

**PAGES
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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

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EDITORIAL.

Live-stock Situation in the Maritime Provinces.

A small field; inconvenience in securing pure-bred males for keeping up the studs, flocks and herds; a limited home market; extravagant prices of millfeed and grain; a light soil, requiring generous fertilizing; and a climate in which corn is not a particularly successful crop, while clover is not the stand-by that it is in Ontario; the lack—until recently, when the N. S. Agricultural College at Truro has undertaken to supply it—of any educational center where information about live-stock husbandry was to be obtained; the long-continued drain of young men from the country, particularly off the land, and the disarrangement of farming and breeding as a business—these are the obstacles which stock-breeders in Maritime Canada have ever been up against. That they have persevered, and are able to point to several conspicuous examples of success, stands to the credit of their intelligence, resolution and pluck.

A member of our editorial staff, while down in Nova Scotia attending the Dominion Exhibition, was interested in surveying the situation, and, incidentally, renewing acquaintances with Maritime stockmen, whom to know is to esteem. As regards the number of breeders, there was little change to note from the time of the writer's last visit, nearly two years ago. The hard winter of that year, following an unprecedented season of drouth and crop failure, shortened the flocks and herds, and reduced the immediate demand for pure-bred males with which to grade up. The business is recovering, however, and the people are becoming convinced, as never before, of the necessity for pure blood to improve their stock and increase the profits therefrom.

A good deal of pure-bred stock is purchased by agricultural societies, under whose auspices some of it gets into good hands and does well, although more is selected by men with inadequate knowledge of stock, who are given a sum slightly over ruling market price, and commissioned to buy a stallion, bull, ram or boar of a certain breed. Such is not the best kind of a market for the breeder, and we are inclined to think that before the Maritime Provinces can show many superior uniform grade herds, it will be necessary for more individuals to go in for keeping pure-bred males on their own account, using the animals for the service of their own females, and charging a moderate fee to their neighbors.

Apart from agricultural societies, and here and there an individual farmer who decides to go ahead and grade up his stock, the principal market is the Eastern States, where there are plenty of moneyed men with whom farming is a diversion, and who, knowing little about stock, judge merit by price, and buy freely from breeders discreet enough not to underrate the value of their offerings. A limited demand for Herefords has also developed in the West Indies, where, it is said, they stand the heat better than Shorthorns. Unfortunately, the Canadian West is rather distant to reach for anyone not extensively in the business, but for all that, we believe it would be worth exploiting. One Prince Edward Island breeder has sent quite a number of Aberdeen-Angus cattle to that region, and the field for the beef breeds there admits of development.

In horses, the trotter still holds the center of the stage. In every town and village a favorite topic of talk is fast horses and racing news. Slowly, however, the Hackney is winning recognition, and as the number of good colts by Hack-

ney sires increases, and a demand is worked up for heavy-harness teams, the Hackney's road to prominence will be more smoothly paved. In heavy horses, the Clydesdale is making headway, and it seems to us there is a good deal more interest taken in heavy horses than there used to be.

Sheep are the object of a brisk confidence. The woolen-mill industry is flourishing at Amherst, Truro and other points, goods made from fleece of Maritime flocks being very highly esteemed and finding a growing market in Ontario and the West. This has led to an effort to stimulate sheep-raising, and the high price of mutton and encouraging demand for wool are proving a tangible inducement to increase and improve the flocks.

Hogs, only, so far as we can see, are making little advance. The enormously high prices of millfeed (bran over twenty dollars, and shorts twenty-seven or twenty-eight dollars a ton), with grains in proportion, and peas out of sight at over a dollar a bushel, are a heavy handicap to the man who tries to show favorable balance in pork production; and, while we believe it would be well to bring a larger area of grass land under cultivation, grow more grain and seed to clover oftener, the fact is that farmers who have so long depended on hay are slow to do this, and any probable increase in grain produced will be needed for cattle feeding, without sparing much for hogs.

Only recently an established packing plant in St. John went out of business, owing to small supplies and high prices of hogs. Other plants, however, are running successfully. With an assured market at his door, we believe the Maritime farmer would find it profitable to go more largely into this branch of stock husbandry than he has done in the past. It works in well with dairying, and the two make a strong mortgage-lifting combination. Grass pasturage and rape would help to save feed bills.

The greatest stock interest in the Provinces should be dairying, and the dairy breeds really hold sway, although there is quite an interest in Shorthorns also. For a long time Nova Scotia—a better, rather than a cheese Province—has been partial to Jerseys, and there are still a good many fine ones. Ayrshires also occupy a prominent place, being well suited for grazing on the high land and for cheesemaking, which is carried on to considerable extent in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; and, for some reason, Guernseys have obtained a stronger foothold here than in "the West" (Ontario). However, the most rapid progress is being made by the Holsteins, which have prevailed after a long experience of prejudice and discounting. A reason for their rise in favor is the excellent showing that has been put up at the exhibitions of recent years by one or two very successful breeders.

On the whole, the Maritime live-stock situation is looking up, and as the country develops thriving centers of industrial activity, an expanding market is bound to be afforded the products of flocks and dairy herds, while the wise direction of more effort into the lines of heavy-draft and harness-horse breeding will open an attractive avenue for enterprise which has hitherto been absorbed in a profitless pursuit of speed.

One thing, too, is noticeable: The breeders are becoming better educated and more self-confident. As one of them put it, the time was when any judge who came down from Ontario, could place animals about as he pleased, and when the local men were surprised, they merely pitied themselves for their ignorance. Now it is different, and an incorrect decision is detected as promptly as anywhere. Knowledge is satisfaction, as well as power, and the Maritime breeders, though pretty

well shut off by themselves, are quite thoroughly posted as to what is what, and are building up some flocks and herds equal to the best.

The Dignity of Farming.

With the fall of the year there usually comes a general summing up, in all the newspapers and magazines, of the resources of the country—a sort of annual stock-taking, showing the profits, losses, and possibilities on hand for future development. In Canada, this stock-taking operation has, of late years, been a most satisfactory one, and returns for the present year are by no means behind the mark, but rather the other way.

We did not set out, however, to write a resumé of the good things the old Dominion has spread on her board during the summer of 1906, but rather to comment on the important estimates which the public prints, both in Canada and United States, are placing upon the vocation of farming, or, perhaps, one might more properly say, upon the results which tend to make a vocation the very first of all the industries a nation can possess.

The Toronto Globe, for instance, while alluding to the value of the wonderful silver mine at Cobalt, calls attention to the fact that upon agricultural prospects of the district running from Cobalt northward along the White and Red rivers, rather than upon the fascinating lure of the white metal, depends the real future greatness of that North Ontario region. "It rests with the Ontario Government," the article concludes, "to see that nothing is left undone to secure that this great country shall be filled as rapidly as practicable with a great industrial community, with agriculture for its greatest industry."

Turning at haphazard to United States publications, one finds in Leslie's Weekly—one of the expensive publications of the U. S., with a subscription list mainly composed of city readers—a series of most jubilant editorials, proudly headed, "Prosperity and Our Wonderful Crops." Not "Prosperity and Our Wonderful Manufactures," mark you, nor "Prosperity and Our Wonderful Mines," nor "Prosperity and Our Wonderful Cities," but "Prosperity and Our Wonderful Crops"—an indirect concession again that agriculture stands as the veritable base and pillar of a nation's well-being.

It is not necessary to multiply examples; they may be found in every publication in the land. The point is that all this dependence upon the farmer is but an unexpressed acknowledgment of the dignity of his calling and its tremendous importance in the economics of the world.

An ulterior point, and one that we should like to emphasize, is that the farmer should quietly, unassumingly recognize that importance. When the young men and women of the land fully come to recognize it, the drift toward will be to a great extent stemmed. One of the greatest blocks to the agricultural development of any country—for agriculture, when compared with the possibilities, is still in its infancy—has so far been the sort of contempt with which many of its brightest young people have regarded it, a contempt sufficient to prevent enthusiastic study of or experiment with farming, or even that interest which can make the farm life as happy as any on earth. Possibly these young people, not yet come to years of judgment, have heard slighting allusions to the vocation, perhaps from the lips of the father who should stand as the very personification of the dignity of his calling, or from those of the mother who, instead of showing how perfect a lady the head of a farm home may be, thoughtlessly plants in the hearts of her children a seed that will grow stealthily, and leave her,

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finally, a lonely woman, whose children have found a vocation which, in their estimation, they can "respect," in the far-away city. How common it is to hear this expression in the country, and from the very lips of farmers: "Oh, he's not good for anything but farming!" And the "he" in question probably is a shiftless lout whom a self-respecting son of the soil would never think of calling "farmer." Truckster, botch, he may be, but certainly not "farmer."

And let us just stop to interpolate that the young person who drifts into the city, unless possessed of unusual character, perception, and good sense, is not likely to gather there a better opinion of the means by which the old folk at home have made their living and amassed their bank account. "He looks like a farmer!" "A hayseed!" "That hat looks positively farmerish!"—these are the commonest of common expressions, uttered in a tone of contempt, by the lips of city young folk. Occasionally, too, one meets with far-seeing, character-reading specimens, such as a young commercial traveller, whom we heard descanting the other night upon the "closeness" of farmers generally. "I tell you," he said, "They're hard as nails. They'll have money in the bank and won't draw it out to pay their bills; and they haven't head enough to see that they're losing ten per cent. by not paying cash down." The implication, of course, was that all farmers are close and hard, all farmers brainless. Evidently the Daniel come to judgment was quite sincere in his belief, just as those who criticise the dress and manners of country folk are quite sincere in thinking that all farmers are boors who are careless about their dress, never take a bath or clean their teeth or nails, and never by any mischance lose an opportunity of being green, or vulgar, or discourteous.

These young town people simply do not understand all that they are talking about, and fall into the mistake of judging all the country people by a few miserable, isolated specimens who have

happened to catch their attention, never dreaming that to judge thus is as unjust as would be the judgment of a young farmer who put all citizens on the level of the drunken lout—a citizen, too—who carries the clothes which his wife washes to her customers and pockets the money. Nevertheless, the effect of such conversations on the ordinary, undeveloped young person from the country may readily be imagined.

Is it not, then, "up to" those engaged in farming to recognize to the full the dignity of the profession, and to act it, and look it, and speak it? The legislators of our land, men of action everywhere, who, by reason of years of public life, have come to put a rational balance on things, continually recognize, ungrudgingly, the importance of and respect due to agriculture. Why, then, should not farmers themselves stand for it more firmly, and inculcate sensible ideas in regard to it in their children. And the history of farming bears witness that, just as soon as this point is reached, the business is certain to be pursued with a vigor, system and intelligence that makes it a more paying proposition, lending a substantial charm to all the other advantages with which it is invested.

Our Rating.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

You will please find enclosed a Post-office order for \$2.00, to apply on my subscription. I assure you that I do not wish to have your paper discontinued. I consider your paper second to none of the twenty or twenty-five well-known agricultural papers published in America. In fact, it has in it more substantial reading matter on agricultural subjects than any, particularly on live stock. I am glad to say—being a Canadian myself—that I find the above opinion general among the well-read people in this country. I am glad to make known to you the rating of your journal on this side of the line.

Yours sincerely,

[Note.—The foregoing letter has been received from the pen of the Professor of Animal Husbandry in one of the leading State Agricultural Colleges across the line.—Editor.]

London to Halifax by Rail.

OTTAWA, STE. ANNE, AND THE MACDONALD COLLEGE.

For tourists, artists, sportsmen and bridal couples, a trip to the Maritime Provinces via the Intercolonial Railway stands unexcelled, we surmise, by anything in America or the Old World. It was our good fortune to make it, en route to the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax, and though this was by no means our first trip over the road, so strongly did the scenery appeal that we concluded an impressionistic account might be appreciated by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate." As the object of our journey was not description, we were at no pains to collect data, and do not intend to burden the reader with a mass of geographical facts. Our observations will relate to no one thing in particular, although the condition and prospects of agriculture naturally forced themselves on our attention more than anything else.

The distance from London to Ottawa was covered in a C. P. R. sleeper. A sleeper is a car in which you lie awake most of the night trying to get the worth of your money in repose. It is a favorite mode of travel for politicians, manufacturers, millionaires, commercial travellers and those who charge their expenses "to the firm," and is, as a rule, more comfortable than first-class travel, although it is rather a good thing to be cold, and must be a delightful state of mind for gorillas.

How, then, do we recollect, in boxhood days, standing on the country-station platform, watch-

ing with wistful eyes the pulling express locomotive, with its long train of Pullmans and dining-car attached. What acme of luxury they represented to our childish imagination! Somewhere we had heard that a bed in one of them for a single night cost two dollars, and a single meal about one dollar. Criminal extravagance it seemed, but we hoped some day we might feel rich enough to ride one night and eat one breakfast on such a train. Professional duties have since afforded many a chance, but, somehow, a Pullman is not the quintessence of pleasure we imagined it would be. You ride the same distance and traverse the same country whether in a Pullman or an ordinary day coach, the chief difference being that in the former you feel, as Mark Twain would put it, more "select." In plain English this often means, simply, more snobbish. The "luxury of travel" is a dream broken by experience, and, but for the undeniable satisfaction of seeing new sights and meeting new people, give us now a buggy ride in the country in preference to the most elegant coach ever drawn by an iron horse.

In Ottawa there was time for nothing but the exhibition, and of this we have written already. Ottawa is a city that every Canadian should aim to see. Apart from being the seat of Government, it is one of the most beautiful cities in the Dominion—bright, thriving and ambitious. It is the metropolis of that splendidly fertile stretch of country called the Ottawa Valley. This summer was extremely dry down that way, and the fields looked naked and sere. But we have seen this region, from Ottawa to Montreal, when the crops showed unsurpassed luxuriance. The land is level and rich, the climate clear and invigorating, the people sturdy and thrifty, and the dairy cow is their stay.

The next stop was Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., where the buildings of the Macdonald College are being pushed rapidly forward. At the time of our visit some of them were being roofed, and things taking on an indication of their ultimate shape. Magnificent is the word to describe it. Not only the general design, but the minutest details are being looked after in the most astonishingly capable way by the master mind of Dr. Robertson. A sketch of the scene appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" a few issues back, and no one reading it will be disappointed in the reality. Some very extensive drainage operations have been carried out this past summer by a couple of hundred Italians under direction of Prof. Lochhead, who has found himself too busily engaged with "Italian bees" to investigate any other branch of entomology. Major James Sheppard, of Queenston, Ont., has been working all summer macadamizing roads through the farm. Three or four courses of crushed stone are used, the top one being the finest, and over this is sprinkled dust from the crusher. The principle is correct, and the roads completed are smooth and hard.

Prof. L. S. Klink, the young agronomist, has this summer been conducting some experiments to ascertain the best fertilizer for improving muck soils. Detailed results were not yet available, though it may be remarked that barnyard manure made a good showing in the stand of straw. He has also done some work in selection of seed, and calls himself a crank on the subject of corn. He believes that, by selection and by thorough summer cultivation to force growth, good crops of corn can be grown in Quebec, in proof of which he showed us a plot (of which we took a photo, to be reproduced later) of sweet corn raised from Canadian-grown seed which averaged eight or nine feet high and was exceedingly well cared, having, in many cases, two good, nearly-matured cobs on each stalk. Another plot, planted by a neighbor with the same seed, was about half the height and sickly. The difference was that Prof. Klink had kept the surface soil in his plot loose all summer, to provide the requisite soil mulch.

A man who is "making good" in splendid style is W. S. Blair, the Assistant Horticulturist, who has had charge of the Department all summer. Prof. Blair, as we must call him now, was formerly Horticulturist at the Nappan Experimental Farm, where he did a great deal of excellent work in a limited sphere. At Ste. Anne he

is doing even better, and his Department has been got into capital shape. He has laid it all out on a very sensible and systematic plan, and is making preparations for a good deal of cultural experiment. This summer, to clean the ground, which was all in sod, and dirty, he planted a considerable area to potatoes and beans. A peculiar thing happened the potatoes. A dry period in summer checked their growth, and later, when the rains came, they forced growth from the small tubers, so that great long stalks have exhausted the potatoes whence they sprung. The crop of most of the varieties will be very light on this account.

* * *

The little group of College Professors are settling down quite comfortably in the town of Ste. Anne, which the grounds of the College adjoin. It is a quaint little place of some fifteen hundred to two thousand souls, principally French-Canadian. It lies along the Ottawa River, about twenty miles east of Montreal, just nicely past the converging point of two great arteries of commerce, one of which is, and the other of which will soon be, transcontinental, viz., the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk. Both run trains almost incessantly right through the College grounds, in full view of the buildings. The institution will thus be an imposing standing advertisement of itself.

There may be difficulty at first in getting enough students to attend the College when built, but it is the intention, we understand, to work up attendance through the influence of rural school teachers, to be first trained here themselves. The ambition of its head also contemplates making it a great agricultural university, to do graduate and post-graduate work for the students of other new Canadian agricultural colleges. Certainly it comes at a time when the subject of collegiate training in agriculture is looked on with such favor as never before, and the men who have conceived and founded it may be depended on, we believe, to make sure it fulfills its mission.

* * *

A word more about the town. It is a pretty spot, and a favorite summering place for rich folk from Montreal. To a visitor from "the West," as Ontario is called down this way, it is as a taste of French Canada. Narrow and winding, though shaded, streets are flanked by white-painted and whitewashed houses, with roofs of hip or Mansard style, modified in many cases by a concave curve in the lower pitch. On every hand is heard the French patois, from the lips of a people who are in most respects alien to the customs and impulses of their Anglo-Saxon compatriots. If there were only a few of these people, they would be an interesting class to study, but when one reflects that there are some two millions of them, multiplying fast, and the overwhelming majority unable to speak or read English, he cannot help feeling, "What a pity!"

No matter how good a class of people you have to begin with, let them be shut off to themselves, removed from the ever-increasing influences of high-class periodicals, outside travel and leading platform talent, and they are bound to lag behind, and, in a continent forging ahead, like America, the gap soon becomes wide.

The trouble is not that these people know French, but that they do not know English. There are several German communities in Canada and the United States where the tongue of the fatherland has been cherished, but in most cases English has been learned also, by the young, at least. In odd cases where it has not, the effect is seen in adherence to old customs. In such instances, these communities have not made the progress they would have done, although, in the matter of stock husbandry and crop production, German thrift and intelligence always tell, despite such handicaps. But, considered in its general humanitarian aspect, the conclusion holds: Woe to the small community that lives within itself, and banish the seclusive language that admits it, or, rather, welcome the language which makes the small community one with the larger.

Let it not be inferred that the French-Canadians are an undesirable people. Though different from us, they have many fine qualities, and some have built up comfortable steadings; but, in the main, they are away behind the times, largely be-

cause they do not understand the language which throughout America is the medium for the dissemination of progressive thought.

Fortunately, the lesson is not being lost on those who bear the responsibility for settlement of the Canadian West.

The Growing Demand for "Finest."

The Farmer's Review, an agricultural exchange, printed in Chicago, thinks American farmers will not henceforth ship a very large amount of perishable products to Britain, no matter how good the shipping facilities may be, because the fastidious American consumer demands the best at home, whereas Canada will continue to excel in foreign markets by exporting the best. While the remarks are not without a point, we may take leave to remind our contemporary that Canada is likewise building up cities supporting well-to-do classes able to pay a good price for a good article. In fact, the time is coming when it will be extremely difficult to find a market for anything but the best, either at home or abroad. The situation must be met by improvement in quality all along the line, and he is the wisest man who is earliest to anticipate such a condition, and strives untiringly to excel. Let each one's motto be: Nothing inferior; everything the very best of its kind.

HORSES.

Horse Improvement in Japan.

The Japanese authorities and active public spirits amongst the leading people are very much alive to the need of improving or perhaps entirely replacing, in the course of time, the breed of horses common to the country. The Horse Administrative Bureau, a branch of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, preparatory to the next legislative session, estimates its expenditure for the next fiscal year at 1,500,000 yen. This

horses, and to that end encouraging, in a practical way, similar methods to those that have been successful in other countries.

There have been already ordered some fifty horses, distributed between Austria, England, Australia and the United States. The association will, however, receive offers or tenders from private horse-breeders or owners anywhere. The association fix an average or upset price, assuming the price to be 1,000 yen; a party offering some at 600 or 800 yen, others at 1,200 or 1,600 yen; the lot, if accepted, would be at not more than 1,000 yen a head. Of these, when imported, there will be a distribution by ballot amongst applicants, on which occasions there will be races and other demonstrations by which the quality of the animals will be exemplified for public instruction and popular entertainment.

The private capital of the association is 150,000 yen, and was promptly oversubscribed. Preparatory operations commenced last March. The first speed competitions will be in November, and the regular events in spring and autumn, with minor monthly occasions; and, as far as possible, branch associations will be promoted in other leading centers. The Japanese Government are said to be expending every year an average of 200,000 yen in the importation of horses from foreign countries for the purpose of improving the home stock, and the tendency seems to be towards increasing effort and expenditure in this direction.

If Canadian Thoroughbred horse and good brood-mare stock are available, upon receiving the necessary information, such as pedigree, size, etc., I would have much pleasure in submitting the Canadian opportunity to the government department and to the management of the association.—[Alexander McLean, Canadian Commercial Agent in Yokohama.]

Training the Colt.

With all farm stock, the early lessons are the stayers. Begin, then, the education of the colt during his infant days. Some wise men remarked that the education of a boy should begin with his grandfather. True, True, also, with the colt. Education continued becomes an instinct. The world is full of examples.

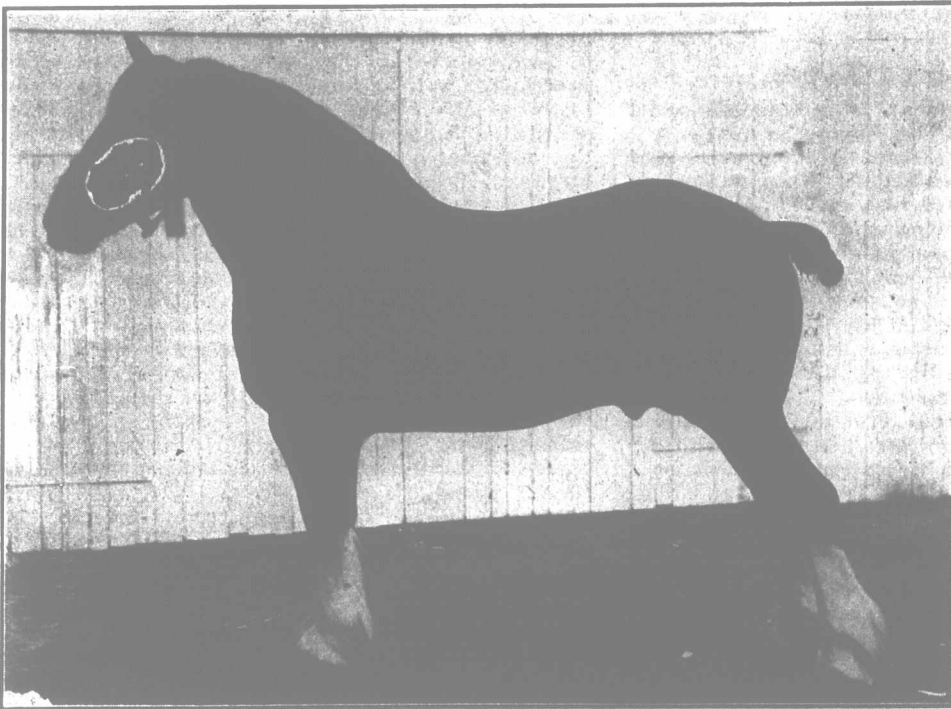
Get acquainted with the colt when he is but a few days old. Be kind, make friends and gain his confidence. Treat him as though he were a human child, and reach his heart through the medium of his stomach by giving him sugar from the hand. Handle his limbs.

Teach him that you are bigger than he is. Don't hurt him or break friendship, but, by taking him when he is a day or two old and putting one arm in front of his neck and the other behind his hind legs, let him jump and struggle until he is tired out and gives it up as a bad job, then feed him a little sugar and handle him all over from ears to heels. Teach him that you will not hurt him, but that he need not try to get away. Repeat

this one or two more times, or until he becomes so strong that holding him is uncertain, then don't match strength with him, for once he breaks loose he will always remember it; but if he never does get away in the first few days of his life, he will grow to full size still believing that you are the stronger.

At a few days old teach him to lead with the halter. Now, please remember right here the natural law that governs nearly all animals. If we try to drag them one way, they will go opposite, if possible. Take a cat by the tail, she does the pulling, we don't; now, try to lead her with a string, where does she go? We have all seen the boy drag the pup or calf in trying to force it to lead. The colt will do the same way if gone at the same way.

Put a soft, close-fitting halter on the colt's head, and a strong, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rope around his body, just in front of the hips. Let an iron ring in the end of the rope serve as an eye. By placing the noose about the rear end of the colt and passing the free end forward between the legs to the hand,



Lord Powis, Imp. (12654).

Four-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Winner of second prize at Western Fair, London, 1906. Sire Moncreiffe Marquis (9953). Owned by Captain T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.

appropriation will be for the maintenance and operation of the farms, and for the purchase abroad of horses.

An organization, with headquarters at Tokio, has been formed for the purpose of promoting improvement in the quality of Japanese horses. Whether the intention is to draw a line and entirely supplant the present native animal, which is a suggestion that finds frequent vent, does not yet appear. The name is appropriately Japanese, the nearest approach to which in English may be given as the Japan Horse-race Association. The corporate interest is half private by way of shares, and half public in the form of Government appropriation. It is provided in the articles of association that the honorary presidency of the association shall be offered to a prince of the Imperial Family, the chief director being Viscount Kano. The character and seriousness of purpose, and doubtless the ultimate good work of the association, may be assured. The Japanese Government is said to fully appreciate the importance of effecting improvement in the country's stock of

we have an instrument by means of which we can induce him to come forward. Pull the halter rope and tell him to "come," then when he settles back draw the rope tight about his body. This surprises him so that he hops forward to us—just what we want. Tell him so, caress him. Try again; pull the halter gently, telling him to "come," and be ready with the surprise rope. This done four or five times will teach the youngster what is wanted, so he will follow. There has been no fight or hard feelings. Lead him for a few minutes every day for three or four weeks, and he will never forget it.

Now, to back. This is not a natural direction for horses to travel; they must be taught how. Stand close in front of the colt, pull the halter back, and say "Back." He will not obey, for he does not understand. Press the fingers firmly against his breast. He then naturally steps back to free himself. Let the halter slacken, caress him. Repeat the action and word (not words); he soon understands and obeys willingly.

How to move forward at command, or, in other words, to "break" the colt to drive: Put on the halter, checkrein, surcingle and lines, passing them from the sides of the halter through loops in the sides of the surcingle. With this the colt can be prevented from turning around. When ready, get the colt's attention with a sharp, stinging little cut on rear end with a light whip. The colt goes. Three or four such experiences will teach him that the word is to be followed by the pain, and he goes to avoid the pain. Never strike first; it is not fair or sensible. A whip has a place, though a small one, in the school of the colt.

