weary of inner strife,
If longing for rest and peace,
Make room in your heart for each heaven-born thought,
And turmoil and strife must cease.

M. CARRIE HAYWARD.
Corinth, Ont.

A PEEP INTO A SETTLEMENT HOUSE.

The dear lady with whom I live said to me just now: "What are you going to write about, this time?"

"I don't know," was my answer.

Would you like to spend the day with me?

Let us begin at the very beginning. First comes, of course, our dear little prayer: "I praise my God this day, I give myself to God to-day, I ask God to help me to-day. Lord Jesus, I love Thee, and I want to love Thee more."

With soul refreshed, and body all in a tingle from a cold splash, the work of the morning begins. Family prayer before breakfast, and a short service in the church round the corner, after breakfast. Then my assistant and I were busy in the office, making out lists of children and cards, etc., until it was time to get the rooms ready for the rush after school. Oh, yes, we did take half an hour for dinner—though we, both of us, rather grudged the time spent in that necessary duty. It is 3.30, pouring rain! Will any of the teachers come? They all live at a distance, and must come on the electric car. Yes, here comes the head sewing teacher, smiling and ready for the fray. Then come the children—dear little tots of six, seven and eight, for one sewing class, older ones for another class, and still older girls for the embroidery class. They are all dripping and eager. "Is Miss Williams here?" "Is our teacher coming?" Here comes another, another and another. Six teachers have braved the storm, and two are absent. The little ones are soon ranged in groups on the little kindergarten chairs, sewing away at cheese-cloth dusters and chattering happily to their teachers and each other. The embroidery class is downstairs in a brightly-lighted basement, making bags to hold the pretty work, and listening to an interesting fairy story. The "Little Mothers" are playing house with their dolls' furniture, dishes, etc. Learning to keep house in dainty fashion, as they have little opportunity of learning in their tiny flat-homes. They go home, wild with excitement to talk for hours about the tiny stove and sideboard and bed, the little chairs and tables, the tub and irons, with a real handle that can be taken off just like the big irons. The little mothers do not tire of toys that can only be played with for an hour or two once a week, and the pretty room in which they play is a very different place from the dull rooms where many of them live, crowded together.

What shall we do with the other class, the one that is without teachers? These are all Florence St. children—a clan of little girls. Woe betide anybody who tries to introduce a new member into this class. The Superintendent knows better than to try such a risky experiment. Clans must be respected in settlement work. As there is no one to take the class, and the rain is pouring down in a steady stream, the girls must be looked after in some way. They are put into the new library, a fascinating place, and spend an hour and a half dipping into their new treasure. "The new library!" shall I tell you where it came from? A month ago I told the congregation (through the church paper) that these children were eager for books. They are continually coming to me and saying: "Can you lend me a book?" and my stock was soon exhausted. Money is needed for so many necessities, and books are things they can live without. I asked for books—books that had been read and were lying useless on the shelves. And books came—one friend sent thirty-six—soon there were 110, large and small, ready to be covered. Then I told the young people, or at least a few of our young people, that they might have the pleasure of covering them. You don't know how fine they look, now that they are all covered alike with brown paper. More are coming soon, for everybody is growing interested in our new lending library, and it is to be opened on Saturday to all our children. They are excited, and so am I, for it was a castle in the air I was nursing all last winter, and as soon as I told other people about it, my castle went up like Aladdin's palace. But we wander from our subject, which

was "a peep into a settlement house." Leaving the girls to revel in story books, I put on rubbers and dashed out in the rain to see how the carving class was getting on—this is carried on in a separate building. The boys were just beginning work, with a real carpenter to teach them. Finding that they knew more about the carving business than I did, I went back to send my little girls home—they were very unwilling to turn out of their comfortable quarters, but the teachers could not be kept too long. Then there was the evening cooking class to be looked after. Everybody wants to belong to a cooking class—even the boys are going to learn "camp cooking." See the bright-faced girls in their white caps, muslin sleeves and aprons, carrying out the orders of the teacher. How she can find something for each one to do is a mystery, but she is smiling and serene, and knows her business perfectly. When the cooking is done, the girls set the table, which looks very nice indeed. First the "silence-cloth" is put on, then the white tablecloth; then the blue-and-white dishes and the shining knives and forks. The dainty paper napkins give just the finishing touch—no, I am wrong, the finishing touch is the sight of the fresh young faces around the table.

Classes every day, many of them, and the mornings spent in preparation for them, or in looking up absentees. The days just fly, and we get into friendly relations with so many people. Do you wonder that we find the work enjoyable? I have many willing assistants. To-day, I came home to find in the letter-box postals from two of these—ladies I only met a few weeks ago. The first said:

"Dear Lady,—Is there anything I can do? Haven't deserted you, but have been compelled to ease up on lame foot."

She twisted her ankle the other day, but is still eager to look after our "orphans," as she will persist in calling the children.

The second postal was from another glad and willing helper—a young Swedish girl. She says: "I couldn't come in to-day as I hoped, will come in early to-morrow morning and stay until 3.30, so plan to make good use of me, please." She lives six or seven miles away, and teaches in a play-ground after school every day, and all day on Saturday, and yet is volunteering to help us every moment she can spare. I really am amazed at the number of friends who are interested in the work. And this is only a small settlement. Just think how many must be working all around us. I think there are fourteen settlement houses in this neighborhood. I haven't done as much preaching as usual, have I? Have I not? Don't you feel inspired to start a settlement of your own? You can gather a few children about you once a week, and get into close touch with them. That is the chief business of a settlement worker. And children love to be organized into a club. One of our Jewish girls came in a few minutes ago for a friendly chat. She said: "My little sister came home so happy yesterday, because she was made vice-president of the knitting club. She was telling everybody." None of the children in the knitting club are over ten years old. We made the most troublesome child the secretary, and she gave up all her noisy ways, and became very grave and important, writing out the "minutes" with great care. Settlements grew from small beginnings. It is far better to begin in a small way and increase, than to begin with a great many children and find you can't manage them. Get some of the neighbors to help. Keep a careful record of attendance. A very good plan is to work towards an exhibition. The children think a great deal of having their things exhibited to parents and neighbors. Won't some of our readers make a beginning? Even if you only have six or seven children, you can win their friendship and help them to grow. Believe me, it is good for the teacher as well as for the pupil. Among the children, we grow young and keep on growing younger. Settlement work is simply reaching out in fellowship to those in the neighborhood, especially to the children and young people. You might try an evening club of boys or girls who are not children. They could play games or act charades, or perhaps sing choruses. The social element is the chief thing. Let them feel that you are their friend, and you can help them far

more than you know, without any actual preaching.

"Wherever in the world I am,
In whatsoever estate,
I have a fellowship with hearts
To keep and cultivate,
And a work of lowly love to do
For the Lord on Whom I wait."
HOPE.

About the House.

LUNCHEONS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

In preparing luncheons for school children, it should be continually borne in mind that the little ones must be well fed, if they are to be strong and healthy, and bright of mind. Stock will not thrive without good feeding; neither will children. To feed well, two essentials must be recognized: (1) The food must be nourishing; (2) it must be appetizing enough to induce the partaker of it to eat enough for his needs.

This last fact is not, perhaps, regarded as much as it should be, especially when preparing luncheons for delicate, studious children, who are more likely to sit about the school-room during recreation time than to go out and take part in the health-giving, appetite-inducing games which are the delight of more sturdy natures. A romping boy finds almost anything "good," and may be quite satisfied with the thick slices of bread with chunks of meat between, from which his more fragile sister will turn almost with disgust.

As a rule, a lunch-box with compartments (very good ones may now be bought in any town) is much better than a basket; but if one cannot be procured, an expedient is to partition off one end of the basket with stout pasteboard. In this smaller compartment may be placed the small glasses containing fruit, etc., which might be in danger of being spilled if put in the larger one.

Fruit of some kind should have a place in every school basket. It is wholesome and appetizing, and, of itself, can transform an otherwise tasteless luncheon into one which the child will enjoy. It may consist of canned fruit, baked apples, stewed prunes, or figs, jelly, marmalade, or jam. Rich preserved fruit should seldom be given to children, but honey is exceedingly nutritious, as well as appetizing.

The more substantial part of the luncheon should consist of a few bits of thin, buttered bread to eat with the fruit, and sandwiches, which should be of such variety that the child will not tire of them. They may be made sometimes of white bread, sometimes of brown, and the filling may consist of thinly-sliced beef, hard-boiled eggs, Imperial or grated cheese, chopped peanuts, sliced chicken, salmon or sardines, and always a lettuce leaf when it can be procured. Rich cake or pie should never have place in a school luncheon; but a piece of sponge-cake or gingerbread, oatmeal cookies or Graham gems will be found a welcome addition. Pickles should never be given, but they will not be missed if a ripe tomato or a small glass of canned tomato, or beet, potato or other salad be put in. A bottle of milk will, of course, always have a place.

Just one word more, don't pile the luncheon in promiscuously, so that the cake will be flavored with the meat, and the jelly from a jelly sandwich dripping over on a salmon sandwich below. Wrap each kind separately in waxed or butter paper, cover the whole with a clean napkin, and above that put a covering of clean paper, not a bit of dirty newspaper. Your children may forget to thank you for your care when they come home, but you may be very sure that when they uncover such a dainty basket their little hearts will thrill with pride and pleasure, which, could you know of it, would be ample reward for the bit of extra trouble you have taken.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Devil's Cake.—Two cups brown sugar, half a cup of butter creamed together. Add two beaten eggs, half a cup sour milk, half a cup boiling water, with one teaspoon soda dissolved in it, poured over one bar grated chocolate. Beat in two cups flour, and, last of all, two

teaspoons vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven.

Ginger Snaps.—Cream one cup butter with one of sugar. Beat in one cup molasses. Stir in a cup of water, a level tablespoon each of ground ginger and cinnamon, a teaspoon of allspice, and a scant one of soda, sifted with one and a half pints flour. If too soft, add enough flour to make a dough that can be rolled out.

North Carolina Dabs.—One pint corn meal, two eggs, one dessertspoon butter, one wineglass of milk; scald the meal with boiling water, and, while hot, beat in the butter. Stir in the milk with a little salt; then the beaten eggs. Drop in spoonfuls on a tin, and bake in a moderate oven.

Potato Pancake.—Pare, wash and grate twelve large raw potatoes. Mix with one teaspoon salt and yolks of three eggs. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, and add the potatoes. Place a large frying-pan with one tablespoon fat on the fire, and fry in small "pancakes."

Corn-meal Pancakes.—One cup sour milk, half a teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream tartar, one beaten egg, flour and corn meal, mixed half-and-half, to make a thin batter.

Toasted Cheese.—Make toast, butter, and cover each slice with thin slices of cheese. Place in the oven, and heat until the cheese is melted. Sprinkle a little salt over, and serve very hot.

Excellent Chocolate.—A very nourishing drink for winter. Heat one pint milk, adding one and a half tablespoons grated sweet chocolate, and one teaspoon sugar, mixed with a little cold milk. Cook in the double boiler until thickened slightly; then stir in one beaten egg. Add a few drops vanilla, and serve with sweet cream.

Squash and Cheese.—Steam squash (summer or Hubbard) until tender. Drain, remove pulp from the shell, mash, season with salt, pepper and butter. Put into a buttered earthen or granite dish, sprinkle with grated cheese, spread over the top a mixture of cracker crumbs and melted butter, and brown in the oven.

Fig Pie.—Cook three-quarters of a pound figs in a little water until the skins are tender and the liquid is reduced to about half a cup. Chop the figs. Add half a cup boiled cider, or the grated rind and juice of a lemon, half a teaspoon salt, one-quarter cup sugar, and, when cold, use as a filling for pie. Cover, either with a top crust or with meringue.—[Boston Cooking School.

Butternut Cakes.—Beat half a cup butter to a cream, then beat in three-quarters of a cup sugar, one cup butternut meats, and one beaten egg. Sift together two cups whole-wheat flour, one-third cup pastry flour, one-half teaspoon soda, one-quarter teaspoon salt, one-quarter teaspoon cloves, three-quarters teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon mace or dash of nutmeg. Add this to the first mixture, alternately with one cup sour milk. Beat thoroughly, and bake in patty-pans. When cold, ice with brown sugar, and decorate with halves of butternut meats.—[Boston Cooking School.

Boston Brown Bread.—Sift together one cup each of rye meal, corn meal and white flour, one level teaspoon salt, and two level teaspoons soda. Add two-thirds cup molasses and two cups thick sour milk (or part sour cream). Mix well, and turn into buttered molds, adding, if you choose, a cup of raisins here and there as mixture is put in. Steam three hours. Three-pound size baking-powder tins will do very well for molds.

Drop Cookies.—Cream half a cup butter (by beating with a knife). Gradually beat in one cup sugar, then one egg (beaten light), and half a cup sour cream mixed with one-quarter teaspoon pulverized and sifted soda. Add two and one-half cups flour, sifted with three and one-half level teaspoons baking powder. Mix the whole well to a stiff batter. Drop from a spoon on to buttered tins, shaping each portion into a smooth round. Dredge with granulated sugar, and bake in a moderate oven.

Potato and Onion Pie.—Parboil one pound each of potatoes and onions. Peel them, cut in slices, and place in alternate layers in a deep, buttered pie dish. Put little bits of butter and a sprinkling of salt and pepper on each layer. Have the top layer of potatoes. Pour over a pint of milk, and bake for half or three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven.

Salmon Loaf.—Mince one cup salmon. Add one cup stale bread crumbs, two beaten eggs, half a cup milk. Season to taste with salt, pepper, parsley and lemon juice. Put in a buttered mold, and steam or bake one-half hour. Serve with a white sauce.

Sausage.—For forty pounds minced meat (part beef improves it), use one pint sage, one pint rock salt, five table-spoons black pepper, and five table-spoons ginger.

Steak and Tomato.—Cut round steak into bits. Sear well on a hot pan; cover partially with hot water, and simmer slowly for two and a half or three hours. An hour before done, add canned tomatoes, and a little onion. Season, thicken with flour, and pour over hot, fresh biscuits, split in two on a platter.

THE FARMER TO THE ORIOLE.

Bright little song-bird, golden, sweet,
Fair on the wing as a gleam of morn!
Fly to the woods and thy song repeat,
Clear as the notes of a bugle-horn.

Rich midst the green in thy golden gown,
Up in the apple tree, glad and gay;
Pulling the tent of the caterpillar down,
Feasting alone at the dawn of day.

How could we harm thee, happy bird?
No better friend can we have than thou;

All summer long may thy song be heard
Clear from the woods or the apple bough.

Then when thy graceful and high-hung nest



Giving Matilda Jane a Bath.

At the fall of the leaf swings gray on the tree,
So all winter long shall the woods be blest
With a thought and a hope of the spring and thee.

Gay little song-bird, golden sweet,
Fair on the wing as a beam of morn!
Fly to the woods and thy song repeat,
Clear as the notes of a silver horn.

JOHN MORTIMER.
River Vale Farm, Elora.

GOOD-BYE.

Has the especial beauty of our parting word "good-bye" ever occurred to you? The French commonly say "au revoir"; the Germans, "auf wiedersehen," both meaning the simple "until we meet again." To the English language alone belongs the benediction, "good-bye"—"God be with you."

Originally, the whole sentence was pronounced, "God be with ye." At a later date, by the curious involuntary process of elevating accentual points and submerging less prominent ones (the same process which makes little children say "gimme" for "give me"), the expression became "God buy ye," and so on until the present "good-bye." Yet the signification of the word remains, and often—in the spirit in which it is uttered as well as in the utterance—the benediction.

Children's Corner.

TO DOLLIE.

By Lewis Carroll.

Matilda Jane, you never look
At any toy or picture book;
I show you pretty things in vain,
You must be blind, Matilda Jane!

I ask you riddles, tell you tales,
But all our conversation fails;
You never answer me again,
I fear you're dumb, Matilda Jane!

Matilda, darling, when I call,
You never seem to hear at all;
I shout with all my might and main,
But you're so deaf, Matilda Jane!

Matilda Jane, you needn't mind,
For though you're deaf, and dumb, and blind,
There's someone loves you, it is plain,
And that is me, Matilda Jane!

A LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

We have had a letter from the editor of a children's column in the Producer's Review, an Australian paper, and she wants "The Farmer's Advocate" children to write some letters about Canada for the Australian children, and to send her their photographs, if they like, to be put in the paper. She has what she calls an "Empire Corner" and children from India and other parts of the British Empire send accounts of their homes to be printed in it. Now, wouldn't you like to tell our little Australian cousins all about Canada—how it came to belong to Great Britain, what sort of a country it is, what kind of school you go to, what games you play, what animals and plants grow here, and anything else you can think of. I hope some of our best letter-writers will take up the idea, and try to give the Australians a good idea of our part of Canada, and what a splendid country it is. Address your letter to "Wilga," care of Editor, Producer's Review, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.

THE LETTER BOX.

Cousin Dorothy,—I live on a farm of one hundred acres, one mile west of Crampton. I have two sisters and two brothers. We have a dog named Carlo; we have fifteen cows and four horses, and one little colt, which took first prize at Dorchester Fair. I go to school, and am in the Junior Fourth Class. I will close with a few riddles:

1. Why are ladies' cheeks like a team of horses? Ans.—Because there is a wagging (wagon) tongue between.
2. What is the most wonderful animal in the farm-yard? Ans.—A pig, because it has to be killed first and cured afterwards.
3. If you were out of the sun, and I were in the sun what would the sun become? Ans.—Sin.
4. Why is a dog with a lame leg like a boy at arithmetic? Ans.—He puts one and carries three.
5. What is good for big feet? Ans.—Big shoes.

MERYL CORNISH (age 11).
Crampton, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I hope this letter will escape the W.-P. B., as it is the first time I have ever written to "The Farmer's Advocate." I was playing ball at school a few weeks ago, and was going to pick the ball up, and I fell over, and my teacher had to help me up. When I fell over, my knee-cap went out of place, but it went back into place again. I strained my knee, and I cannot walk without crutches now. I am

thirteen years old, and am in the Fifth Class. I will not be able to go to school now.

E. MAUDE LEGRICE.
Walmer, Ont.

Thank you for the address. We all hope your knee will soon be better.

C. D.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I, like many other cousins of this Corner, live on a farm. I am twelve years old, and passed my Entrance examination last June. I stayed out of school for three months after school began. I started last week. I like going to school. I have long been a weekly reader of the Children's Corner, and have always thought how nice it would be to be a member. At last, I have plucked up enough courage to write, and I hope that this letter may never see that horrid W.-P. B. Isn't it too bad that Evelyn Willis has had to spend so much of her life in the hospital? Evelyn; I do hope you won't ever have to go into one again.

GRACE CLEMENS.
Breslau, Ont.

LIFE IN THE SICK CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I wrote you a letter before, when I was out in the country, but I am home now. Auntie sent me "The Farmer's Advocate" because it had my letter in it, and I see you asked me to write a letter about the Sick Children's Hospital. Well, I was in there when I was three years old, so I can't remember much about it at that time. But, when I was in there last time, the nurses were real kind to me. Some patients think they are cross, but I think they have a lot to do, even if they are cross, and I like them for they were so nice and good to me. I went there for X-ray treatment, and I had just been taking it three weeks when I took scarlet fever, then I was taken up to the infectious ward, and I never had a thing to eat for a whole week; just a cup of milk three times a day. I was only in bed a week, and when I got up, I took care of a dear little baby, six months old. I fed it, and carried it around for eight weeks, when it died, and I can tell you I cried when it was dead. We would get our supper about twenty minutes after five, then do the dishes, and get to bed. In the morning, we would get up about five o'clock, and nurse would make the beds, and we would carry the dirty sheets and spreads down to the wash-room, and come back and get washed, and then set the table for breakfast, get our breakfast, and do the dishes; then make bandages for the nurse. Then, by the time we got that done, it was about time to get dinner ready, so we would set the table, and get meat and potatoes for dinner, and for dessert we would get ice cream on a warm day; that is, if we deserved it. We only had tin cups to drink our milk out of. Then we would wash the dishes, and then get cleaned up, and have the afternoon to ourselves. So, you see, we had lots of time to play, even if we did have to work. Are any of my country cousins saving post cards; I am. I only have thirty-seven post cards as yet. I hope this letter will slip the waste-paper basket.

Toronto.
EVELYN WILLIS.

ABOUT PREMIUMS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I saw your request for Daphne Brewster's address in "The Farmer's Advocate" to-night, and thought I would send it. Here it is: Yinnar, South Gippsland, Victoria, Australia. I wrote to her when she asked for correspondents, and received a very nice letter in reply. I am glad that you are going to have more debates this winter; I enjoy them so much. I am not competent to write an essay myself, but I do enjoy those written by other people. Do you still give the L. S. pin, or is it a brooch, for one new subscriber? I should like to get it; but the trouble is that everyone around here takes "The Farmer's Advocate." Just a word about your debate, "Should homework be done away with?" I think it should not. If I did no homework, I do not think that I would be in the Fifth Class now. Do you think it would be nice to have a post-card exchange in "The Farmer's Advocate"?

I think it would be nice for the Cousins to exchange cards. I must close now. Cousin Dorothy. I hope that I may be of service to you some other time, but perhaps someone has sent you the address before now.

ROBINA HENRY (age 14).
Whitechurch, Ont.

Thank you for sending the address. Perhaps some others would like information about our premiums, so here it is. First, remember that there is no use in applying for one unless your father or some other member of your household is a subscriber already. You must send the name of an entirely new subscriber, also. Here is a list of our premiums: For one new subscriber, an L. S. pin, or any two of the following: a good farmer's knife, a mouth-organ, a reading-glass, a mariner's compass; for two new subscribers, a lady's hand-bag (large enough to carry letters in—a nice Christmas present for somebody); for three, a nickel boy's watch; for eight, a sterling-silver lady's watch; for eleven, a gold-filled one; for thirteen, a gentleman's gold-filled Elgin or Waltham watch.

We had a post-card exchange for a time, but found that it did not work very well. Some of the Cousins got more cards than they could return.

C. D.

Harold Timmins, Winchester, Ont., would like to get a piece of poetry entitled "Our Modern Public Schools." Can anyone send it to him?

C. D.

As the discussion on homework is closed, I cannot print a nicely-written letter from "Marigold," who does not like homework yet.

C. D.

DOG VERSUS CAT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been so interested in the Children's Corner lately that I thought I would write. I am going to tell the other Cousins which one of these two animals I would rather have, which is a dog. I would rather have a dog, because it will shake hands and do wonderful tricks; some come down the road to meet you, as they want to see you so badly. They fetch the cows, if they are told. The cats kill mice, which is very cruel. God made mice for some use. If the cat gets angry, it scratches. The dog has only one way to defend itself, that is by biting. Dogs often tell us if we are in danger, which is a very kind thing to do. I heard of a dog that saw his master was in danger—was in a house that was on fire. The dog was brave enough to dash in through the flames after him, and carried him out in his mouth. A dog is a good companion.

ELLA MARSHALL (age 13).

Ayr, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Seeing such an interesting debate going on, I could not resist the temptation of joining it. I think a dog is nicer than a cat for a pet. A dog is more knowing than a cat. Some dogs are prettier than cats. I think collie dogs are the nicest breed there is. A dog can be taught to draw you, and cats cannot do this. Some dogs will go and get the cows, and cats do not know enough, or could not be taught to do it. You can throw sticks into the water, and the dogs will go and get them and bring them back to shore. When you go to feed dogs, they will bark and jump for their feed. If you throw feed, some dogs will catch it and eat it up. Dogs are great company. When you hear the dog barking, you may know someone is around. As this is the first time I have written to "The Farmer's Advocate," I hope this will not go to the waste-paper basket.

FLOSSIE McCOMB (age 12).

Dear Cousin Dorothy and Cornerites,—I have just finished reading our Corner, and noticed the debate. I have written to you once before, and thought I would write again. I would rather have the dogs, as they will protect you when in danger. I know pretty well, as I have two collie dogs at home, and I would not part with them for a dozen cats, though I could nurse my kittens all day. I have three, but I like my dogs best. I go to school every day, and, if I miss, I always think of my homework. I live on a farm, near the village, and I can walk to school and village in ten

minutes. Well, I must leave room for someone else.

MARGARET GILLESPIE.

P. S.—Will you exchange Ventnor, Ont., cards, Margaret Merrit? M. G.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is a very good debate, but do you not think it is rather hard to decide upon? A small dog is very nice to have for a pet, but mostly all farmers like to have a dog which is good to drive cattle. You can not have a large dog in the house very well, so I think I would rather have a cat. I think that tiger cats are the prettiest kind. When a cat is small, it is so cute, running after its tail, and doing all sorts of funny tricks. A puppy is also cute, but after it grows up it cannot act like a cat. I enjoy reading the letters which are written to the "cosy Corner." Cousin Dorothy, do you not think it would be nice for the Cousins to send recitations, and have them in about every two weeks? Maybe there would be more members if we sent some nice recitations. Well, I must close, because if I write on both sides of my paper I will find myself in the W.-P. B.

CARNATION.

The Ingle Nook.

PARRY SOUND.

Although I am not a member of your club, yet I read the Ingle Nook department with great interest every week, and, in response to the suggestion about writing up our different localities, I take the liberty of sending you a description



Haines' Lake, Parry Sound.

of Parry Sound—whether you will think it worth while printing it or not is another thing.

Up to the last few years, Parry Sound has not been very widely known, as it was quite a distance from any railroad, and tourists who managed to discover its whereabouts were few and far between. Now, however, it bids fair to rival its neighbor, Muskoka, for every year more tourists come to enjoy the beauties of the Georgian Bay.

This year has marked an epoch in the town's history, as the Canadian Northern Railway runs a train from Toronto in half a day, and before that it took a whole day. A very few years ago, there was no railroad nearer than Penetang, and the only means of communication Parry Sound had was by boat in summer, or to Utterson by stage in winter. In those times, going away from Parry Sound anywhere was called "going outside," which shows how completely shut in we were.

The islands in the bay are very numerous and beautiful. Many of them are owned by private parties, who make them their summer abode. A steamer runs regular trips every day to Mowat Island, which lies about six or seven miles down the bay, and is used as a sort of camping ground and summer resort by the townspeople. Around the sound, the country is "bush," but the clearances of the farmers are extending steadily, and the fine crops that are raised in spite of the rocks would sur-

prise you. Some of these farm homes are very picturesquely situated, overlooking some of the numerous lakes in this region, in which the fishing is good—black bass, pike, etc. Hunting is good also, as there are lots of deer and even a few bears. Lumbering is carried on extensively in winter, there being some large mills in the town, so that winter here is just as busy for the farmer as the summer. Even though he does not take part in the lumber camps, he has his next winter's supply of wood to cut, or perhaps he hauls stove-wood into town, where he finds a good market for it; as there is, too, for all farm produce.

Now, I think I have given some slight idea of this part of the country. The pictures will have to give some idea of the beauty, as my pen is not capable, even if space permitted, and I am afraid I have taken more than my share.

A DWELLER IN THE PATHLESS WOODS.

Parry Sound, Ont.

In regard to your P.-S. question, re a "rocking churn," Prof. H. H. Dean, of the O. A. C., Guelph, says:

"Yours regarding the 'rocker' churn received. We have used several of these, and have not found any of them very satisfactory. We have one at present in our dairy, which was sent to us for trial last winter from a firm in Nova Scotia, but it did not prove to be any improvement on the barrel churn."

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When the business part of the meeting has been disposed of, the programme for the day is brought on, and the meeting is closed in whatever way has been agreed upon by the society.

Cold Cream—Cleaning a Hat.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have read "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and have received much benefit from the Ingle Nook corner, although I have never asked any questions nor answered any before.

1. Could you, Dame Durden, or any of the Chatterers, give me a good recipe for cold cream?

2. How can I clean a white felt hat?

3. Are the Tam-o'-Shanters going to be won this spring? MISS ME.

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Two recipes for cold cream: (1) Melt together one ounce white wax, one ounce spermaceti, two ounces lanolin, four ounces sweet almond oil, two ounces cocoonut oil. Take off the fire. Beat in thirty drops tincture of benzoin and two ounces orange flower water. (2) One-quarter ounce white wax, two and one-half ounces spermaceti, two and one-half ounces oil of sweet almonds, one and one-half ounces rosewater. Melt the fat and oils, take from fire, add the rosewater, and beat till cold. (3) Sweet mutton tallow "rendered" and let harden into a cake is very healing for chapped hands and lips.

To clean a white felt hat, heat corn meal in the oven, and, when quite warm, rub it all over the felt, changing the meal as it becomes dirty. Finally, brush well with a clean whisk. The corn-meal method will also clean white furs.

It is rather early to say what will be worn in spring, but it is safe to say that a young girl may always wear a pretty Tam-o'-Shanter.

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Dear Dame Durden and Nookers,—The time has come when I am able to write to you again. One can write a dozen or more business letters while you are writing one friendly one. The summer days were so full of work and social duties, and I was so tired when night came, that I was only able to read a little and then to bed, to rest and sleep so sweetly until the morning light awoke me, for I have known what it is to be like the May Queen, "To lie awake all night, just to fall asleep at morn." I have been very much interested in our Dame's letters. The ones I enjoyed most were the account of her holiday and her visit to the exhibition. I had two days at the exhibition this year, and enjoyed it very much.

I have been hoping that some of the Nookers would tell us how they spent their summer holiday. I will tell you about my holiday, and let those who have not been away this summer share it with me, if only on paper. A neighbor took a cottage at Grimby Park, and invited me to visit them. I went for ten days, the first part of July. I went from Toronto by boat to Hamilton, and from there to the Park by electric car. It was a lovely ride, and just when the roses were in bloom. I never saw so many roses before in the same distance. There were walls of roses, arches of roses, porches and verandas covered with roses, clumps and bushes of lovely pink, white and crimson roses, all along the way. My poor roses had the same fate this year as last. They were devoured by the rose beetle. I thought our place cannot be suitable for them when I saw this wealth of perfect roses. It was worth the trip to Grimby to see them. Our cottage was near the lake—beautiful old Ontario—which was so calm and peaceful, except only one day while I was there, when "Every little wave had its white cap on." I have always loved and admired trees. There are over thirty varieties of trees in the park—mighty pines, oaks, maples, walnuts, and rows of beautiful poplars. I had not been to the Park for six years, and they

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I was fortunate to be there at the time Doctor Carolyn Geisel, with a trained nurse and a demonstrator, were there from Battle Creek Sanatorium, Mich., giving a course of lectures on "Health and Nursing." I heard three, one, "How to prepare food for the sick, and salads." While her attendants worked, she talked. One thing she said, "You women don't spoil the good food the Lord has given you by your fancy cooking." She asked for questions, and a lady asked what to give a growing schoolgirl who "disliked milk and eggs." She said, "Give her whole-wheat bread, peas and beans, potatoes (boiled or baked in their skins), which contained the potash our bodies needed," and she advised us to serve a salad every day once or twice. The fruits and vegetables had the salts and acids that we required to keep us healthy. In all salad dressing, she used the best olive oil and lemon juice instead of vinegar, which, she said, hardened the tissues. I once had some dressing made with what must have been a very poor quality of oil and rancid, and I have disliked olive oil ever since, and have always used cream for our dressing, so I asked if cream would do instead of oil. "Just as well," she said, "if you are fortunate enough to have it." So, Nookers, we are doing right when we use cream for our salad dressing.

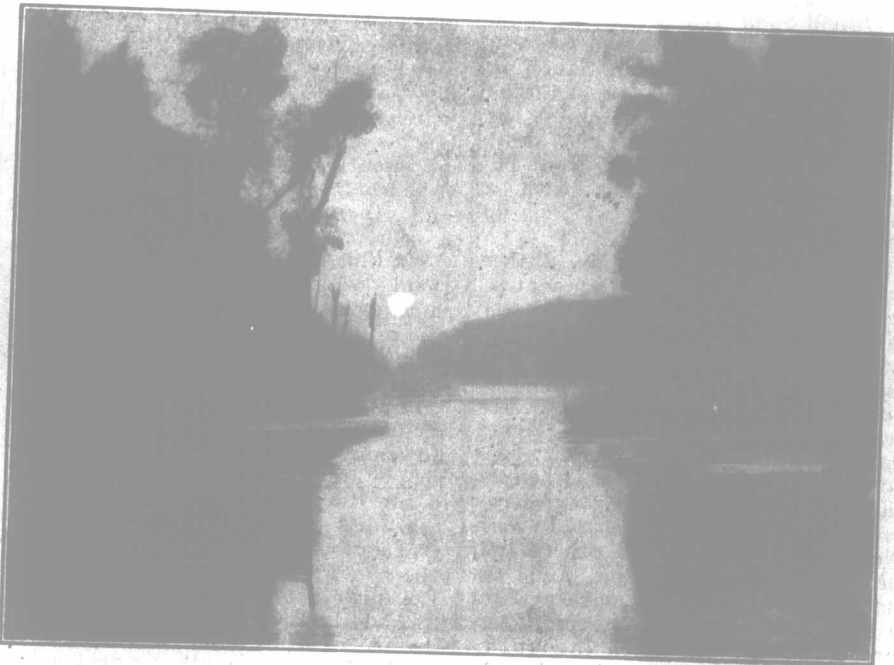
I heard the lecture, "The miracle of healing," or "How the body defends itself against disease." She told us that it had been discovered lately, the use of the White corpuscles in the blood. They gobble up the disease germs. She ended the lecture by telling of a visit she paid to a heathen temple on the shores of the Mediterranean. There were two sets of attendants to wait on the temple day and night, and to keep it clean. One set were dressed in brown, and were sightless, their eyes having been put out; the other were dressed in gray, and were voiceless, their tongues having been taken out. "And we," she said, "who are the temples of the living God, ought to study to keep our temples clean and healthy." I hope, if I am spared, to go and hear her again next summer.