To stop at command: When he has learned how to go at command, teach him how to stop at the single word, "Whoa." Speak the word plainly and at the same time snub the colt short. Soon he will connect the word with the event and obey at command. Be sure to teach him to obey the word without a tug at the lines. Later in life it may save a runaway.

During all the lessons accustom the colt to strange objects—rustling paper, umbrella, bicycle, and street cars, if convenient. All this does, of course, take time, but not so much nor so hard work as would be required to do the same amount of teaching at two or three years of age, and it must be done some time.

This done early, and the colt will never need to be "broken."—[Successful Farming.]

Thoroughbred Types.

A well-directed argument, is advanced under the above caption in "The Farmer's Advocate" of September 26th. "At almost every exhibition and show-ring we have attended," the writer begins, "the question of types in Thoroughbreds has been raised. Winnipeg shows are peculiarly prolific of such discussions on account of the fact that the representatives of two distinct types generally meet there. The one type was well represented last exhibition by Copper King, a smoothly-turned, well-muscled, snug, clean horse, calculated to get decidedly useful stock, but not built upon extreme racing lines. The other type was represented by Central Trust, a horse that is a bundle of nerves and bone. To those who admire a horse simply for his racing qualities, such a representative as Central Trust is handsome, but to those who place extreme speed among the

minor requisites of the Thoroughbred, he is decidedly unattractive.

"These two horses are mentioned here because they represent distinct types that are struggling for most recognition, not only in Canada, but in other countries. The admirers of the Copper King type claim that such horses are just as good racers as the other kind, and can cite numerous performances to support their contentions, while as stock-getters of ordinary driving horses, there is no comparison between the two types. The admirers of the Central Trust type are strong on the contention that the Thoroughbred is essentially a racing horse, and that the best representatives of the breed should be built upon purely racing lines.

"Recently, in conversation with a gentleman who has all his life been in close touch with the breeding operations of the English stud farms, we asked him plainly which type was most in favor in the Old Country, and his reply was that the smooth type was the ideal, but that it was too often sacrificed to the greyhound sort. The shorter and faster races had tended much to establish a racing type, and, in fact, horses of this class usually won such races, but in show-rings and in trials of staying powers the racing type very seldom was successful. In some cases the extremes of the two types are well blended, as, for instance, in Mr. Dale's (Qu'Appelle) Kelston.

"To our mind, judges should take more into consideration the objects for which Thoroughbreds are raised in this country, and award the prizes at exhibitions to the type that conforms most closely to the utility horse. In this country we use Thoroughbreds for getting road-horse stock, and a road horse in this country must first have staying powers. No phenomenal speed can take its place, nor should have much weight in influencing judgment. Of course, the opinion of a judge in a show-ring does not materially affect the value of a horse, but it tends to fix standards and foster ideals, and when these point to a racing type of Thoroughbred, neglecting the smooth, strong, utility horse, they are not operating in the best interests of the breed, even though the racing type of horse can run a mile ten seconds faster than his opponent.

"The purchase of the Thoroughbred stallion Anchovy, by the Transvaal Government, again drew our attention to this subject. Anchovy is after the artist's model type of horse, well muscled, and with clean-cut lines, very far removed from the extreme-speed type. His record is first reserve at the Royal Commission Horse-breeding Show, at London, 1905, first in the catalogue of 107 horses exhibited as the longest to stand training, and the highest winner on the flat and over country. His winning races include the Free Handicap, 1 mile; Spring Handicap, 1½ miles; Christmas Handicap, 1½ miles; Ludlow Club Open Flat, 2 miles; and five other two-mile races. This goes to show that the horse with the most stamina and a good amount of speed is not of the wind-splitting style of architecture.

"It will also be remembered that in an illustrated article in "The Farmer's Advocate," some eighteen months ago, numerous celebrated Thoroughbreds were described; all of them, especially the great sires, being of the smooth, strong, long-staying type. Let us see the Thoroughbred encouraged to sane ends—not debauched into a mere racing utensil."

At the Canadian National they have a class

for Thoroughbred stallion best suited for getting half-bred stock, but there is much the same diversity of opinion as in the West. This year Judge Bratton emphasized the special need for quality in a horse bred for that purpose. To a certain extent, he was doubtless correct, but it seems to us the chief lack of the average Thoroughbred is substance and conformation—for the type of a racer or even a hunter is hardly attractive in point of contour. We believe our Western Editor is right in calling for the smooth, strong, utility horse, and the more earnestly Thoroughbred breeders address themselves to the task of producing this stamp, the more successful will they be in popularizing the English blood horse in Canada and relegating the Standard-bred to a less predominant place.

The Yeast Treatment.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I note in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" an inquiry re the yeast treatment for barrenness in mares. I will give you my experience: Mare 16 years of age never had a foal. Had been breeding her to all kinds of horses for last five years. Noticing the yeast treatment in your paper, I decided to give it a trial, with the result that she held at first service and produced a good strong colt. SUBSCRIBER.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

We do not object to trials of speed, but to the trappings of racing, such as betting, and the undesirable element that travel with the horses. Racing is in disrepute for three things—crookedness, betting, and the caravan of human wrecks it takes in its train. Can an aggregation be found anywhere of more fluent swearers, liquor-drinkers, cigarette and morphine fiends than constitute the major part of a race-horse string?—["The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg.]

LIVE STOCK.

An Epoch in Beef-raising.

Watching the men at the stock-market at Winnipeg ride into a yard, "cut out" sixteen steers, hurry them down the long alleyway with the cattlemen's "hay ho!" lashing them with a short whip as they slacken pace or shy at the spectators lined up on the rails above, and then to see these cattle run into a funnel-shaped corral whose small opening ends in a car headed for the East, poked with goads by men on the fence above, one naturally wonders what the poor steer would think of it all if he were gifted with the faculties of reason or imagination, says "The Farmer's Advocate," of Winnipeg.

Some of these steers were born far south, "in Texas, down by the Rio Grande," and, after two years of contented grazing, with no other vicissitudes than the branding iron and the intensity of the southern sun, were trekked north to the invigorating climate and luxuriant grasses of the Canadian foothills, where a souse in a big vat, full of water and lime and sulphur, reminded them of the hot iron, and the occasional north-western blizzard recalled, by its very antithesis, the blistering sun of the south.

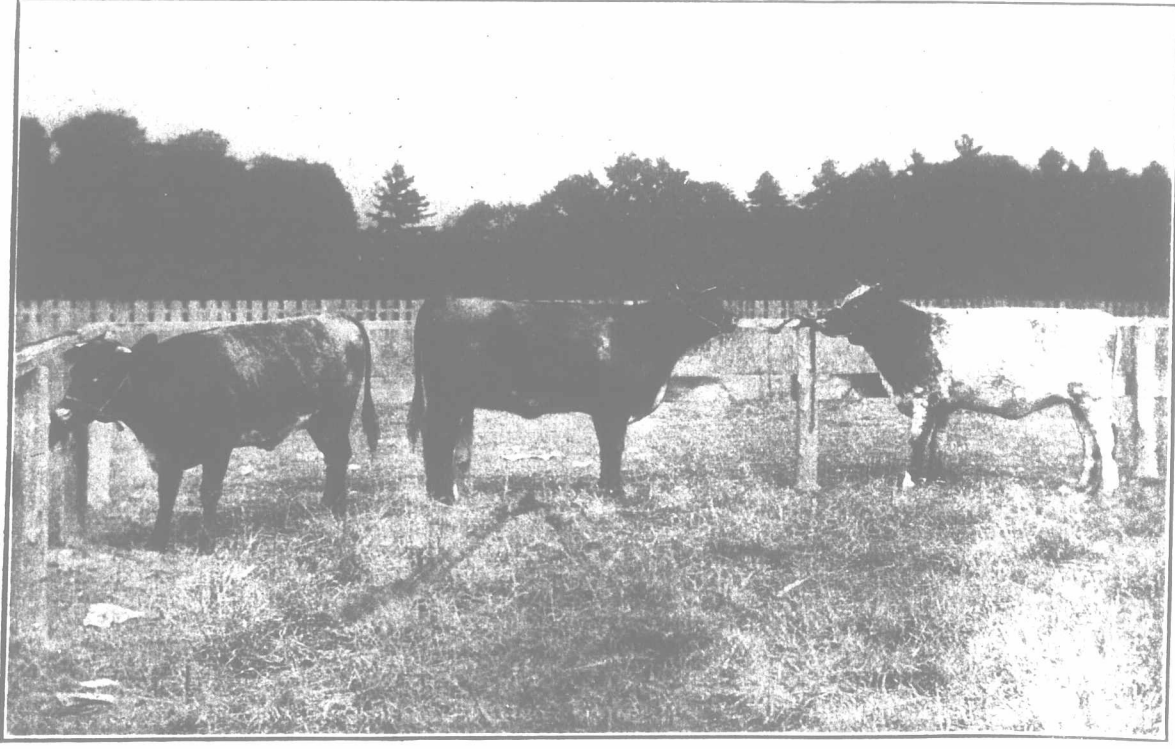
Others of these steers are Canadian-bred, and born either upon Manitoba farms or ranches, and have grown and grazed and sweltered and shivered, as other animate objects have done and will continue to do to the end of time.

All these cattle, as they come in their three- or four-year-old form, are the product of the range. Only the range—that great bounty of nature next in immensity to the forests—the mountains and the wheat belt could produce them, for they are the sunshine and the green grass animated and crystallized.

Meat, the crowded European cities must have; but a steer to them is no more than live beef. To the rancher it is more. If he is sordid, the steer is thirty or forty or fifty dollars, and should be more; but if he is imaginative also, he sees in him as well Nature's wonderful plan of providing for her highest final creatures.

The sun above comes out warm, the grass grows, the cattle mate, the young calves bask in the sun and drink their mother's warm milk, and steers are produced and fattened—which is the method of producing sustenance for man, with the minimum of his efforts or interference.

Such is the range and its product, and those of us who know it now, and have through it been drawn closer to nature, will regret that it and its associations are passing. Immigration literature, overcrowding in cities, and the fascination of the range itself, are forces that are operating to dot the range with homesteads, and the raising of beef must again revert to the humdrum system of chores.



Claret Princess 2nd. Lady Leaflet 4th. Sweet Lady.

Heifer calves, bred by H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., and included in his sale, Oct. 28th.

In Favor of Aged Sires.

Of late I have heard and read many complaints against the tendency of stockmen, both cattle and hog breeders, to select for their herds young sires in preference to mature ones, and I, for one, am very doubtful of the wisdom of the custom. Calves or pigs whose sires have reached an age when their usefulness would seem nearly at an end, are usually as good and sometimes better than those whose sires are young and immature, and, in the case of older animals, one has their progeny as a guarantee of the kind of stock they will get. By the time a bull or boar reaches the age of four or five years, any hereditary trouble he may have will be apparent either in himself or in his offspring. Yet many breeders refuse to buy a bull or a boar of that age because—well, because perhaps there may be something the matter with him. At five years either should be in his prime. My father once owned a Suffolk boar which he kept for service until he was seventeen years old, and the last litters he sired were as good as one could wish for. Perhaps he had something the matter with him, but he did not show it.

Breeders might exchange aged sires, when they have kept them as long as they are of service, in such a way as not only to get good results in their offspring, but also to save a great deal of expense, for it is true that aged bulls are at a considerable discount, even if they have proved themselves good stock-getters.

A Western gentleman once told me of a plan that was working in his district, and which was very beneficial to all concerned. A number of syndicates had been formed among cattlemen, and had purchased good bulls, and, instead of giving the bull to the man who had kept him at the end of a certain number of years, the others paid for his stabling, and the various syndicates made an agreement that should their animals prove good, sure stock-getters, they might exchange bulls one with another at the end of a certain period. This plan might be followed with success by Ontario stockmen, and more easily, too, than by syndicates. Thus, the period of utility of our bulls might be extended for several years past the time when their mortal remains might otherwise be figuring as canned beef.

J. M.
Brant Co., Ont.

Alfalfa as a Substitute for Concentrates.

EXPERIMENTS IN NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has issued Bulletin 93, which gives the results of cattle-feeding experiments carried on at that station during the last winter.

The experiment, entitled "Roughness Supplementary to Corn for Two-year-old Steers," is a continuation of the series begun three years ago, to compare the efficiency of three forms of roughness common in Nebraska, viz., alfalfa, prairie hay and corn stover, when each is fed in connection with corn. The last winter's experiment deviates slightly from former tests in certain particulars. The corn was all fed as snapped corn, rather than shelled, and the period of feeding was but three months, instead of six, during which time grain was used sparingly and roughness liberally, the cattle being finished in a second experiment in which heavy grain rations were used.

In the experiment with snapped corn (ears in the shuck, or husk), the roughness in each lot was as follows: Lot 1, prairie hay; lot 2, prairie and alfalfa hay; lot 3, alfalfa; lot 4, corn stover (stalks without ears); lot 5, corn stover and alfalfa; and lot 6, corn fodder (stalks with ears attached) and alfalfa. As in the two former tests, ten steers were fed in each lot, and these were selected to make the several lots as uniform as possible. The steers were two-year-old grade Shorthorns and Herefords, from the north-western part of the State, where they had been reared under semi-range conditions.

The steers fed snapped corn and alfalfa hay made the largest gains, amounting to 2.06 pounds a day average for the three months, while those on snapped corn, alfalfa and prairie hay gained 2.01 pounds a day; those on snapped corn, alfalfa and stover, 1.96 pounds; those on corn fodder and alfalfa, 1.81 pounds, while the steers fed snapped corn and prairie hay gained only 1.2 pounds a day, and those fed snapped corn and stover, 1.02 pounds a day. In each case where alfalfa formed a part or all of the roughness the gains were materially increased. This accords with former experiments, and emphasizes further the importance of supplying in the ration all the nutrients needed. Alfalfa, being high in protein, supplies what is lacking in corn and in prairie hay and corn stover. Not only were larger gains made in the lots fed alfalfa, but much less corn was required for each pound of gain when they were thus supplied.

But the vital thing for the consideration of the feeder is the relative cost of gains. In the lots fed corn, alfalfa and stover, in the one case with corn attached to the stalk as fodder, the cost of



Westward Ho (87691).

Bred by Mr. Duthie. Imported in 1906. Property of H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Included in auction sale, Oct. 24th, as advertised.

gains was the lowest, being 4.11 cents a pound of gain in both lots. A little more pork, from hogs following the cattle, was made where the corn was fed on the stalk, and the net profit a steer in that lot was \$4.59, as compared with \$4.20 on corn, alfalfa and stover.

On snapped corn and alfalfa each pound of gain cost 4.49 cents (net profit a steer, \$3.56); on snapped corn, prairie hay and alfalfa, 4.77 cents (net profit a steer, \$3.10); on snapped corn and stover, 6.97 cents (net profit a steer, 13 cents); and on snapped corn and prairie hay, 7.58 cents (net loss a steer, 8 cents). The results are slightly in favor of feeding as much corn as it is possible on the stalk, though this is the first experiment covering this particular question, and other tests should be made, as is intended, to make it at all conclusive. Other comparisons in the experiment, inasmuch as they agree with former results, would seem to make the following deductions safe, viz.: (1) That prairie hay and corn, without further supplements, is an unsatisfactory combination, both from the viewpoint of gains and that of profits; (2) that alfalfa and corn are capable of giving large gains without additional foods, but that the substitution of corn stover which has been cut and shocked immediately after the ears ripen, may be substituted for half of the alfalfa with greater economy, because of the low market value in the corn belt of such roughness.

THE SECOND EXPERIMENT.

Experiment No. 2 deals with the feeding of

wheat bran, oil meal, cottonseed meal and alfalfa, each with corn and prairie hay, to test their relative efficiency as supplementary foods.

The cattle were half-fat two-year-old grade Shorthorns and Herefords, averaging about 1,150 pounds each.

The rations fed were as follows: Lot 1, shelled corn and prairie hay; lot 2, shelled corn 75 per cent., bran 25 per cent., and prairie hay; lot 3, shelled corn 90 per cent., oil meal 10 per cent., and prairie hay; lot 4, shelled corn 90 per cent., cottonseed meal 10 per cent., and prairie hay; lot 5, shelled corn and equal parts of alfalfa and prairie hay; lot 6, corn and cob meal, and equal parts of alfalfa and prairie hay.

It may be said in explanation of lot 6 that this ration was introduced in order to secure data on the value of corn and cob meal, as compared with shelled corn.

As the cattle in the experiment had previously been fed as high as seventeen pounds of grain a day, they were started on that amount in experiment No. 2, February 15th, 1906. Near the close, eight weeks later, the steers in the several lots were each receiving a daily allowance as follows: Lot 1, 22½ pounds; lot 2, 27 pounds, and lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, each 25 pounds. All lots except 1 and 6 could have been fed 27 pounds. The steers in lot 1, given corn and prairie hay, were not as hearty feeders as others, which has also been true in former experiments, no doubt because of the one-sided nature of the ration. The presence of ground cob in lot 6 seemed also to prevent that lot from eating as much corn as



Bellerophon of Dalmeny.

Bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G. Imported in 1906 by H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. In his sale offering, October 24th.

they might otherwise have done. The bran lot was purposely fed two pounds a day more than lots 3, 4 and 5, because the larger proportion of bran, 25 per cent. of the ration, would have reduced somewhat the actual amount of corn fed that lot had all been fed the same number of pounds of the mixture.

The largest daily gain was made with oil meal, 2.52 pounds a day, while the smallest was made on corn and prairie hay without a supplemental food, 1.27 pounds a day. Lots 4 and 5, the former cottonseed meal and the latter alfalfa, each gained 2.29 pounds a day, while the lot fed bran gained 1.98 pounds a day, and that fed corn and cob meal gained 1.95 pounds a day. While a smaller daily gain was made on corn and cob meal than on shelled corn, less of the former was consumed for each pound of gain. The corn fed as corn and cob meal proved in this experiment to be worth 2½ cents a hundred more than shelled corn—not enough difference to pay for the grinding.

With wheat bran costing \$15 a ton, oil meal and cottonseed meal each \$32 a ton, and alfalfa and prairie hay each \$6 a ton, with all other expenses except labor included, the net profit or loss on each steer by lot is as follows:

Lot 1, corn and prairie hay, loss 46 cents; lot 2, corn 75 per cent., bran 25 per cent., and prairie hay, profit 57 cents; lot 3, corn 90 per cent., oil meal 10 per cent., and prairie hay, profit \$1.43; lot 4, corn 90 per cent., cottonseed meal 10 per cent., and prairie hay, profit 47 cents; lot 5, corn, and equal parts of alfalfa and prairie hay, profit \$2.53; lot 6, corn and cob meal, and equal parts of alfalfa and prairie hay, profit \$2.05.

It should be stated in this connection that the cattle were worth \$4.15 a hundred at the beginning, and all lots except lot 1 \$4.60 at the close, eight weeks later. The market value of lot 1 was \$4.50 a hundred.

As compared with corn and prairie hay, without a protein supplement, the bran returned a value of \$20.80 a ton, the oil meal \$59.60, and the cottonseed meal \$45.60. The fact that oil meal returned a value nearly three times as great as bran, may be partly accounted for by the higher protein content of oil meal, which amounts to nearly that difference. On the other hand, cottonseed meal is richer in protein than is oil meal, and in tests elsewhere it has sometimes proved the equal of oil meal. In this experiment, the pigs behind the cottonseed-meal lot made much smaller gains, which accounts for a part of the difference in favor of oil meal, inasmuch as the pork was included in the net profits on all lots.

This experiment, as has been true with former tests, emphasizes the importance of using a protein supplement with corn and prairie hay, but it indicates in a very pronounced manner that alfalfa, at its present market value, may be used instead of a protein concentrate, with greater profit.

Mendel's Law of Breeding.

A rediscovered law of heredity is that of Mendel, the Austrian monk, which he enunciated nearly fifty years ago. Since that time, the work of demonstrating the applicability of this law has been going on vigorously in many parts of Europe, with Cambridge University in the lead.

Commenting on this law, Prof. Hansen, the experimenter with native fruits to obtain hardy varieties, says: "In the exhibit from Cambridge University and elsewhere was shown a remarkable series of specimens, showing the applicability of this law in breeding of plants and animals, such as sweet peas, stocks, garden peas, corn, wheat, mice, sheep, horses, moths, snails, etc. Furthermore, the law applies to intangible things, like disease-resistance in plants, and to milling quality and high yield in wheat. It appears probable that the animal- and plant-breeding of the world will be greatly modified as to methods by the application of this law of heredity. Briefly, it may be stated that in the crossing of two distinct varieties of plants, say A and B, the opposing characteristics are either dominant or recessive, and arrange themselves by chance in equal numbers of AA's and BB's, say 25 of each, with 50 AB's. The AA's may be called dominant, the BB's recessive, and the AB's heterozygote. AA's or BB's are fixed in type at once; the AB's can never be fixed, because they split up again in the next generation. All are apparently alike the first generation, but the unknown character of each can be demonstrated only by testing their reproductive power. This shows at once which are true to type and which are not; in other words, the type is fixed at once, without going through a long process covering many years of laborious selection. It appears the law applies to animals also, and animal and plant-breeding in Europe and America will henceforth be put upon more of a scientific basis by this new law. In a visit to Cambridge University, I noticed some interesting work being done in the cross-breeding of sheep, showing that Mendel's law holds good for sheep as well as sweet peas; also in the breeding of poultry. The prob-

lem, however, becomes quite complicated at times because some qualities are inherited in pairs, or even higher numbers, so that considerable numbers are necessary to make clear the law.

Dr. Bateson, the Cambridge scientist, who described this new principle of breeding in 1902, has given it the name of 'Genetics.'

THE FARM.

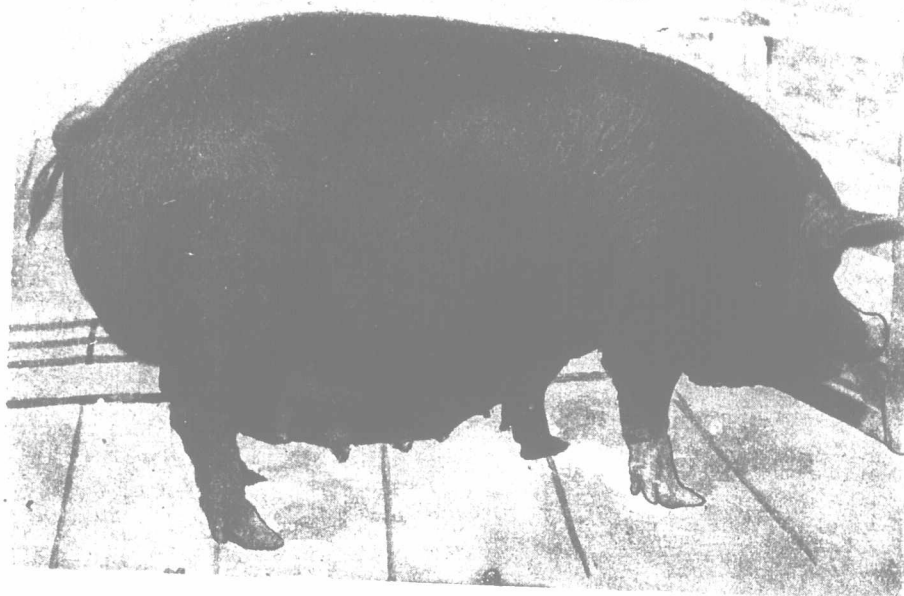
Barn-raising Photo Wanted.

"The Farmer's Advocate" is especially desirous of procuring a photo showing a barn-raising—not the mere skeleton of a newly-raised barn, but the actual process itself, with the men at work, either running up rafters or raising the bents or plates into place. We will pay for the photo that suits us best, and return it and all others to the owners. If you have such a picture on hand, you will oblige us very much by sending it on as soon as possible.

Heating and Ventilating a Schoolroom with a Furnace.

Our local tinsmith advocates heating our schoolhouse, the size of which is 24 x 40 feet, with a concrete basement and a large chimney running from top to basement, with a partition running down the center of chimney, the one flue having a foul-air duct leading into it above the school-room floor for ventilation. He advises heating in the following manner, by placing a wood furnace in centre of basement, with one hot-air register directly above furnace. He proposes bringing his cold-air supply for the furnace from three registers placed in the schoolroom floor.

1. Is one register sufficient to heat school?
2. Is one ventilating flue sufficient for school; if not, how should additional ones be put in?
3. Should any of the cold air to supply furnace be taken from the floor of the schoolroom?
4. Should all or any of the cold air to supply furnace be taken from outside of school? And



Cherry Lane Blossom 10338.

Bacon-type Berkshire sow, dam of a dozen healthy piglets born at Toronto Exhibition, 1906. Property of Samuel Dolson, Alloa, Peel County, Ont.

if taken from outside of school, would it be more difficult to heat school than if the cold air were taken from the floor of school?

5. Would not his proposed plan of heating the school be injurious to the health and comfort of the pupils?

6. Please give plan of how school should be heated, the sizes of the different pipes, and where the different registers should be placed.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Subscriber's questions are explicit and important. We shall take them in their order, and try to give them explicit answers.

1. One register, if large enough, is sufficient. Heat expands air; the heated air is rarer and lighter than cool air, and rushes to the ceiling. Its warmth is given out, not as it ascends, but as it comes down. When the register is directly over the furnace there is no loss of heat by radiation from basement pipes; neither is there arrest of the current of hot air by corners and elbows. Some authors on school sanitation strongly advise that the hot air be admitted at a level above the children's heads. The chief objection to the opening in the floor is that a certain amount of sweepings is sure to find its way into it, to be dried, carried up into the room, and breathed by the children. One flaw in the floor

register is that it gives children who come in cold and wet a chance to stand over it to get warm and dry; but sanitarians say that air is vitiated by passing through wet garments and around children's bodies on its way into the room. The situation is compromised by setting the registers in or against the wall in a vertical position at or near the floor. Your tinsmith's plan gives you the maximum amount of heat, but not the sweetest air. A desk or seat should never be placed near enough a floor register to intercept any part of the upflowing current.

2. With regard to the size of the register. If placed directly over the furnace, one with an area of 240 square inches would be capable of passing, with a moderate fire, the amount of air into a 24 x 40-ft. room which is required by the school law. A large furnace, with moderate fire, heating a large quantity of air moderately, is more economical and more healthful than a small furnace, kept red-hot, and raising a smaller quantity of air to a very high temperature. The foul-air outlet should be of nearly the same capacity as the warm-air inlet.

3. A furnace properly installed in a schoolroom makes provision for exclusively INTERNAL, as well as exclusively EXTERNAL, circulation. There is no need to bring in outside cold air from 4 p.m. until 9 a.m. the next morning. During these hours one or more floor registers should be open into the air-chamber. From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.—in other words, while the children are at their studies—the inside supply should be shut off, and the circulation should be exclusively of fresh air drawn through the heater from outdoors.

4. The vilest condition imaginable is one in which the children's breath is drawn down into the fresh-air chamber, to be heated and breathed over and over again. Where such conditions exist, parents whose children are obliged to go to school, and teachers, should protest to the inspector and board of health. If the attendance is small and the schoolroom large and airy, the foulness of the atmosphere in such cases is less pronounced. During school hours, the air supplying the furnace heater should be pure outside air. Let there be no doubt or question about this condition.

5. It takes more fuel to heat frosty, outdoor air than an indoor mixture of warmed air, human breath and gaseous exhalations from skin and clothing. But robust health and effective physical growth of the children are worth far more than the extra cost of the fuel. One sanitarian, Prof. G. B. Morrison, in a work on "Heating and Ventilation," declares that children can learn as much in one hour in pure air as in six hours in air heavy with the waste products of their own bodies.

6. Not a foot of pure air can come into a room unless there is some way of getting a like quantity out. This fact explains why the drawing of the inside air into the heater. It takes more skill, trouble and expense to empty the room in any other way so efficiently. An effective exhaust flue of a wood furnace. At equal distances from the fire, the smoke from wood is warmer than that from coal.

The ventilating flue should have an area in cross-section not less than that of the hot-air flue. To keep up positive action, the ventilator must be warmed.

A single schoolroom of the "chalk-box" shape can be satisfactorily heated and ventilated by setting the furnace near one end of the basement and admitting the warmed air by the shortest flue possible through a vertical register in the wall, or setting the furnace in the middle of the basement and admitting the air by a pair of vertical registers, covered over the top to look like a seat or reading desk. The foul air is drawn out of the room by a pair of flues, one running along each side of the room, under the floor, to the well-warmed flue in the smoke chimney, and communicating with the room by three registers. There should be one of these registers very near the front door (if two doors, one near each).

If these two ducts are united at the opposite end from the chimney, and continued into the fresh-air chamber, and supplied at the chimney end and the opposite one with proper slides or cut-offs, then you can have internal circulation at night and external circulation in the day time. At night the outside air is stopped by a slide, the chimney ventilator is closed, and the floor ducts opened into the heater. In the morning the movements of the slides are reversed, and then you have only pure warm air entering your school-room. This simple method would be more generally adopted were it not that through forgetfulness, carelessness or ignorance some teachers will not give it the requisite attention. The certainty of such oversight at some time determines the preference for a separate flue or system of flues, with openings near the door, for night circulation. This had better be omitted if it is not seen that the teacher closes their openings during school hours.

The specifications for installing a furnace in a schoolroom should demand, in addition to good material, expert workmanship and a reasonable time-guarantee, the following requirements:

First.—The warming of the room in zero weather to 68 degrees F.

Second.—The complete changing of the air in the room at least three times per hour, as required by the School Law.

Third.—The means of cooling the room when it becomes too hot, without closing the fresh-air registers, thereby cutting off the fresh air.

Fourth.—Internal circulation for the time the school is not in operation.

Fifth.—The removal of the furnace and repairing openings in case it fails to fulfil the contract.

Requirement No. 4 not only greatly economizes the fuel, but it keeps up the night temperature, thus making it easy to get the room warmed in the morning, and preventing the freezing of ink or plants that may be kept in the room.

Requirement No. 3 may be effected by leading a cold-air duct, with a properly-constructed shut-off, into the hot-air flue between the furnace and the register.

A slide or register at the ceiling, opening into the foul-air ventilator, may be used to assist in cooling the room when it becomes too warm, and may be left open during hot weather for cooling and ventilation. Such register, if left open during ordinary winter conditions, wastes heat, and partly defeats the means of ventilation.

Has Any Reader Tried a Split-log Drag?

Wallace's Farmer says it is receiving almost daily gratifying reports of the condition of the dirt roads of the West on which the split-log drag has been used intelligently and persistently. There are many sections, it says, in which dirt roads that have been worked with the drag are like boulevards—better than macadam, better than brick, and equalled only by the asphalt pavement. This is a stronger claim than "The Farmer's Advocate" made last spring, when it remarked that a good earth road is better than a poor macadam. In Canada, good results have been obtained by the old-fashioned road-leveller, but the split-log drag is claimed to be even better, because it is used to puddle the roads when wet, and a clay road thus worked dries into a compact, impervious surface. Without finally endorsing an idea we have never seen tried out in practice, we do feel impelled by the encouraging American reports which come to our desk week after week, to urge a trial of the split-log drag on some of the clay roads of Peel, Haldimand, Welland, Kent and other counties, in parts of which the clay roads work up frightfully bad at certain seasons. A split-log drag would not cost over two dollars to make, at the outside. Surely some one might try it and report results.

THE DAIRY.

The Case Against Close Fall Pasturing.

Some of our Agricultural Experiment Stations might do a useful work by comparing in absolute terms the relative yield of hay from meadow that has been fall-pastured with other that has had a generous aftermath left to protect the roots during winter, and add a bit of much-needed fertility by its decay in spring. Year after year the spectacle is witnessed of scant pastures being eaten down to the crown by shivering animals, often dairy cows, whose owners seem to act on the assumption that every bite snatched is a morsel saved. It is false economy. Our best farmers know it and avoid the practice. But many others do not think six months ahead, and their fields and stock show it. One of the surest ways to run down a farm is to stock it heavily, and then pasture it severely in late fall and early spring. It not only runs down the farm, but it results in unprofitable stock. If the real effect

on subsequent crop production could be estimated, we believe it would be found that this late-fall and early-spring pasturing makes a more expensive daily ration, and is much more expensive in results secured than a full ration of hay and grain.

Especially on cows are the results bad. Sheep, and even steers, can stand the cold better. In fact, the sheep can stand it much too long for the good of the grass; but the delicate maternal organism of the milch cow demands protection from weather inclemencies to do its best. Through October the cows should be stabled at night, and given a fed of silage or roots and hay, with a little meal added. It will pay handsomely for the following reasons: The cows will respond with a sustained or even increased flow of milk, partially paying for the feed and care by the immediate returns. Better milk flow, better prolonged, meaning a great deal more milk before the lactation period is finished.

The cows will become gradually accustomed to winter feed, and will not suffer that unfortunate constipation which results from sudden change off the grass. Better quality of manure, saved in good condition for application to the land which most needs it. More vigorous condition of the stock, due to better nourishment—consequence, thrifter calves and heavier milk flow next summer.

Boon to the meadows, which will return next summer an extra growth two or three times greater than the top left for winter mulch. No man has any right to expect increasing fertility

Dairying at Local Fairs.

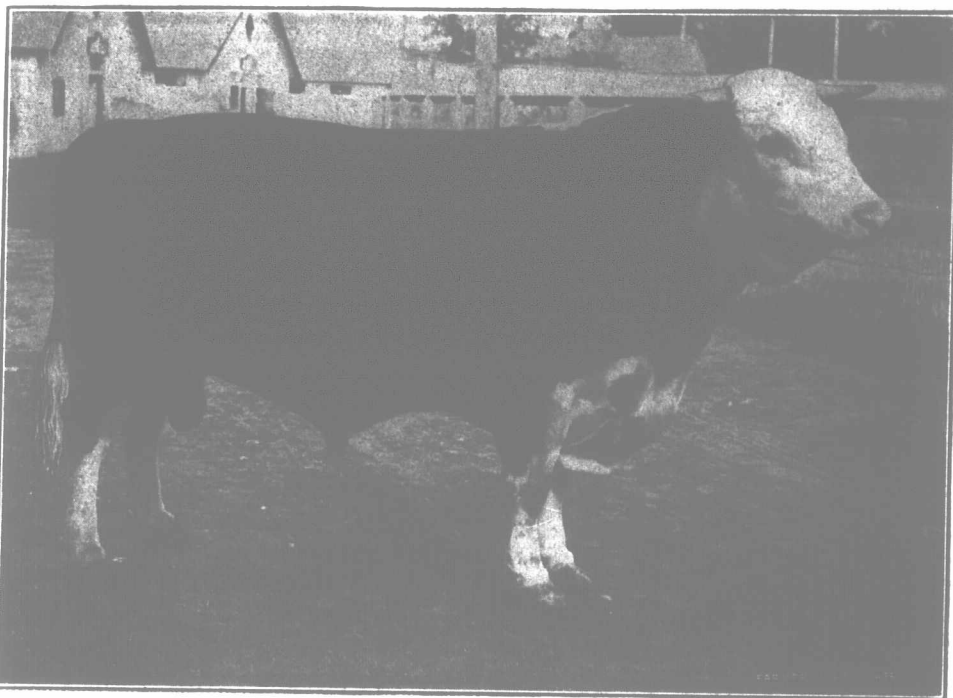
A very commendable feature of Woodstock, Ont., fall fair, and one that attracted considerable attention, was the presence of Miss A. W. Green, dairy expert from the Guelph Agricultural College. In a tent erected for the purpose, Miss Green gave an exhibition of buttermaking, going through all the processes of separating, churning, washing, working the butter, and putting it into pound rolls ready for the market. It was an object lesson of great value, and Miss Green was watched with much interest. At the same time she addressed the crowd of farmers' wives and daughters gathered to witness the proceedings, fully explaining and illustrating the process, and wound up by producing a churning of nearly nine pounds of rich, attractive-looking butter, fit for the table of a king. The Woodstock fair management are to be congratulated on introducing a feature of this kind.

A Profitable Cow.

A good example of what a good cow will do in the hands of the average dairy farmer is furnished by Mr. Fred C. Clark, Victoria, P. E. I. Mr. Clark writes:

"I am sending you the yearly milk record of the Holstein cow, Jacoba E., bred by Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S. We began milking March 20th, 1905, and weighed every milking, with the exception of the week she spent at the

fair, which was estimated from previous week. Regular samples of milk were taken from six or eight consecutive milkings and tested by our creamery man, from whose figures the amount of butter is taken. As correct an account as possible was kept of feed consumed, and, when charged her at the following figures: roots, \$2 per ton; hay, \$10 per ton; grain and meal, \$1 per hundred; and pasture and green feed, \$12 for season, make a total cost of \$40.55. Her monthly amounts of milk were as follows: March, 464 pounds, April 1231, May 1170, June 1092, July 1208, August 1170, September 1003, October 1221, November 791, December 638, January 661, February 559, March 341;



Corporal—2405—

First-prize and champion Hereford bull, Canada Central Exhibition, Ottawa, 1906. Imported and owned by R. J. Penhall, Nover, Ontario.

or heavy crops who grazes his grass to the roots in fall. It is penny-wise and pound-foolish to the last degree.

At present values of butter and cheese, there should be no need to counsel generous feeding, to enable dairymen to take full advantage of the tempting prices ruling this fall. Everything points to the wisdom of crowding production now, even though it means slackening the feed later on in the winter, when dairy prices may ease off. As a matter of fact, cows which go into winter quarters in strong condition can do with less heavy feed along in the winter than those run-down animals that require expensive building up before they can do good work.

total, 11,449 pounds milk, and 515 pounds estimated butter. Her milk, at average price received at Tryon creamery, where the milk was sent, amounted to \$93.70; and the skim milk, at 20 cents a hundred, was worth \$20 more, or a total of \$113.70, which, after deducting the cost of feed, leaves to her credit a total of \$73.15, to say nothing of a bouncing heifer calf. I consider the use of scales and keeping a daily record of great value in a dairy herd, as I am convinced that Jacoba E. gave several thousand pounds more than the previous year, as we were able to keep track of how she was doing, and took greater interest in the work, and next season intend to keep a record of the rest of the herd.

Good Quality of Canadian Cheese.

Under date of September 15th, 1906, P. B. McNamara, Commercial Agent in Manchester, England, writes: "I have canvassed the opinion of several large wholesale dealers regarding the condition and quality of Canadian cheese handled by them, and they are unanimous in their praise of this season's shipments. The only feature that mars their serenity is the very high price it commands, 61s. to 62s. 6d., which, they claim, tends to lessen their average profits. One of the largest cheese factors in Cheshire says that now, and for a series of years, cheesemaking has paid the producer much better than milk-selling, and since the beginning of the present year Cheshire farmers have been realizing 10s. per cwt. more for their cheese than last year. Twenty-five thousand tons are annually made in Cheshire. When we consider the large quantity manufactured in this country, as well as that shipped from the United States, it speaks volumes in praise of the Canadian product that it appeals to the taste of the public and commands such a high place in its esteem."

It is not the cow that eats the most or the cow that eats the least that is the best cow, but the cow that makes the best use of what she does eat.

It is not the number of cows in the herd, but the individual excellence of each, that makes the herd valuable.

Butter made from cream which has been allowed to remain too long before being churned never keeps well; in addition to this, its flavor is never what it ought to be.

Nothing will take the various social distempers which the city and artificial life breed, out of a man like farming, like direct and loving contact with the soil. It draws out the poison.—[John Burroughs.]

POULTRY.

Lay up for your hens treasures of earth for the dust bath the coming winter.

A dead bird—well buried or burned—carries no contagion. The axe is good medicine when the sick bird is not too valuable.

The Hen Problem Again.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The question which naturally arises in the farmer's mind, as he passes the door of his hen-house at this particular time of the year, is: Will those hens lay this winter? Will they return a profit or a loss? The answer rests with the poultryman, for it is possible to make a paying proposition of most any flock; but it is easier, as many of our readers can testify, to make a dismal failure of the poultry department.

The principles underlying successful poultry management are not radically different from those of any other branch of live stock. Let a man attend to his flock of hens as conscientiously as he does his dairy cattle, his fattening pigs, or his horses, and there will be no trouble about the hens not paying, and paying a far larger dividend upon the capital invested than any other branch of live stock on the farm. It is when the caretaker begins to think the hens may miss a meal some evening when he is in a hurry, or overlooks their wants in the morning, that they lodge the well-known protest of "no eggs." What would the dairy cow do under the same treatment? What would the man of the house have to say if he were treated in this manner? Let us not expect too much of the hen when she is made a subject of slipshod attention, but give her the attention that is her due, and disappointment will not be ours.

To commence with, our chances of success will be greatly enhanced if we are dealing with the so-called utility breeds, such as Rocks, Wyandottes or Orpingtons, or crosses of the same. An expensive house is not at all necessary; the two essential principles are that the house must not be damp or draughty. Apparently, it makes little difference how cold the house becomes, provided the hens can be kept busy. Therefore, no man need raise the objection of cost as an excuse for the neglected condition of his poultry.

The hens should be established in their winter quarters early in the fall, as a change of quarters is a sure check to egg production; and no effort should be spared to get them laying before the cold weather sets in, because, if this can be accomplished, one may rest assured that, with reasonable care and good feeding, they will lay right along through the winter.

As to the matter of feeding, no absolute hard-and-fast rules can be laid down, as the feeder must adapt himself to conditions and make use of the feed at his disposal. Suffice it to say that, if the hen can be kept busy from the time she leaves the roost in the morning until she gets back again in the evening, by scratching for grain in a deep litter, reaching or jumping up for meat or vegetables that have been hung slightly out of reach, and in other ways contriving to make her work for what she gets, provided she has access to plenty of pure water, green stuff and grit, and receives any measure of careful attention, there is no reason why she cannot be made to produce eggs, and produce them abundantly, even if the conditions otherwise are somewhat unfavorable.

Brant Co., Ont.

The Maine Experiment Station Poultry Ration.

In our last number we quoted at some length from Bulletin 130, of the Maine Experiment Station, citing their experience in developing superior laying strains of fowls by selection, according to egg records obtained through the use of trap nests. An appropriate sequel is the following excerpt from the same bulletin, describing their system of feeding the laying hens. By way of preface we also submit the accompanying statement of the cost of raising their laying pullets:

COST OF PULLETS RAISED FOR LAYERS.

Last season 2,000 pullets were raised for layers, and the following materials were used in producing each one:

28 pounds of grain, meal and scrap, costing	44.5 cents.
1/4 pound of cracked bone	1.5
1/4 pound oyster-shell	.25
2 1/4 pounds mica crystal grit	1.25
1/4 pound charcoal	.5
1 1/4 pints of oil	2.5
2 eggs	4.0
	54.5 cents.

Before they were moved into winter quarters (about the last of October) many of them were laying in the brooder houses, and the eggs from them at that time had sold for a hundred dollars.

FEEDING THE HENS.

For many years warm mashes made from mixtures of different meals, sometimes with the addition of cooked vegetables, were given to the hens every morning during the winter season, and in warm weather mashes of similar composition but mixed with cold water were fed. The hens seemed to like mashes made in this way better than anything else except corn, and if fed anywhere near enough to satisfy their appetites they would load themselves with food and then sit down in idleness during the early part of the day. They were not willing to scratch in the floor litter for the wheat, oats and cracked corn that had been buried there for them.

The losses of hens from what appeared to be the system of feeding, caused the change of time of feeding the mash from morning until near night, and giving the cracked corn, wheat and oats in the litter in the morning and near noon.

These changes resulted in the better health and productiveness of the birds, but the crowding for the mash at feeding time, and the hurried filling of their crops to repletion even near bedtime, did not argue for the best.

Several different plans of feeding were compared by testing them for a year, and finally the moist mash was abandoned altogether. The present system of feeding has been practiced here for two years, and is regarded as the best method thus far used. The dry meal mixture is composed of the same materials, in the same proportion as the moist mash was, but the method of feeding it is different. It is kept within reach of the birds at all times, but they never stuff themselves with it, either because they do not fear an exhaustion of the supply by their competing mates, or else it does not taste so good to them as to cause them to eat of it to repletion. Yet they appear to eat enough of it. It is rich in the materials from which hens make eggs. Hens that lay many eggs must be generously nourished. If the changes in feeding made here, it was not the quantity or composition of the ration that was altered, but the feeding habits of the birds.

It is not proved that our present system for feeding is the only correct one. Some other methods may be better, but at the present time it is giving excellent satisfaction with Plymouth Rocks.

Dry Foods Only.—Early in the morning, for each 100

hens, 4 quarts of screened cracked corn are scattered in the litter, which is six or eight inches deep on the floor. This is not mixed into the litter, for the straw is dry and light and enough of the grain is hidden so the birds commence scratching for it almost immediately. At 10 o'clock they are fed in the same way 2 quarts of wheat and 2 quarts of oats. This is all the regular feeding that is done.

Along one side of the room is the feed trough, with slatted front. In it is kept a supply of dry meals mixed together. This dry meal mixture is composed of the following materials, viz.:

200 lbs. good wheat bran.
100 lbs. corn meal.
100 lbs. middlings.
100 lbs. gluten meal or brewers' grain.
100 lbs. linseed meal.
100 lbs. beef scrap.

These materials are spread on the floor in layers one above another, and shoveled together until thoroughly mixed, then kept in stock for supplying the trough. The trough is never allowed to remain empty. The dry meal mixture is constantly within reach of all of the birds, and they help themselves at will.

Oyster-shell, dry cracked bone, grit and charcoal are kept in slatted troughs, and are accessible at all times. A moderate supply of mangolds and plenty of clean water is furnished. About 5 pounds of clover cut into inch lengths is fed dry daily to each 100 birds in winter. When the wheat, oats and cracked corn are given, the birds are always ready and anxious for them, and they scratch in the litter for the very last kernel before going to the trough, where an abundance of food is in store.

It is very evident that they like the broken and whole grains better than the mixture of the fine dry materials; yet they by no means dislike the latter, for they help themselves to it, a mouthful or two at a time, whenever they seem to need it, and never go to bed with empty crops, so far as noted. They apparently do not like it well enough to gorge themselves with it, and sit down, loaf, get overfat, and lay soft-shelled eggs, as is so commonly the case with Plymouth Rocks when they are given warm morning mashes in troughs.

Some of the advantages of this method of feeding are that the mash is put in the troughs at any convenient time, only guarding against an exhaustion of the supply, and the entire avoidance of the mobbing that always occurs at trough feeding when that is made the meal of the day, whether it be at morning or evening. There are no tailings to be gathered up or wasted, as is common when a full meal of mash is given at night. The labor is very much less, enabling a person to care for more birds than when the regular evening meal is given.

The average amounts of the materials eaten by each hen during the last year are about as follows:

Grain and the meal mixture	90.0 pounds.
Oyster-shell	4.0 pounds.
Dry cracked bone	2.4 pounds.
Grit	2.0 pounds.
Charcoal	2.4 pounds.
Clover	10.0 pounds.

These materials cost about \$1.45.
The hens averaged laying 144 eggs each.

Preparing for Winter.

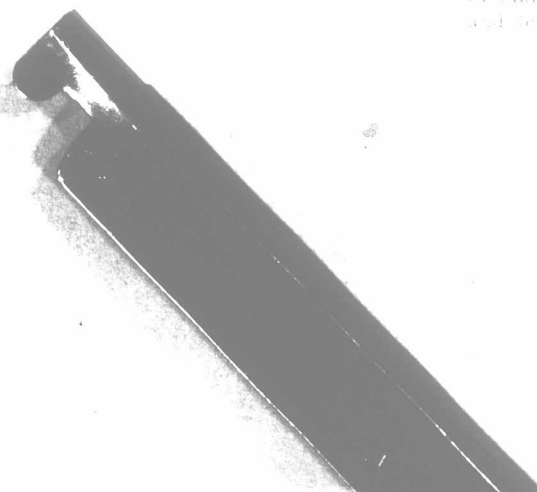
Clean up and keep the poultry yards and houses clean all through the fall days, and the spring-time will come on in good shape for the next year's crop of chicks. Scald all the coops before putting away. They can harbor lice alive all winter. Scrape off the droppings left upon the ground and throw lime and ashes plentifully where the coops once sat. Don't allow the young fowls to roost on fruit trees, as some do, until very late in the winter if you expect the fowl and the trees to live. Of all the filthy sights it is the poultry-houses and poultry premises dirty and ill smelling with droppings piled high on every floor, on top of every box or barrel. And yet this is a common sight in the fall on some farms.

Now is the time to gather road dust for the hen's comfort in the cold days, when she can neither scratch nor dust herself. Shallow boxes, or a corner of the scratching shed shut off with a board, are good enough receptacles in which to store the dust. Some sand, some ashes to keep it from packing and soften it, will be all right, as an addition, and lime or insect powder to kill the chance vermin that do not always succumb to dust. Charcoal in plenty should be stored. In spite of best endeavor the lack of exercise through the stormy months, as well as the lack of proper vegetable diet, will tend to set up digestive troubles that show in the early spring months just when poultry is highest and plenty of healthy eggs are wanted for the incubator or early chukkers. Charcoal wards off these diseases that kill as surely sometimes if not as quickly as cholera. Grit is another winter essential. We have all heard the old tale of winter poultry warts so often. Beside its reputation every winter sees thousands of chickens going for weeks at a time during hard frozen or snowy weather, without a sharp bit of grit in sight. Smash up all the old dishes you can gather and place in a box somewhere handy if you cannot provide boxes of good gravel, which is always full of the sharp stones and bits of iron necessary for poultry health.



How the People Like to be Humbugged!

Scene at an Eastern fair. A fountain pen, indelible pencil and an ordinary lead pencil, all for the same low price of 25 cents; just to advertise the goods. What a lot of money these embezzlers lose in advertising!



A Record in Egg-laying.

A Washington despatch, dated Sept. 24th, states: The world's champion hen has just laid 291 eggs since October 5th, 1905. She is finishing strong and steady and will pass under the wire with a round 300 eggs to her credit for the year.

This hen belongs to E. W. Starnell, Alexandria, Va., and has been officially recognized by the Department of Agriculture on account of her record as entitled to the egg-laying belt. The former record, held by a Salt Lake City hen, was 267 eggs in a year. The Mormon hen is thus put into the selling plater class by the Virginia model of poultry industry.

Mr. Starnell figures that except for the moulting season his hen has produced an egg every twenty-four hours throughout the year. She is not much for looks, couldn't be told at a glance from any common ninety egg to the year hen, but for industry she is the world's model hen to date.

May her flock increase is the benediction of the Department.

Suggestions from an Expert Poultryman.

The following remarks upon poultry-keeping were addressed by H. L. Blanchard, of the State of Washington, to the members of Farmers' Institutes in British Columbia:

"I deal in poultry chiefly for egg production, and the money I have lost was because I did not start right. What do we find in keeping poultry? Why, some hens don't lay 100 eggs a year, some will lay 200 a year, and doubtless you have proved that it costs as much to keep a poor-laying flock as a good one. I am sure you will find it quite a job to buy a good-laying flock; people won't sell them any more than they will their best dairy stock. It is not a good plan to take eggs for your sittings from your flock promiscuously, unless known to be good layers. This matter of selection of hens for egg production is found out only by study. A hen that won't lay in the fall, after moulting, is not, as a rule, worth her keep.

"I have hens that are netting me \$3 per hen per year, and a hen that won't yield more than \$1 a year is not worth much; and my observation here in British Columbia is to the effect that poultry is more valuable than with us; every farmer should have at least 100 hens; I can see nothing to hinder it; and this amount, at \$2 a hen a year profit, is quite a nice little thing. The same attention in detail is needed in poultry as in dairying, or anything else, to get the best results. Poultry must have good quarters, not necessarily expensive ones. I built a new house last year, at a cost of \$240, for as many hens. This cost covers all the fencing and a running faucet, conveying fresh water clean through. There are eight rooms, with a runway for each room of 30 feet wide and 100 feet long. The largest cost was that of labor. Now, if I had to build this in the East, according to climatic conditions, the cost would have been greater.

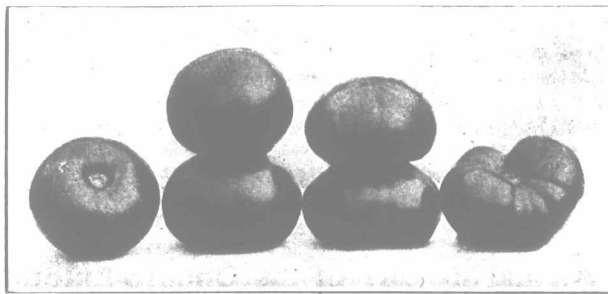
"It is a bad plan to crowd too many hens together. I never allow more than 25 hens in a properly-constructed house of 10 by 15 feet. The house I use, and what I find the most convenient, is the continuous one, as against the Cullander plan. I have also experimented several times, and find that fowls kept within a moderately limited range have done the best, but they must be supplied with egg-producing food, good scratching places under cover, with plenty of gravel and straw litter, as exercise is indispensable to secure the best results."

A question was asked here, "What would people do with their eggs if all were as successful as you?" Mr. Blanchard replied: "There is no fear of overproduction in this line, for fifteen years, at least. The importation of eggs last year was in the neighborhood of \$300,000. Egg production in Washington is five times higher than ever before, and the price was never better than last year, and I can safely say that persons embarking in this branch can figure on a good trade for the period I have named, and this may not be said of other callings in this age of competition. There is no section so favored in this respect as this Northwest country."

Mr. Blanchard here depicted on the blackboard what plans he adopted in building poultry-houses, both for cleanliness and accommodation. "Wide perches, of two or three inches, laid flatways, are good for chest expansion," he said. "Now, a few words on vermin. These never, or very seldom, trouble my poultry-yards. I wash underneath and both edges of my poultry-perches with carbolinum, as well as using a little in the whitewash, and I know this will prove effective for two years, and perhaps for a good many more, if a good dust bath be provided. I adopt the plan of hanging everything from the rafters. The continuous house I built is one, I say, of eight rooms, and the inner doors are hung to open each way, with two windows 3 x 6 feet in each compartment, hung inside to swing back to the wall; and for glass I now use muslin inside, and the outside frames are covered with wire netting. I have observed that these muslin-made windows are fully as warm as glass ones. I have tested

this by placing buckets of water in various houses, and I had more thickness of ice where glass was used than where muslin existed."