I had a trip to the Falls on Sept. 11th. It was a perfect day, and the lake was as smooth as a pond, both going and coming home. While at the Falls, we had an automobile ride around, but I confess I much prefer to ride behind a pair of good horses. I had another pleasant outing early this month. I was invited to attend the opening Women's Institute meeting of the season. It was about six miles from home, and the drive was most pleasant, for the trees were ablaze with their autumn dresses. The meetings are held in the Town Hall, but this first meeting was held at the beautiful home of the president. About forty members were present, and, after the opening exercises, one of the members gave her method of bread- and bun-making. She brought a loaf for us to sample. It was cut in slices, and spread with butter, and passed around, and it was very good. Then we had a solo. Then a lady, who had been in Winnipeg for the summer, gave an historical account of that city. A member who had been spending the holidays in the Old Land then gave an account of her trip and the Old Country manner of serving meals and cooking vegetables. One thing she said, "If we can teach the Old Country folks how to work, they can teach us how to enjoy leisure." It was all very interesting. Then a lady sang "Home, Sweet Home." I had not heard it sung so touchingly since I heard Patti sing it. I was much affected; tears filled my eyes. I thought "East, west, home is best."

Our lines have fallen in pleasant places, yea, we have a goodly heritage." York Co., Ont. HELPONABIT.

I thought perhaps I might find something to help you in fighting the rose beetles, Helponabit, so I looked through my gardening books. Ida Bennet, in "The Flower Garden," says: "For rose bugs or beetles, spraying with Paris green is quite effective, but it must be used promptly, as the amount of injury they can do in a short time is remarkable. After using an insecticide, the plants should be thoroughly sprayed with clear water, and, if treated with Paris green, label them, that no one may be poisoned by eating the rose leaves." For the small yellowish-white rose-hopper or thrip, she recommends whale-oil solution sprayed on the under side. . . . Mrs. Ely, in her "Hardy Garden," says: "Powdered hellebore, if dissolved in the proportion of one pound of powder to one gallon of water, will destroy both the green worm on the rose leaf and the small dark beetle that eats the roses. It will also dispose of green worms on other plants. Slug-shot, dissolved one-half pound of powder to one gallon of water, will, if used the latter part of April and several times in May, keep the roses comparatively free from insects." . . . Will tea roses grow in your vicinity? As a rule, they are troubled by insects less than other species.

I have been wondering about that heathen temple, Helponabit. Did the lecturer say where it was, or how long ago it was so curiously attended?—In very ancient times, I presume.



Beveridge's Creek, Parry Sound.

A BISHOP'S RECIPE FOR JOHNNY-CAKE.

The following is given in answer to a request from Mr. G. F. B., Prince Edward Island, for a "recipe for a cake written in rhyme":

A Bishop's Recipe for Johnnycake.

A forgetful old Bishop
All broken to pieces,
Neglected to dish up
For one of his nieces
A recipe for corn pone
The best ever known.

So he hastes to repair his sin of omission,
And hopes that in view of his shattered condition
His suit for forgiveness he humbly may urge,
So here's the recipe, and it comes from Lake George:

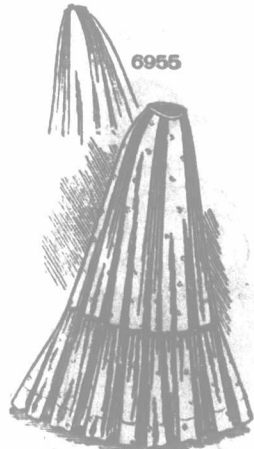
Take a cup of corn meal,
And the meal should be yellow,
And a cup of wheat flour
For to make the corn mellow;
Of sugar a cup, white or brown at your pleasure,
The color is nothing, the fruit is the measure;
And now comes a troublesome thing to indite;
For the rhyme and the reason they trouble me quite,
For after the sugar, the flour and the meal
Comes a cup of sour cream; but unless you should steal

From your neighbors I fear you will never be able
This item to put upon your cook's table;
For, sure and indeed, in all towns I remember,
Sour cream is as scarce as June bugs in December.

So here an alternative, nicely contrived,
Is suggested, your mind to relieve,
And showing how you, without stealing at all,

The ground that seems lost may retrieve;
Instead of sour cream take one cup of milk,
Sweet milk, what a sweet phrase to utter!
And to make it cream-like put into the cup
Just three tablespoonfuls of butter;
Cream of tartar, one teaspoonful; rules dietetic.
How nearly I wrote it down tartar emetic!
But no, cream of tartar it is, without doubt,
And so the alternative makes itself out;
Of soda the half of a teaspoonful add,
Or else your poor corn-cake will go to the bad;
Two eggs must be broken without being beat;
Then of salt a teaspoonful your work will complete.
Twenty minutes of baking are needful to bring
To the point of perfection this awful good thing.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.



6955.—Ladies' Tucked Skirt, 7 sizes, 20 to 32 inches waist measure.



4213.—Girls' One-piece Circular Apron, 7 sizes, 3 to 9 years.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Order by number, and be sure to give waist and bust measurement. Allow from one to two weeks in which to fill order.

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

[Note.—Where two numbers appear, ten cents must be sent for each number.]

WHAT WE GIVE OUR SUBSCRIBERS FOR GETTING NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR US.

- For One New Subscriber:
1. Farmer's knife, Rodgers, a first-class article.
 2. The choice of any two of the following: Reading-glass, large mouth-organ (harmonica), mariner's compass.
- For Two New Subscribers:
1. Bagster's Comprehensive Teacher's Bible.
 2. Lady's hand-bag, leather and lined with leather, large enough to carry letters, etc., in.
 3. One copy of "Carmichael," bound in cloth, and well illustrated.
- Watches:
1. Gentleman's nickel watch for three new subscribers.
 2. Gentleman's gold-filled Elgin or Waltham watch for thirteen new subscribers.
 3. Lady's sterling silver watch for eight new subscribers.
 4. Lady's gold-filled watch for eleven new subscribers.

These articles are all good, and may be relied upon.

In addition, we have books bearing on almost every department of farming, for list of which see elsewhere in "The Farmer's Advocate."

Tell your friends about our journal. Secure their names, and let us send you one of these premiums. State definitely which premium you prefer. In each case of above, the regular subscription rate, \$1.50 per annum, must be sent. Address: "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

TWO SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

1. A volume of Carmichael, printed on heavy paper, bound in cloth, and plentifully illustrated. May be ordered through this office. Price, \$1.25, post-paid.
2. A subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for one year. Price, along with your own renewal, \$2.75. If you send the money before Christmas, your friend will receive our handsome Christmas number, which is alone worth fifty cents.

I think it would be nice for the Cousins to exchange cards. I must close now, Cousin Dorothy. I hope that I may be of service to you some other time, but perhaps someone has sent you the address before now.

ROBINA HENRY (age 14).
Whitechurch, Ont.

Thank you for sending the address. Perhaps some others would like information about our premiums, so here it is. First, remember that there is no use in applying for one unless your father or some other member of your household is a subscriber already. You must send the name of an entirely new subscriber, also. Here is a list of our premiums: For one new subscriber, an L. S. pin, or any two of the following: a good farmer's knife, a mouth-organ, a reading-glass, a mariner's compass; for two new subscribers, a lady's hand-bag (large enough to carry letters in—a nice Christmas present for somebody); for three, a nickel boy's watch; for eight, a sterling-silver lady's watch; for eleven, a gold-filled one; for thirteen, a gentleman's gold-filled Elgin or Waltham watch.

We had a post-card exchange for a time, but found that it did not work very well. Some of the Cousins got more cards than they could return.

C. D.

Harold Timmins, Winchester, Ont., would like to get a piece of poetry entitled "Our Modern Public Schools." Can anyone send it to him?

C. D.

As the discussion on homework is closed, I cannot print a nicely-written letter from "Marigold," who does not like homework yet.

C. D.

DOG VERSUS CAT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been so interested in the Children's Corner lately that I thought I would write. I am going to tell the other Cousins which one of these two animals I would rather have, which is a dog. I would rather have a dog, because it will shake hands and do wonderful tricks; some come down the road to meet you, as they want to see you so badly. They fetch the cows, if they are told. The cats kill mice, which is very cruel. God made mice for some use. If the cat gets angry, it scratches. The dog has only one way to defend itself, that is by biting. Dogs often tell us if we are in danger, which is a very kind thing to do. I heard of a dog that saw his master was in danger—was in a house that was on fire. The dog was brave enough to dash in through the flames after him, and carried him out in his mouth. A dog is a good companion.

ELLA MARSHALL (age 13).
Ayr, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Seeing such an interesting debate going on, I could not resist the temptation of joining it. I think a dog is nicer than a cat for a pet. A dog is more knowing than a cat. Some dogs are prettier than cats. I think collie dogs are the nicest breed there is. A dog can be taught to draw you, and cats cannot do this. Some dogs will go and get the cows, and cats do not know enough, or could not be taught to do it. You can throw sticks into the water, and the dogs will go and get them and bring them back to shore. When you go to feed dogs, they will bark and jump for their feed. If you throw feed, some dogs will catch it and eat it up. Dogs are great company. When you hear the dog barking, you may know someone is around. As this is the first time I have written to "The Farmer's Advocate," I hope this will not go to the waste-paper basket.

FLOSSIE McCOMB (age 12).

Dear Cousin Dorothy and Cornerites,—I have just finished reading our Corner, and noticed the debate. I have written to you once before, and thought I would write again. I would rather have the dogs, as they will protect you when in danger. I know pretty well, as I have two collie dogs at home, and I would not part with them for a dozen cats, though I could nurse my kittens all day. I have three, but I like my dogs best. I go to school every day, and, if I miss, I always think of my homework. I live on a farm, near the village, and I can walk to school and village in ten

minutes. Well, I must leave room for someone else.

MARGARET GILLESPIE.

P. S.—Will you exchange Ventnor, Ont., cards, Margaret Merrit? M. G.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is a very good debate, but do you not think it is rather hard to decide upon? A small dog is very nice to have for a pet, but mostly all farmers like to have a dog which is good to drive cattle. You can not have a large dog in the house very well, so I think I would rather have a cat. I think that tiger cats are the prettiest kind. When a cat is small, it is so cute, running after its tail, and doing all sorts of funny tricks. A puppy is also cute, but after it grows up it cannot act like a cat. I enjoy reading the letters which are written to the "cosy Corner." Cousin Dorothy, do you not think it would be nice for the Cousins to send recitations, and have them in about every two weeks? Maybe there would be more members if we sent some nice recitations. Well, I must close, because if I write on both sides of my paper I will find myself in the W.-P. B.

CARNATION.

The Ingle Nook.

PARRY SOUND.

Although I am not a member of your club, yet I read the Ingle Nook department with great interest every week, and, in response to the suggestion about writing up our different localities, I take the liberty of sending you a description



Haines' Lake, Parry Sound.

of Parry Sound—whether you will think it worth while printing it or not is another thing.

Up to the last few years, Parry Sound has not been very widely known, as it was quite a distance from any railroad, and tourists who managed to discover its whereabouts were few and far between. Now, however, it bids fair to rival its neighbor, Muskoka, for every year more tourists come to enjoy the beauties of the Georgian Bay.

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REPEATED

had grown, and seemed to me more stately and beautiful than ever, as they swayed so gracefully in every passing breeze. Our cottage was surrounded by poplars, so I could lie in the hammock, or sit and watch the trees when I wanted a change from looking at the lake. There was a company of volunteers camping in the Park. They all attended the morning service in the temple the Sunday they were there. After the service, we all stood while they went out first. They went down the center aisle, and as they went we sang "Onward Christian Soldiers." As I looked at the bright, happy, young fellows, I hoped they might be true soldiers of the Cross.

I was fortunate to be there at the time Doctor Carolyn Geisel, with a trained nurse and a demonstrator, were from Battle Creek Sanatorium, Mich., giving a course of lectures on "Health and Nursing." I heard three, one, "How to prepare food for the sick, and salads." While her attendants worked, she talked. One thing she said, "You women don't spoil the good food the Lord has given you by your fancy cooking." She asked for questions, and a lady asked what to give a growing schoolgirl who "disliked milk and eggs." She said, "Give her whole-wheat bread, peas and beans, potatoes (boiled or baked in their skins), which contained the potash our bodies needed," and she advised us to serve a salad every day once or twice. The fruits and vegetables had the salts and acids that we required to keep us healthy. In all salad dressing, she used the best olive oil and lemon juice instead of vinegar, which, she said, hardened the tissues. I once had some dressing made with what must have been a very poor quality of oil and rancid, and I have disliked olive oil ever since, and have always used cream for our dressing, so I asked if cream would do instead of oil. "Just as well," she said, "if you are fortunate enough to have it." So, Nookers, we are doing right when we use cream for our salad dressing.

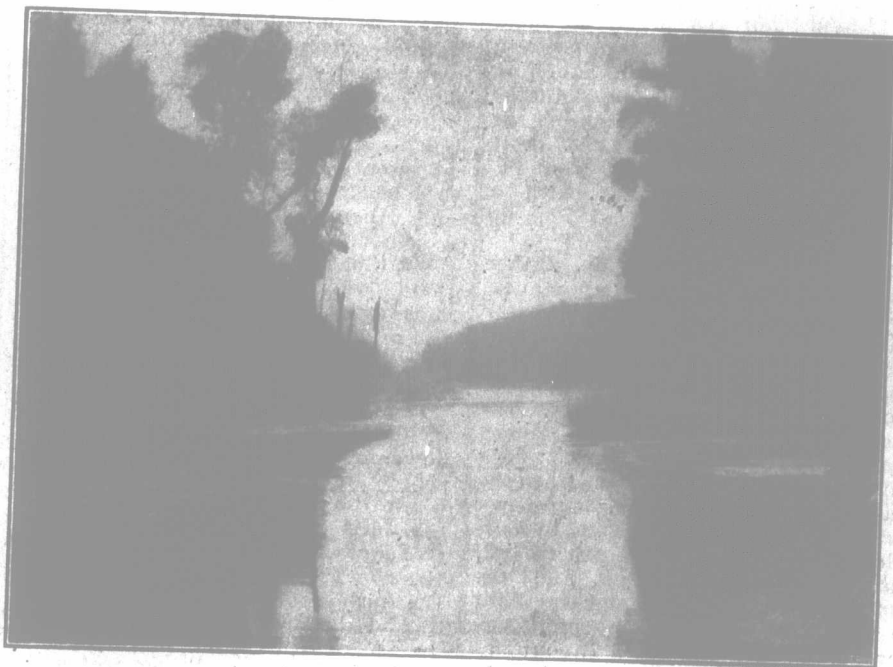
I heard the lecture, "The miracle of healing," or "How the body defends itself against disease." She told us that it had been discovered lately, the use of the White corpuscles in the blood. They gobble up the disease germs. She ended the lecture by telling of a visit she paid to a heathen temple on the shores of the Mediterranean. There were two sets of attendants to wait on the temple day and night, and to keep it clean. One set were dressed in brown, and were sightless, their eyes having been put out; the other were dressed in gray, and were voiceless, their tongues having been taken out. "And we," she said, "who are the temples of the living God, ought to study to keep our temples clean and healthy." I hope, if I am spared, to go and hear her again next summer.

I had a trip to the Falls on Sept. 11th. It was a perfect day, and the lake was as smooth as a pond, both going and coming home. While at the Falls, we had an automobile ride around, but I confess I much prefer to ride behind a pair of good horses. I had another pleasant outing early this month. I was invited to attend the opening Women's Institute meeting of the season. It was about six miles from home, and the drive was most pleasant, for the trees were ablaze with their autumn dresses. The meetings are held in the Town Hall, but this first meeting was held at the beautiful home of the president. About forty members were present, and, after the opening exercises, one of the members gave her method of bread- and bun-making. She brought a loaf for us to sample. It was cut in slices, and spread with butter, and passed around, and it was very good. Then we had a solo. Then a lady, who had been in Winnipeg for the summer, gave an historical account of that city. A member who had been spending the holidays in the Old Land then gave an account of her trip and the Old Country manner of serving meals and cooking vegetables. One thing she said, "If we can teach the Old Country folks how to work, they can teach us how to enjoy leisure." It was all very interesting. Then a lady sang "Home, Sweet Home." I had not heard it sung so touchingly since I heard Patti sing it. I was much affected; tears filled my eyes. I thought "East, west, home is best."

Our lines have fallen in pleasant places; yea, we have a goodly heritage." York Co., Ont. HELPONABIT.

I thought perhaps I might find something to help you in fighting the rose beetles, Helponabit, so I looked through my gardening books. Ida Bennet, in "The Flower Garden," says: "For rose bugs or beetles, spraying with Paris green is quite effective, but it must be used promptly, as the amount of injury they can do in a short time is remarkable. After using an insecticide, the plants should be thoroughly sprayed with clear water, and, if treated with Paris green, label them, that no one may be poisoned by eating the rose leaves." For the small yellowish-white rose hopper or thrip, she recommends whale-oil solution sprayed on the under side. . . . Mrs. Fly, in her "Hardy Garden," says: "Powdered hellebore, if dissolved in the proportion of one pound of powder to one gallon of water, will destroy both the green worm on the rose leaf and the small dark beetle that eats the roses. It will also dispose of green worms on other plants. Slug-shot, dissolved one-half pound of powder to one gallon of water, will, if used the latter part of April and several times in May, keep the roses comparatively free from insects."

Will tea roses grow in your vicinity? As a rule, they are troubled by insects less than other species. I have been wondering about that heathen temple, Helponabit. Did the lecturer say where it was, or how long ago it was so curiously attended?—In very ancient times, I presume.



Beveridge's Creek, Parry Sound.

A BISHOP'S RECIPE FOR JOHNNY-CAKE.

The following is given in answer to a request from Mr. G. F. B., Prince Edward Island, for a "recipe for a cake written in rhyme":

A Bishop's Recipe for Johnnycake.

A forgetful old Bishop
All broken to pieces,
Neglected to dish up
For one of his nieces
A recipe for corn pone
The best ever known.

So he hastes to repair his sin of omission,
And hopes that in view of his shattered condition
His suit for forgiveness he humbly may urge,
So here's the recipe, and it comes from Lake George:

Take a cup of corn meal,
And the meal should be yellow,
And a cup of wheat flour

For to make the corn mellow;
Of sugar a cup, white or brown at your pleasure,
The color is nothing, the fruit is the measure;
And now comes a troublesome thing to indite;
For the rhyme and the reason they trouble me quite,
For after the sugar, the flour and the meal
Comes a cup of sour cream; but unless you should steal

From your neighbors I fear you will never be able
This item to put upon your cook's table;
For, sure and indeed, in all towns I remember,
Sour cream is as scarce as June hugs in December.

So here an alternative, nicely contrived,
Is suggested, your mind to relieve,
And showing how you, without stealing
at all,

The ground that seems lost may retrieve:

Instead of sour cream take one cup of milk,
Sweet milk, what a sweet phrase to utter!

And to make it cream-like put into the cup

Just three tablespoonfuls of butter;

Cream of tartar, one teaspoonful; rules dietetic.

How nearly I wrote it down tartar emetic!

But no, cream of tartar it is, without doubt.

And so the alternative makes itself out;

Of soda the half of a teaspoonful add,
Or else your poor corn-cake will go to the bad;

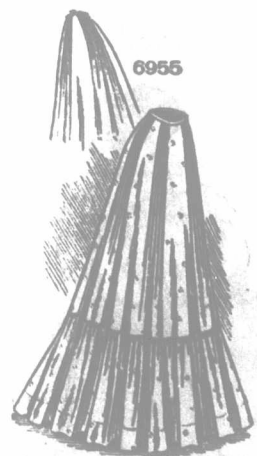
Two eggs must be broken without being beat;

Then of salt a teaspoonful your work will complete.

Twenty minutes of baking are needful to bring

To the point of perfection this awful good thing.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.



6955.—Ladies' Tucked Skirt, 7 sizes, 20 to 32 inches waist measure.



4213.—Girls' One-piece Circular Apron, 7 sizes, 8 to 9 years.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Order by number, and be sure to give waist and bust measurement. Allow from one to two weeks in which to fill order.

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

[Note.—Where two numbers appear, ten cents must be sent for each number.]

WHAT WE GIVE OUR SUBSCRIBERS FOR GETTING NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR US.

For One New Subscriber:

1. Farmer's knife, Rodgers, a first-class article.
2. The choice of any two of the following: Reading-glass, large mouth-organ (harmonica), mariner's compass.

For Two New Subscribers:

1. Bagster's Comprehensive Teacher's Bible.
2. Lady's hand-bag, leather and lined with leather, large enough to carry letters, etc., in.
3. One copy of "Carmichael," bound in cloth, and well illustrated.

Watches:

1. Gentleman's nickel watch for three new subscribers.
2. Gentleman's gold-filled Elgin or Waltham watch for thirteen new subscribers.
3. Lady's sterling silver watch for eight new subscribers.
4. Lady's gold-filled watch for eleven new subscribers.

These articles are all good, and may be relied upon.

In addition, we have books bearing on almost every department of farming, for list of which see elsewhere in "The Farmer's Advocate."

Tell your friends about our journal. Secure their names, and let us send you one of these premiums. State definitely which premium you prefer. In each case of above, the regular subscription rate, \$1.50 per annum, must be sent. Address: "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

TWO SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

1. A volume of Carmichael, printed on heavy paper, bound in cloth, and plentifully illustrated. May be ordered through this office. Price, \$1.25, post-paid.
2. A subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for one year. Price, along with your own renewal, \$2.75. If you send the money before Christmas, your friend will receive our handsome Christmas number, which is alone worth fifty cents.

In the shock of sudden joy, or, above all, of sudden sorrow, we realize that there is no such bond, and so we know that we are not on this earth alone, and then, if ever, call upon God. . . . Gay and I, two children, standing up there at the top of the gravel-pit, did not, it is true, realize much of this; yet, as we stood, in awed silence, watching the democrat wind slowly up the road toward Yorkie Dodd's, we felt that a terrible something had happened; a serpent had come into our Eden.

Slowly and quietly the men returned to work, for, in the country, where the sight of sickness and death is not an everyday occurrence, there is real sympathy, and the sorrow of one comes as a blow to the whole community; and, for the rest of the day, a whistle on "the road" would have seemed a blasphemy.

From the first, there was little hope for Sandy Dodd. He never once altogether regained consciousness, although he revived enough to toss his fevered head on the pillow and cry out, "Oh, mother, my head! My head!"

His father never once left him, but sat by the side of the bed, gazing at his son in a dazed, helpless way, and shaking his head when begged to eat or sleep.

For three days and three nights he sat thus almost continuously; then, when the tossing head on the pillow had become very still, and the moaning lips had ceased from their unceasing plaint, the old man threw himself on the bed.

"Oh, my son, my son!" It was the cry of David, that has rung throughout the centuries, and will ring on as long as the world lasts, without losing one jot or tittle of its agony.

After that the old man suffered himself to be led away like a little child, and the neighbor women, moving swiftly and silently about the stricken house, set everything to rights, and prepared the body for burial.

"Poor lad," said Amanda Might, rubbing a tear away, as she looked at him in his coffin, "it 'ud ha' broken his mother's heart. She was powerful proud o' Sandy. Well, well, he's with her now."

And Mrs. Torrance, with tears streaming down her cheeks, remarked how "young" people looked when they were dead, and how baby-like Sandy's mouth was, almost like that of her own little baby who had died before Gay was born.

When night fell, the bare little room was as clean as hands could make it, and there were flowers everywhere, roses and marigolds and nasturtiums, while upon the coffin, arranged by Miss Tring's slender hands, were masses of white daisies and maiden-hair. Upon the still bosom and about the head were strewn a few pansies.

"Heart's-ease," Miss Tring had said when she put them there, "and the dear heart is surely at rest."

And so we were standing, when there was nothing more to be done, the women talking in whispers, and the men with solemn faces, rendered more solemn still in the light of the one shaded lamp, when the door opened, and, for the first time since leaving his dead boy, old Yorkie came in.

It was enough to make one start to see him, all bowed like a broken man, his usually plump, red face so haggard and white, and that wild, dazed look in his eyes.

He came straight to the head of the coffin, and, placing both his hands upon it, bent lower and lower, his full weight upon it, until the men had to draw him gently away and place him in an armchair. Then one and another went to him and told him of their sympathy.

He took it all thankfully, and in a childlike way.

"Ay," he said, in answer to my father, "he was a good lad. He worked for ye once, Mr. Mallory, and ye used him well. I thank ye kindly."

And again, "Oh yes, Mr. Mallory, it's the will o' God, as ye say. His will seems strange, but, as ye say, it's not for us to question the Almighty. 'n it's all for the best—for him, for my boy!"

And so he talked on, in a strange, strained voice, in which none of us recognized Yorkie Dodd.

At about ten o'clock, when nearly all the neighbors had gathered, the door was flung wide open, and coming in at it we saw Carmichael, carrying his crippled wife in his arms.

My father set a chair for her close by Yorkie, and tenderly her husband placed her in it, with a cushion at her back. Then he and she turned to the old man at the same time. Carmichael spoke not a word, just laid his great hand on the old man's shoulders, while a tear ran slowly down his cheek; but his wife, with her sweet face shining like an angel's, placed her thin hand over Yorkie's and began to speak, very clearly and kindly.

"We're so sorry for you, Mr. Dodd. Oh, how beautiful your boy looks!"

With that Yorkie began to tremble, and looked up into Carmichael's face piteously, with the look of a wounded dog. The big tear rolling down Carmichael's cheek fell on his forehead, and with that hot drop the long, unnatural spell seemed to be broken. Quickly bowing his head upon his hands the old man wept, shaking from head to foot with the great sobs, and soon there was not a dry eye in the room. Men rubbed away surreptitious tears, looking out of the windows, or walked hastily out of the house; women sobbed aloud, and we children wept wildly out of sympathy, clinging to our mother's skirts. After that things seemed a little easier to bear, and even Yorkie said he felt better.

In a very short time the Carmichaels went away again, but not before Mrs. Carmichael had given the forlorn old man a pressing invitation to go and stay with her and her husband for a month or two as soon as the funeral should be over. "Thank ye kindly, ma'am, thank ye kindly," said Yorkie, "it'll be a lonesome house here."

On the way home that night I walked with Old Chris, my father and mother having gone ahead. He was strangely silent all the way, and I kept looking up at the stars studded thickly over the great dome of the far-off heavens, and thinking how strange and sad everything had come to be.

Just at the creek, where the water came gurgling under the bridge and the shadows of the trees lay thick along the road, Chris spoke.

"There's not a pig!" he said, with unwonted vehemence. "Mind ye that, Peggie, there's nobody pigs!"

Poor Chris, he had done pennance for the only unkind word I ever knew him to speak of anyone, and this was his absolution.

(To be continued.)

A certain spinster in Indianapolis, who has lived alone in her beautiful and stately home for many years, is one of the city's most notable housewives, says the Indianapolis Journal. No childish fingers have ever marred the brilliance of her mirrors and windows, or played havoc with the handsome bronzes and vases in the daintily cared-for dining-room. At the home of her brother, where several children romp from morning until night, the same exquisite perfection of housekeeping is impossible, as may be imagined. One day the spinster's small niece returned home after a tea-party at aunty's, and, in an awed tone, said, "Mother, I saw a fly in Aunt Maria's home, but"—thoughtfully—"it was washing itself."

"An' how's yer wife, Pat?" "Sure, she do be awful sick." "Is it dangerous she is?" "No, she's too weak t' be dangerous anny more."



The 1900 Junior Washer

SAVES TIME, LABOR, CLOTHES.

The 1900 Junior Washer washes a tubful of clothes in six minutes. Just a very little help is all it needs. And it washes finest laces without breaking a thread, because it is the only washer that holds the clothes still while the water and soap rush over and under and through them to get them clean. Sold on

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

Then, after you have done four weeks' washing to prove all we say, send us small instalments until paid for. Call and see the washer, and get a FREE copy of our Washer Book, telling how a 1900 Junior Washer

PAYS FOR ITSELF.

If you cannot come and see the washer, write me for booklet. Address: **F. A. O. BACH, MGR. OF THE 1900 WASHER CO., 355 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.**

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Offered as premiums for sending in new subscriptions, or sold for amounts named after each book. Any book valued under \$1 for one new subscriber; any book valued from \$1 to \$1.50, two new subscribers; any book valued from \$1.50 to \$2, three new subscribers; any book valued from \$2 to \$2.50, four new subscribers; any book valued from \$2.50 to \$3, five new subscribers. For books valued over \$3 it may be reckoned that one new subscriber will count as 75 cents cash.

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We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.

The William Weld Co., Limited, London, Ont.

Lost Feathers

Feathers on the ground and dropping from sleepy, droopy, half-sick hens—that's moulting time, when egg production usually ceases.

Mr. Poultryman, it's now up to you to restore the weakened hens to normal vigor and put them in proper trim for a large egg yield through the coming winter. Give them each morning

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

in the warm mess. It vitalizes and "tones" the drooping bodies, aids digestion and carries off the clogging poisons that weaken and debilitate the hen. Thus it shortens the moulting season and hastens the return of productivity. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.). It makes hens lay, market fowls fat, chicks grow fast and also wards off all poultry diseases. Endorsed by leading poultrymen and sold on a written guarantee.

Costs a penny a day for 30 fowls.

1 1/2 lbs. 35c. 5 lbs. 85c.
12 lbs. \$1.75. 25 lb. pail \$3.50

Sent 2c. for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

Dr. HESS & CLARK,
ASHLAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

Instant Louse Miller
Kills Lice.

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

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

FARMERS and stock feeders who want Western frozen wheat for feed, supplied in sacks in carloads to any station in Eastern Canada. Address: Vassar Tanner, Broker, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—Farmers in every district to sell Anglo-Saxon Stock Food and specialties on commission. Apply: Post-office box 523, London, stating city references.

WANTED—A few good subscription agents for The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Liberal terms. The William Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

WANTED—An indoor servant. One qualified to take charge. Small family. Comfortable home and highest wages. Address: Mrs. E. Gunn, Danrobin Farm, Beaverton, Ont.

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.

CANADA'S best exhibition and laying White Leghorns for sale. Grand utility hens, cockerels, pullets, one dollar each. Must sell at once, hence low prices. Write to-day. Jas. L. McCormack, Bradford.

FOR BARRED ROCKS, White Wyandottes, Leghorns, write: Rev. Walter Rigby, Sarnia Indian Reserve, Box 2, Sarnia.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets. Cockerels, from \$1 up to \$3; pullets, from \$1.50 up to \$3. P. Crockett, 680 Richmond St., London, Canada.

PEKIN ducks for sale at \$1 each. Large Toulouse geese, \$2 each, Robert Clemens, Ridgeville, Ont. Box 26.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER
WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

GOSSIP.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Kyle Bros., the owners of Spring Valley Stock Farm, a short distance south of Ayr, on the C. P. R., and a short distance north of Paris, on the G. T. R., rank among the recognized leading breeders of Scotch Shorthorns in Ontario. Their herd of some 50 head is particularly strong in young stuff, the get of that noted stock bull, Bapton Chancellor (imp.), a son of the great champion, Silver Plate, dam Crocus, by the Sittyton Cicely bull, Captain of the Guard. As a sire of show stuff, Bapton Chancellor has had few equals in this country; and certain it is that never before were as choice a lot of young things seen in this fine herd. But the end of all life is inevitable, and Bapton Chancellor is dead, his death being due to a nail working its way through the stomach and penetrating his lungs. Thus a great bull, whose name will live for many years after him, is gone, and the loss to the Shorthorn interests of Canada is a severe one. Five of his sons are now in the herd, all along about a year old. One of them, a red yearling, out of a Butterfly dam; another, a roan nine-months-old, out of Imp. Jessie; another, a red Cruickshank Lovely, eight months old; another, a red Jealousy, eight months old; the other is a son of Imp. Keith Baron, a red, about the same age. Among these youngsters are this fall's second- and third-prize winners at Toronto, and first- and second-prize winners at London. Every one of these young bulls is above the average in type and quality, nice, thick, low-down, good-doing, sappy young bulls, high-class herd-headers among them. These are about the last progeny of the great Bapton Chancellor. The present stock bull is the Toronto junior-champion, Imp. Clipper Chief, by the Lancaster-bred bull, Lochaber, dam Czarina, by the Clipper bull, Corner Stone. The fact of his winning junior championship at Toronto speaks louder than words for his superior individuality and quality. The female end of the herd leaves little to be desired in point of excellence. A number of them are imported, and a number of them will weigh from 1,600 to 1,800 lbs. This, coupled with an ideal beef type and the richest Scotch breeding, make the herd one of the best in the country. In blood lines, they represent the Marchioness, Village Maid, Jealousy, Golden Drop, Rosebud, Broadhooks, Duchess of Gloster, English Lady, Lovely, Clementina and Butterfly families. In heifers, there are a number of very choice things, including the first-, second- and third-prize yearling heifers, and first- and second-prize heifer calves at London. There are a number of one-, two- and three-year-old heifers, daughters of the old bull and the above families, a very choice and desirable lot.

A GOLDEN BUTTER MINE.

Isn't it time for you, Mr. Dairyman, to be thinking of your butter gold mine, right at your home, ready for the working, capable of yielding big and constant rewards, if only you work it properly?

If you think "yes," write to the Sharples Separator Company, West Chester, Pa., for their "Business Dairying" handbook and regular catalogue. Both free, if you mention this paper. Both books will help you in getting ready to gain largest possible profits from the butter gold mine.

Another fact: In the beginning of the year 1907, the Sharples Separator Company decided to award an upright piano to some purchaser of a Tubular separator, who had bought or might buy a Tubular separator during 1907. Time still for you to get in the list of eligible purchasers to one of whom the piano will go.