Mr. Blanchard here stated that his daughter looked after 600 hens, with an average of three hours' work a day. "Now," he said, "with my years of experience and profit, I have not bought more than 300 pounds of beef scraps. This is, with me, quite superfluous, though I have nothing whatever to say against beef scraps; they are good, if you have to buy anything. A good balanced ration is all that's needed. I grow a good crop of wheat, oats, barley, corn—in fact, sufficient for my purpose—and I feed a mixture of half wheat and barley, and quarter oats and corn, all mixed together in these quantities, and all the green food necessary. And, with this ration, and the houses kept clean, and a pure running supply of fresh water, it is rare to have any disease; and if we discover any fowl suffering from an ailment, it is isolated, and if no response is made for the better after a couple of days, by a change of diet, its head is chopped off and buried, hen, head and all."



Improved and Unimproved Earliana Tomatoes.

APIARY.

Bees vs. Horses in Law.

As reported in "The Farmer's Advocate" for Oct. 4th, a case of general interest to beekeepers and farmers was disposed of at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, when an appeal was dismissed, with costs, in an action where judgment had been given in a lower court against a beekeeper for \$400 damages and costs, through a team of horses being stung to death.

Beekeepers would do well to bear this case in mind when locating apiaries or moving bees to take advantage of the large buckwheat fields in some localities. The bees should be set as far as possible from any field where horses are to be used, or, if impossible or impracticable to get them far enough away, the apiary, if consisting of say a hundred or more colonies, should be broken in two or more sections, which should be set at some distance from one another. The whole danger in these cases seems to be from the "massing" of bees. The bees from a dozen hives passing over a field would be very unlikely to disturb horses, but, increase the number of hives to a hundred or more, and the bees, from some reason, whether rendered abnormally irritable through crowding on the flowers, or by the continual roar of their numbers, or some other unexplained reason, will be much more liable to attack any living thing in their line of flight, especially horses, for which they have an especial dislike. And they appear more apt to make trouble when working on buckwheat than at any other time, as most accidents of this kind happen when the bees are working on this flower.

If the beekeeper finds his bees crowding in flight low over a grain field which the owner wants to cut, he should make some arrangement whereby the work may be done at night, or some other time. In extreme cases, it might even pay the beekeeper to buy the grain on the field and let it stand, rather than take chances. In case the bees kill a man's horses, as did the ones in the story, let the owner of the bees make the best reasonable settlement possible, and don't let him be persuaded by any shyster-lawyer that he is not obliged to pay anything unless he feels like it. E. G. H.

Inspection of Apiaries.

Ontario beekeepers desiring the services of the inspector of apiaries should address their requests to the Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, giving nearest railway station and distance of apiary from station.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association will be held in the York County Council Chamber, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 7th, 8th and 9th, 1906. The programme presents a very practical and interesting bill of fare.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Tomatoes Improved by Selection.

A SPLENDID ILLUSTRATION OF THE VALUE OF SELECTION IN HORTICULTURE.

The accompanying cut was produced from a photograph sent to G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, by G. A. Robertson, a prominent young fruit-grower, who lives near St. Catharines, in the Niagara Peninsula, Ont.

Mr. Robertson is very enthusiastic about the value of selection in seeds, as well as in live stock, to the farmers of Canada. He believes that much of the farmer's success in future will be based on his ability to select and follow up that selection to its logical conclusion. He thinks we are just touching the fringe of discovery in the application of this principle to the development of farm crops, fruits and vegetables.

He bases his conclusion on his experience in growing tomatoes for a number of years. For commercial purposes, he divides tomatoes into the two classes of early and late. The late varieties have been well developed to be good yielders, as well as being good in type, color and flavor. In these essential points, the late varieties excel the early kinds. The ideal Mr. Robertson was aiming to achieve was to secure these virtues in any early variety, knowing that if this could be done it would prove a money-maker.

It is well known that late tomatoes usually bring 25 cents to 30 cents per bushel, while the early fruits of the earlier varieties often sell as high as \$3.00 per bushel. These are usually from the early or first-ripening clusters, while the later clusters ripen with the earlier clusters of the late varieties, and, on account of their lack of shape and quality, are sometimes unmarketable in competition with the late varieties, usually of better quality and more perfect in shape.

Mr. Robertson for a number of years has been trying such early varieties as the Ruby, Dominion Day, Chalk's Early, Jewel and Earliana. Of these he has come to favor the two latter varieties. The Jewel embodied most of the desirable features he was aiming at, but it was a little late in ripening.

For the last three years he has been working with the Earliana, and, through careful selection, he has secured a strain which has become quite fixed in character and has most of the desirable features of the Jewel, but it is much earlier.

The cut speaks for itself. The original type of Earliana are those on the right. They show the deep creases, irregularity, lack in depth, and, what is not reproduced in the cut, the unevenness in ripening. Those to the left are the Improved Earliana—the result of careful selection to secure those desirable qualities of smoothness, prolificness, even ripening, firm flesh, and early maturity. Such tomatoes will sell even in competition with the best late varieties.

Mr. Robertson says that often he has eight and nine good-sized tomatoes growing in a cluster, and that his whole crop this year was much better than in any previous year, in that his percentage of rough, flat, unmarketable tomatoes was greatly lessened, many vines having full crops without any ill-shaped fruits.

Mr. Robertson is so convinced that this work pays that he is applying similar methods of selection for the improvement of his other crops, and he is sure to win. Experience counts.

Handling the Apple Crop.

In commercial orcharding, the business end of the enterprise—that of marketing the crop to the best advantage—is second in importance only to that of producing fruit of the best quality.

It is in this particular that there is the greatest need for improvement at the present time. There are hundreds of apple-growers who can grow first-class fruit to every one who can place it on the market when and where it will bring the best price. The growers who can make the most out of their apples are those who keep in touch with the best markets at home and abroad. During the shipping season these men watch the market reports daily, and unless prices are satisfactory, they hold their fruit until good prices prevail. The great majority, however, of those who have apples to sell wait for some buyer to come along, and sell for whatever he chooses to offer, usually from fifty cents to a dollar per barrel, or a lump sum for the crop on the trees. The latter plan is nothing less than gambling in apples, and in either case the grower seldom gets one-half what his fruit is really worth if it were properly handled.

The remedy for this state of affairs, and what is going to put the apple trade on a better business basis, is for the growers in each apple-growing section to unite and form a co-operative association, through which the grading, packing and marketing of the fruit may be accomplished.

During the past year a number of these associations have been formed in various parts of

the Province, and the prices obtained by some of them for last year's apples have made the growers enthusiastic over this method of handling the crop.

An effective co-operative association for this purpose involves the selection of an honest, wide-awake business manager, and the erection of a central packing and storage house at the most convenient point for shipment. Through such an organization boxes and barrels can be purchased wholesale to better advantage than they can be obtained by single individuals; the grower can devote his whole attention to gathering the crop at the proper season, and delivering it in good condition at the central packing-house; the association relieves him of all care and responsibility in grading, packing and marketing; and, with this work in the hands of expert packers, the grade of fruit can be made uniform, and the packing can be done properly, which, in time, inspires confidence in the purchasing public. In short, the co-operative system of handling the apple crop, under proper management, assures the consumer of a better product, and realizes to the grower a greater profit.—[O. A. C. Press Bulletin by Prof. H. L. Hutt.

The Mediterranean Fruit Fly.

A FALSE ALARM.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have your letter of 15th July respecting the Queensland Fruit Fly. There must be some mistake in the press despatch which you refer to, to the effect that I advised caution lest the Queensland Fruit Fly should be introduced into Canada, for I can find no record of anything that I have written that would bear that construction. The Queensland Fruit Fly is popularly supposed to be the author of most of the damaged fruit of New South Wales. As a matter of fact, it is not the Queensland Fruit Fly, but the Mediterranean Fruit Fly, which was introduced into Australia some years ago. Neither of these flies is likely to do damage in Canada, owing to the winter frosts. Australia.

J. S. LARKE.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Why Englishmen Left the Land.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of September 27th your editorial, dealing with conditions in England, says: "The roots of England's danger are real. . . The evidences are visible in physical and moral degeneracy and poverty. . . Hungry men, women and children, etc. . . Thousands of recruits for the Army rejected! . . . Surgeon-General Evat charges the cartons as the graveyard of the British army; denounces the conditions that drove the people from the land and massed 80 per cent. of them in the cities and towns, where vice and ignorance thrive." Allow me to inquire, "What are those causes or conditions that have driven the English people off the land?" There can be no doubt of the fact, that while the cities of Great Britain have, during the last 60 years, increased their population by 50 per cent., the rural population of England is less by 30 per cent. than it was forty years ago. Why is this? The principal reason is "Free Trade." Don't hold up your hands, please! It is as true as preaching, whether you believe it or not. Some years after the abolition of the "Corn Laws," a large number of British farmers found that they could not pay their rents and continue to grow wheat in competition with Russia and the United States, so they turned their lands into grass, and went into dairying, and, subsequently, into beef production. The result is that not more than one-third of farm help is required that was 60 years ago. As to Joseph Chamberlain's propaganda being "stillborn," I think you are simply mistaken. Prejudice may have blinded your eyes to a certain extent. You speak of the "dominant middle classes." There is no dominant middle class in England at present. Since the universal suffrage was adopted, "the man with the hoe" is the dominant class in Great Britain. In conclusion I would say, that between free trade and labor unionism, England is between the devil and the deep sea.

York Co., New Brunswick. WILLIAM BOYLE.

Fair Dates for 1906.

International, Chicago Dec. 1-8
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph Dec. 10-15

[Note.—For general list of Ontario fairs, see "Farmer's Advocate," August 23rd, page 1343.]

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

Commercial Agent McKinnon, reporting to the Trade and Commerce Department from Bristol, England, notes that owing to the drouth in England and consequent burning up of the pastures, cattle are being already fed hay, which sells for \$17 per ton as against \$10 to \$12 this time last year. The agent thinks there will be a good market in England for Canadian hay, which is preferred to any other imported. High prices for hay in Canada this season are in prospect.

Milking Machine at the O. A. C. a Disappointment.

Our readers will be disappointed to learn that the milking machine installed at the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College is proving a failure. A member of our editorial staff visited the College last week and made it a point to enquire about its working. Up to the time of the June excursions the machine did good work, and sanguine hopes were entertained of its success, although final judgment was reserved. Since then, as the cows get further along in lactation, they do not yield their milk completely, and some of them refuse to let down any at all. We were shown two good heifers which had dried up four months before their date of calving. From three cows, 32 pounds of strippings were obtained in one day, and in nearly every case change from mechanical to hand milking causes an increase, and change back to mechanical milking (even when followed by hand stripping), a decrease in flow of one pound a day and upwards. Holsteins stand it the best, and none but the Black and Whites are now being milked with the machine. In fact, it is being used on only about half the herd. The bacterial content of the milk is also decidedly higher than in hand-drawn milk, and some trouble in flavor, complained of by milk customers, was only overcome by taking the machine apart once a week and boiling the parts—something the manufacturers had claimed unnecessary. The company's expert had been sent for and his arrival awaited, though without much hope of his being able to effect improvement. Unless he can, the edict will have to go forth that, so far as their make is concerned, the milking machine is not yet a practical success.

Annual Meeting of the Ontario Entomological Society.

The forty-third annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario was held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, on October the 10th and 11th. As usual the meetings throughout were full of interest and enthusiasm.

THE CODLING MOTH.

The first session, held on the afternoon of the 10th, was chiefly devoted to a discussion on the codling moth. Dr. Brodie, of Toronto, introduced the subject, by a paper on "Parasites of the Codling Moth." The chief point of interest dwelt upon was that we have already in Ontario several kinds of parasites of the codling moth, but that these in turn are preyed upon by secondary parasites. In speaking of parasites, Dr. Bethune referred to a paragraph in the newspapers some time ago, which stated that California had obtained a parasite which had practically rid that State of the codling moth, and that the Minister of Agriculture was taking measures to introduce the insect into this Province. The hopes aroused by this paragraph were, he feared, doomed to disappointment, because the Minister had authorized no such statement; and, further, if there were such a beneficial parasite, he felt sure he himself would have heard of it from some reliable source before this. He was, however, making full inquiries into the matter, and would discover the facts of the case in a few days.

[Note.—Such a parasite as described was introduced into California over a year ago by an expert, named George Comper, and has been proving successful in the limited experiments so far conducted. It is yet to be proven how it will do when set loose and depended on to clear the whole State, but "The Farmer's Advocate" has official advices from State authorities, to the effect that considerable hopes are entertained of it.—Editor.]

Dr. Jas. Fletcher, of Ottawa, pointed out that we must not trust to parasites to fight our battles. The fact was that very rarely had parasites succeeded in controlling any of our insect foes. The one great exception was *Vedalia cardinalis*, a species of ladybird beetle imported from Australia, which had been of very great assistance in checking the ravages of the white scale, which was devastating the orange plantations of California. Farmers, however, in the case of the codling moth, could not afford to wait for a parasite, but must act at once if they wished to save their apples and pears.

Further discussion showed that this pest had been worse this year than usual, and had destroyed nearly one-half of the apple crop of the Province. It had spread even to New Ontario, and was attacking the fruit there. Of this loss Dr. Fletcher pointed out that at least 75% could have been prevented if the prescribed remedies had been applied. A striking proof of this was the orchard at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where spraying was done systematically. During the last eight years injury from the codling moth there was almost unknown, though separated from it by only about sixty feet was a badly-infested orchard.

TWO BROODS OF CODLING MOTH IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

It was, however, a much easier task to control the codling moth east of Toronto than south-west of it, because in the east there was but one brood in a year, whereas in the other district there were two broods, and of these the latter was much the more destructive. The first brood could easily be controlled by spraying, but to be effectual this must be begun very soon after the blossoms fall (not more than a week after), and

should be repeated three times, at intervals of fifteen days or two weeks. This, however, was not sufficient protection against the second brood, which did not all hatch out at the same date, but must be supplemented by scraping the rough bark off the trees in the winter or spring, and in the summer by banding them with some coarse material, leaving both the top and bottom of the band loose, to permit the larvæ to crawl in and spin cocoons. These bands must be removed at least every tenth day, and the cocoons destroyed by immersion in hot water or by other means. Mr. Jarvis said, as an illustration of the benefit of banding, that he had taken from under the band of one tree three hundred cocoons and larvæ in two weeks.

Mr. Fisher, of Burlington, advocated allowing hogs or sheep to run in the orchard and eat the fallen apples.

Dr. Bethune emphasized the importance of destroying in some manner the fallen apples before the larvæ could escape from them. He also spoke of the great benefit birds were in an orchard, both in summer and winter, and of the need of protecting them.

On the close of this discussion the reports of the directors on insects for the year were read. These showed that the injurious insects which had spread most during the season were the blue asparagus beetle, the Buffalo carpet beetle, the white fly, the tarnish bug, and in the Niagara district the San Jose scale. This last insect, Mr. Fisher declared, could easily be controlled by the lime-sulphur spray, which was also very serviceable in preventing fungous diseases.

Dr. Fletcher and other members spoke of striking examples of the benefit of spraying potatoes with Bordeaux mixture to prevent blight and rot.

The public meeting in the evening was well attended, and of an attractive character. The programme consisted of an address of welcome by President Creelman; the annual address of the President of the Society, Mr. J. D. Evans, of Trenton; and papers by Professor Lochhead, of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., and Mr. Paul Hahn, of Toronto, the latter paper being illustrated by lantern views. Reference was made in the speeches to the transference of the headquarters of the society from London to the O. A. C., Guelph, and the great benefit this would be to the College.

In the Thursday morning session, Mr. Lyman, of Montreal, read an interesting account of his search for an entomological specimen, viz., a borer that infested the roots of the pitcher plant.

Mr. Smith, official inspector of the San Jose scale, acting on the suggestion of the Department of Agriculture, asked the opinion of the society on the danger of the spread of the scale by the selling of infected fruit. Dr. Fletcher felt convinced that danger from this source was small; other members were more afraid of it, but sufficient observations had not been made as yet to make a definite statement on the matter.

Mr. Jarvis gave a talk, illustrated by lantern views, on "Gall Insects." The number and variety of gall insects and of trees infested by them was amazing to the uninitiated. The damage to the tree from galls was sometimes very great, especially in the case of the spruce gall and the pear-leaf blister. Mr. Jarvis has made a very close study of this subject, and described many specimens not hitherto studied carefully elsewhere.

In the afternoon, or closing session, Dr. Brodie gave some further interesting information regarding galls and their parasites, and then read a short paper on "A Snout Beetle" (*Balaninus Nasicus*), whose life history and habits he has investigated thoroughly.

Mr. E. J. Zavitz read an instructive paper on "Notes on Forest Insects," in which he called attention to the close connection between forestry and entomology. He also said we were likely to have new forest insects soon, because of the necessary introduction of forest nursery stock from Europe, such stock bringing its native insects with it.

Mr. Nash said that nature's remedy for forest insects was the birds, especially the woodpeckers.

The last two papers read were, one by Mr. Nash, in which he called the attention of would-be entomologists to the fact that there were many insects in their own gardens well worthy of study, even without roaming afar in search of specimens; and another by Mr. Gibson, of Ottawa, who gave a brief account of a new insect that is attacking the bean, but has not yet reached Ontario. It can be controlled by the use of carbon disulphide.

The officers elected for the ensuing year (1906-07) were:

President—Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Ottawa.
Vice-President—Mr. T. D. Jarvis, Guelph.
Secretary—Mr. E. J. Zavitz, Guelph.
Treasurer—Prof. S. B. McCready, Guelph.
Directors—Ottawa District—C. H. Young, Ottawa.
Simcoe District—C. E. Grant, Orillia. Toronto District—J. B. Williams, Toronto. York District—C. W. Nash, Toronto. Niagara District—G. E. Fisher, Burlington. London District—J. A. Balkwill, London.
Librarian—Rev. Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, Guelph.
Curator—Mr. J. E. Howitt, Guelph.
Auditors—Messrs. Barlow and Peart, Guelph.
Delegate to the Royal Society—Mr. Winn, Montreal.

Russia, apparently, is not solely occupied with political bonds and revolutions, for the British Embassy at St. Petersburg has just informed the Foreign Office here that an international poultry show will be held at Moscow in November.

American Breeders' Association.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The American Breeders' Association will hold its regular winter meeting at Columbus, Ohio, January 15th to 18th, 1907. The daily sessions are scheduled to take place at the University and Board of Trade buildings, through the hospitality of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, the State University and the Ohio agricultural and plant and animal breeding societies. The American Breeders' Association has organized over forty committees, composed of the leading workers and investigators in the fields delegated to them. The reports of these committees will be a prominent feature of the programme at Columbus. Able speakers, and those who have done things in breeding animals and plants, will also make the meetings attractive, and a large attendance from all parts of America is assured. The association has issued two reports, Volumes I. and II., which are sent postpaid to all members. Annual membership in North America is \$1.00; foreign, \$2.00; and life membership is \$20.00. For associations and institutions, life membership is limited to 25 years. There are now a thousand annual members and 42 life members.

W. M. HAYS,
Secretary.

The Canadian Forestry Convention.

The association charged with the business of conserving the timber of Canada, met in Vancouver, B.C., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th, and was graced by His Excellency Earl Grey. The attendance was not large, but the interest was keen, and the papers read uniformly good, especially those presented by Dr. Judson Clark, Forester of Ottawa, and Roland Craig, of the Dept. of the Interior. The former's paper, on "Forest Reserves and Forest Conservation," was especially good, and contained original ideas, which, if carried out, would be to the interest of both lumberman and consumer. Dr. Clark's scheme would be to increase the revenue to Government, to develop lumbering by the smaller men, and would protect the timber from waste. That his project was not as enthusiastically received as its merit warranted is due to the fact that the Western lumberman, as yet, cares little for forest preservation; his idea is primarily the dollar; and, incidentally, the proposition, as outlined, would tend to limit or stop grafting, and, therefore, could not be expected to be received wildly by any who may now profit under the old system. It would have been funny, if not so obvious, the attempt made by an Ontario visitor and Government official to head off discussion on this paper, which it so happened did not seem to accord with his views. Lumbering methods in B. C. have not reached the stage arrived at in the East some time ago, by which the smaller timber is made use of; methods in the West are more wasteful, a generalization that applies to everything Western—agriculture and human energy, as well as standing timber. At the present time the outlook for the lumbering industry is good; prices are high and going up, and to-day the business holds out considerable inducement to men who know timber—in fact, there are fortunes to be made in lumbering in B. C. now, as have been made in the East in times past—to brains, energy and some capital the prospects are far better than those held out by learned professions. If the papers on forest conservation are to be taken seriously—and we believe such is meant to be, and from a common-sense standpoint should be—the idea of an ex-

port duty needs extending from logs to manufactured lumber. The timber of British Columbia is more than a Provincial possession, is a Dominion heritage, and the residents of all parts of Canada are entitled to consideration in the matter of a natural resource, which, under present conditions and methods is rapidly tending towards exhaustion, and the making of a few millionaires at the expense of the consumer. Brains, backed by energy, will win, but legislative enactments should be such as to give a fair field and no favors. At the present time the logger and the consumer is at the mercy of the rapacity of the lumbermen. Some important resolutions were passed, including one which expressed the wish that sellers be kept out of the timber country—a resolution on a par with the old idea, now pretty well exploded by the logic of events, that settlers should be kept out of the range country. Mr. Duncan Ross, M.P., drew attention to the weakness of the resolution, and the hardship its adoption would mean to settlers already on the land. Some people would, by resolution, restrict the amount of sunlight the public might use.

RESOLUTION OF THE CONVENTION.

Resolved: That this meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association desires to reaffirm the resolution passed at the Canadian Forestry Convention, held at Ottawa in January last, regarding the reservation of the forests required for the protection of streams furnishing a supply of water for irrigation and for the prevention of destruction by floods, and specially desires that speedy action should be taken in the direction indicated.

Whereas, the clearing of small areas by settlers in the midst of timbered sections of the different provinces (fire being the means usually adopted) is a fruitful cause of the yearly destruction of great quantities of timber; resolved, that no homestead or pre-emption should be granted on land more valuable for timber than for agricultural purposes; and that this convention urge upon the proper authorities the necessary classification of lands at the earliest possible date.

Resolved: That it is incumbent on the Governments of the Provinces of the Dominion to legislate at the earliest opportunity still more stringently against the use of fire in timbered portions of the various Provinces during the summer months; and, further, and of equal importance, to provide means for efficiently carrying out the provisions of the statutes that may be passed.

Resolved: That this meeting recognizes the desirability of taking steps to promote forestry through the schools and educational institutions.

That the Association strongly endorse the request of the British Columbia delegates for action on the following points:

That a thorough system of fire ranging be established; the timbered areas of the Province to be divided into districts, each of them under the supervision of one or more chief wardens. That two or more salaried rangers be employed during the six summer months, with authority to make arrests for violation of the laws relating to fires, to take immediate action and enforce help to put out such fires as may occur; also to issue or refuse permits to set out fires during the dry season, and to supervise such fires where necessary, on account of the possibility of danger.

That the following suggestions, made by the associated Boards of Trade, at a convention at Cranbrook, on February 1st, be endorsed and again recommended to the authorities:

1st.—That the Provincial Government secure for the place of Chief Fire Warden a man of zeal and enthusiasm, who, being retained in the service for a term

of years, would evolve a system of protection suited to the special circumstances of the country.

2nd.—That provisions be made whereby land-owners and holders of timber leases and licenses pay a part of the expenses incurred in the prevention and suppression of fires.

3rd.—That the interests so contributing be given a voice in the selection of local wardens.

4th.—That arrangements be made with the railways, whereby trains with tank-cars and proper outfit, and gangs of men, shall, at a short notice, be available for fighting fires along or near railway lines.

5th.—That men called out by fire wardens be paid as soon as discharged.

6th.—That the origin of all bush fires be strictly investigated, and offenders rigorously prosecuted.

That the Bush Fires Act be amended, so as to make it an offence to set out fires for any except domestic purposes from the 1st of April to the 30th of September without a permit from the Fire Ranger, which permit, if issued, shall require the permittee to have on hand the necessary help and appliances to control the fire.

Also, to make it an offence under said act for anyone to permit a fire to leave his property, or start a fire at any time and allow it to run at large.

That the system adopted in Ontario, requiring fire patrol along railways during the summer months, be recommended for the Province of British Columbia.

That the sections of the Bush Fires Act applying to locomotives be made applicable also to engines used in logging operations.

That section 6 of the Bush Fires Act be amended to make it applicable all the year round.

Resolved: That an appeal be made to the Federal and Provincial Governments, and the larger interests which will be beneficially affected by the extension of the forestry interests, for liberal financial assistance towards carrying out to the fullest possible extent the aims and objects of this association.

Resolved: That in order that our forest reserves may be so handled as to become as nearly as possible a permanent source of timber supply, it is important that regulations governing the leases should provide for a tenure under such conditions as will encourage the adoption of the best forestry methods in all lumbering operations.

An Early Snow Storm.

A most unusual snow storm of varying severity occasioned serious loss in sections of Ontario on October 10th and 11th. In some localities, in the northern portion of Western Ontario, a foot and even more of snow fell, and sleighs were out in a few cases. In other near-by sections there was no precipitation worth mentioning. In many cases a grave shrinkage of milk flow resulted from exposure of cows, followed by sudden change to stabling and winter feed. The heaviest financial loss occurred in the Niagara district, where peach trees, still loaded with fruit and full of foliage, had their limbs broken off by the weight of snow which clung to them, although the depth of the fall there was not great. The damage in the Peninsula was wildly reported by some one at a million dollars, though a few thousands would probably be nearer the mark. It was, indeed, a strange sight to see so much snow on grass and trees still clothed with summer verdure. Of course, the snow disappeared almost as quickly as it came, being succeeded by the balmy of bright sunny autumn weather.

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Upon a certain occasion General Sherman was the guest of honor at a banquet, after which a reception was held, says The Boston Herald.

Among the people who filed in to shake hands with him, General Sherman noticed a face that was very familiar, but which he could not place.

"Who are you?" he asked in an apologetic aside, as he welcomed the guest heartily.

The man blushed and murmured behind a deprecatory hand: "Made your shirts, sir."

"Ah, of course," exclaimed the General, loudly, and, turning to the receiving committee behind him, he said:

"Gentlemen, allow me to present Major Schurtz."

Two friends met one day after a long absence. One of them had a very ruddy complexion, and his nose was carmine. The other looked into his face and said:

"Ah, John, I doot!"

But John said he was not to judge by appearances, as he only drank one glass of beer in a day.

"Oh, weel," said the other, "yer face is maybe like oor gasmeter—it registers mair than it consumes."

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock have been moderate, considering the season of the year. Trade brisk for best fat cattle on account of scarcity. Common to medium grades plentiful and cheap.

Exporters.—Prices ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.80 per cwt., bulk selling at \$4.80 to \$4.60. Export bulls sold at \$3.65 to \$4.40 per cwt. A Chicago dealer bought 600 shipping cattle in vicinity of Ailsa Craig at \$4.90 per cwt., all round.

Butchers.—Prime, well-finished butchers' cattle are scarce, not enough to supply demand. Choice butchers', \$4.50 to \$4.70 per cwt.; good, \$4.25 to \$4.40; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.60; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—The general demand is for well-bred, strong-weight feeders, light cattle being slow sale. Steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$3.65 to \$3.75, and a few reached \$4 per cwt.; steers, 900 to 1,000, \$3.40 to \$3.60; common feeders, \$3 to \$3.50; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$3 to \$3.15; common stockers, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Demand good, several Montreal dealers being on the market. Prices ranged from \$25 to \$70, three cows selling at latter figure. The bulk ranged from \$40 to \$60 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts moderate; Market strong at \$3.50 to \$7 per cwt., the bulk selling at \$5 to \$6.50 per cwt. More good calves wanted.

Sheep and Lambs.—Large receipts met a strong market. Export ewes sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75; rams at \$3.25 to \$3.75. Lambs sold at \$5.75 to \$6.25 per cwt.; feeding lambs, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.; breeding ewes, \$4 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Hogs.—Deliveries light, not enough to supply demand. Market strong at \$6.65 for select, and \$6.40 for lights and fats, fed and watered.

Horses.—Trade good; not enough good heavy horses coming forward to supply the demand. Several dealers were here wanting carload lots. Nearly 100 horses were offered at the Repository. Many outside places were represented, one from Saskatoon, as well as many local buyers. Burns & Sheppard report the following prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$120 to \$150; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$130 to \$160; matched pairs, carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$250 to \$375; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$140 to \$175; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$150 to \$170; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$170 to \$190; second-hand workers, \$40 to \$70; second-hand drivers, \$45 to \$75. The Victoria Lumber Co. bought a pair of geldings, weighing 3,200 lbs., at \$700.

BREADSTUFFS.

Grain.—No. 2 white winter, 72c.; No. 2 red winter, 71c.; No. 2 mixed, 70c.; Manitoba, No. 1 Hard, 80c.; No. 1 Northern, 80c.

Corn.—American yellow, No. 2, nominal, 57c., at Toronto.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 35c.

Peas.—78c.

Rye.—No. 2, 65c.

Barley.—No. 2, 49c.; No. 3, 48c.

Buckwheat.—52c.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$3.75, on track, at Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$2.70; Manitoba patents, special brands, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.

Millfeed.—Bran, \$16 to \$16.50; shorts, \$21.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts light; market firmer. Creamery prints firm at 26c. to 27c.; creamery boxes, 23c. to 24c.; dairy pound rolls, 23c. to 24c.; tubs, 20c. to 21c.; bakers' tub, 16c. to 17c.

Eggs.—Strictly new-laid, 21c. to 22c.; cold storage, 19c. to 20c.

Cheese.—Plenty at these quotations: Twins, 13c. to 14c.; large, 13c. to 13c. per lb.

Honey.—60-lb. tins, strained, 10c. to 11c.; 10-lb. tins, 11c. to 12c.; comb, in dozen sections, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Evaporated Apples.—8c. to 9c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Car lots of New Brunswick Delawares, 60c. to 70c. per bag, on track, at Toronto; Ontarios, 60c. to 65c. per bag, on track.

Poultry.—Dressed chickens, 11c. to 13c.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$4,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, General Manager ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

BANKING BY MAIL

Business may be transacted by mail with any branch of the Bank. Accounts may be opened, and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention is paid to out-of-town accounts.

per lb.; ducks, 11c. to 14c. per lb.; geese, 9c. to 11c. per lb.; turkeys, dressed, 22c. to 25c. per lb.

Hay.—Baled, firm at \$10 to \$10.50, car lots, on track, at Toronto, for No. 1, and \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 2 timothy.

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

Beans.—Prime, \$1.65; hand-picked, \$1.75.

SEEDS.

Markets quiet. Prices are lower for all, except strictly fancy lots, which command previous quotations. Alsike, fancy, \$6.80 to \$6.60; alsike, No. 1, \$6 to \$6.20; alsike, No. 2, \$5.25 to \$5.40; alsike, No. 3, \$4.50 to \$4.80; red clover, new, \$6.80 to \$7; red clover, old, \$6.50 to \$6.60; timothy, No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.70; No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.40.

HIDES AND WOOL.

The markets for hides and wool are quiet. E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., Toronto, have been paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 12c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 11c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 12c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 11c.; country hides, cured, 11c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 13c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 12c.; pelts, 75c. each; lamb skins, each, 80c.; horse hides, \$3.25 to \$3.65; horse hair, 28c. to 30c. per lb.; tallow, 5c. to 5c.

FRUIT MARKET.

Deliveries are still moderately large. Peaches are nearly done, with the exception of some late varieties, which are generally of poor quality. Prices ranged as follows: Peaches, 80c. to \$1.10; inferior peaches, 30c. to 40c.; grapes, 30c. to 40c.; melons, per crate, 50c. to 75c.; tomatoes, 25c. to 35c.; apples, per basket, 15c. to 25c.; pears, Bartletts, 75c. per basket; eggplant, per basket, 15c. to 20c.; green peppers, 25c. to 30c.; red peppers, 20c. to 25c. per basket; onions, per bag, 75c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Market steady. Fancy steers, \$6.75 to \$7.30; cows and heifers, \$1.65 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.30 to \$4.50; Texans, \$3.75 to \$4.30; Westerns, \$3.80 to \$5.75; calves, \$6.25 to \$7.75.

Hogs.—Shade higher; mixed and butchers, \$6.20 to \$6.27; good heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.67; rough heavy, \$5.80 to \$6.15; light, \$6.20 to \$6.65; bulk of sales, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Market strong. Sheep, \$2.60 to \$5.40; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6, extra Westerns up to \$7.30.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Steady; prime steers, \$5.65 to \$6.25; shipping, \$5 to \$5.75; butchers', \$4.35 to \$5.40.

Hogs.—Fairly active, and steady to a shade higher; heavy and mixed, \$6.90 to \$6.95; a few, \$7; Yorkers, \$6.75 to \$6.95; pigs, \$6.60 to \$6.65; dairies, \$6.40 to \$6.80.

Sheep and Lambs.—Active; sheep steady, lambs, 15c. to 25c. higher. Lambs, \$5.25 to \$8.25; yearlings, \$6.25 to \$6.50; Canada lambs, \$8 to \$8.15.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—English market steady, but large offerings of ranchers are thought to be having a depressing effect in the United Kingdom. Local values unchanged, with supplies getting freer. Calves scarce, and prices steady at 2c. to 3c. for grassers, and 4c. to 5c. for good stock, according to quality. Few finest cattle offering, these being taken freely at 4c.; fine, 4c., and good, 4c.; medium, 3c. to 3c.; common, 2c. to 3c., and inferior lean as low as 1c. Sheep and lambs are one of the features, being in good demand, at steady prices, 3c. to 4c. for sheep, and 5c. to 6c. for lambs. Hogs show little change; selects, 6c. to 6c.; inferior, 6c.

Horses.—Market bare last week. Some little demand by lumbermen, also steady one from local sources. Chances are towards increasing firmness of prices. Meantime we quote about the same: Choice carriage or saddle horses, \$350 to \$500; heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., each, \$250 to \$350; light-draft, coal-carters, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250; express horses, 1,100 to 1,300, \$150 to \$200; common drivers, \$100 to \$150, and broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100.

Provisions.—Dressed hogs still quoted at 9c. to 9c.; lard, 8c. to 13c.

Hides, Tallow and Wool.—Hides steady; supplies of all, save calves, are liberal; demand active and quality fine. Beef hides are 10c., 11c. and 12c. per lb., laid down here, dealers charging tanners 1c. advance on this cost. Calf skins are 15c. for No. 1, and 13c. for No. 2, and lamb skins, 90c. each. Horse hides are steady at \$1.50 for No. 2, and \$2 each for No. 1, tallow being 1c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 3c. to 5c. for rendered. The London auction sales of wool are now over, and they do not appear to have affected the local market to any great extent. There is very little going on here in Canadian wool, and prices are holding steady at: Canada fleece, tub washed, 26c. to 28c., and in the grease, 18c. to 20c.; Canada pulled, brushed, 30c., and unbrushed, 27c. to 29c.; pulled lambs, brushed, 30c. to 32c., and unbrushed, 30c.; Northwest Merinos, 18c. to 20c.

Cheese.—Prices unusually steady for the season, and an all-round improvement is anticipated. Quebees, 12c. to 12c.; Townships, 13c., and Ontarios, 13c. to 13c. Shipments to date of October 6th, 1,787,000 boxes, against 1,646,000 boxes a year ago.

Butter.—Tone has been temporarily easier. Fancy Townships creamery, 24c.; good to fine, 23c. to 23c., and Manitoba dairies, 18c. to 19c., and Ontarios, 19c. to 20c. Buyers would like to depress the trade, there being no orders from England at time of writing. It is believed the make will be no more than sufficient to supply the domestic trade during the winter. Season's shipments to Oct. 6th, 339,000 packages, against 509,000 last season.

Eggs.—Market firm. Local dealers are commencing to take their eggs out of store, but no bearish effect is yet noticeable. Dealers now paying at least 18c. f. o. b., country points, for straight-gathered. Select eggs range from 22c. to 24c.; No. 2, 16c. to 17c.

Potatoes.—Steady, notwithstanding re-



FOR THE FARMER

is a Savings Account at the Bank of Toronto. Your spare money deposited there will earn interest for you, and will be as available to you, at all times, as though in your pocket. Also, the money will be safe.

BANK OF TORONTO ASSETS - - \$35,000,000

ports of easier prices. N. B. stock, 70c. per 90-pound bag. Oats and Hay.—Situation unchanged. Oats, 39c. to 42c. Hay scarce and dear, and the world's supply is counted short; \$12 for No. 1 timothy; \$11 to \$11.50 for No. 2, and \$10 to \$10.50 for clover and clover-mixed.

British Cattle Markets.

Canadian cattle in the British markets are quoted at 10c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c. to 9c. per pound.

GOSSIP.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of an important auction sale of Shorthorn cattle, property of Messrs. R. Johnston, ex-M. P., Mono Mills, and Joseph Akitt, Inglewood, Peel County, Ont., to be held near Inglewood Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., on Thursday, November 1st, when 31 head of well-bred cattle will be sold, comprising 1 imported bull, 4 Canadian-bred bulls and 26 females. See the advertisement, and send for the catalogue.

The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. are about to ship to Cairo, Egypt, two 16-foot Airmotor outfits, complete with irrigation pumps. This order follows a large one shipped a few weeks ago. It is interesting to note that Canadians are pushing their wares, even to the land of the Pharaohs. This company are also making a good exhibit in New Zealand, which will still tend to spread the virtue of Canadian goods. This company also received lately an order for a 40-foot "Halladay" windmill (largest size made in wooden wheels) for shipment to Chili, South America, via England.

MR. JOHNSON'S CLYDESDALE SALE.

Thursday, Oct. 25th, will be a field day for horsemen at Woodstock, Ont., when over 40 imported Clydesdale mares and fillies will be sold by auction at the people's own prices. Of these, Mr. J. R. Johnson, of Springford, will offer 21 head, personally selected in Scotland from leading studs, and said to be one of the best importations ever brought to this country, size, quality and breeding considered. These represent the get of first-class stallions, carrying the blood of the most noted sires of the breed, and are the sort needed to build up the heavy-draft class of horses in this country, which are sadly deficient in numbers and type. A good brood mare or two on the farm, it is reasonably safe to say, will be found one of the most profitable classes of stock to have in the next ten years. Owing to the acknowledged scarcity and the active demand for good, big horses, and the high prices being paid, there is every reason to believe that a sure market and a good one may safely be counted on for all of that class we can raise. And it costs no more to raise a heavy-draft colt that will sell for two hundred dollars or over, than one of the lighter class that will not bring one-half the money at any stage in its life. Let there be a bumper attendance of horse fanciers at Woodstock on the 25th, if only to see what good Scotch mares are like, and see them knocked off.



Life, Literature and Education.

Canada's Thanksgiving Day.

The world, O God, is brighter than we ever dream or know, Its burdens growin' lighter—and it's love that make 'em so; An' I'm thankful that I'm livin' where love's blessedness I see, 'Neath a heaven that's forgivin', where the bells ring "Home" to me.

—Frank L. Stanton.

Heathendom has no Thanksgiving Day. It is a product of Christendom—the expression of gratitude springing from a confident belief in a Divine and beneficent government of the world. All this is implied and acknowledged in the official order-in-council setting apart the day for national thanksgiving. It was Shakespeare who would have every day one of thanks:

Let never day nor night unhallowed pass, But still remember what the Lord hath done.

In America, its observance dates back at least to Nov. 26th, 1789, according to proclamation of George Washington, made at New York. The observance of occasional days of thanksgiving recommended by the civil authorities was not unusual in Europe, such a day being observed at Leyden, Holland, in October, 1775, for deliverance from siege. This 18th day of October, 1906, is Thanksgiving Day for the Dominion. We trust it is being observed in the best sense, and not made the occasion of mere feasting, frivolity or cruelty. Let us do some sober thinking, if we have not done so before, and ere the occasion fades from memory, may we discern somewhat of its real spirit and meaning. It is quite possible to develop an element of selfishness in our thankfulness because things appear to have gone well with some of us individually or as a nation. There has been abounding prosperity; people and wealth have been flowing in, and to carry out the crops for the feeding of humanity will work our transportation facilities overtime. We may be taking smug satisfaction out of "the blessings that march down the pathway of time." Our gratitude may rise to just about the plane that Burns so aptly describes:

"Some hae meat and canna eat, And some would eat that want it; But we hae meat and we can eat, Sae let the Lord be thankit."

Others there are to-day who will perchance find it hard to be thankful "for the things that are drear—The sob of the tempest, the flow of the tear." Let us with patience look a little closer into the heart of things, then will we know that it is out of storm and stress, pain and toil, anguish and tears that great sympathetic souls are born, and that adversity is a hammer to beat the dross away from the pure gold of character. In simple lines, Will Carleton gets a little nearer the

thought we have been seeking to convey:

"We thank Thee, O Father of All, for the power Of aiding each other in life's darkest hour, The generous heart and the bountiful hand, And all the soul-help that sad souls understand."

Can we, as a people, be thankful for bloody and remorseless strikes, for the unscrupulous rapacity for money disclosed by the Insurance Commission, or the revelation of political rottenness preying upon the best instincts of humanity on the one hand and prostituting patriotism on the other? Humiliating these things are, but it is better that they be uncovered than continue festering in the body politic. If the heart of the great mass of our people be yet sound and true, as we believe it is, then these wretched disclosures may ultimately be matter for thanksgiving, since they will bring us back to safer moorings, resurrect dying ideals, dethrone false ones, and exalt character as the only thing that can save and perpetuate this Canada of ours.

Our Literary Society.

Summer is over. Vacation days are gone. For the student, recreation must now be more intermittent. For the man in the field and the woman in the garden, toil will be less strenuous. The days shorten. The nights lengthen. We light the lamps earlier, replenish the wood-box and the coal-bin, and gather about the library or sitting-room table. The bookcase must be brushed off, and its shelves renewed. Mental dust and cobwebs have been accumulating, perhaps. It is high time for the "F. A. & H. M. L. S." to reassemble and lay its plans for the winter. A couple of months ago our Literary Society, like the rest of folks, took a vacation, and now members are writing to have its sessions resumed, according to promise. We hereby Call the Roll. This Society or Club became a reality less than a year ago, and proved a notable success from the initiation of the first member. Canada never had just such a Literary Society before, nor one with so widespread a membership. It was a real literary inspiration. Who are eligible for membership? Why, every reader of "The Farmer's Advocate." What are the fees? There are none. Are candidates blackballed? No. What are the conditions? Simply say you wish to be a member on a post card, or send in a contribution on some subject, share in the debates or discussions, simply study the topics assigned and articles published, or write a good natural, helpful criticism on what somebody else has

written. That's easy! Practically, you see, there are no conditions. All you have to do is say you wish to be a member, and then take part in any way you like. The advantages are alike open to everybody. No one has been expelled, so you are all members still. The next fortnight's mails should bring us in at least 1,000 new members for the season of 1906-7. Already, members have been proposing literary topics for study and discussion. We want to hear from others. What have you been reading this summer? What have you seen that has added something to your knowledge and satisfaction of life? What direction do you now think our studies should take so that our knowledge of Life, Literature and Education will be improved? Let us be specific and earnest, so that as each week passes we shall have something to show for the work of our Society. It means hard work for the editors of this Department, but we do not mind that. And this reminds us to thank the men and women, farmers and their wives, sons and daughters, teachers both in town and country, and our minister friends, who so ably helped to make the Society a success last season.

A Sample Letter from an L. S. Member.

Editor "Home Magazine" Department: It is impossible for you to realize the pleasure that your Department gives among the homes of the farmers. The young people, especially, turn up your page first, and many are looking forward with great pleasure to the literary discussions during the winter. I would like to suggest two subject for essays: Dickens' most attractive character; Dickens' most repulsive character. This great novelist's works are good wholesome reading, and on both these subjects many of Dickens' admirers have strong opinions. Also, a good subject for debate would be, Resolved that "Jeanie Deans of The Heart of Mid-Lothian" is a finer character than "Isabella of Measure for Measure."

JOHN. D. MCGREGOR.
Halton Co., Ont.

Most of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" will remember, among other valuable pioneers of the Literary Society, Mr. J. D. McGregor. We have published his letter in full, not only because it is good to get a warm, personal handgrasp from an old friend now and again, but because we approve most heartily of the subjects he has suggested. As, however, these topics will necessitate, on the part of most of our readers, considerable thought, and, perhaps, considerable reading, we shall for the present hold them in abeyance, but will, if winds blow fair, use them a little later.

As an opening to the F. A. & H.

M. L. S., we will, rather, confine our attention to something easier, and will ask your careful reading and yet more careful study of the following beautiful little poem, written by Charles Kingsley, a synopsis of whose life appears elsewhere in these pages:

Three Fishers.

Three fishers went sailing out into the west,
Out into the west as the sun went down,
Each thought of the woman who loved him best,
And the children stood watching them out of the town;
For men must work, and women must weep,
And there's little to earn, and many to keep,
Though the harbor-bar be moaning.

Three wives sat up in the lighthouse tower,
And they trimmed their lamps as the sun went down;
They looked at the squall, and they looked at the shower,
And the night-rack came rolling up rugged and brown;
But men must work, and women must weep,
Though storms be sudden, and waters deep,
And the harbor-bar be moaning.

Three corpses lie out on the shining sands,
In the morning gleam as the tide goes down,
And the women are weeping and wringing their hands,
For those who will never come back to the town,
For men must work, and women must weep,
And the sooner it's over, the sooner to sleep,
And good-bye to the bar and its moaning.

To show the result of your study as members of the F. A. & H. M. L. S., we ask you to answer the following questions:

1. What especial object does the poet gain by specifying a number, as "three" fishers? What by saying that they went "out into the west as the sun went down"? Why would it not have been as well to say "out over the sea," or some such expression, and make the rest of the poem correspond?
2. Is it characteristic of a fishing village that the children shall stand "watching them out of the town"? Would not the departure of the fishing boats become such a common thing as to pass without especial interest? If not, why?
3. Explain fully the signification of "Though the harbor-bar be moaning," as used in connection with the two preceding lines in stanza 1.
4. Is the word "moaning," in your estimation, especially appropriate? If so, why?
5. Is anything gained by the abrupt transition from stanza 1 to stanza 2, and again from stanza 2 to stanza 3?
6. Express clearly the meaning of the words "harbor-bar," "night-rack," "squall," and the peculiar signification in this poem of "shining" and "gleam."
7. Write out and comment upon

any phrases or lines that seem to you exceptionally vivid word-pictures.

8. Comment on the rhyme and rhythm of this poem.

9. Write an essay, which shall not exceed 500 words, on the poem as a whole.

Now, you can readily understand that we cannot begin to publish all the answers to this examination-paper in full. If we did so there would be room for nothing else in "The Farmer's Advocate." Neither do we think it wise to publish a complete set of answers sent in by any one person, unless that set should happen to be the best in every particular. The chances are that one competitor might answer one question most comprehensively, another another, etc. Our plan, then, is to publish the best answer received to each individual question, irrespective of any which may appear on the paper from which it is taken.

As question 9 is, perhaps, the most important and the most difficult, we shall publish as many of the essays as are deemed worthy, and send to the writers a book or a Literary Society pin, as preferred. All competitors must, however, write answers to at least six out of the nine questions.

Trusting that this is clear, we shall ask your attention to the following:

RULES.

1. All answers must be written on but one side of the paper.

2. All answers must be sent so they will arrive at this office not later than November 8th.

3. Full name and address, with pen-name, if preferred, must accompany each communication.

4. Kindly state, when writing us, whether, in case of success, you prefer a book or a Society Pin as a memento of your work.

Now, young people, and old people, too, let us have a grand rally, and set the ball rolling in such a way that the opening of the F. A. & H. M. L. S., in the fall of 1906, will be remembered as a red-letter day in the history of the Society.



Charles Kingsley.

In these days of labor troubles, in which one continually reads of strikes and collisions in which often men are killed or maimed for life, a peculiar interest attaches to the name of Charles Kingsley.

Kingsley was born at Holne Vicarage, Dartmoor, England, on June 12th, 1819, and was educated at King's College, London, and Magdalen College, Cambridge, being afterwards appointed as rector of Eversley, in Hampshire. As a theologian, his distinguishing characteristics were an abhorrence of Calvinism, an almost too-pronounced Protestantism, a worship of labor, and a rebellion against cant of all descriptions. He was most fearless—almost aggressive—in the declaration of his opinions, and, on that account, often got into trouble, and was much criticised; nevertheless, his promotion in the church was continuous, and he was finally appointed a Canon of Westminster and Chaplain to the Queen.

During the whole of his career he was most energetic in his efforts to improve the condition of the working classes, and, in addition to writing many essays and theses upon social problems, he embodied many of his theories and conclusions in a series of, in many respects, remarkable novels. So great was his success

that, before his death, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had done much towards placing the wretched state of British social conditions on a firmer basis. His attitude in regard to labor troubles was remarkably sane, and, although he befriended the laborer, he was by no means one-sided in his judgments. The following, from a letter written to a friend, and published later in his biography, epitomizes something of what he endeavored to teach, and is, perhaps, in these days in which the contest between labor and capital is still one of the pertinent questions of the time, as applicable as at the time at which it was written:

"If these trades unions are to be allowed to exist, they can only exist on the ground of being not only organs for combination, but for keeping the combination men within the law. If they will not disprove that such outrages have been committed by union men; if they will not in honor to their own class be the first to drag such hounds to justice; if they will do nothing to free themselves from the old stigma that they have themselves notoriously aided in such outrages and murders, then let them be put down by law as incapable.

"I have defended the right of combination among the workmen, in hope that they would become wiser than of yore. But if they continue to murder, I see nothing for them but the just judgment of public opinion, which will sweep them away.

"I have seen enough of trades unions to suspect that the biggest rogues and loudest charlatans are the men who lead or mislead the honest workmen; but if the honest workmen themselves make no move toward detecting and exposing the authors of such outrages, they must suffer with their blind and base leaders."

Kingsley's literary work began with the publication, in 1848, of "The Saint's Tragedy," a dramatic poem, based on the history of Elizabeth of Hungary. This was followed the next year by "Alton Locke" and "Yeast," considered by many to be the best, as, most certainly, they were the most influential of his novels. Both dealt with the social

questions of the day. In 1853, "Hypatia," a strong story of early Christianity, in its conflict with Greek philosophy, appeared, and although it has elicited much criticism, it also commands admiration for the broadmindedness with which the beauty of the old Grecian doctrines is so fully recognized. In 1854 he published "Alexandria and Her Schools"; in 1855, "Westward Ho!" a tale of the time of Elizabeth; in 1857, "Two Years Ago"; and in 1866, "Hereward the Wake," a novel of the days of the Conqueror.

Of his other works, not purely fiction—for, with remarkable versatility, Kingsley wrote on scientific subjects, and translated from the Greek as well—may be mentioned "Water Babies," a classic among children's books, which appeared in 1863; "Glaucus," 1854; "The Heroes," a collection of Greek fairy tales, 1856; "Town Geology," 1872; "Prose Idylls," 1873; "Health and Education," 1874; and in 1871, as the result of a voyage to the Tropics, one of our most charming books of travel, "At Last." He also wrote many short poems, the best known of which are, probably, "The Sands o' Dee," and "Three Fishers," both of which have been given a place in our Canadian public-school readers.

German Farmers and Small Birds.

German farmers are trying to induce the smaller birds to return to their old haunts about the fields, and for this purpose are setting out boxes and other artificial devices to serve the birds for homes. The farmers need the birds to destroy the insects, but the birds are disappearing, not only because of their direct slaughter, but also because the old trees in the decayed hollows of which they built their nests, the old copes which they haunted, and both of which were prolific in insects, together with the stagnant pools which yielded them food in abundance, are all disappearing before the closer cultivation of the present time.

Current Events.

Over 106 lives have been lost in recent floods in Mexico.

* *

M. Honore Beaugrand, journalist, politician, and founder of La Patrie, died in Montreal on Oct. 7th, at the age of 58 years.

* *

A series of buoys are being placed in Lake Erie, to mark the boundary between Canadian and American waters.

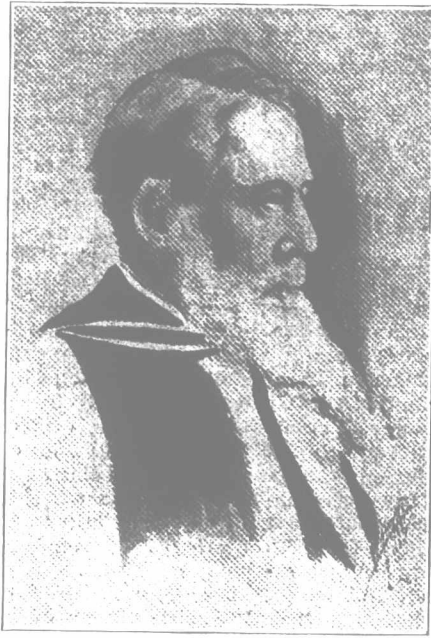
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Ayr, Ont., was visited on Oct. 9th by a tornado which wrought much damage to roofs and telegraph wires.

* *

NEWFOUNDLAND'S INDIGNATION.

Newfoundland has been greatly incensed at the conditions of the *modus vivendi* recently reached by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in regard to the herring fisheries in Newfoundland waters. By this arrangement, American fishermen are to be permitted to use purse seine nets, notwithstanding the fact that a law passed previously by the Government of the Island prohibited this method of fishing; while the law prohibiting the shipping of Newfoundland sailors and fishers on American vessels has been quietly set aside. Public feeling, for a time, ran so high that there was some danger of the Government resigning en masse.



Archbishop Bond.

DEATH OF PRIMATE BOND.

His Grace Archbishop Bond, of Montreal, Primate of the Anglican Church for all Canada, died at Montreal, on Oct. 9th. He was born in Truro, Eng., Sept. 1st, 1815, hence was, at the time of his death, in his 92nd year.

* *

THE CASE AT KENORA.