You can get a Tubular at the regular price, and the dairy help and profit the Tubular stands for. You may get a piano—some 1907 purchaser of a Tubular will get the instrument.

But the upward-tending price of butter, and the certainty of a permanent good price for good quality, are the ample reasons why you should be seeking the world's best centrifugal separator, inquiring about and getting acquainted with the Tubular, and shaping your dairy business to share in the gains that the world is giving yearly in larger measure for excellent butter.

The attention of farmers and others interested in heavy-draft horses is directed to the advertisement of the auction sale of choice, imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, the property of Mr. Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont., to take place at the Buller House, Ottawa, on Tuesday, December 3rd, particulars of the age, breeding and quality of which will be found on page 1839 in this issue.

An attractive auction sale of imported and Canadian-bred Percheron horses and mares, pure-bred and high-grade, the property of Mr. Garnet M. Wigle, Ruthven, Ont., to take place on Wednesday, December 4th, is advertised in this paper. Ruthven is on the Lake Erie and Detroit Railway, between Walkerville and Chatham. This is a clearing sale, including cattle, hogs, hay, grain and farm implements.

SALES DATES CLAIMED.

Nov. 28th.—Mossom Boyd Co., Bobcaygeon, Ont., Polled Herefords, at Windsor, Ont.

Dec. 3rd.—Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont., imported Clydesdales, at Ottawa.

Jan. 6th, 1908.—Estate of Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont., Shorthorns.

Jan. 8th.—H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Ont., Berkshires.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

SEX OF GUINEA FOWL.

Could you tell me how to distinguish a guinea hen from rooster? S. L.

Ans.—We do not know positively, except by watching the actions of the birds in the spring.

ECZEMA.

I have a collie pup, nine months old, that has itchy scurf on some parts of his body. When he is out in rain, they seem to be worse. Could you give cause and cure of this? S. M.

Ans.—See answer to L. H., page 1836.

REGISTERING COLLIES.

Where can I get a pedigree of a Scotch collie dog registered? Have pedigree filled out, but not registered. J. H. S.

Ans.—Registrations can be made in the Canadian Kennel Club Studbook, with H. B. Donovan, 184 Adelaide St., West, Toronto, and in the American Kennel Club Studbook, with A. P. Vredenburg, 55 Liberty St., New York City.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

If A sells B a flock of lambs, and A receives money on them, and B agrees to take them at a certain time, and B does not take them at the time stated, can A sell the lambs to any other buyer? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—A's proper course is to notify B in writing that unless he takes the lambs away within a stated number of days they will be sold to another buyer, and B must pay for the keep of the stock from the time he agreed to take them and for any loss sustained in the second sale, if required to do so.

HORSE'S LEGS SWELL.

I have a horse, eight years old, doing general farm work and a little teaming on the road. His legs swell every night, and also every day when he is standing in the stable; but after he is driven three or four miles, the swelling goes down. What would you advise me to use as a treatment? R. D.

Ans.—For prevention, reduce the grain ration and substitute bran, when he is not working. A small, closed handful of Epsom salts in his feed, once or twice a day, will help to prevent the trouble. In a bad case, give castor and bran mash for a day or two, then give a purgative of eight drams Barbadoes aloes and two drams ginger made into a ball, follow up with a dessertspoonful of saltpetre, twice daily for a week.

Success Dairy Feed.

Corn, peas and oats contribute to its composition. Splendid value, \$25 per ton in sacks, on cars Woodstock.

Woodstock Cereal Co.
(LIMITED),
Woodstock, Ont.

POST DRIVER.

Could you give the name of any firm that manufactures post drivers? If not, could you tell me the material it would take to make one, and the cost of it? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Now that posts are set so far apart, it is doubtful if it would pay to spend much on a small pile driver; but, perhaps some reader who has made one of these drivers would send us a description of it. Those who have had experience say that with a two-man post-hole auger, posts can be put in twice as fast as with a driver.

THE "WEEDS OF CANADA" BULLETIN.

In "The Farmer's Advocate" of October 31st, I see mention made of the new colored weed bulletin, and, also, that it is free for the asking. Please inform me to whom should I apply for a copy. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Write G. H. Clark, Seed Division, Ottawa, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate." We are also asked, by a rural-public-school teacher, how this valuable work may be secured. It is intended that copies of the work will be donated to such schools (not to the teachers as individuals), but the application must give the exact name of the school and section number. Better give county and Province also. Several teachers sometimes have the same P. O. The Department of Agriculture must have on record the schools where the books are sent.

PULLETS LAYING SMALL EGGS.

What is the cause of pullets (Plymouth Rocks) laying half-sized eggs? Have been laying about six weeks, and not one salable egg. They are fed wheat, and have out-door exercise. Would you advise keeping them? C. G. F.

Ans.—To this question, I would say the pullets which mature early are inclined to lay very small eggs. You will probably find these will lay normal-sized eggs at Christmas, or a little later. The pullets should begin to lay at this time good-sized eggs. It may be possible your pullets are bred from a line which are inclined to produce under-sized eggs. You can, by systematic egg selection, breed a strain which will produce eggs above normal in size, if you are careful in the eggs you set for hatching purposes. I would not discard the pullets until spring at the latest. Wait until they are practically matured before disposing of them. They will probably then lay normal-sized eggs. W. R. G.

SCALY LEGS.

1. Have a Barred Rock hen, which is good enough for show purposes, all except her legs, which are very rough in the scales. What could I do to make them smooth?

2. Please give me one method of preparing Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons for the Christmas shows: (a) as to feeding, (b) as to grooming and care of feathers.

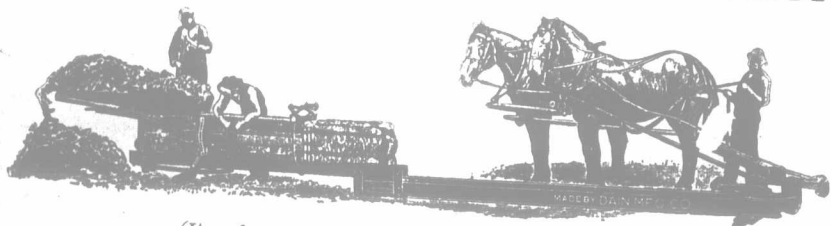
3. Please give me the standard weights of Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons—cock and hen, cockerel and pullet. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Try vaseline.

2. Good, wholesome food fed liberally. Give Rocks and Buffs a good clean place and they require no washing. It is a good plan to coop and handle your birds for some time before the show, so they will not be afraid when the judge handles them. Feed them from your hand, and teach them that they have nothing to fear.

3. 9 1/2 lbs., 7 1/2 lbs., 8 lbs., 6 1/2 lbs., 10 lbs., 8 lbs., 8 1/2 lbs., 7 lbs. F. C. E.

YOU SHOULD BUY A DAIN



BECAUSE:
 It makes smooth bales.
 It has low step-over for horses.
 It has few wearing parts.
 It can be wired standing in one place.
 It is all steel.
 It is a **pull-power** hay press.
 It couples short for moving.
 It is easily set for operation.
 It has automatic tucker.
 It feeds hay from **end of feed opening**.
 It gives good service.

All these points can be appreciated by Hay Pressers.

AS BELOW.

The Dain Manuf'g Co., Preston, Ont.,
 Gentlemen,—Enclosed find cheque for Hay Press bought from you, also freight receipt for same. Your press has given good satisfaction. It is all that you claim for it. It makes no mistakes if properly attended to. We have pressed over 1 1/2 tons per hour, and can cheerfully recommend it to any one needing a horse press.
 Yours truly,
 GOULD BROS.

DAIN MFG. CO'Y, PRESTON, ONT.

The Fairchild Co., Winnipeg, Man., Agents for Western Provinces.
 Phelps & Smith, Montreal, Can., Agents for Province of Quebec.
 J. D. Frier, Sussex, N. B., Agent for Maritime Provinces.

Mention this paper.

Nothing but the Best!

Importation of

Clydesdales and Hackney

Stallions Just Arrived.

I am prepared to offer for sale more Old Country premium and H. and A. Society Winners than any other importer in America consisting of such horses as **Acme, Monarch of Marquis, Rozelle, Ardethan Goldsmith, King's Seal, Baron's Charm** (a full brother to Benedict), **Baron Carrick, Abbey Fashion, and Medallion** (a full brother to the great horse Silver Cup), and many others equally as good. Thirty-six in all. Prices will be found most reasonable, and within the reach of every one.

Oswald Sorby, Guelph P. O., Ontario.



Graham - Renfrew Co.'s
CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS.

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners. Their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4483.

GRAHAM-RENFREW CO., LTD., Bedford Park, Ont.

The Farmer.

There is but one person whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage-worker who does manual labor; and that is the tiller of the soil—the farmer. If there is one lesson taught by history, it is that the permanent greatness of any State must ultimately depend more upon the character of its country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for a loss in either the number or the character of farming population. When this nation began its independent existence, it was as a nation of farmers. The towns were small, and were for the most part sea-coast, trading, and fishing ports. The chief industry of the country was agriculture, and the ordinary citizen was in some way connected with it. In every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population; and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it cannot be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We cannot afford to lose that pre-eminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own farm.—President Roosevelt.

A mother went into a shoe store to buy a pair of shoes for her little son, who accompanied her. A clerk came briskly forward, and, learning that shoes were wanted for the boy, looked at him intently for a moment. "French kid?" he said. "This none of your business whether he be French or Irish," flushed the mother; "I want a pair of shoes for him."

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

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



This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any other bone growth, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkville Road, London, E. C.** Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: **Dr. J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.**

The minister had met Sandy, one of his parishioners, whose chief virtue was not regularity in church attendance.

"Sandy," he began, "why is it that I never see you in the church on Sundays?"

"Ay, A'wm ay there," replied Sandy. "Nabody attends mair regular than me."

"Where about do you sit then, Sandy, that I never see you?"

"I'm at the back o' the side gallery," replied Sandy; "at the back o' the left."

"Oh, Sandy, Sandy," broke in the minister. "Dear me, it's more than twenty years since both the side galleries were removed!"

Meat Supply, Consumption, and Surplus.

The supply of meat and its products in the United States, the total and per capita consumption, and the necessity of finding markets in other countries for several billion pounds of meat and meat products constitute the subject of Bulletin No. 55 of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, prepared by George K. Holmes, Chief of the Division of Foreign Markets.

CAPITAL OF THE MEAT INDUSTRY.

The importance of raising meat animals and of slaughtering and packing appears in the statement that a capital of \$10,625,000,000 is directly concerned, an amount five-sixths as large as all capital invested in manufacturing in 1904, a little greater than the estimated true value of all property situated in the South Central Division of States in 1904, as also of all property situated in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific region.

RELATIVE DECLINE OF STOCK OF MEAT ANIMALS.

While the national stock of meat animals has absolutely increased since the first live-stock census in 1840, it has steadily decreased relative to population, with the exception that a contrary tendency was indicated for 1890 on account of the large number of range cattle at that time.

One-eighth of the national production of meat and its products in 1900 was exported, so that seven-eighths of the production constitutes the national consumption. Having in view solely the stock of meat animals that sustains the national consumption of meat, a ratio between the number of these animals and the population may be computed for each census year as far back as 1840, and, if this ratio of animals to population be represented by 100 for 1840, the corresponding stock for 1900 is only 59. The decline from 1890 to 1900 is one-fourth. Otherwise stated, if the per capita stock of meat animals in 1890, from which the domestic consumption was derived, be represented by 100, the similar stock in 1900 was 75.

EXPORTS ARE ESSENTIAL.

In the meantime, the exports of meat and its products have increased enormously. Most, but not all, of the exports are recorded in pounds. During the five years, 1878-82, the average annual number of pounds of exports was 1,340,000,000; the annual average for 1888-92 was 1,466,000,000; for 1898-97 the average was 1,608,000,000; for 1898-1902 it was 2,209,000,000; for 1903-6 the average was 1,913,000,000; and for the fiscal year, 1907, the number of pounds of exports was 2,047,000,000. It is asserted in this bulletin that the welfare of the raisers of meat animals and of the slaughterers and packers is dependent upon finding foreign markets for the surplus of the production of meat above the home consumption.

NUMBER OF MEAT ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND EXPORTED.

The process of estimating the number of animals available for slaughter, and the quantity of meat production is explained in full detail, and the conclusions are that 5,831,000 calves were slaughtered in 1900; that 6,229,000 steers were slaughtered and exported; and that 4,413,000 cows were slaughtered; or that 12,978,000 cattle, excluding calves, were slaughtered and exported. The exports of live stock were about 240,000 head. The lamb slaughter was 12,765,000 head, and the sheep slaughter, except lambs, 11,783,000, a total of 24,548,000 head. The hogs slaughtered and exported were 50,145,000, the exports being only 36,000. The total number of meat animals slaughtered and exported in 1900 was 93,502,000, of which the exported live animals numbered 276,000.

DRESSED WEIGHT.

The dressed weight of the 93,502,000 meat animals constituting the meat supply of 1900, was 16,549,921,000 pounds, of which 14,116,886,000 pounds entered into domestic consumption, lard being included with the dressed weight of pork.

In behalf of this investigation, several large packing-houses made test weighings of the bones contained in the dressed weight of animal carcasses, and to the

(Continued on next page.)

MOTHER'S SACRIFICE.

Every mother knows how fretful the little ones are when they develop Mumps, and the many nights' rest she is called upon to sacrifice.

Mrs. S. A. Hammond, of Mimico, says: "My three children have had the Mumps, and I used Zam-Buk for all of them, with excellent results. Zam-Buk did my children a world of good, and I will always keep it handy as a household remedy. I would recommend it to all mothers, and think that no home should be without it."

ZAM-BUG cures Cuts, Burns, Chapped Hands, Ringworm, Sprains, Bad Legs, Boils, Ulcers, Running Sores, Scalp Irritation, Poisoned Wounds, Piles (blind and bleeding), Abscesses, Eczema, etc. Of all stores and druggists, 50c. a box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price. 3 boxes for \$1.25.

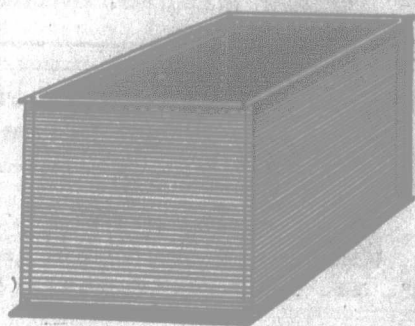
Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even had old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple to use; just a little attention every fifth day—and a year's money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor. Write us for a free copy. Sixty-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Dumbly bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.**

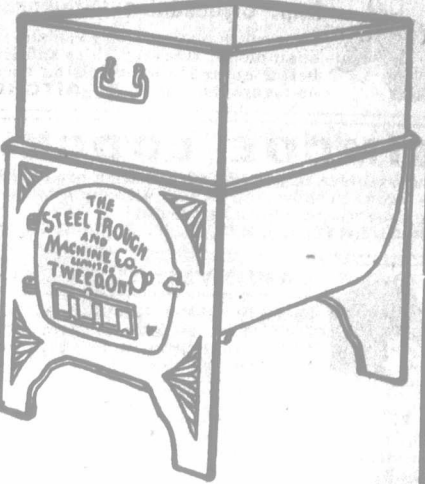
3 Winners!



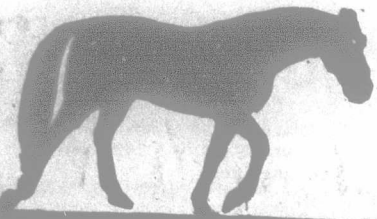
Our Steel Hog Trough has proved itself a true success.—All right—just the thing you would use no other.—That's what those who are using them say. Clean; sanitary; durable.



No Leak No rust. That old tank of yours leaks. Our Galv. Steel ones don't. Built in steel angle frame. Thoroughly soldered. The only thing for a barn tank, cistern, bath room, etc. Any capacity to 100 bbls.



A large fire-box. Tank directly over fire. Cooks rapidly. Saves fuel. Used anywhere. Safe as a stove. A necessity this fall with feed short. Price very reasonable. Get our free catalogue and see all our lines. **THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., LTD., Tweed, Ont.**



**Where all else fails
USE
Kendall's Spavin Cure**

Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Blood and Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Curb, Capped Hock, especially if of long standing and obstinate—will not yield to ordinary liniments or blisters.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is an extraordinary remedy that gives extraordinary results. It cures old, stubborn cases that many times veterinarians have given up—takes away every sign of lameness—does not scar or kill the hair—and leaves the horse sound and smooth.

BESITO, Man, Sept. '06
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years—and it never failed me once."
JOHN MCKENNA.

Write for noted book "Treatise On The Horse"—something worth knowing on every page. Sent free. Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold by dealers everywhere at \$1. a bottle—\$ for 6.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.

Scottish and Canadian winners, stallions, mares and fillies. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high-stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best. Long-distance telephone.

ROBT. NESS & SON,

Howick, Quebec.



CLYDESDALES

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

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.

CLYDESDALES

We have imported more Royal, H. A. S., Toronto and Chicago winners than any other Canadian importers. This year's importation has just arrived, and we think are away the best lot we ever imported; leading Scotch winners among them. Look up our stable on Exhibition Grounds.

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONTARIO
Long-distance 'phone. C. P. R.



CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Our new importation has just landed. An exceedingly good lot. Some extra big fellows. They may be seen at our stables, Fraser House, London. Call and see them, or write

MESSRS. DALGETY BROS., GLENCOE, ONT.

Largest Importation of Clydesdales, Hackneys and Percherons of the Year.

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

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

Oak Park Stock Farm IMP. HACKNEYS, SHROPSHIRE, AND BERKSHIRES.

A large number of Hackneys (stallions and fillies), imp. and out of imp. stock; all eyes; young stock. Shropshire and Berkshire stallions, imp. and out of imp. stock. About 30 choice young Berkshires, imp. sire and dam. Everything strictly high class. T. A. COX, Manager, Brantford, Ont.

Imp. Clydesdales (Stallions and Fillies), Hackneys, Welsh Ponies.

I have now on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies—Scotland prizewinners and champions; Hackney fillies and Hackney pony; also Welsh ponies. There are no better animals, nor no better bred ones, than I can show. Will be sold cheap and on favorable terms. A. AITCHISON, GUELPH P. O. AND STATION.

SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES

Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Call and see what we have before buying elsewhere. HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT., G. T. & C. N. R. Long-distance 'phone.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES! 9 stallions, 1 to 6 years of age; 10 fillies, 1 to 3 years of age; several of Percheron stallions, 3 years old. All are selected animals, bred in the purple. Will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT. 'Phone.

Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Our new importation of stallions and fillies are the best we could select in Scotland, particularly well bred, with the size, smoothness and quality that Canadians admire. Show-ring stuff. Come and see them. Will sell on terms to suit. JOHN A. BOAG & SON, RAYENSHOE P. O., BROWN HILL STA.

25 Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies 25
Two Clyde stallions, 1 Hackney stallion, over 20 Clyde mares and fillies, from 1 to 5 years of age. Many high class show animals among this lot. Many winners in Scotland among them. They have size, quality, style, action and breeding. Come and see them. GEO. A. BRODIE, Bethesda P. O., Steuville and Garmley Stations.

weight of bones is added the estimated weight of retail butchers' trimmings from dressed meat, in order that the edible meat in the dressed weight may be ascertained. The weight of bones and trimmings constitutes 20.4 per cent. of the dressed weight of the entire available slaughter of meat animals in 1900. Hence the net edible meat in the dressed weight of animals available for slaughter was 11,241,242,000 pounds.

MEAT NOT INCLUDED IN DRESSED WEIGHT.

The production of meat is not confined to what is termed "dressed weight," but includes liver, heart, tongue, and many other edible parts. Large packing houses weighed for this investigation the various edible parts of meat animals not included in dressed weight for a very large number of animals, and it was discovered that in the case of calves the average total weight of these parts is 9.6916 pounds; the weight of these parts for cattle, except calves, is 98.093 pounds, more than half of which is edible tallow; for sheep and lambs the average weight is 2.0557 pounds; and for swine the average is 25.055 pounds, not including lard.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF MEAT PRODUCED.

It follows that in the entire meat supply of 1900, the weight of the various edible parts not included in dressed weight is 2,636,409,000 pounds. If to this number be added the weight of the edible portion of the dressed weight, the total is 15,870,889,000 pounds of net edible meat; and if to this is added the weight of the bones of dressed meat and the trimmings of retail butchers, the grand total production of meat in 1900 is found to be 19,186,330,000 pounds, substantially as bought by consumers, domestic and foreign.

CONSUMPTION PER FAMILY.

That meat consumption per capita has declined in this country since 1840 is plainly indicated. There is some ground for believing that at that time meat constituted about one-half of the national dietary in terms of total nutritive units consumed, whereas now it constitutes about one-third.

The average private family of 1900 contained 4.6 persons, and this family consumed on the average 855 pounds of dressed weight of meat, or 680 pounds of edible meat in the dressed weight. Upon adding to the 680 pounds the weight of the edible parts not included in dressed weight, the average family consumption of edible meat was 840 pounds.

In terms of meat and its products substantially as purchased by the consumer—that is, the sum of dressed weight and of the weight of edible parts not included in dressed weight—the private family in 1900 bought on the average 1,014 pounds of meat, or over half a ton. This makes an average of 2.78 pounds per day, and includes not merely meat commonly known as such, with its bones and retail butchers' trimmings, but includes lard, edible tallow, the meat or meat products contained in sandwiches, pies, bakery products, sausage, etc., and all kitchen and table waste.

Beef and veal constitute 47 per cent. of the meat consumption; mutton and lamb, 7 per cent., and pork, 46 per cent. In the exports, beef, by weight, is 34 per cent., and pork, 66 per cent.

CONSUMERS' MEAT COST.

Investigations of meat prices by the National Bureau of Labor indicate that the average price of meat per pound paid by consumers in 1900 was 12 1/2 c.; 13c. in 1901; 13 1/2 c. in 1905, and 13 3/4 c., or possibly 14c. in 1906. It follows that the retail meat bill of this country was \$2,052,279,000 in 1900, and about \$2,304,000,000, or more, in 1906. Every increase of a cent per pound in the national average retail price of meat raises the total yearly expense to consumers by \$168,000,000.

FOREIGN MEAT CONSUMPTION.

Much information is contained in this bulletin relating to the consumption of meat in foreign countries. The record for Germany is especially full and trustworthy, since it has been made under the meat inspection law of 1904. The per capita consumption of meat in Germany in the calendar year 1904 was 108.5 pounds, the statement undoubtedly being (Continued on next page.)

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

**Gombault's
Caustic Balsam**

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body

—It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions. GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for

- Sore Throat
- Chest Cold
- Backache
- Neuralgia
- Sprains
- Strains
- Lumbago
- Diphtheria
- Sore Lungs
- Rheumatism
- and all Stiff Joints

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$100.00 paid in doctor's bills."
OTTO A. BEYER.
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for Booklet R. The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

Tuttle's Elixir

Greatest maker of sound horses in the world. Tested many years, never fails if cure be possible. \$100 reward if it does. For lameness, curb, splint, spavin, ringbone, swellings, etc.

Tuttle's Family Elixir

Liniment for household use. Ask for Tuttle's American Worm and Condition Powders and Hoof Ointment. "Veterinary Experience," perfect horse-man's guide free. Symptoms and treatment for all common ailments. Write for it. Postage 2c.
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Montreal: H. A. Tuttle, Mgr., 32 St. Gabriel St.
Beware of all blisters; only temporary relief, if any.
C. H. R. Crocker, South Farmington, Nova Scotia.

You Can't Cut Out

A ROG SPAVIN or THOROUGHPIN, but

ABSORBINE

will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Ailays Pain. Genuine info. only by
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Canadian Agent: LYMAN BONS & CO., Montreal.

RIVER VALLEY CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.

For Sale—Two stallions, one imp., the other imp. in dam; 9 imp. mares 3 and 4 yrs. of age—a grand pair, with size and quality; 1 fully foal imp. in dam. Shorthorns all ages, of both sexes; straight milking strain. A. V. GARRETT, Thornbury Sta., Reading P. O.

Imported Clydesdales

Just arrived, a choice shipment of stallions and fillies; dark colors; all first-class breeding. Inspection invited. Terms to suit.

Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds—For richly bred and choicest individuals of above breeds, write me. My new Cotswold and Clydesdale importation will arrive early in the season.
J. C. ROSS, Jarvis P.O. & Sta.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots.

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Temperance St., TORONTO, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee, \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.

Penmanship

Anybody who has the "determination" can become a good penman if he or she will intelligently follow our instructions and practice an hour or so a day for a few months.

Penmanship is of far greater importance than most young people realize.

We know from intimate acquaintance with business men that there isn't anything that creates a more

favorable impression on an employer than the neatness and legibility of an applicant's handwriting.

Write for our large, illustrated free catalogue. It explains our Business and Shorthand Courses in detail. Shows the value of an education in a school which is a member of the Business Educators' Association.

The demand for graduates is greater than we can supply.

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Members of Business Educators' Association.

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WILL BE HELD AT

Guelph, Ont., December 9 to 13, 1907

Exhibits of

Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Seeds.

OVER \$10,000.00 IN PRIZES.

Entries for Live Stock and Seeds Close Nov. 23. Poultry Entries Close Nov. 25.

A splendid programme of lectures has been arranged.

SINGLE-FARE RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS.

For prize list, entry forms, or programme, apply to the Secretary.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, President.

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

Imp. Clydesdale Fillies by Auction

15 TWO AND THREE YEARS OLD, AT OTTAWA, ONT.

Will offer 15 extra good fillies. Large and smooth, with the best of quality and breeding, in good condition, and all bred to good horses in Scotland. Registered in both books. Sale at one o'clock.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1907.

TERMS—Seven months without interest, on bankable paper; 5 per cent. off for cash.

WM. MEHAREY, RUSSELL, ONT.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by public auction on

Wednesday, December 4th,

at lot 9, second concession, Gosfield South, Village of Ruthven, the following valuable farm stock and implements: 11 FINE PERCHERON HORSES—4 registered, viz.: Takon, 7-year-old stallion, imported; Briton, 2-year-old stallion, imported; Daisy, 3-year-old mare, in foal; Brieite, imported mare, in foal;—a number of cattle; 50 hogs; a quantity of hay and straw; a large quantity of grain of all kinds; all kinds of farm machinery, nearly all new and in first-class condition; some household effects; buggies and wagons; one new pneumatic bike buggy; all kinds of articles found on an up-to-date farm. Nothing reserved. Apply for information and sale bills to

Sale to start at 10 a. m. Lunch served.

GARNET M. WIGLE, Proprietor, RUTHVEN, ONT.

Auctioneers: Prosser, Clark, and Atkins.



Tudhope Sleights

The Tudhopes started making sleights in 1855. Three Tudhopes are in command at the Tudhopes Works at Orillia.

It's a family affair—with a natural pride in building sleights that live up to the Tudhope tradition of quality. And every Tudhope Sleight is guaranteed.

TUDHOPE No. 92

This cutter is a new design, planned to suit the requirements of those who desire a "Solid Comfort" cutter with bent dash, High spring back and spring cushion, and padded quarters. Trimmed in Figured Plush, or Green Wool Cloth.

Write for free catalogue, showing the many styles made by us.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Ltd.

13

ORILLIA, Ont

confined to the dressed weight. The average declined to 101.1 pounds in 1905, and to 98.7 pounds in 1906, horse and goat meat in each of the three years being together about 2 pounds. The pounds of meat consumed in Germany declined from 6,445,000,000 in 1904 to 6,028,000,000 in 1906, and, in the meantime, the net imports increased from 367,000,000 to 499,000,000 pounds.

The per capita consumption of meat in the United Kingdom is 121.3 pounds; in France, 79 pounds; in Italy, 46.5 pounds; in Australia, 263 pounds; New Zealand, 212 pounds; Cuba, 124 pounds; Sweden, 62 pounds; Belgium, 70 pounds; Denmark, 76 pounds. The foregoing figures stand for the weight of dressed meat, and the United States compares with the countries mentioned in having a per capita consumption of 185.8 pounds of meat in terms of dressed weight.

GOSSIP.

The Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain has received a big influx of no less than 90 new members. The Society is giving a grant of £70 towards the classes for the breed at next year's Royal Show, at Newcastle.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., write: "We have recently sold to Mr. Orlo Hill, of Ruscomb Station, Ont., the three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Dashing King (6009) (13486) (imp.), sire King of Kyle, by Prince of Kyle, he by the renowned Prince of Wales (673). This is one of the best bred horses in Canada, and also one of the best bred individuals, and will be sure to make his mark in his new home and neighborhood. Mr. Hill, and the farmers of his district, are to be congratulated on securing so good a representative of the popular Clydesdale breed, and bred on such approved lines."

A sale of pure-bred cattle of considerable significance was put through last week by Mr. Robert Sinton, of Regina, President of the Saskatchewan Stockbreeders' Association, when he delivered over to Graham Bros., of Regina, fifty Hereford cows, with calves at foot; seven young females, and one bull, making, in all, a herd of 108 head, and the consideration realized was \$8,500.

Messrs. Graham Bros. have a ranch in the Qu'Appelle Valley, north of Regina, where they purpose breeding pure-bred Herefords in place of grade cattle, which have been their stock for some time. Mr. Sinton intimates that he will bring out from the Old Country next season a number of the best individuals he can find, together with a few Clydesdales to supplement those already on hand.

The enterprise of Graham Bros. at this time in buying so large a herd of Herefords is most commendable, and we should not be surprised if it were one of those occasions where extensive buying in the dullest of times proves to be a most profitable venture.

Caistor Plowing Match.

The Caistor Plowing Association held their twenty-first annual match on November 9th, at the beautiful home of Reeve John Young, when about \$175,000 were offered in prizes. The day being fine, the attendance of plowmen and spectators was larger than usual. As the ground was in fine condition for plowing, the plowmen enjoyed the contest. The work done was of a superior character and reflects great credit. Not only those in the men's classes, but the boys also came in for much praise, and should be encouraged. Mr. Young served the plowmen and spectators with lunch and hot coffee in the field, and entertained the directors and judges and visitors at the house, for which the society wishes to tender a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Young for their very kind hospitality shown to all during the day. The judges were: H. Lee, Stony Creek; W. E. Corman, Stony Creek; Chas. Heldret, Taplytown; Thos. Bush, Woodburn.

The awards in the champion class were as follows: First, Wallace Young, Abingdon; second, Franklin Black, Abingdon. Sweepstakes—Wallace Young. There were classes for boys and specials for best strike and finish.

D. W. NICHOLLS,

Abingdon.

Secretary.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unblock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Sunnyside Herefords.

To make room for my new importation, I will sell four cows with heifer calves by side, two yearling heifers, one yearling bull and two bull calves at a 25% reduction if taken in the next 30 days. The best of breeding and individual merit. Herd is headed by a son of the grand champion, Prime Lad. Address: M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate, Ont.

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

FOR SALE:

Young bulls, also females of various ages. Good, growthy, quick-feeding animals, of excellent breeding and type. Come and see them or address: Wm. ISON, P. O. and G. T. R. Sta., Sebringville, Ont.

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle.

If you want anything in this line, write or come and see them at Elm Park, Guelph.

James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

W. R. BOWMAN, MT. FOREST.

Durham bulls, roans and reds, sired by imported Newton Prince, 975. Shropshire ram and ewe lambs, \$10 to \$15 each, sired by our stock rams—Prolife (imp.), a Chicago winner, and Dickins (imp.). A few choice breeding ewes at \$12 to \$15 each. Yorkshire sows due to farrow in February, sired by an imported boar, weighing over 200 pounds, at \$50 each. One boar ready for service at \$15. A Jersey bull, two years old, a winner at London; quick sale \$50.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

For sale, 50 head to pick from, males or females by imported sire. Drumbo station.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

For sale: young bulls and females. Herd won first prize, and stock bull the championship, at Western Fair, London, 1907, in strong competition. Elora sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. JOHN LOWE, Elora, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

For want of stable room will sell cheap 10 heifer calves, 12 yearling heifers, 4 two-year-old heifers in calf, and 3 red bulls about 14 months old. Right good ones. CLYDESDALE, Ont. Two-year-old mare in foal, and a good pair 4 and 5 years old. Write, or come and see them.

JAMES McARTHUR, GOBLE, ONTARIO.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS

The champion herd of Wm. Kent and Essex counties.

For Sale: 5 choice young bulls, 3 reds and 3 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

Brown Lee Shorthorns!

Nonpareil Victor—65307—at head of 'ord. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices very reasonable. Arr. O. F. R.; Drumbo, G. T. R. BOULAS BROWN, Arr. Ont.

ELM PARK STOCK FARM

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires.

Stock for sale at all times. Herd headed by British Flag (50016) (82071). JOHN M. BECKTON, Glencoe, Ont. G. T. R., C. P. R. and Wabash R.

Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

LISTEN!

We are offering **Special Bargains in Shorthorns** just now. The Reason is that we have a **Large Stock and Feed is Scarce**. Most of you know the **Kind of Cattle** we have, so that it is useless repeating the usual formula. In order to **Reduce Our Stock**, so that we may be able to pull through the winter, we **Will Sell at Prices** which will **Well Repay the Purchaser** who has feed to keep them until spring. We have pretty nearly anything **You** want. If you can not come to see, write and tell us as nearly as possible what it is, and we will frankly tell you whether or not we can supply.

JOHN CLANCY,
Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON,
CARGILL, ONTARIO.

Clean Skimming Means Good Living

The hog trough is no place to put butter. Wide awake farmers want the cream separator that skims the cleanest. It means more profit—better living. That separator is the Sharples Dairy Tubular—the separator that's different. Sharples Dairy Tubulars have twice the skimming force of any other separator—skim twice as clean.