An interesting legal situation has been developed at Kenora. Five years ago the Ontario Legislature authorized the town, which wished to develop an extensive electric light and power business, to take over the plant of the Citizens' Telephone and Electric Light Co., which, under a lease from the Hudson's Bay Co., had developed a power on the shore

of the east branch of the Winnipeg River. The Hudson's Bay Co. then cancelled the lease, and the town purchased the plant and tried to buy land from the Hudson's Bay Co., being under the impression that they purchased the water-power with the land. An agreement was not, however, reached, and the town again applied to the Legislature, the result being that it was granted the power to expropriate some of the land owned by the Hudson's Bay Co., and some owned by the Keewatin Power Co. In order to secure the necessary water-power, the town now applied for a lease of the river-bed, but both the Hudson's Bay Co. and the Keewatin Power Co. argued that the Government had no power over the river-bed. In 1904 the question was argued in the Legislature, and it was decided that the Crown alone had power over the bed; the lease was granted, and Kenora proceeded to erect a plant. The Hudson's Bay Co. and Keewatin Power Co., however, still contended that they owned the land to the middle of the stream, and that the town was trespassing. A case was entered at Kenora in July last, and, although the companies finally abandoned their claim, the action was continued to determine the question of title. On Oct. 8th decision was given by Mr. Justice Anglin that the beds of all navigable rivers belong to the Crown. There at present the matter stands, but there is a possibility that it may be taken to the Court of Appeal. As the ownership of all river-beds is involved, much interest will hang on the final decision.

* *

A NUCLEUS OF A COLONY.

Japan has formed a railway company known as the Southern Manchurian Railway Co., which will control every railway from Mukden to

Port Arthur. Troops will be stationed along the roads, and a Japanese settlement formed at every station.

Equal to the Occasion.

Russell Sage, on his recent birthday, talked in an interesting manner about the famous Americans he has known. Apropos of Henry Ward Beecher, he said: "I went to Beecher's church one night to hear him preach. The church was crowded to the doors. But Beecher, unexpectedly, had been called out of town, and in his place, in the pulpit there sat a beardless, black-clad youth—a youth who is to-day one of the most powerful preachers in America. But this youth, fresh from the college, was unknown then, and the great congregation had come to hear Beecher, and not him. Consequently, as soon as he arose and announced that he was to preach in Beecher's place, the people began to drift out. First one went, then two, then a half-dozen; and the young man stood watching this dispersal from the pulpit. It was a trying moment, and yet there sat on his youthful face a smile singularly composed. Out the people tiptoed, and he waited, saying nothing, for almost five minutes. Then he said, as if in explanation of his silence, 'We will not begin this public worship until the chaff blows off.'"

Not His 'Eart that was Wrong.

Parson—Good-morning, Mrs. Stubbins. Is your husband at home?

Mrs. Stubbins—E's 'ome, sir, but 'e's a-bed.

Parson—How is it he didn't come to church on Sunday? You know, we must have our hearts in the right place.

Mrs. Stubbins—Lor', sir, 'is 'eart's all right. It's 'is trowiz'—[Punch.

The Quiet Hour.

The Field is the World.

Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. And he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal: that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together.—St. John iv.: 35, 36.

"O Sion haste, thy mission high fulfilling,
To tell to all the world that God is Light;
That He who made the nations is not willing
One soul should perish, lost in shades of night:
Proclaim to every people, tongue and nation
That God, in Whom they live and move, is love:
Tell how He stooped to save His lost creation,
And died on earth that man might live above.
Publish glad tidings;
Tidings of peace;
Tidings of Jesus,
Redemption and release."

The visible harvest, which has just been gathered in, is really only a shadow or type of the spiritual harvest, which is of infinitely more importance, though many people may not think so. No wonder the sower and reaper "rejoice together," when they, by God's help, have gathered fruit unto life eternal. When our thrifty Canadian farmers see their fields ready for harvesting, they go at the work with a will. If the harvest is so plentiful that they can't handle it alone, they send out an urgent appeal which brings more laborers to help. Is not that exactly what we Christians have orders to do? Then saith He unto His disciples, "The harvest truly is plentiful, but the laborers are few; Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth laborers into His harvest." That is a plain command to the disciples of Christ. If we are disobeying it, what excuse can we make to our Master, the Lord of the harvest? We cannot faithfully use the Lord's Prayer without obeying this command, for next to the petition for God's glory stands the one for the coming of His kingdom. We say the words, "Thy kingdom come" often enough, perhaps, but are we really praying that great prayer with a heart-felt desire for its fulfillment? Do you earnestly long for the time when the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the LORD? Then you can do wonderful things in the way of helping to spread that knowledge. I don't care where you live, nor what kind of work you have to do, you can still do wondrously in helping to gather in the great harvest. Prayer is the mightiest engine in the world, and even a child can do more to help the human race by praying than all the greatest men in the world can do without it. For by prayer we can in some mysterious way bring souls into touch with God. See how the electric cars go flying along, impelled by a mighty invisible force. But break the connection, and they stand helpless and lifeless. Even so can men—in touch with God—do "all things" through His power, while apart from Him they can "do nothing." As Bishop Ingram says: "It is just because He is infinite that He can give each morning His undivided attention to each. We have not grasped the glory of prayer yet, we

have not understood the romance of prayer—if I may use such a word—until we realize that as we kneel down of a morning, we have the whole of GOD attending to us. We slip into the idea that there is just a thousand-millionth part of Him which attends to our prayer; but if we grasp that because He is infinite, He gives the whole of His undivided attention to each, surely that is a glorious thought which would make it impossible for us to miss our prayers at all."

If you want to be a missionary, pray, and keep on praying, and you will have more sheaves to carry in to the Great Harvest Home than you ever dreamed of. Who but God can measure the power of intercessory prayer? If we could follow each prayer, seeing how swiftly it speeds with the strengthening gift to the other side of the world or the other side of the road—or even the other side of the room—how much more life we should put into our petitions. We are Christians, but we don't half believe our Lord's wonderful promises about prayer. We are sorry that we can't give a hundred dollars to this mission or to that, while all the time we can help it more by prayer—real prayer—than if we could give millions of dollars to it. But, to balance that statement, let me remark that if we really pray with all our hearts for anything, we cannot help giving time and money—whenever pos-

And wondered how—
A plowman, singing at his work, had pray'd
'Lord, help them now.'
"Alone in foreign lands they wondered how
Their feeble word had power;
At home the Christians, two or three,
Had met
To pray an hour.
"Yes, we are always wondering, wondering long,
Because we do not see
Some one unknown perhaps, and far away,
On bended knee."

But surely we can do something else as well as pray. The field is the world. Such a big field! and the laborers are so terribly few for the work that is to be done. We might well feel hopeless when ordered out to preach the gospel to every creature, if it were not that the Lord of the harvest is the All-Mighty God, with Whom all things are possible. The work is His, but He honors men by working through them; and more laborers are urgently needed, more men and women to make it—as far as is possible—their business in life to spread the glad tidings. Home missionaries as well as foreign are wanted, both in city and country, to tell the world with no uncertain voice that Christ is King. Though

ly show their colors for fear they may be considered credulous or behind the age. And yet the world always respects one who is evidently in earnest—respects, even though it may outwardly ridicule or persecute—and it always despises those who are lukewarm or cowardly; so there is absolutely nothing gained by half-measures. Neither Christ nor the world will accept a half-hearted, lukewarm adherent. And if the world should accept the homage offered, what is the gain? "What is a man advantaged, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? For whosoever shall be ashamed of Me and My words, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed, when He shall come in His own glory, and in His Father's, and of the holy angels."

But how does it happen that the laborers are so few? In nearly every other profession, the market is over-stocked. Surely Christians do not value lightly the high honor of being sent out as God's ambassadors to draw men nearer to Him. When a war breaks out, plenty of volunteers are ready to endure hardships, to fight or die at their country's call. Surely there is far greater glory to be won by those who press to the front in the army of Christ. "And the teachers (margin) shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever."—Dan. xii.: 3.

Mothers can do a great work in preparing laborers for the call of Christ. They can fill the hero-worshipping hearts of children with a desire to emulate men and women who have devoted their lives to God and to the good of their fellows. Then, when God calls the children to special work, they can stand aside in quiet, patient heroism, like mothers of old who heroically nerved these whom they loved to face bravely the cross or stake.

"Give of thy sons to bear
The message glorious;
Give of thy wealth to speed them on their way;
Pour out thy soul for them
In prayer victorious;
And all thou spendest
Jesus will repay."

It is a glorious thing to be called by Christ to be a leader in His conquering army, even though your vocation may be the unnoticed one of leading a few children after Him, at home or in school. Though a leader must be lonely sometimes, yet it is as the loneliness of a soldier who is in the high position of a sentinel, taking care of the army.

"To the sentinel that hour
Is regal
When he mounts on guard."

And we are all "on guard," responsible to our Captain for one or more of His soldiers. The time has passed when anyone who knows what he is talking about can say that a minister of Christ has an "easy job." A minister who is doing his duty works very hard indeed, and counts for a great deal in the nation. He needs a sound constitution and plenty of trust in God and in the inherent goodness of human nature, if he is to be a true leader of men. He has to study men, both in books and real life, or he cannot give them what they need. One who is "invisible six days of the week" is pretty sure to be "incomprehensible on the seventh." The kind of study that can be done in a "study" is very necessary, but it must be supplemented by the study of man among men. But far more necessary than the study of men is the study of God. One who aspires to teach men about God must not speak at second-hand, but must be personally acquainted with the God of Whom he speaks. He must go directly to Him for his message, so that he may proclaim it with conviction—the only



The Gray Dog of Kenmuir.

sible—to help our prayers. As faith which does not bear fruit in works is "dead," so prayer which does not reach out a hand to save is dead also—at least, when any possible way of helping is open. Let us practice this difficult, glorious duty and privilege of prayer for the spread of God's truth, lest our capacity for prayer grow rusty and powerless from lack of use.

"The weary one had rest, the sad had joy that day"

we should not wear the heart upon the sleeve, and gush continually about the most sacred secrets of the soul, still there is need for more boldness in letting people know Whom we are and Whom we serve. The Apostles and early Christians were quite outspoken in proclaiming their faith, though such outspokenness often resulted in martyrdom. No wonder the outside world thinks that Christianity is a childish fable, fit only for children and ignorant people, when those who really love Christ are so often afraid to open-

kind of preaching that has any lasting power for good. The life is—or should be—a hard one, but when inspired by a loyal devotion and ever-growing love to the unseen King, it glows with a gladness which makes even difficulties a joy. What boy is there who does not wish to be an explorer? And every laborer for God is a continual explorer—discovering wonders in human souls which are far more exciting and interesting than any physical wonders can be. To-day I sat beside a woman in a hospital, and found that with very slight encouragement she talked eagerly about the new life which is opening up before her—the life on the other side of death. A few months ago she was filled with horror at the thought of what was plainly near at hand, doubting God's love for her, and sometimes even doubting His existence, dreadfully afraid of going out into the darkness alone. Now, the vision of the King in His beauty is flooding her soul with peace, and making her eager to meet Him. She can think calmly even of the dark passage, because she knows her hand is, and always will be, clasped closely in His. What could be more interesting than the opportunity of cheering and encouraging a soul that is standing on the brink of the mysterious River, whose secrets we must one day explore for ourselves? Human nature is an in-

tensely interesting study, but it can never be truly seen unless we look at its divine side. The image of God is in each child of man, the laborer in the great harvest-field has no more to create it than the laborer in a physical field has to create the life which can change hard, dry grain into a bountiful harvest.

To each of us comes the daily call: "Go work to-day in My vineyard." Our department may be in a corner, shut in by the walls of home, or the word may come straight from the Lord of the harvest to the individual conscience: "Depart: for I will send thee far hence unto the Gentiles." The field does not belong to any of the laborers, the Master and Owner is Himself in charge of every spot in it. He knows where He wants each to work, and He has ways of His own for calling laborers and sending them to special places. Are you afraid that the work will not be well repaid? Give your services generously, gladly, and see if the God who loves a cheerful giver does not love to give also. He showers down good gifts on the evil as well as on the good, but His loving words of approval, "Well done, good and faithful servant," are in themselves a rich reward far beyond anything the world can give. "But this I say, He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bounti-

fully shall reap also bountifully." We are all hungry for something above and beyond earthly happiness; and this hunger, which is common as the human race, is in itself a promise that there is satisfaction for it somewhere—though it may take all the infinite Love of God to satisfy our infinite heart-hunger. Indeed, it must take all that to satisfy us if we ourselves are infinite, made in the image of God; are we not—

"Like the omnipotence which tasks
Itself, to furnish all that asks
The soul it means to satiate?"

God has provided richly, generously for the bodily wants of His children—as our harvest proves—and we know that—

"He would not disallow
Their spirits' hunger, felt as well,—
Unsated,—not unsatiable,
As Paradise gives proof."

But the laborers in the spiritual harvest are well repaid for their work, even before the day's work is done, for the greatest joy in life is found in service, and the highest service must bring the fullest joy, even in the doing. The sower should rejoice in his work as well as the reaper.

"Bring thine all, thy choicest treasure,
Heap it high and hide it deep!
Thou shalt win o'erflowing measure,
Thou shalt climb where skies are steep.
For as Heaven's true only light
Quickens all those forms so bright,
So where Bounty never faints,
There the LORD is with His saints."

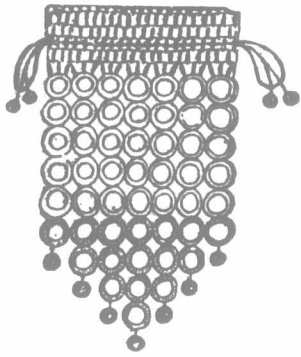
HOPE.

For All That Never Can Be Told.

We thank Thee, Lord, for pain and care,
For the unanswered, selfish prayer
We offered up in wicked pride—
We bless Thee that it was denied!
We thank Thee for each grief and loss,
For trial, and life's heavy cross;
For strength to bear it cheerfully;
For faith and trust, dear Lord, in Thee!
We thank Thee for the grace to take
The cup of sorrow for Thy sake;
To wear the crown of thorns, and still
Submit in all things to Thy will!
We thank Thee for life's pleasures sweet,
For raiment, drink and goodly meat;
For shelter from the storm and cold,
For all that never can be told.
For loyal friendship, and for love,
For death, and hope of life above,
For everything, dear Lord, we pray
And bless Thee this Thanksgiving Day.
—Henry Coyle.

About the House.**Christmas Gifts.**

No. II.



1.—Purse crocheted with gray silk.

1. The following directions for making a purse were copied from *The Australasian*, a great paper published in Melbourne, Australia: Procure some very small rings and cover them with gray knitting silk, crocheting over and over. Join the rings together, and finish the top with several rows of plain crochet, through which a silk crocheted drawing-string is run. If preferred, the purse may be lined with gray silk, and decorated with steel beads.

2. Turn-over Collar Case.—Take two pieces of very stiff pasteboard, about 15 inches long and 6 or 7 wide. Put holes

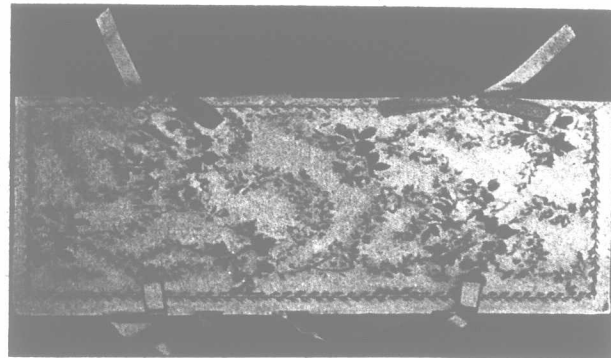


3.—A novel laundry bag.

through one side of each to run the ribbon ties for the back through. Cover the outer side with silk, preferably broad Dresden ribbon in shades to match the lining. Next cover inside of each board neatly with fine saten in pink, blue, green or yellow, tacking the saten around evenly with very small tacks. Tie the backs together as shown in cut, and put loops of baby ribbon on the fronts to open the case with. Anyone whose "turn-overs"

have been rumpling around loose in a drawer will appreciate such a Christmas gift as this. If preferred, a little padding and sachet powder may be placed between the pasteboard and the covering.

3. Anyone who can draw at all will find the design shown in the laundry-bag illustration not at all difficult. The bag may be made of any tan-colored material which will take pencil marks. The clothes-line is made of a yellow silk cord; the clothes on the line outlined in white floss; the trees with brown floss with foliage in green; the face and hair of the figures in fine black filo floss, and the clothes of the figures in any shade desired, say purple for the woman, yellow for the man. In a very elaborate bag, gold thread may be couched on in addition to the floss, in the dress of the figures; while for a very simple one the whole design may be outlined in blue or red cotton.



2.—Turn-over collar case.

What You Can Do with Apples.

Crimson Apple Sauce.—Cut in large quarters, place in an earthen dish, and sprinkle with sugar. Leave in a slow oven for several hours, closely covered.

Apple Ice Cream.—Add one or two cups of grated apple of good flavor to plain ice cream.

To Preserve Apples.—Pare tart, mellow apples, and take out cores. Allow, for each pound, three quarters of a pound sugar, a teaspoon of ginger tied in a bag, and enough water to cover the apples. Make the syrup, then take from the fire and put in the apples when it is just lukewarm. Set on and boil until transparent, and when partly cooled, put in a little essence of lemon. Turn the syrup from them in the course of a week; boil it, and turn back on the apples while hot.

Fancy Salads for Special Occasions.

In answer to the many requests that have come in recently in regard to fancy dishes, suitable for weddings, or other special occasions, we take pleasure in giving the following:

GOOD DRESSINGS FOR FRUIT SALADS.

(1). **Cream Dressing.**—Four eggs (beaten till mingled), 4 tablespoons melted butter, 4 tablespoons each of vinegar and water. Put all in a double boiler, and stir steadily until as thick as cream. Do not allow it to reach the simmering point or it will curdle. Remove from fire, and add a dash of salt and white pepper. (2). **One-tablespoon Lemon Juice, 1 t. Berry, 1 tablespoon orange juice, 1 t. Sugar, 1 t. Salt.** Stir till smooth.

SOME FRUIT SALADS.

(1). Peel and split bananas, roll in chopped nuts, and place on individual plates on a crisp lettuce leaf. Just before serving, put a spoonful of salad dressing (No. 1, as given above) on each.

(2). Use three or four kinds of fruit, raw or canned; if canned, straining off part of the juice, if necessary. Place in layers, sprinkling each with sugar. Pour a little of dressing No. 2 over, and let stand. Before serving, sprinkle thickly with grated cocoanut. Peaches, oranges, pineapple, bananas, etc., may be used for this salad.

(3). Mix together shredded pineapple and finely-chopped celery. Mix with a mayonnaise dressing diluted very much with whipped cream.

(4). Mix together finely-chopped apples, celery and walnuts. Mix with mayonnaise, and serve on lettuce leaves.

(5). **Orange Baskets.**—Cut oranges in two, scrape out the pulp, and keep the unbroken rind for the baskets. Make a filling as follows: Use 1 ounce gelatine, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water, 1 cup boiling water, juice of 1 lemon, 1 cup sugar, 1 pint orange juice, and pulp. Soak the gelatine in the cold water till soft. Add the boiling water and fruit juice. Put in the sugar, and stir till dissolved. Strain. Put the baskets in broken ice, and fill with the jelly. Leave over night. Before serving, put a spoonful of whipped cream on each.

MEAT, NUT AND VEGETABLE SALADS.

Chicken Salad.—Twenty-four walnuts, 1 onion, a little parsley, cold chicken and the liquor off it, a few stalks of celery. Mince 1 pint of chicken meat finely. Boil the nuts with a little chicken liquor, a slice of onion and parsley. Drain, peel and mix with the chicken meat. Add finely-chopped celery to taste, and serve on lettuce, with a spoonful of mayonnaise on top. The nuts may be used raw, and the onion and parsley omitted, if preferred.

Superior Salad Dressing.—Four eggs, 1 cup vinegar, 2 tablespoons butter, salt, pepper, 1 teaspoon mustard, 4 teaspoons sugar. Beat eggs; pour heated vinegar over a few drops at a time, beating well. Cook over hot water until thick, then beat in the butter, salt and mustard, moistened with a little cold vinegar. Add the sugar and a dash of red pepper.

American Salad.—Mix 1 cup of chopped chicken or turkey, 1 cup soft cheese (chopped), $\frac{1}{2}$ a cup pickled cauliflower (broken in small pieces). Mix with dressing.

Chestnut Salad.—Make an incision in the outer skin of 30 large chestnuts. Put in hot water, and boil 20 minutes; drain; plunge into cold water, and peel off the skins. Chop the nuts; add chopped tart apples, chopped turkey meat, and about 2 tablespoons chopped pickles. Mix with dressing.

Children's Corner.

Original Story Competition.

The rules for this competition, for which two prizes are offered, are as follows:

1. The story must be original, and it must illustrate some familiar proverb.
2. No one who has passed his 17th birthday may compete.
3. Do not write more than 1,000 words.
4. Write on one side of the paper only, in ink, and address, before Dec. 15th, to "Cousin Dorothy," 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.

Picture Post-card Collectors.

Clarence Card, Harrisburg, Ont.
 Edna M. Follis, Box 813, Owen Sound, Ont.
 Nettie Astle, Little Metis, Que.
 Mary Knight, Grosse Isle, Mich.
 Kathleen Tarne, Inkerman, Ont.
 Edna Robinson, West McGillivray, Ont.
 Jennie Spurr, Round Hill, Annapolis Co., N. S.
 Mildred Willson, Lefroy P. O., Ont.
 Katie Boyd, Churchill P. O., Ont.
 Marjorie and Evelyn Ross, 393 Kensington Ave., Westmount, Montreal (views and buildings only).
 Lila Carter, Schomberg, Ont.
 Delia Burrows, Wilton Grove, Ont.
 N. B.—Anna Ross, Stratford, does not wish to exchange any more, nor does Bessie Cole, Coral P. O., nor Ethel Westington, Bewdley, Ont.
 Is everybody going to have a fat turkey for Thanksgiving? I wonder if the poor things are trying to stay thin.
 C. D.

The Letter Box.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a Glengarry girl. I live about three acres from the house in which Ralph Connor lived, and about one mile from the place the school was he went to when he lived in Glengarry. The place is changed now; most of the bush along the river leading to the deep hole is cut down. The school was taken down, and a new one built on the same foundation. I am a farmer's daughter. We milk twenty cows. I have one brother and no sisters. My brother is out in the Western part of Canada, and so there are only three to milk. I milk six cows. We have three horses—Dick, Harry and Bay Harry is a black horse; he is also a good driver. Bay and Dick are better for working than driving. We also keep pigs and hens. For pets, I have three cats. They are all white, excepting for about a dozen black hairs on one's head. I am a post-card collector. I have 55 cards now. I go to High School, about two miles from our house. I must close now, hoping my letter will not take up too much room.
 MYRTLE D. McDOUGALL (age 13).

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little boy, eight years old. I live on a farm. We have fourteen head of cattle, five horses, and twenty-three pigs. The horses' names are Fan, Grace, Fly, Rock and Grit. We have six cats; their names are Dick, Dandy, Topsy, Grey, and two little kittens, which belong to Topsy. I have one little sister, Helen. I have one mile and a half to walk to school, and am in the Senior Second book. My studies are geography, arithmetic, reading and spelling, and I like reading and spelling the best. Father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" from 1886, except 1897-8 when he did not get it. He keeps bees, too; there are twelve hives of them. We have had four swarms this year. There is a large orchard on the farm, which is called Fairmount Farm; about 400 apple trees, besides pears, plums, cherries and grapes. We have two little cousins from Cleveland visiting us now, and they think the country is far nicer than the city.
 Paris, Ont. ROBERT DEPEW.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the Children's Corner before. We have a lot of hens and sheep. I have one cat and a kitten, and also two dogs; their names are Carlo and Bruce. We have thirteen cows and twenty-eight

chickens. We have two horses named Mag and Nell; two colts named Prince and Bess. I will write again, if I see this in print. This is all for this time.
 Perth, Ont. MARY G. TOREY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I live on a farm, about three and a half miles from Elora. I go to school about every day. I am in the Fourth Book. I have not been to school since holidays, because I have had to help with the harvest. We have a hundred acres in our farm. We had about forty-nine acres of oats this year. We have four cows, seven young cattle and four horses; their names are Major, Loo, Billie and Kate. Billie is a pacer. Our dog's name is Kaiser; he is a collie. Now, I hope this will escape the waste-basket.
 GEORGE SHORT (age 11).
 Salem, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been reading the letters in the Children's Corner every week, and I enjoy it very much. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" nine years, and could not do without it. I live on a farm of over one hundred acres. We have a big brick house and also a bank barn. We have three black horses, and three bay colts, one of which is only three months old; he is a great pet. We have six cows, and send our milk to the factory. We have an incubator, and raise Orpington chickens. This year we have nearly two hundred and twenty-five chickens. I have a sister two years older than I am; her name is Effie. We both have wheels, which we ride to High School. My pets are three old cats and three little kittens. I don't know which I like best. I guess I will close, as I do not want to take up too much space in your precious Corner.
 EDNA I. BATES (age 12).
 Waterford P. O., Ont.

P. S.—Here are some riddles that have not been given yet:
 1. Link! Link! through the water, never drink. Ans.—A chain.
 2. Through the woods and through the woods, and leaves a rag on every bush. Ans.—Snow.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the Children's Corner before. But when I read the other little girls' and boys' letters it interests me, and I think I will write one too. I live on a farm at Auburn. We have 130 acres of land. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for four years, and he would not do without it. I have two brothers; their names are Earl and Frank. Earl is 9 years old, and Frank is 3 years old. He likes to look at the pictures in "The Farmer's Advocate." We have no fowl except chickens, and we have 50. They are mine. They are White Wyandottes, and they are very tame. They will eat out of my hand. We have only three pigs. We had five horses and a little colt, but we sold one last week; their names are Rock, Roany, Topsy and Queen, and the little colt's name is Nancy. We have 31 cattle, and we milk 4 cows. We have a large harvest this year, and we have a lot of work to do. I am in the Senior Third class at school. We have a windmill, which waters all the stock. We have no pumping to do, which makes it very handy. We have a lot of house flowers, and a few outdoor flowers, which are very nice. We have a large orchard and lots of apples to eat. We have a dog, his name is Nero, and, also, three cats. They are very nice pets.
 MARY RAITHY (age 12).
 Auburn P. O., Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first letter that I have written to the Corner. I go to school regularly; but before the vacation I stayed at home, for we were building a new barn. I'm in the Senior Third class. I take up composition, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, history, geography, reading, literature, writing, drawing and spelling. I have two miles and a half to go to school. There are about thirty pupils going to our school now. We have 5 horses, 12 cows, 3 calves, about 45 hens, five chickens and seven pigs. I think I must close, with a few riddles, wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.
 1. As round as an apple, as busy as a bee, prettiest little thing I ever did see.

2. Big at bottom, small at top, and in the inside goes flippity flop.
3. High in the middle and round at both ends.

Answers.