Prof. J. L. Thomas, instructor in dairying at the agricultural college of one of the greatest states in the Union, says: "I have just completed a test of your separator. The skimming is the closest I have ever seen—just a trace of fat. I believe the loss to be no greater than one thousandth of one per cent." That is one reason why you should insist upon having the Tubular. Tubulars are different, in every way, from other separators, and every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog \$ 1.50 and valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.,
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

Salem Herd of Shorthorns

We offer: { Ten high-class bull calves.
Ten high-class heifer calves.

As well bred as they can be.

J. A. Watt, Salem P. O.
Elora, G. T. and C. P. R.

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1907

Some choice Shorthorn heifers and young bulls for sale. Our Leicester are exceptionally good this year. Rams and ram lambs and ewes for sale.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ontario

T. DOUGLAS & SONS

STRATHROY, ONT.



Breeders of Short horns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion imp. and home-bred allies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 miles north of town.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

For sale: 3 young bulls by Old Lancaster Imp., from imp. dams, including Lancaster Victor, first prize sr bull calf at Dom at Sherbrooke, second at C. N. E., Toronto. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat Stn. & P. O.
C. P. E. Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

Scotch and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and 2 year old heifers. 1 year old bull, and one 5 mos. old—the last will make a show bull. Flora bred—will be sold easy. **L. B. POWELL,**
Wallenstein P. O. and Stn. C. P. R.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

WORMS IN HORSES.

How would you treat horses with worms? G. P.

Ans.—Take three ounces each of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, and two ounces each of calomel and tartar emetic. Mix, and make into twenty-four powders. Give a powder every night and morning, and, after the last one has been given, give a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. V.

ECZEMA.

Tox terrier's skin is red and itchy, especially on the inner surface of his hind legs and behind the fore legs. L. H.

Ans.—Get an ointment of four drams bisulphate of bismuth, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Rub the parts, three times daily, with this, and give him one dram sulphur twice daily. If this causes purgation, lessen the dose. Feed no meat. V.

PUFF BELOW STIFLE.

Sucking colt has a soft, puffy lump about the size of hen's egg. Lameness has been noticed for about a month. D. G.

Ans.—The colt's stifle bone becomes partially dislocated. Put it in a box stall, and keep as quiet as possible. Get a blister made of one and one-half drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the front and inside of the joint, and rub the blister well in once daily for two days. On the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Oil every day, and, as soon as the scale comes off, blister again, and, after this, once every four weeks all winter. The patient will probably make a useful animal, but will never be quite right, and the puff mentioned will probably remain permanently. V.

Miscellaneous.

SALES OF APPLES.

A sells his orchard to B for a certain sum of money. B pays \$10 down, and is to send men to pick the apples. He has sent barrels, and now his men say he is not going to take them. A had nothing to do with the apples, except to board the men while picking the apples, and draw them. Can A collect the balance from B, or not?

2. A sells another orchard to B by the barrel, at one dollar a barrel. A is to board the men while picking, and draw the apples. B sends the barrels and takes the early-fall apples, and sends more barrels for the winter ones, but has not sent men to pick them as yet. When B bought the apples, B made A sign an agreement. B paid \$5 down on the apples. B agrees to have all the apples picked in October. As the time has expired, can A keep the apples, or collect damages, as there is a lot gone to waste by not being picked? R. W. Ontario.

Ans.—1. We think not, as the agreement was, apparently, not in writing, as required by the Statute of Frauds.

2. A's remedy would seem to be by way of action against B for damages for the breach of contract. A ought, however, to pick such of the apples as appear to be in danger of spoiling, notifying B at the same time that he is about to do so to prevent waste, and that such course is being taken by him without prejudice to his right to damages.

Shorthorns! BELMAR PARC.

John Douglas, Manager. **Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.**

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp. Marigold Sailer. Nonpareil Eclipse.

Females. Imported and from imported stock in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Two bulls, 11 and 12 months old—a Miss Ramsden and a Bessie, both by the good breeding bull, Proud Gift—60077—(imp.), also cows and heifers in calf by him. Inspection solicited. Always have some choice Lincoln sheep for sale at reasonable prices.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

Scotch Shorthorns Claret's Stamfords. English Ladies, Mildreds, Nonpareils. Present offerings by Springhurst 44864 and Mildred's Royal. Prices moderate. **F. W. EWING,** Salem P. O., Elora Station.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Bulls in service are: Bapton Chancellor (imp.) = 40859 = (78286), Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64290 =.

Stock for sale at all times.

WYLE BROS., - Ayr, Ontario.

John Gardhouse & Sons

Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses, and Lincoln sheep. Call and see us.

Highfield P. O., Weston Station 3 1/2 Miles. Telephone.

LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL

OLD PROCESS

Nothing is better for fattening steers quickly and putting them on the market in prime condition than Oil Cake Meal. Thousands of Canadian and English stockmen use Livingston's, and would have no other. It is equally good for milk cows. They give more and better milk when fed Livingston's Oil Cake Meal. Also used for horses, sheep and hogs. Write for information regarding prices, etc., etc., to

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED
Montreal, Que. **Baden, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS Maple Grove Shorthorns

One roan Shorthorn bull, 3 years old, highly bred, quiet to handle; a bargain. Cows and heifers all ages. Also a number of **Chester White** sows that will weigh from 100 to 150 lbs each. No fancy prices.

D. ALLAN BLAOK, Kingston, Ont.



Herd headed by the grand show bull, **Starry Morning**. Present offering: Imported and home-bred cows and heifers, also a few young bulls. Terms and prices to suit the times. **G. D. WAGAR,** Enterprise Stn. and P. O. Addington Co.

Pure Scotch Shorthorns!

Our herd is headed by Imp. Prime Favorite, grand champion bull at the Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, and at the New York State Fair, at Syracuse, for 1907, assisted by Imp. Scottish Pride. If you want a choice young bull do not fail to ask for one of our bull catalogues. A number of females in calf, or with calf at foot, also for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome. Long-distance phone.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman P. O., Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS Greengill Herd of High-class SHORTHORNS

All Scotch. The thick-fleshed, early-maturing sort. Special prices on young stock either sex. Ask for catalogue with sample pedigrees.

Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont.
Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!

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

We offer for sale choice young bulls from 6 to 12 months old, sired by imp. Lord Roseberry, also cows and heifers, with calf at foot or bred, either imp. or Canadian-bred.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P. O., Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.

IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULL, Royal Kitchener = 50084 =, five years; quiet; active; sure. Will sell or exchange. Also young stock sired by him, and out of imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. **IRA B. VANNATTER, Balford P. O., Erin, C. P. E.; Georgetown, G. T. E.**

Maple Shade SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

One yearling Lavender bull for sale. Younger bulls growing. All shearing rams and ewes sold. Will sell a few good ram lambs.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, BROOKLIN, ONT.

Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. Long distance telephone.

Glover Lea Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Superior breeding and individual excellence. For sale: Bulls and heifers—reds and roans, some from imp. sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station, G. T. R.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONTARIO.

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS & YORKSHIRES Present offering: My \$3,000 stock bull, Imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 =, 8 years old, winner of 1st prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. Quiet, active and sure. Will sell or exchange. Also young stock of either sex. In Yorkshires: choice sows bred, and boars fit for service, from imp. sire and dam, at your own price. **GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin station, C. P. E.**

RECIPE MIXED OFTEN.

Some remarkable stories are being told about town and among the country people coming in of this simple home-made mixture curing Rheumatism and Kidney trouble. Here is the recipe and directions for taking: Mix by shaking well in a bottle one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Take, as a dose, one teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

No change need be made in your usual diet, but drink plenty of good water.

This mixture, writes one authority in a leading Philadelphia newspaper, has a peculiar tonic effect upon the kidneys; cleansing the clogged-up pores of the eliminative tissues, forcing the kidneys to sift and strain from the blood the uric acid and other poisonous waste matter, overcoming Rheumatism, Bladder and Urinary troubles in a short while.

A New York druggist who has had hundreds of calls for these ingredients since the first announcement in the newspapers last October stated that the people who once try it, "swear by it," especially those who have Urinary and Kidney trouble and suffer with Rheumatism.

The druggists in this neighborhood say they can supply the ingredients, which are easily mixed at home. There is said to be no better blood-cleansing agent or system tonic known, and certainly none more harmless or simple to use.

There could have been little romance left in the famous Bishop Thomas, who took a new wife as lightly as he ordered a new coat. After he had buried three wives, he circled the finger of his fourth bride with a ring bearing this legend: "If I survive, I'll make them five."

He explained to his clergy at a visitation: "Should my present wife die, I will take another, and it's my opinion I shall survive her. Perhaps you don't know the art of getting rid of your wives. I'll tell you how I do it; I never contradict them. Want of contradiction is fatal to women. Give them their own way, and they will languish and pine, become gross and lethargic for want of the exercise opposition involves, and you will soon be quit of them."

Brampton Jerseys!

Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd.

B. H. BULL & SON,
BRAMPTON, CANADA.

HIGH GROVE A. J. C. C. JERSEYS
Arthur H. Tufts, Wood, Ont. (Successor to Robt. Tufts & Son.) On account of scarcity of winter feed herd must be reduced. Males and females, all ages, for sale cheap, quality considered.

Mr. Wm. Crooks, A well-known British M. P., narrates an amusing anecdote about one of his children. He once questioned his little girl, recently arrived from school, on the effects of heat and cold.

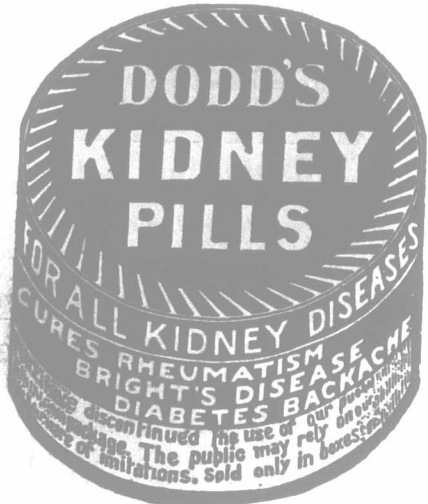
"Heat expands and cold contracts," answered she, after a little thought.

"Very good," said the father, "now give me an instance."

"In hot weather, the days are long, and in cold they are short," was the unexpected reply.

Mr. Sharpp.—If there were no women, the men would have nothing to laugh at.

Mrs. Sharpp.—If there were no women, the men wouldn't want anything to laugh at; they wouldn't feel like laughing.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES OF APPLES.

Which are fall and which are winter apples of the following varieties: Northern Spy, Snow, Russet, Rhode Island Greening, Yellow Bell Flower, Talman Sweet, Hubberson, Nonsuch, Seek-no-Further, Canada Red, Ben Davis, Wolfe River, Alexander?

J. H. T.
Ans.—Winter varieties: Northern Spy, (Roxbury) Russet, Rhode Island Greening, Yellow Bell Flower, Talman Sweet, Hubberson, Seek-no-Further, Canada Red, Ben Davis. Fall varieties: Snow, Nonsuch, Wolfe River, Alexander.

OIL MEAL VS. BRAN—STORING APPLES.

1. Milk cows are fed on timothy hay and mixed grain (chopped). Which would you advise feeding with this, bran at \$1.25 per cwt., or oil cake at \$1.75 per cwt., and how much oil cake would be a fed for a cow?

2. How would you advise keeping apples in a cellar through the winter? Would it be best to keep the windows open so as to keep it near freezing point, or to keep the windows closed to keep the apples from the air? S. T.

Ans.—1. At the relative prices quoted, oil meal is by far the more economical feed. Indeed, it is much better value than any other staple feed at ruling prices. It should not be used alone, as it is too concentrated, and would cause digestive derangements. From one to two pounds per day, mixed with equal weight of bran or light chop, would be all right. Commence with half a pound and work up, being gaged by the cows' appetites and response at the pail.

2. For keeping apples, a degree of ventilation is necessary to remove moisture. Keep the windows open, therefore, whenever this can be done without danger of lowering the temperature to freezing point.

PRESERVING POSTS—RAPE IN OATS.

1. How much will it cost to dip a fence post in crude petroleum, as spoken of in "The Farmer's Advocate"?

2. How long will a post last if it were set in cement, and what would be the cost?

3. Will it be a good plan to sow rape on a field with oats, and plow it under in the fall for manure? How much should be sown? C. B.

Ans.—1. We cannot give the cost in figures, but it would be so small as to be inconsiderable.

2. The duration of any post, however set, is of necessity problematical. If a seasoned oak or cedar post were well set in cement, it should last a long time, but the cost would be excessive for any except gate or corner posts.

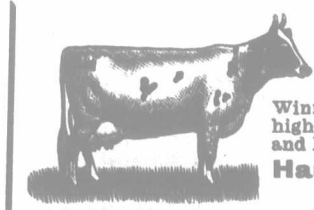
3. All things considered, the sowing of rape for this purpose would be questionable. Clover, at the rate of eight or ten pounds per acre, would be better if a fair catch could be secured. But the best plan is to so arrange the rotation that no oat stubble may ever need to be turned under, except in case of a failure of grass and clover seeds. All crops like oats should be seeded to meadow.

SAWDUST ON SANDY LAND.

Is hard-wood sawdust useful as a fertilizer after being used as bedding for stock, to be used on sandy land? G. P.

Ans.—Hard-wood sawdust does not contain very much fertilizing material; in fact, the quantity would be so small that it would not pay to apply it to the soil. If the sawdust is used in the stable for bedding, it will absorb stable liquid, which is rich in nitrogen and ash constituents, and will have considerable fertilizing value. The drier the sawdust before it is used, the more of the liquids it will absorb. On clay soil, sawdust in itself might be of some advantage in tending to open up the soil and prevent it from setting; but on sandy soil, it would be of doubtful advantage, in that it would render the soil so loose that it would not retain water, and, in general, destroy its physical condition. However, the sawdust will absorb considerable of the manurial constituents in its passage through the stable, and, if applied at a moderate rate, may be used even on sandy soils to advantage.

R. HARCOURT.
O. A. C., Guelph.



Stoneycroft Ayrshires.

SEVENTY-FIVE (75) HEAD.

Imported and imported-in-dam, both sexes and all ages. Winners and champions in Scotland and Canada among them. A high-class lot. Anything for sale. Also imported Clydesdales and Imp. Yorkshires.

Harold Morgan, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Bell 'Phone connection.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM

FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to W. M. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn. o Menie P.O., Ont.

D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec,

breeder of HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES

Canadian and Scotch-bred. All of deep milking qualities.

AYRSHIRES Young bulls from producing dams and same sire, from 7 months up to 2 years. Have good ones and will speak for themselves. M. DYMONT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont. Dundas Station and Telegraph.



AYRSHIRES! SEE STOCK NOTES.

To dairymen:—We offer cheap 3 young bull calves, bred from large, heavy-milking cows with good teats.

To breeders:—We have several very choice bred young bull calves, combining showing and dairy qualities; 2 young bulls fit for service; spring females, any age, either milking or dry. Orders taken for importing in 1908. Our J. Retson is now in Scotland.

'Phone Campbellford. ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.

STOCK FOR SALE—At Springburn Stock Farm, Williamsburg, Ont. 5 1-year-old Ayrshire bulls. Females any age. 13 Oxford Down ram lambs and a number of young ewes. Prices reasonable.

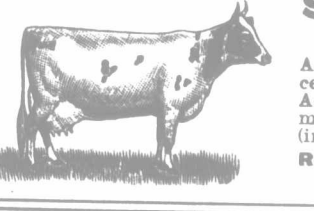
H. J. WHITEKER & SONS, Prods.

Cattle and Sheep Labels If you want to improve your stock, these labels will interest you. Write for circular and sample, free. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write

A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm, Vernon, Ont. Winchester Station, C. P. R.



SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES.

LAST IMPORTATION OF 45 HEAD

Arrived home, and we now have a selection that cannot be excelled of cows and heifers, all ages, fifteen due to freshen in August and September. Bargains in bull and heifer calves most of them imported or imp.-in dam. Oldest bull 12 months (imp.). Everything for sale at reasonable prices.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont. Long-distance 'Phone, Maxville 33.

Try a Dorset Ram on your GRADE FLOCK.

They produce the very choicest butcher's lamb. I have several on hand at very reasonable prices. For particulars apply to:

R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Telephone connection. Thorndale, Ont.

DORSET - HORN SHEEP

Registered ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. Most profitable sheep to breed. Write at once to FORSTER FARM, OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

LEICESTERS

for sale, different ages; either sex. JOHN LISHMAN, Hagersville, Ont., P. O. & Stn.

SHROPSHIRE

Can sell about 90 Ram Lambs. Mostly by an Imp. Butlar-bred ram. GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. G. Howard Davidson, Pres. Millbrook, N. Y. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEV-EBING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. Om

Farnham Farm Oxford Downs

We are now offering a number of select yearling rams and ram lambs, sired by imported ram, for flock headers; also yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Price reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario. Arkell, C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R.

Leicesters

A few choice ram lambs and ewes of various ages. Also DUROC JERSEY SWINE. MAC. CAMPBELL & SONS, Harwich, Ontario.

71 Years WITHOUT CHANGE MEANS

that in 1836 we made an importation of sheep, that Shorthorns followed very soon, that we have been importing and breeding them ever since, and that this year I have made an importation of Shorthorns, Shropshires, Clydesdales and Welsh Ponies as good as could be bought. They, with high-class home-bred ones, are for sale, write me. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am now offering 35 shearing rams and 50 shearing ewes, also an extra good lot of ram and ewe lambs from imported Minton ewes and Butlar ram.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham P.O. Clarendon Stn., C.P.R.

SPRINGBANK OXFORDS.

SPECIAL OFFERING: 20 ram lambs; 3 shearing rams by an Imp. Hobbs Royal Winner.

The above are choice, and will be sold worth the money. WM. BARNET, Fergus, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Living Springs P.O.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.—Now offering: Ewes bred to our champion rams at St. Louis World's Fair and the International. Also a limited number of ewe lambs, sired by above and other choice rams. Show shearings in prospect among ewe lambs. J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONT.

Southdowns

FOR SALE: 2 imported prizewinning rams, and 60 home-bred and imported ewes. COLLIES.—Puppies by champion sire, and out of prizewinning dam.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

DEERSKINS

They are worth money. Well worth your skinning and shipping to us. Write us.

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

Don't Neglect a Cough or Cold

IT CAN HAVE BUT ONE RESULT. IT LEAVES THE THROAT OR LUNGS, OR BOTH, AFFECTED. DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP IS THE MEDICINE YOU NEED.

It is without an equal as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsy and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

A single dose of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will stop the cough, soothe the throat, and if the cough or cold has become settled on the lungs, the healing properties of the Norway Pine Tree will proclaim its great virtue by promptly eradicating the bad effects, and a persistent use of the remedy cannot fail to bring about a complete cure.

Do not be humbugged into buying so-called Norway Pine Syrups, but be sure and insist on having Dr. Wood's. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cts.

Mrs. Henry Seabrook, Hepworth, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in our family for the past three years and I consider it the best remedy known for the cure of colds. It has cured all my children and myself."

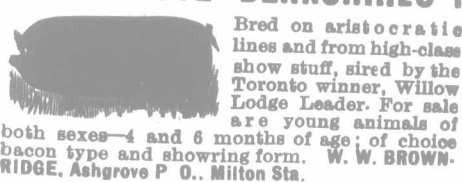
LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most improved type of both sexes all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES!



Bred on aristocratic lines and from high-class show stuff, sired by the Toronto winner, Willow Lodge Leader. For sale are young animals of both sexes—4 and 6 months of age; of choice bacon type and showing form. W. W. BROWN-RIDGE, Ashgrove P. O., Milton Sta.

EAST BANK HERD.—Large English Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Shorthorn Cattle, Barred Rock Poultry.—To make room I will sell suckers of choice breeding and quality at \$5 each—registered. Also sows in sows bred and ready to breed, and boars fit for service. Prizewinners, the get of prizewinners, and capable of producing prizewinners. Shorthorn cows of good quality; also two choice calves. Everything as represented. Write, call or phone. **IRA L. HOWLETT, Keiden P. O., Shelburne Sta., C. P. R.**

NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS. Oldest established herd in Canada. For sale 12 young sows sired by Colwell's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both Toronto champions, and bred to Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret; also younger ones, both sexes, by him, and out of dams by above Cha. sires. Several boars fit for service. Will sell right for quick sales. **A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

Among the humors of the British campaign are amusing political incidents recalled from previous elections. Lord Rayleigh, the eminent scientist, wears his hair long. On one occasion he tried the questioning method as a means of interesting a political audience. "If I were to say to Mr. Gladstone so-and-so, what would Mr. Gladstone say to me?" "Quick as a flash came from the crowd the disconcerting answer, "Get your hair cut."

GOSSIP.

HOW SHIRES SELL IN ENGLAND.

At a sale of Shire fillies from the studs of Mr. W. T. Everard and Mr. Matthew Hubbard, at Leicester, the last week in October, sixty-two head sold for an average of \$562 each, the highest price, \$3,200, being realized for the three-year-old stallion, Ivy Forest Chief, by Lockinge Forest King, and the highest price for a mare was \$2,310, for the three-year-old, Easenhall Shamrock, by the same sire. A few days later, at the sale of twenty-six head, from the stud of Dr. Bernard Wall, at Colehill, near Birmingham, an average of \$490 was obtained, the highest price being \$1,627 for the yearling stallion, Hazlewood Blend, by Dunsmore Royal Alderman.

CANADIAN SHIPMENT OF CLYDESDALES.

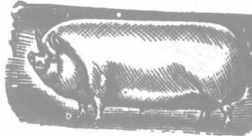
From a late issue of the Scottish Farmer we quote the following regarding a consignment of choice Clydesdale fillies, purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery by Mr. Wm. Meharey, of Russell, Ont., recently shipped from Glasgow, and to be sold by auction at Ottawa, on December 3rd, as advertised in this paper: "These were all three years old and under, and were a specially well-bred lot. They were particularly strong in the blood of Baron's Pride and his sons. There were also representatives of other lines of breeding. Two were by the big, well-colored horse, Lothian Tom (11811), by Prince Thomas. Another was by Mathias (11430), by Knight of Cowal; while a third was by that splendid horse, Moncreiffe Marquis (9953), which won first prize at the H. and A. S. Show at Inverness. Others were by the Lanark premium horse, King's Crest (11385), by Up-to-Time, out of a mare by the great Macpherson (3825), and these sons of Baron's Pride: Carabineer (10522), Baron Mitchell (10688), and Durbar (11695). There was a promising Bute-bred filly, by Royal Blend (11893), out of a mare by the noted Prince Rosemount (9992). Another was by Baron's Pride (9122), with her grandam by the Cawdor-cup champion, Prince of Kyle (7155), and great-grandam by Darnley (222). A well-bred filly was got by the Stirling prize horse, Argosy (11247), out of a mare by the great Macgregor (1487), and one quite as well bred on other lines was got by Prince of Galloway (8919), out of a mare by the Darnley horse, Good Hope (1679). Two were got by the Upper Nithsdale premium horse, Baron Beaulieu (11257), and one of the fillies, by Durbar, was out of a mare by the Cawdor-cup champion, Royal Gartly (9844).

TRADE TOPIC.

OF VALUE TO HORSEMEN.—Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, attention is called to a very important matter by the proprietors of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused; or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam, applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will, it is claimed, be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well, and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course, it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people, in turning their horses out, would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

When Kipling was a twelve-year-old, his father took him on a sea voyage, and, as Kipling senior suffered badly from seasickness, he left the boy to his own devices. Presently a tremendous commotion was heard, and the boatswain dashed into Mr. Kipling's cabin, shouting at the top of his voice: "Mr. Kipling, your boy has crawled out on the yard-arm! If he lets go, he'll drown to a certainty!" "Yes," said the sufferer, falling back on his pillow, but he won't let go."

YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bees strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not akin. **J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.**



Large White Yorkshires!

Am offering at the present time a choice lot of boars ready for service, from imported stock; also young pigs of both sexes, not akin. Prices right, and quality of breeding unexcelled. Write or call on

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.



MONKLAND Yorkshires

Imported & Canadian-bred

We keep 25 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.

G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone



Maple Leaf Berkshires.

Large English breed. Now offering King of the Castle sows, and Polaris sows for sale, 10 and 19 weeks old.

JOSHUA LAWRENCE, OXFORD CENTRE P. O., WOODSTOCK STATION.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

are second to none. Have now for sale some sows bred, and boars fit for service, also younger ones from two to four months old, bred from show stock. Also Leicester shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs of finest type. **John S. Cowan, Donegal P. O., Atwood and Milverton stations.**

Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires.

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. 6 young boars from 6 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old.

David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

100 BERKSHIRES 100

Dispersion Sale of the Elmhurst Herd on

Wednesday, January 8, 1908, at 12 o'clock.

See large ad. in the Christmas number.

Catalogues Ready Dec. 1st.

Write for one.

Sale under cover.

H. M. VANDERLIP,

Importer and Breeder,

Cainville, Brant Co., Ont., Can.

Yorkshires and Tamworths.—Either breed any age, both sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from imp. sire and dam. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Pairs not akin. As good as the breeds produce. **CHAS. CURRIE, Schaw Sta., C. P. R., Morriston P. O.**

Elmfield Yorkshires. 60 young pigs of both sexes, from 4 weeks to 4 months. Also some young sows, bred in August to imp. boar. Prices to suit the times. **G. E. MUNA, Ayr, Ont.**

Meadowbrook Yorkshires. Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Dalmeny Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented. **J. M. SNELL, Hagerville P. O. & Station.**

For Sale.—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; feed green and safe delivery guaranteed. Address **R. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES, Shorthorns. We are booking orders for breeding stock from our grandly-bred Yorkshire sows. Twenty five sows to farrow in the next few weeks. Unrelated pairs a speciality. Write for prices and particulars. **DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ontario.** Inspection invited. G. T. R., C. N. O. R. stations 1 1/2 miles from farm. Customers met on notification.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prizewinning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. **HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O., Street cars pass the door.**

Willowdale Berkshires are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. My stock is bred from the best imported and imported sires of the richest breeding to be found in England. Young stock all ages for sale reasonable. Young sows bred and ready to breed. Young boars 3 and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long-distance telephone in residence **J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES Imported and Canadian-bred boars and sows of the best possible breeding, with lots of size and quality. We are winning at the leading Canadian shows. A fine lot of sows. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices reasonable. **H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal P. O., Shelburne Sta.**

Yorkshires.—Boars ready for service; sows ready to breed, and bred; young pigs just weaned and ready to wean. Cotswold and Shropshire rams, yearlings and lambs, registered. **GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont.**

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES! Boars fit for service. Sows bred and safely in pig. Sows fit to be bred. Young pigs just weaned. **JOHN McLEOD, Milton P. O. and Sta., C. P. R. & G. T. R.**

OAKDALE BERKSHIRES Largest Berkshire herd in Ontario. Stock boars and several brood sows imported. For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed, boars ready for service, and younger ones, all ages, richly bred on prizewinning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance phone. **L. E. MORGAN, Milliken P. O., Co. of York.**

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows and got by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. **JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, STREETVILLE, ONT.**

Mount Pleasant Tamworths and Holsteins. For Sale: Pigs of either sex, from 6 weeks to 7 months; pairs not akin; also bull and heifer calves under 5 months. Phone in residence. **BERTRAM MORRIS, The Gully P. O.,** Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Young boars ready for use. Sows ready to breed. Pairs supplied. Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, **JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Que.**

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD COSTS ONLY



**This Beautiful Picture
in 6 Brilliant Colors
Mailed to You FREE**

A Marvellous Picture of 2 World Champions
**Dan Patch, 1.55, The Pacing King
Cresceus 2.02 1/4, The Trotting King**

We have large colored lithographs of our World Famous Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1.55 and Cresceus 2.02 1/4, in an exciting speed contest. It is 16 by 21 in. and shows both horses as life-like as if you saw them racing. You can have one of these large and beautiful colored Pictures of the Two Most Valuable Harness Horse Stallions and Champions of the World Absolutely Free. We Prepay Postage. This cut is a reduced engraving of the large Colored Lithograph we will send you free.

WRITE AT ONCE
1st, Name the Paper in which you saw this offer.
2nd, State how much live stock you own.

**International Stock Food Co.
TORONTO, CANADA**

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

WEAK MEN! WAKE UP!



If disease has wrecked your system, or you have allowed evil habits and excesses to prey upon your vitality, you need our help.

Nature intended you to be a man and that you should make your mark in the world, but you are only half a man if your nerve power is exhausted—if the vital spark has fled.

True, your body has not returned to dust, but in other respects you are about as near dead now as you ever will be.



Might just as well send word to your relatives and friends—hold the funeral service, and have it over with. One by one the days go by, and with them the opportunities of life unheeded. Are you ready to give up? Oh, no, you are "doctoring" right along, taking medicine. "Getting better?" "No, getting worse."

Why not use a little reason? If you are suffering from weakness, nervous debility or general debility, drugs can't help you.

What you need is more **Vitality**. Vitality is not in drugs. You get that from my **Electric Belt**, for **human vitality is nothing more or less than Electricity**.

My **Electric Belt** is curing case after case that drugs have failed to cure. Let me put this appliance on your body—you wear it a month or two every night, and I'll make a new man of you.

See what men say who have used it. We get scores of such letters every day:

MRS. WM. HOLMAN, 462 Quebec Street, London, Ont., says: "I am well satisfied with your Belt. It has cured me of indigestion, and I have had none of those pains in my head since I got the Belt."

MR. ANDREW W. LANGFORD, Stratford, Ont., writes: "I will state that your Belt cured me completely of indigestion and lost vitality."

MR. GEO. RUDDY, No. 501 St. James Street, London, Ont., says: "I am well satisfied with your Belt. It has accomplished everything you claimed."

If you are sceptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

WHEN YOU ARE CURED PAY ME.

Don't you want to feel young again? Don't you want to feel the muscles, the springs in your legs? Then let me fill your system with this great **Invigorator—Electricity**.

Electricity, infused into the body according to my system, cures **Indigestion, Constipation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weak Back, Weakness of the Kidneys, all signs of Physical Break-down in young and old, Nervous Disorders, General Debility.**

Quit drugs and use Electricity. It will restore the vital spark to your weakened nervous system, remove your pains and aches and give you the **Health, Strength and Courage of a Manly Man.**

Call at our office, or if you cannot, cut out this coupon and send for our beautifully illustrated, 80-page free book, full of things you ought to know.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday to 9 p. m.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book, free.

Name

Address

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont., write: "Being practically sold out of Shropshire rams, we now offer ewes, bred to champion rams, and ewe lambs, sired by some extra choice and other good rams. As the quality of the Fairview flock is so well known, intending purchasers will be sure of getting good stock by placing orders soon. The supply is limited, and trade is brisk. Some thirty-five sheep are in training for the International and the Winter Fair at Guelph. Good as past years' exhibits have been from Fairview at those centers, this year's lot surpasses any of them in points of excellence and fitting."

Messrs. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., write: "We have made several good sales of Ayrshires lately through your valuable paper and the exhibitions. The stock we are offering are just as described in advertisement. The calves we are offering to dairymen are from large dairy cows, and they ought to breed extra good dairy stock, though; perhaps, not the choicest as show stock. Those we offer at a higher price to breeders are from our show winners, and are of good dairy breeding, combining show-ring and dairy qualities in a marked degree, bred from imported sires and dams. We are also prepared to fill any orders for importing in 1908. Our John Retson is on the breeding ground and well qualified to select. We will be pleased to correspond with anyone wanting or thinking of purchasing Ayrshires of any age or sex. We have just completed a sale of six two-year-old heifers to a party in Saskatchewan; an imported bull calf to E. Murphy, manager for Mrs. Homer-Dixon, Niagara; Eva of Menie's bull calf, 1907, to Dudley Wells 2nd, Wethersfield, Conn., and others. Our imported dry heifer that we showed, dropped a fine bull calf to Spicy Sam, the Scottish champion bull. It is marked very much like him, and is a promising calf. The stock is doing well, and in good flesh to start the winter."

BOOK REVIEW.

A BOOK ON DISEASES OF POULTRY

"The Common-sense Poultry Doctor" is the title of a useful and badly-needed contribution to poultry literature, in the form of a 176-page, paper-covered book, by John H. Robinson, editor of Farm Poultry, and very favorably known throughout the poultry world as the author of "Poultry Craft" and "First Lessons in Poultry-keeping." Unlike so many professional writers, Mr. Robinson is practical in his recommendations, and, withal, lucid in style. He writes, not for the expert schooled in technique and elaborate treatment, but for the inexperienced, everyday poultryman, and for such his latest work is especially adapted, being unusually complete, and so arranged as to assist the amateur in diagnosing the ailments of his fowls, instead of burying the needed information under a maze of strange and puzzling language. To give the reader some general idea of the contents of this book, it may be mentioned that there are chapters on "General rules for the prevention of diseases," "Colds," "Diseases that begin with colds," "Diseases due to improper foods and feeding," "Diseases of the reproductive organs," "Diseases of the skin," and others equally important. Chapter IV., for example, devoted to the discussion and tabulation of symptoms of disease, introduces into books on this subject a feature of prime value to every poultry-keeper. The poultryman has to be his own poultry doctor. Without theoretical or professional knowledge of medicine and surgery, he has to learn to treat sick and injured fowls, so this chapter is especially designed to help the non-professional to correctly identify diseases. We heartily recommend every subscriber, interested in poultry, to obtain a copy. Price, through this office, 50c., postpaid.

Redd.—I see that man Finn has got an automobile.

Greene.—And it was quite amusing to see him the first week he had it.

Redd.—How so?

Greene.—Why, every time he'd blow his horn, he'd stop and look around. He used to peddle fish, you know?