1. Watch.
2. Churn.
3. (O-hi-o) Ohio.
 New Dundee, Ont. ORVAL COLEMAN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." We have taken this paper for many years, and could not do without it. I am ten years old, and am in the Junior Third class at school. I have three brothers and three sisters. I live on a farm of one hundred and six acres. We milk 6 cows, and have 6 horses and 1 colt, and 19 ducks, and about 100 chickens. For pets, we have a dog named Carlo, and a cat named Buttons, and about 30 pigeons. Wishing you every success.
 MAYLINDA HALLMAN (age 10).
 New Dundee.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." I greatly enjoy reading the letters that are written in the Children's Corner. My papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for two years, and he thinks it is a fine paper. I go to school every day, and am in the Fourth Book. I have about one and a half miles to walk. I have five sisters and three brothers. I wonder how many of the girls are book-worms; I am one. I am twelve years old. I live on a farm of 100 acres. In the spring we make maple syrup. Our sugar bush is miles back from where we live; it is a lovely ride in the summer. We go back nearly every fall for butter-nuts.
 IDA BARBER (age 12).
 Gatineau Point, Que.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I am seven years old, and my home is in Jamaica. Father takes "The Farmer's Advocate." I think it is a useful book. My pets are a cat, two dogs, and a goat. The cat belongs to my brother, who is at school in Canada, so I take care of it for him while he is away.
 ELSIE VIOLET RUDOLF (age 7).
 Hampstead, Jamaica, British West Indies.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" about six months, and this is the first time I have ever written a note to your paper. I think it a very good paper. Papa is interested in the book, and would not be without it. I enjoy reading the Children's Corner very much. I live on a farm. My birthday was on the 28th day of August. I went to school, and was in the Senior Fourth Book, but stopped at holidays. I take music lessons, and I have taken four quarters. I wish this would be in print, because I would like to exchange post cards with anyone who is interested in the Children's Corner.
 PEARL HOLMAN.
 Newry, Ont.

My Dear Cousin Dorothy,—For pets, I have six cats and one dog. I have one sister and three brothers. I go to school, and I like my teacher. He is a gentleman. I am in the Third Reader. I read the Children's Corner. I hope to see this letter in next time.
 ANNIE L. CORBEY.
 Bar River, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate" before. I have taken great pleasure in reading the Children's Corner. We have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for over a year, and I like it very well. For pets, I have a dog called Jack. I am the only girl, but I have a brother older. We have eight horses and a little foal called Jack. I tried the Entrance at midsummer.
 GERTRUDE L. COCHRAN (age 13).
 Almonte, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate" before, but enjoy reading the Children's Corner very much. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about ten years, and could not do without it. We live in the city of Ottawa in the winter, and in the country in the summer. I like the country better. I collect picture post cards, and would be pleased to exchange them. I will close now, as I do not

want to take up too much room in your valuable paper.

JANET A. McNABB (age 12).
 Maple Hill, Cummings' Bridge, Ottawa.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Corner. My father owns three farms, and lets two out on shares. He owns over sixty head of cattle, eleven horses and two colts. We have a dog, five cats, about 100 chickens, 25 hens, and 11 geese. We are building a new barn on the place we work; it is 54 feet by 94 feet. My father was taking "The Farmer's Advocate" when it came monthly, and is now. He likes it fine. I am in the Fourth Reader. My brothers' and sisters' names are: Hazel, Marion, Mildred, Ormand and Harold.
 Elgin, Ont. ELTON COON (age 10).

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the Children's Corner before, but have often thought of it. We have seven horses, fifteen cattle and three calves. We have two farms; one contains 200 acres, the other 100. I go to school, and am in the Junior Third book. I hope this letter will escape the waste-basket.
 MAUD HANNIGAN (age 10).
 Grimsby, Ont.

Dear Editor,—I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate" before. I am just six years old, and have not started to school yet. I have two miles and one-half to go, so will not go till next summer. My father takes "The Farmer's Advocate." I like to see the pictures, and hear it read to me. I have no sisters, but have one little brother, three months old; his name is Lauchlin. I have a cat and one kitten, and one collie dog; his name is Tory. We have pigeons, turkeys, chickens, and about 20 cattle. We have two colts; their names are Queen and Prince, and one driver called Maud.
 ALBA FRASER (age 6).
 Bluevale, Ont.

Thank You.

Everybody likes little Carl Rosenbloom he is so cunning and small and fat. He has lived in America just a little while, and he can speak only two English words. It sounds so funny to hear him say, "Thank you," to whatever is said to him that no one can help smiling. One day, Carl was trudging along with a basket of clothes. He was a droll little figure, with his chubby legs and round, fat arms. Some boys playing marbles on the pavement were quite amused at this comical sight, and they began to laugh and shout, "Sausage bags!" Now, Carl did not understand a word; but he saw they were speaking to him, so he turned his dear little face to them with the sweetest of smiles, and said, "Thank you." You should have seen how ashamed the naughty boys looked then! One of them smiled and nodded at little Carl, another gave him a nice red apple, while another took his big basket and carried it for him.

Conundrums.

- Where are two heads better than one? In a barrel.
- What has a branch, but has no leaves? River.
- What are the poles that nobody climbs? North and south poles.
- What capes are not worn? Cape Cod and Cape Ann.
- What has a top that cannot spin? A mountain.
- Why does a very smooth floor require skill in music? Because if you don't C sharp you will B flat.
- Why is a hansom cab dangerous to ride in? Because the cabman always drives over your head.
- What word may be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it? Quick.
- What bus has found room for the greatest number of people? Columbus.

Recipes.

Tea Cake.—Beat 2 eggs in a cup, and fill with sweet milk; add 1 cup sugar, 3 tablespoons melted butter, 1½ cups "Five Roses" flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder. Bake in a loaf or in layers.
 Soft Cookies.—One cup butter, 1½ cups sugar, 2 eggs, 3 tablespoons sour milk, 1 small teaspoon soda, enough "Five Roses" flour to roll.

The Ingle Nook.

Among the Things to be Thankful For.

Although several of our Thanksgiving articles appeared last week, the day on which this paper is issued will be exactly Thanksgiving Day, so perhaps I can put in my little "say" about it here; a very little "say" it will be, too, I assure you, for so many phases of the subject have been covered in the other departments that it does not seem needful for Dame Durden to expatiate much. I know there are a great many things about the home-life—the subject about which we Chatterers most often chatter—for which every one, not wholly warped and soured, must be deeply and truly thankful, and yet I am just going to touch on one little point—a very insignificant point it may seem, too, to those who are thinking of the greater things. However, such as the little thought is, "here goes" as the small boys say.

I have sometimes wondered if the girls who are "just at home" doing housework realize what a privilege it is to have dishes to wash, floors to sweep, beds to make, and all the other little things to do which fill up the long day. . . . Yes, "privilege," I said, and I mean just that. If you don't agree with me, just drop your sweeping and bed-making, and all the rest of it, and sit down to some work to which you must sit for three, or four, or five years. Then, and not until then, will you realize what it means to be cut off from the possibility of moving about at will, and what a problem the getting of enough exercise to keep the body healthy, the blood red and the brain clear really is to the great sisterhood of girls—stenographers, bookkeepers, milliners, dressmakers and editors—who must sit each day, and all the days, from morning till night. One hears the cry everywhere in the city, in this city, at least, "Oh, I wish there were a gymnasium for girls!" "I wish it didn't get dark so early! One can't walk at all in the evenings now!" "If the skating were only in!"—and so it goes. We even heard a girl say not long ago, "I feel ready to go at a washtub every week—anything to get really tired out at with good physical exertion!"

So, my dear girls who have to wear an old dress once in a while, while washing, and scrubbing, and doing all the endless "mussy" things that must needs be done on a farm, don't think you have nothing at all left to be thankful for. As a noted and clever lecturer said in this city not long ago, "Those who are rich, so rich as to have servants do everything for them, have no idea of the compensations there are for those who must work at healthful manual labor." Leaving the rich out of the question, don't think the girl who can "dress up" in the morning and sit all day at a desk or typewriter is just the luckiest "ever." Know that the housework which, perhaps, you sometimes despise and often detest, is just the thing to make you strong of body and supple of limb, bringing, as it does, every muscle of your frame into play, while giving you, at the same time, the stimulus of having an object in every movement. After all, physical culture classes are very tame affairs, and the trouble is to muster up the persistence necessary to keeping up the exercises when one is through with the classes. Not one girl in a thousand is equal to it. Then, again, the ultimate object is too invisible to give real satisfaction. When you set to work to make a house look like a new

pin, you have something to see for your pains; when you enter upon a course of stretching your arms, and standing on your toes, and indulging in "rotary waist movements," your vision must be keen, indeed, if you can see any visible results in three months' time, and your elation may well be great if the tape measure shows the expansion of one inch chest measure. Of course, I am not finding fault with physical culture exercises. They are just the thing for girls who can have no better, but, as I said, the trouble is to keep on with them.

Just here, by the way, comes up an objection which I have heard advocated against housework as a developer. It has been said that it has a tendency to make women "lopsided." Now, perhaps there is a grain of truth in this; almost any dressmaker will tell you that nine out of ten women whom she fits are developed more on one side than the other; and when one considers that nearly all women work chiefly with the right hand and arm, this is scarcely to be wondered at. It sometimes seems a mistake that children are taught so persistently to do everything with the right hand. The ideal way would seem to be to use both hands, both arms, as equally as possible, and so bring about a better balance, a more equal development. How we used to envy, in the old schooldays, a girl who used to write as readily with the left hand as with the right, and how almost exasperating it was on the long examination days, when the rest of us were stretching our benumbed fingers in an effort to drive off "writer's cramp," to see her coolly transpose the pen from one hand to the other and keep right on. At this late day, we grown-ups can scarcely cultivate the faculty of writing with both hands, but it does seem as if, to the most of us, the left hand need scarcely be as useless a member as it usually is. Another habit which might be very well practiced is that of standing evenly upon both feet. Physical culturists tell us that the majority of instances of unequal hip-development and spinal curvature are due to the habit of throwing all the weight upon one foot.

But I must stop this ramble. Not much about "Thanksgiving" in it, you say; and yet I hope it will impress upon some one who has never thought of it in just that way, the reason there may be for being thankful—yes, downright thankful—for the privilege of doing housework, the most healthful occupation of all, if not driven too far, of course, for women.

DAME DURDEN.

A Request from Jack's Wife.

Jack's Wife, by the way, is anxiously searching for a name for her home, and would like to receive suggestions from the Chatterers. She would like a name that means something, and is besides, of course, euphonious. Her house stands upon a hill; there is no lake, river or mountain within sight, but there is a broad vista of rolling, partially-wooded Canadian landscape. I am not sure, however, that she will insist upon this point being brought out. Any name with a "cozy," or otherwise suggestive signification, will probably recommend itself to her.

Cooking Potatoes.

"A Friend" asks for recipes for "cooking raw potatoes in fat." We give three methods, hoping that one of them may be the one she has in mind:

Saratoga Chips.—Pare the potatoes, shave very thin, and soak half an hour in cold salted water. Drain and spread on a dry towel. Fry a few at a time in very hot fat until cooked; drain on paper; sprinkle with salt, and serve. These potatoes may be kept for a week or more, and heated when needed.

Potato Fritters.—Boil five good-sized potatoes, and mash through a colander. Beat three eggs light, mix them with the potatoes, adding a dessertspoonful of

flour, butter size of a walnut, salt and pepper to taste, and a pint of rich milk. Beat well, and drop in large spoonfuls into boiling lard. They are done as soon as they rise to the top, and are a light brown.

French-fried Potatoes.—Select long potatoes, peel, and cut lengthwise in quarters; throw into cold water for half an hour, then dry with a cloth. Have a kettle of lard, very hot. Put the potatoes in and cook till tender. Drain; sprinkle salt over them, and serve.

Another Devil's Food Recipe.

Dame Durden.—I noticed in the last issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" a request for the recipe for devil's food. I am sending mine: Two eggs, 2 cups brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, 1 small cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour. Stir well, then add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cocoa dissolved in a $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of hot water. Some use grated chocolate instead of cocoa.

Ontario Co., Ont. SARA E. USHER.

Ripe Cucumber Pickle.

Dear Dame Durden.—The Ingle Nook has so many cozy corners, I would like to drop in for a "wee bit" of advice from some of the "nookers." Will anyone kindly tell me how to pickle ripe cucumbers? LOUISE.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Ripe Cucumber Pickle.—Take 1 dozen ripe cucumbers, peel and take the seeds out; cut in large pieces, and cover with vinegar over night. If the vinegar is very strong, put one-third water. Drain in the morning, and add 1 pint vinegar, 2 pints white sugar, 1 bunch stick cinnamon. Cook till cucumbers look clear.

Note.—Will all correspondents of the Ingle Nook kindly give full name and address when writing. The name will never be published if a pen-name is also given.

Spare the Birds!

The Slaughter of the Innocents.

By Miss Elizabeth Freeland.

O God! that thou wouldst touch my tongue

With fervor so divine,

That every heart might feel my words

As they were words of Thine.

O Thou that know'st all human hearts,
Know'st all they have or need,
I pray Thee make them tender,
And give me power to plead!

Thou know'st the little birds, O Lord,
The birds that Thou hast made;
Thou seest them singing in the sun,
And brooding in the shade

The bonny, bonny little birds!

It is their hour of need;

They have no power to beg for life;
It is for them I plead.

The human cry to God is still

For mercy, mercy solely;

The birds sing only, "God be praised,"
And "Holy, holy, holy."

They have no power to cry to us

When pride or fashion slays them

For woman who pretends to love,
And, Judas-like, betrays them—

For woman, who will praise the song,

Then bid them slay the singer,

That the wee head or tortured breast
Some added charm may bring her.

Could ye but see the bright wings torn

From birds alive and bleeding,

And note their quivering agony,
I had no need for pleading.

The wingless form flung in the dirt;

Its deadly pain and terror

Would wake in every woman's heart
A bitter sense of error.

Ten thousand thousand little birds,

In cruel hands a-dying,

Have heard, with breaking mother hearts,
Their hungry nestlings crying.

The bonny, bonny little birds!

It is their hour of need;

They have no power to beg for life;
It is for them I plead.

—From "Our Pious Animals."

With the Flowers.

Hanging Baskets.

Why not get a hanging-basket or two ready during these mild autumn days, and so have them worth looking at for winter. A flowerpot, set in a wire or wicker basket, will do nicely, and can be easily got. Put one plant to stand upright—a pretty geranium will do as well as any—and two or three to hang down—some Wandering Jew, plain and variegated, for instance, Moneywort, Strawberry Geranium, or a Trailing Asparagus. Your basket will probably look rather thin at first, but by pinching back the Jew and Moneywort, you may induce a bushy growth, and your basket will look far better in the end than if crowded with plants in the first place.

SOWING FLOWERS IN FALL.

Try sowing a few of your seeds in the fall—Mignonette, Poppies, Candytuft, Alyssum, Coreopsis, any of the annuals which have been known to "self-sow." If the plants make precipitate growth, cover before the ground freezes with leaves and brush, which are to be taken off early in the spring. Some of the seedlings may be killed out, but the chances are that enough of them will survive to give you some very early flowers next summer. Sweet peas may also be very successfully grown by planting them in the fall in a trench, covering them four inches deep.

WINTER FLOWERING PLANTS.

Callas, geraniums, begonias, etc., intended for winter blooming, should now be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Keep the calla fairly wet all the time, but see that the drainage is good. Water geraniums and begonias only when dry, and then thoroughly. Keep the dust off the leaves, protect from cold draughts and baking heat, and, if plant lice appear, use tobacco tea or sulpho-tobacco-soap solution, applying in a fine spray.

DIVIDE PERENNIALS THIS MONTH.

Divide your perennial phlox roots in October, also golden-glow, meadowsweet, etc. Peonies should also be divided this month, and planted again so that the crowns of the tubers will be two inches below the surface of the soil.

A New Sort of Hedge.

Pretty as are the trim, close-cut hedges of cedar and privet, it is a question if these are advisable for any farm: an ill-kept hedge is a blot rather than an ornament in any grounds. Nevertheless, there are places in which some sort of hedge seems to be absolutely necessary—where a fence is to be covered, an undesirable landscape screened, a bare stretch of ground broken, etc. In such cases nothing more admirable can be devised than a hedge of shrubs or tall-growing perennials, which may be left to grow practically at their own sweet will, a little irregularity only adding to the picturesqueness of the general effect.

For this purpose, a variety of shrubs may be used if preferred, high-bush cranberry, red elderberry, syringas, berberry, Siberian currant, etc., for the background, with the lower Forsythias, hydrangeas, flowering almond, Spiraeas, etc., for lower screen (not all of these in one hedge, of course, but a selection of them). However, for an artistic effect, perhaps just one kind, or two at the outside, might be safer. Nothing, for instance, could be prettier than one of wild rose alone, or of wild rose and sweet briar, so pretty in the winter with its red berries. We heard, too, the other day, of a hedge of barberry a quarter of a mile long, which is said to be a sight worth seeing in the late fall and winter time. While waiting for the hedge of shrubs to grow, the space might be filled in with castor beans, hollyhocks, dahlias, or other such tall, fast-growing plants.

Shrubs for such a hedge may be planted any time now—the sooner, the better—so that the necessary root-growth may be made before cold weather sets in.

Bob, Son of Battle.

BY ALFRED OLLIVANT.

[Serial rights secured by "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."]

CHAPTER III.

Red Wull.

The winter came and went; the lambing season was over, and spring already shyly kissing the land. And the back of the year's work broken, and her master well started on a fresh season, M'Adam's old collie, Cuttie Sark, lay down one evening and passed quietly away.

The little black-and-tan lady, Parson Leggy used to say, had been the only thing on earth M'Adam cared for. Certainly the two had been wondrously devoted; and for many a market-day the Dalesmen missed the shrill, chuckling cry which heralded the pair's approach. "Weel done, Cuttie Sark!"

The little man felt his loss acutely, and, according to his wont, vented his ill-feeling on David and the Dalesmen. In return, Tammas, whose forte lay in invective and alliteration, called him behind his back, "A venomous one!" and "A wiralnet wiper!" to the applause of tinkling pewters.

A shepherd without his dog is like a ship without a rudder, and M'Adam felt his loss practically as well as otherwise. Especially did he experience this on a day when he had to take a batch of draft-ewes over to Grammoach-town. To help him Jem Burton had lent the services of his herring-gutted, herring-hearted, greyhound lurcher, Monkey. But before they had well topped Braithwaite Brow, which leads from the village on to the marches, M'Adam was standing in the track with a rock in his hand, a smile on his face, and the tenderest blandishments in his voice as he coaxed the dog to him. But Master Monkey knew too much for that. However, after gambolling a while longer in the middle of the flock, a boulder, better aimed than its predecessors, smote him on the hinder parts and sent him back to the Sylvester Arms, with a sore tail and a subdued heart.

For the rest, M'Adam would never have won over the sheep-infested marches alone with his convoy had it not been for the help of old Saunderson and Shep, who caught him on the way and aided him.

It was in a very wrathful mood that on his way home he turned into the Dalesman's Daughter in Silverdale.

The only occupants of the tap-room, as he entered, were Teddy Bolstock, the publican, Jim Mason, with the faithful Betsy beneath his chair and the post-bags flung into the corner, and one lerglimbed, drover-like man—a stranger.

"And he coom up to Mr. Moore," Teddy was saying, "and says he, 'I'll gie ye twal' pun for yun gray dog o' yourn.' 'Ah, says Moore, 'yo' may gie me twal' hunner'd and yet you'll not get ma Bob.'—Eh, Jim?"

"And he did that," corroborated Jim. "'Twal' hunner'd,' says he."

"James Moore and his dog agin!" snapped M'Adam. "There's ithers in the world forbye them twa."

"Ay, but none like 'em," quoth loyal Jim.

"Na, thanks be. Gin there were there'd be no room for Adam M'Adam in this 'melancholy vale.'"

There was silence a moment, and then—

"You're wantin' a tyke, bain't you, Mr. M'Adam?" Jim asked.

The little man hopped round all in a hurry.

"What!" he cried in well-affected eagerness, scanning the yellow mongrel beneath the chair. "Betsy for sale! Guid life! Where's me check-book?" Whereat Jim, most easily snubbed of men, collapsed.

M'Adam took off his dripping coat and crossed the room to hang it on a chair-back. The stranger drover followed the meagre, shirt-clad figure with shifty eyes; then he buried his face in his mug.

M'Adam reached out a hand for the chair; and as he did so, a bomb in yellow leapt out from beneath it, and, growling horribly, attacked his ankles.

"Curse ye!" cried M'Adam, starting back. "Ye devil, let me alone!" Then turning fiercely on the drover, "Yours, mister?" he asked. The man nodded. "Then call him aff, can't ye? At which Teddy Bolstock withdrew, sniggering;

and Jim Mason slung the post-bags on to his shoulder and plunged out into the rain, the faithful Betsy following, disconsolate.

The cause of the squall, having beaten off the attacking force, had withdrawn again beneath its chair. M'Adam stooped down, still cursing, his wet coat on his arm, and beheld a tiny yellow puppy, crouching defiant in the dark, and glaring out with fiery light eyes. Seeing itself remarked, it bared its little teeth, raised its little bristles, and growled a hideous menace.

A sense of humor is many a man's salvation, and was M'Adam's one redeeming feature. The laughableness of the thing—this ferocious atomy defying him—struck home to the little man. Delighted at such a display of vice in so tender a plant, he fell to chuckling.

"Ye leetle devil!" he laughed. "He! he! ye leetle devil!" and flipped together finger and thumb in vain endeavor to coax the puppy to him.

But it growled, and blared more terribly.

"Stop it, ye little snake, or I'll flatten you!" cried the big drover, and shuffled his feet threateningly. Whereat the puppy, gurgling like hot water in a kettle, made a feint as though to advance and wipe them out, these two bad men.

M'Adam laughed again, and smote his leg.

"Keep a ceevil tongue and yer distance," says he, "or I'll e'en ha' to mak' ye. Though he is but as big as a man's thumb, a dog's a dog for a' that—he! he! the leetle devil." And he fell to flipping finger and thumb afresh.

"Ye're maybe wantin' a dog?" inquired the stranger. "Yer friend said as much."

"Ma friend lied; it's his way," M'Adam replied.

"I'm willin' to part wi' him," the other pursued.

The little man yawned. "Weel, I'll tak' him to oblige ye," he said, indifferently.

The drover rose to his feet.

"It's givin' 'im ye, fair givin' 'im ye, mind! But I'll do it!"—he smacked a great fist into a hollow palm. "Ye may have the dog for a pun—I'll only ask you a pun," and he walked away to the window.

M'Adam drew back, the better to scan his would-be benefactor; his lower jaw dropped, and he eyed the stranger with a drolly sarcastic air.

"A poun', man! A poun'—for yon noble dorg!" he pointed a crooked forefinger at the little creature, whose scowling mosk peered from beneath the chair. "Man, I couldna do it. Na, na; ma conscience wadna permit me. 'Twad be fair robbin' ye. Ah, ye Englishmen!" he spoke half to himself, and sadly, as if deploring the unhappy accident of his nationality; "it's yer grand, open-haired generosity that grips a puir Scotsman by the throat. A poun'! and for yon!" He wagged his head mournfully, coking it sideways the better to scan his subject.

"Take him or leave him," ordered the drover, truculently, still gazing out of the window.

"Wi' yer permission I'll leave him," M'Adam answered, meekly.

"I'm short o' the ready," the big man pursued, "or I wouldna part with him. Could I bide me time there's many'd be glad to give me a tenner for one o' that bree—" he caught himself up hastily—"for a dog sic as that."

"And yet ye offer him me for a poun'! Noble, indeed!"

Nevertheless the little man had pricked his ears at the other's slip and quick correction. Again he approached the puppy, dangling his coat before him to protect his ankles; and again that wee wild beast sprang out, seized the coat in its small jaw, and worried it savagely.

M'Adam stooped quickly and picked up his tiny assailant; and the puppy, suspended by its neck, gurgled and slobbered; then, wriggling desperately round, made its teeth meet in its adversary's shirt. At which M'Adam shook it gently and laughed. Then he set to examining it.

Apparently some six weeks old; a tawny coat, fiery eyes, a square head with small, cropped ears, and a comparatively immense jaw; the whole giving promise of great strength, if little beauty. And this effect was enhanced by the manner of its docking. For the

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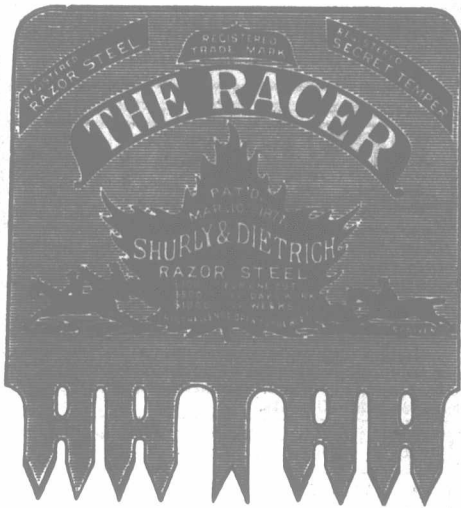
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afflicted to call or write us for particulars. Avoid incompetent quacks; they scar the face and fail to cure. We've had 14 years' experience in treating these and other defects of the face, hair, hands, feet and figure. Send, call or phone N. 1666 for descriptive booklet "F."

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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.

FOR SALE, Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1 each. M. J. Barrowdale, Lacolle, P. Q.

FOR SALE, 7 pure-bred Brown Leghorn roosters, \$1 each. George Walker Eramosa, Ont.

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on Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Birds, Dogs, Cats, Cavies, Ferrets, Mice, Aquaria, Farming, Farm Animals, Farm Crops, Fruit, Vegetables, and Flowers. PRINTING AND CUTS.
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Wanted to Purchase

400 tons No. 1 timothy hay, f. o. b. cars Grand Trunk Railway. Communicate for further particulars with the

Manager, Hendrie & Company
Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. Kicker—"Jack writes for \$50 quick to buy books." Mr. Kicker—"Strikes me those college books must be among the six best sellers."

miserable relic of a tail, yet raw, looked little more than a red button adhering to its wearer's stern.

M'Adam's inspection was as minute as it was apparently absorbing; he omitted nothing from the square muzzle to the lozenge-like scut. And every now and then he threw a quick glance at the man at the window, who was watching the careful scrutiny a thought uneasily.

"Ye've cut him short," he said at length, swinging round on the drover.

"Ay; strengthens their backs," the big man answered with averted gaze.

M'Adam's chin went up in the air; his mouth partly opened and his eyelids partly closed as he eyed his informant.

"Oh, ay," he said.

"Gie him back to me," ordered the drover surlily. He took the puppy and set it on the floor; whereupon it immediately resumed its former fortified position. "Ye're no buyer; I knoo that all along by that face on ye," he said in insulting tones.

"Ye wad ha' bought him yersel', nae doot?" M'Adam inquired blandly.

"In course; if ye says so."

"Or ablin's ye bred him?"

"Appen I did."

"Ye'll no be from these parts?"

"Will I no?" answered the other.

A smile of genuine pleasure stole over M'Adam's face. He laid his hand on the other's arm.

"Man," he said gently, "ye mind me o' hame." Then almost in the same breath: "Ye said ye found him?"

It was the stranger's turn to laugh.

"Ha! ha! Ye teckle me, little mon.

Found 'im? Nay; I was give 'im by a friend. But there's nowt amiss wi' his breedin', ye may believe me."

The great fellow advanced to the chair under which the puppy lay. It leapt out like a lion, and fastened on his huge boot.

"A rare bred un' look 'ee! a rare game un. Ma word, he's a big-hearted un! Look at the back on him; see the jaws to him; mark the pluck of him!" He shook his booted foot fiercely, tossing his leg to and fro like a tree in a wind. But the little creature, now raised ceilingward, now dashed to the ground, held on with incomparable doggedness, till its small jaw was all bloody, and muzzle wrinkled with the effort.

"Ay, ay, that'll do," M'Adam interposed, irritably.

The drover ceased his efforts.

"Now, I'll mak' ye a last offer." He thrust his head down to a level with the other's, shooting out his neck. "It's throwin' him at ye, mind. 'Tain't buyin' him ye'll be—don't go for to deceive yourself. Ye may have him for fifteen shillin'.

Why do I do it, ye ask? Why, 'cos I think ye'll be kind to him," as the puppy retreated to its chair, leaving a spotted track of red along its route.

"Ay, ye wadna be happy gin ye thoct he'd no a comfortable hame, conseederate man?" M'Adam answered, eyeing the dark track on the floor. Then he put on his coat.

"Na, na, he's no for me. Weel, I'll no detain ye. Good-nicht to ye, mister!" and he made for the door.

"A gran' worker he'll be," called the drover after him.

"Ay; muckle wark he'll mak' among the sheep wi' sic a jaw and sic a temper. Weel, I maun be steppin'. Good-nicht to ye."

"Ye'll never have sic another chanst."

"Nor never wish to. Na, na; he'll never mak' a sheep-dog"; and the little man turned up the collar of his coat.

"Will he not?" cried the other, scornfully. "There never yet was one o' that line—" he stopped abruptly.

The little man spun round.

"Iss?" he said, as innocent as any child; "ye were sayin'?"

The other turned to the window and watched the rain falling monotonously.

"Ye'll be wantin' wet," he said, adroitly.

"Ay, we could do wi' a drappin'. And he'll never mak' a sheep-dog." He shoved his cap down on his head.

"Weel, good-nicht to ye!" and he stepped out into the rain.

It was long after dark when the bargain was finally struck.

Adam M'Adam's Red Wull became that little man's property for the following realizable assets: ninepence in cash—three coppers and a doubtful sixpence; a plug of suspicious tobacco in a well-worn pouch; and an old watch.

"It's clean givin' 'im ye," said the stranger, bitterly, at the end of the deal.

"It's mair the charity than aught else mak's me sae leebler," the other answered, gently. "I wad not like to see ye pinched."

"Thank ye kindly," the big man replied with some acerbity, and plunged out into the darkness and rain. Nor was that long-limbed drover-man ever again seen in the countryside. And the puppy's previous history—whether he was, honestly come by or no, whether he was, indeed, of the famous Red McCulloch strain, ever remained a mystery in the Daleland.

CHAPTER IV. First Blood.

After that first encounter in the Dalesman's Daughter, Red Wull, for so M'Adam called him, resigned himself complacently to his lot; recognizing, perhaps, his destiny.

Thenceforward the sour little man and the vicious puppy grew, as it were, together. The two were never apart. Where M'Adam was, there was sure to be his tiny attendant, bristling defiance as he kept ludicrous guard over his master.

The little man and his dog were inseparable. M'Adam never left him even at the Grange.

"I couldna trust ma Wullie at hame alone wi' the dear lad," was his explanation. "I ken weel I'd come back to find a wee corpse on the floor, and David singin'."

"My heart is sair, I daur na tell,
My heart is sair for somebody."

Ay, and he'd be sair elsewhere by the time I'd done wi' him—he! he!"

The sneer at David's expense was as characteristic as it was unjust. For though the puppy and the boy were already sworn enemies, yet the lad would have sworn to harm so small a foe. And many a tale did David tell at Kenmuir of Red Wull's viciousness, of his hatred of him (David), and his devotion to his master; how, whether immersed in the pig-bucket or chasing the feeting rabbit, he would desist at once, and bundle, panting, up at his master's call; how he routed the tom-cat and drove him from the kitchen; and how he clambered on to David's bed and pinned him murderously by the nose.

Of late the relations between M'Adam and James Moore had been unusually strained. Though they were neighbors, communications between the two were of the rarest; and it was for the first time for many a long day that, on an afternoon shortly after Red Wull had come into his possession, M'Adam entered the yard of Kenmuir, bent on girding at the master for an alleged trespass at the Stony Bottom.

"Wi' yer permission, Mr. Moore," said the little man, "I'll wheestle ma dog," and, turning, he whistled a shrill, peculiar note like the cry of a disturbed peewit.

Straightway there came scurrying desperately up, ears back, head down, tongue out, as if the world depended on his speed, a little tawny beetle of a thing, who placed his forepaws against his master's ankles and looked up into his face; then, catching sight of the strangers, hurriedly he took up his position between them and M'Adam, assuming his natural attitude of grisly defiance. Such a laughable spectacle he made, that martial mite, standing at bay with bristles up and teeth bared, that even James Moore smiled.

"Ma word! Ha' yo' brought his muzzle, man?" cried old Tammass, the humorist; and, turning, climbed all in a heat on to an upturned bucket that stood by. Whereat the puppy, emboldened by his foe's retreat, advanced savagely to the attack, buzzing round the slippery pail like a wasp on a window-pane, in vain attempt to reach the old man.

Tammass stood on the top, hitching his trousers and looking down on his assailant, the picture of mortal fear.

"Elp! Oh, 'elp!" he bawled. "Send for the sogers! fetch the p'lice! For lawk-a-mussy's sake call him off, man!" Even Sam'l Todd, watching the scene from the cart-shed, was tickled and

* N. B.—You may know a Red McCulloch (written by the ring of white upon his face) some two miles from the root.

burst into a loud guffaw, heartily backed by 'Enry and oor Job. While M'Adam remarked: "Ye're fitter for a stage than a stable-bucket, Mr. Thornton."

"How didst coom by him?" asked Tammass, nodding at the puppy.

"Found him," the little man replied, sucking his twig. "Found him in ma stockin' on ma birthday. A present fram ma leetle David for his auld dad, I doot."

"So do I," said Tammass, and was seized with a sudden spasm of seemingly causeless merriment. For looking up as M'Adam was speaking, he had caught a glimpse of a boy's fair head, peering cautiously round the cow-shed, and, behind, the flutter of short petticoats. They disappeared as silently as they had come; and two small figures, just returned from school, glided away and sought shelter in the friendly darkness of a coal-hole.

"Coom awa', Maggie, coom awa'! 'Tis th' owd un, 'issel', whispered a disrespectful voice.

M'Adam looked round suspiciously.

"What's that?" he asked, sharply.

At the moment, however, Mrs. Moore put her head out of the kitchen window.

"Coom thy ways in, Mister M'Adam, and tak' a soop o' tea," she called, hospitably.

"Thank ye kindly, Mrs. Moore, I will," he answered, politely for him. And this one good thing must be allowed of Adam M'Adam: that, if there was only one woman of whom he was ever known to speak well, there was also only one, in the whole course of his life, against whom he ever insinuated evil—and that was years afterward, when men said his brain was sapped. Flouts and jeers he had for every man, but a woman, good or bad, was sacred to him. For the sex that had given him his mother and his wife he had that sentiment of tender reverence which, if a man still preserve, he cannot be altogether bad. As he turned into the house he looked back at Red Wull.

"Ay, we may leave him," he said. "That is, gin ye're no afraid, Mr. Thornton?"

Of what happened while the men were within doors, it is enough to tell two things. First, that Owd Bob was no bully. Second, this: In the code of sheep-dog honor there is written a word in stark black letters; and opposite it another word, writ large in the color of blood. The first is "Sheep-murder"; the second, "Death." It is the one crime only to be wiped away in blood; and to accuse of the crime is to offer the one unpardonable insult. Every sheep-dog knows it, and every shepherd.

That afternoon, as the men still talked, the quiet echoes of the farm rung with a furious animal cry, twice repeated: "Shot for sheep-murder"—"Shot for sheep-murder"; followed by a hollow stillness.

The two men finished their colloquy. The matter was concluded peacefully, mainly owing to the pacifying influence of Mrs. Moore. Together the three went out into the yard; Mrs. Moore seizing the opportunity to shyly speak on David's behalf.

"He's such a good little lad, I do think," she was saying.

"Ye should keh, Mrs. Moore," the little man answered, a thought bitterly; "ye see enough of him."

"Yo' mun be main proud of un, mester," the woman continued, heedless of the sneer: "an' 'im growin' such a gradely lad."

M'Adam shrugged his shoulders.

"I barely ken the lad," he said. "By sight I know him, of course, but barely to speak to. He's but seldom at hame."

"An' hoo proud his mother'd be if she could see him," the woman continued, well aware of his one tender place.

"Eh, but she was fond o' him, so she was."

An angry flush stole over the little man's face. Well he understood the implied rebuke; and it hurt him like a knife.

"Ay, ay, Mrs. Moore," he began, then breaking off, and looking about him—

"Where's ma Wullie?" he cried, excitedly. "James Moore!" whipping round on the Master, "ma Wullie's gone-gone, I say!"

Elizabeth Moore turned away indignantly.

"I do declar' he tak's more fash after yon little yaller beastie than iver he does after his own flesh," she muttered.

"Wullie, ma wee doggie! Wullie, where are ye? James Moore, he's gone—ma Wullie's gone!" cried the little man, running about the yard, searching everywhere.

"Cannot 'a' gotten far," said the Master, reassuringly, looking about him.

"Niver no tellin'," said Sam'l, appearing on the scene, pig-bucket in hand. "I misdoot yo'll iver see your dogagin, mister." He turned sorrowfully to M'Adam.

That little man, all dishevelled, and with the perspiration standing on his face, came hurrying out of the cow-shed and danced up to the Master.

"It's robbed I am—robbed, I tell ye!" he cried, recklessly. "Ma wee Wullie's bin stolen while I was ben your hoose, James Moore!"

"Yo' munna say that, ma mon. No robbin' at Kenmuir," the Master answered, sternly.

"Then where is he? It's for you to say."

"I've ma own idee, I 'ave," Sam'l announced opportunely, pig-bucket uplifted.

M'Adam turned on him. "What, man? What is it?"

"I misdoot yo'll iver see your dogagin, mister," Sam'l repeated, as if he was supplying the key to the mystery.

"Noo, Sam'l, if yo' know owt tell it," ordered his master.

Sam'l grunted sulkily.

"Wheer's oor Bob, then?" he asked.

At that M'Adam turned on the Master.

"Tis that, nae doot. It's yer gray dog, James Moore, yer — dog. I might he' kent it,"—and he loosed off a volley of foul words.

"Sweerin' will no find him," said the Master, coldly. "Noo, Sam'l."

The big man shifted his feet, and looked mournfully at M'Adam.

"Twas 'appen 'alf an hour ago, when I sees oor Bob goin' oot o' yard wi' little yaller tyke in his mouth. In a minnit I looks agin—and ther' little yaller 'un was gone, and oor Bob a-sittin' a-lickin' his chops. Gone for iver, I do reck'n. Ah, yo' may well take on, Tammass Thornton!" For the old man was rolling about the yard, bent double with merriment.

M'Adam turned on the Master with the resignation of despair.

"Man, Moore," he cried, piteously, "it's yer gray dog has murdered ma wee Wullie! Ye have it from yer ain man."

"Nonsense," said the Master, encouragingly. "'Tis but yon girt oof."

Sam'l tossed his head and snorted.

"Coom, then, and I'll show yo'," he said, and led the way out of the yard.

And there below them on the slope to the stream, sitting like Justice at the Courts of Law, was Owd Bob.

Straightway Sam'l, whose humor was something of the calibre of old Ross's, the sexton, burst into horse-merriment.

"Why's he sittin' so still, think 'ee? Ho! ho! See un lickin' his chops—ha! ha!"—and he roared afresh. While from afar you could hear the distant rumbling of 'Enry and oor Job.

At the sight, M'Adam burst into a storm of passionate invective, and would have rused on the dog had not James Moore forcibly restrained him.

"Bob, lad," called the Master, "coom here!"

But even as he spoke, the gray dog cocked his ears, listened a moment, and then shot down the slope. At the same moment Tammass hallooed: "Theer he be! yon's yaller un coomin' oot o' drain! La, Sam'l!" And there, indeed, on the slope below them, a little angry, smutty-faced figure was crawling out of a rabbit-burrow.

"Ye muderin' devil, was ye daur touch ma Wullie?" yelled M'Adam, and, breaking away, pursued hotly down the hill; for the gray dog had picked up the puppy, like a lancer a tent-peg, and was sweeping on, his captive in his mouth, toward the stream.

Behind, hurried James Moore and Sam'l, wondering what the issue of the comedy would be. After them toddled old Tammass, chuckling. While over the yard-wall was now a little cluster of heads: 'Enry, oor Job, Maggie and David, and Vi'let Thornton, the dairymaid.

Straight on to the plank-bridge galloped Owd Bob. In the middle he halted, leant over, and dropped his

prisoner; who fell with a cool plop into the running water beneath.

Another moment and M'Adam had reached the bank of the stream. In he plunged, splashing and cursing, and seized the struggling puppy; then waded back, the waters surging about his waist, and Red Wull, limp as a wet rag, in his hand. The little man's hair was dripping, for his cap was gone; his clothes clung to him, exposing the miserableness of his figure; and his eyes blazed like hot ashes in his wet face.

He sprang on to the bank, and, beside himself with passion, rushed at Owd Bob.

"Curse ye for a——"

"Stan' back, or you'll have him at your throat!" shouted the Master, thundering up. "Stan' back, I say, yo' fule!"

And, as the little man still came madly on, he reached forth his hand and hurled him back; at the same moment, bending, he buried the other hand deep in Owd Bob's shaggy neck.

It was but just in time; for if ever the fierce desire of battle gleamed in gray eyes, it did in the young dog's as M'Adam came down on him.

The little man staggered, tottered, and fell heavily. At the shock, the blood gushed from his nose, and, mixing with the water on his face, ran down in vague red streams, dripping off his chin; while Red Wull, jerked from his grasp, was thrown afar, and lay motionless.

"Curse ye!" M'Adam screamed, his face dead-white save for the running red about his jaw. "Curse ye for a cowardly Englishman!" and, struggling to his feet, he made at the Master.

But Sam'l interposed his great bulk between the two.

"Easy, little mon," he said, leisurely, regarding the small fury before him with mournful interest. "Eh, but thee do be a little spit-cat, surely!"

James Moore stood, breathing deep, his hand still buried in Owd Bob's coat.

"If yo'd touched him," he explained, "I couldna ha' stopped him. He'd ha' mauled yo' afore iver I could ha' had him off. They're bad to hold, the Gray Dogs, when they're roosed."

"Ay, ma word, that they are!" corroborated Tammass, speaking from the experience of sixty years. "Once on, yo' canna get 'em off."

The little man turned away.

"Ye're all agin me," he said, and his voice shook. A pitiful figure he made, standing there with the water dripping from him. A red stream was running slowly from his chin; his head was bare, and face working.

James Moore stood eying him with some pity and some contempt. Behind was Tammass, enjoying the scene. While Sam'l regarded them all with an impassive melancholy.

M'Adam turned and bent over Red Wull, who still lay like a dead thing. As his master handled him, the button-tail quivered feebly; he opened his eyes, looked about him, snarled faintly, and glared with devilish hate at the gray dog and the group with him.

The little man picked him up, stroking him tenderly. Then he turned away and on to the bridge. Half-way across he stopped. It rattled feverishly beneath him, for he still trembled like a palsied man.

"Man, Moore!" he called, striving to quell the agitation in his voice—"I wad shoot yon dog!"

Across the bridge he turned again.

"Man, Moore!" he called and paused.

"Ye'll not forget this day." And with that the blood flared up a dull crimson into his white face.

(To be continued.)

The Universal Language.

Little Clarence returned from a visit to a New York cousin with a slang vocabulary that proved very distressing to his father, a village clergyman. Soon after his return he was sent to the library for a certain book. On the way the title slipped his mind, but not until it had created an association of ideas.

"Pop wants a book on rubberneckin'," Clarence announced.

"The Rev. Mr. X wants a book on rubbernecking!" gasped the librarian.

"What is the title, Clarence?"

"I forget," said Clarence, "but it is about rubberneckin'," he insisted.

He was sent home for more specific information, and returned with a slip of paper on which was written:

"Looking Backward."—[Ex.

The Mother in Her Home.

No intelligent mother can underestimate the importance of her own presence and work in her household, but it is almost a universal rule among even the most intelligent and conscientious to take upon themselves burdens they are unfitted to bear, and to neglect in their own persons those precautions and safeguards of health which they so anxiously provide for all others in the family, but which in their own persons are of a greater necessity than in that of any other member of the family, not even excepting the breadwinner himself. It is a wonder that women with families so well maintain such health as they have, in view of their persistent omission of these precautions, and it is slight wonder, indeed, that the average of three wives are worn out in an average life of one farmer.

A woman of fifty, like a man of fifty, should be in her prime of life. She should take a keen interest in the world around her, and live in the present, not in the past, as too many worn-out women do. When her daughters have arrived at an age when they can take the burden of her cares off her shoulders, she may yet reign as the queen of her household, and should have more time for intellectual pursuits than she has ever had before. A great many women fail and grow old and reminiscent because they make themselves drudges, and perform duties which it would be far better for the children to do themselves. From the excess of work which so many mothers take upon themselves, their appetites become jaded, their complexions pallid, their nerves unstrung, and in what should be the prime of life they are old women, unfitted physically and mentally, for even the ordinary work of their positions.

Salaries of Continental Sovereigns.

The German Emperor, as such has no civil pay, but as King of Prussia he receives \$3,852,770, besides having a vast amount of private property, castles, forests and estates, from the revenues of which the court expenditure and royal family are paid. Austria-Hungary—Francis Joseph receives \$3,875,000. With this amount, however, he has to support many princes and princesses. Russia—The Czar has private estates of more than one million square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia. His annual income has been estimated at about \$12,000,000. His civil list is estimated at about \$3,000,000 annually. Besides, a great number of grand dukes receive, on the average about \$500,000 each a year. The King of Italy has \$2,858,000, of which \$180,000 is for his family, while Alfonso XIII. of Spain must content himself with \$1,430,000, besides \$600,000 for his family. Don Carlos of Portugal receives \$634,440. Wilhelmina of Holland has \$250,000, also a large revenue from domains, and \$62,500 for the royal family, courts and palaces. The King of Denmark, \$227,775; King Leopold of Belgium, \$660,000; King Oscar of Sweden, 1,321,000 kronen, and until the occurrences in Norway he received 582,000 more. The King of Roumania has the revenues of twelve estates, estimated at \$201,482 annually. The Sultan's income is derived from the revenue of the Crown's domains, estimated at about \$7,500,000. The King of Greece, \$260,000; the King of Servia, \$204,000; the King of Bavaria, \$1,412,000, and the King of Saxony, \$735,000.

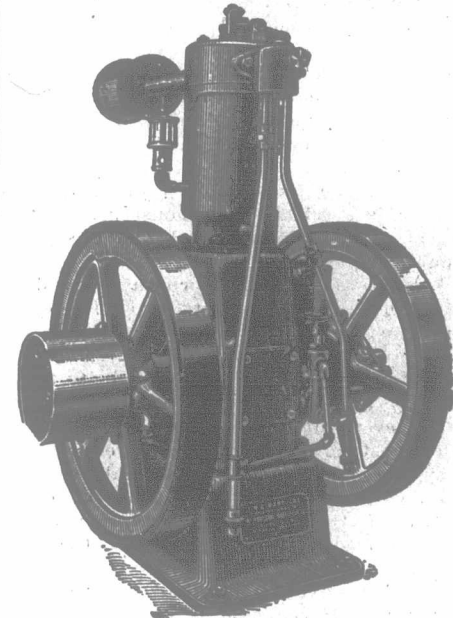
Mistook His Part.

In the course of her first call upon one of her husband's parishioners, the minister's young wife spoke feelingly of his noble, generous spirit.

"He is as nearly an altruist as man may be," she said, proudly and affectionately.

"Is he an altruist?" said her hostess with mild surprise. "I thought from the tone of his voice that he probably was a bass."

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An interested visitor who was making the final call in the tenement district, rising, said:

"Well, my good woman, I must go now. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"No, thank ye, mem," replied the submerged one. "Ye mustn't mind it if I don't return the call, will ye? I haven't any time to go slummin' myself."

FEEDING FOR MILK.

The comfort of the cow as well as the quantity and the quality of her food is a very great consideration in the economical production of milk. The quantity should be all that she will eat up clean. The quality is not so important, provided it is easy of assimilation. There is a great deal written about protein and fat-containing foods, and a great deal of what is written is nonsense. The digestibility of food should be the principal consideration.

A safe rule for the profitable production of milk and butter is: Keep the cows in a warm, well-ventilated stable. Feed food that is not expensive, and with it give just enough Herbageum to make it easy of assimilation. "Just enough" is an even tablespoonful (1/4 of an ounce). The cost of the Herbageum fed in this way is a little less than one-half cent per day, and the extra milk and the extra thrift of the cows is always a surprise to the feeder who tries it for the first time.

Another advantage gained by the regular use of Herbageum is in the churning. The butter "comes easy." In this respect, Herbageum has the same effect as a good pasture. In fact, Herbageum is simply a substitute for the oils, perfumes and flavors of a first-class pasture.

Covering these points, we submit the following letters:

"I feed Herbageum regularly to 20 cows and 4 horses. At different times I have tested the value of Herbageum by dividing my cows into lots of five cows each, and in this way I found that cows getting Herbageum give about two quarts a day more than they do when not getting it. I have also fed it to cattle I was fattening, and find it keeps them toned up, and keeps them from going off their feed when they are being fed heavily.

"I have used Herbageum for two years now, and have proved that it pays well to feed it to stock when they are fed on dry feed. My wife has tested it for chickens, and says it is fine."

T. S. MIDDLETON.

"Amherstburg, Ont."

"We find that by using Herbageum for our milch cows in the winter, butter can be brought in just about one-third the time, and consider that the time gained in churning is worth more than the price of the Herbageum, besides which the butter is a better color. This opinion is formed from repeated observations.

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PIANO B.

IF A BETTER ORGAN could be made WE WOULD MAKE IT.

New descriptive catalogue.

The Sherlock-Manning Organ Co. LONDON, ONT.

GOSSIP.

SAVE MONEY THIS WAY.

F. S. Wright, of Toronto, the Canadian agent for the London Times, announces that subscribers to the Times Weekly Edition will be supplied with combinations of any British, Canadian or American weekly or monthly publications at remarkably low rates. Mr. Wright, whose offices are in the Stair Building, in Toronto, will be glad to send a free specimen copy of the Times Weekly Edition, or to furnish lists of special combination offers, as well as any desired particulars, upon request.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

October 23rd.—Capt. T. E. Robson, N. derton, Shorthorns.

October 24th.—H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., Shorthorns.

October 25th.—J. R. Johnson, Springfield, Ont., imported Clydesdale fillies.

October 25th.—Innes & Lattimer, Woodstock, Ont., Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

Nov. 8th.—R. W. Hudson, Danesfield, Great Marlow, England, Shires.

Dec. 18th.—Col. J. A. McGillivray, Bedford Park, Ont., Shorthorn dispersion.

LAST CALL FOR MR. DAVIS' SALE.

Oct. 24th is the date of the auction sale of 40 head of high-class imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns, offered at his farm, by Mr. H. J. Davis, of Woodstock, Ont. Special reference was made in our last issue to some of the excellent young imported and home-bred bulls, but the catalogue not being out at that time of writing, only partial justice could be done in referring to their breeding. Those who have since received the catalogue will have read for themselves from its pages much more than we could hope to supply, and those who have not applied for the catalogue, and are interested, should at once send for it; but take in the sale anyway, whether the catalogue is received in time or not. The pedigrees will be found satisfactory, and the cattle as good as their pedigrees—a good, useful, honest offering—the bulls such as will do good wherever they go, and the females an excellent lot, in only nice breeding condition, but just in such condition as will ensure future usefulness as breeders. The catalogue of females opens with a red Duthie-bred yearling of the Rosewood tribe, whose dam had bred high-selling stock in Scotland. She is a beautiful heifer. The second is Beauty 15th (imp.), a good roan five-year-old cow, bred by Earl of Rosebery, to be sold with a calf at foot. Then comes a pair of Jilts, bred by Mr. Young, of Tilbouries, and an imported Jealousy, from which came the Toronto first-prize bull, Joy of Morning (imp.). Broadhooks Girl, a red yearling of that excellent Cruickshank family, from imported sire and dam, should attract keen competition for her possession. The two imported Marr Roan Ladies, a three-year-old and a four-year-old, are most desirable numbers. A Kinellar Claret and a Crimson Flower follow, and the imported show heifer, Cadboll Cherry Rose (imp.), by Baron Abbotsford (a Marr Clara), is a model of type and quality, smoothly-fleshed and breedily-looking. Kinellar Isabellas and Minas are well represented. An imported yearling Kibbbean Beauty is well named, and is creditable to her excellent family. These are specimen numbers of a really good offering, which should find ready purchasers, at fair prices.

TRADE NOTE.

MELODIOUS FACTS.—One of the hand-somest brochures we have seen for many a long day is entitled "One Thousand Facts about Canada and its Art Piano," prepared by Mr. Frank Yeigh, and issued by Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, of Toronto. The collection and condensation into very bright, readable form of the information must have cost Mr. Yeigh a vast amount of labor, and its publication in the form of portraits appear in the preface) is like the Gourlay piano itself—a thing of beauty and a masterpiece in the way of Canadian achievement. The firm have decided to mail copies of this pamphlet to any Canadian address on receipt of eight cents for postage, mailing and cost of copyrighting. Our readers will be pleased and advantaged by securing a copy.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A WEED IN NOVA SCOTIA.

I am always well pleased with "The Farmer's Advocate," and should feel very lonesome were it to cease coming. How much pleasure and useful knowledge farmers miss by not taking it in their homes. What is this plant? I find it on my farm growing wild. It has a small blue blossom, which produces a red berry late in the fall. Is it poisonous? Nova Scotia. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The enclosed plant, with violet-purple flowers, red berries, and ovate and heart-shaped leaves, the upper ones with two lobes at the base, is a species of nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara* (bittersweet). It is slightly poisonous.

BARBED-WIRE LINE FENCE.

1. Is barbed wire lawful on a line fence? My colt cut its fetlock, apparently on this wire fence, which was put up this season before I knew he was using barbed wire, and I have made no complaint as yet.

2. Is proof of damage difficult to obtain? W. R. Ontario.

Ans.—1. We cannot tell from your statement of case alone. Much depends upon the local municipal by-laws, if any, on the subject, and you should see the clerk of the municipality as to same.

COMPUTING A MONTH.

1. I hired a man for one month. He commenced on the morning of August 28th. I claim his month expired in the evening of Sept. 27th. He maintains the month expired on Sept. 26th, because he worked 26 days. Will you kindly give me the correct solution of the problem?

2. Is there any law regulating the number of working days in a month, or limiting the number of working days in a month of 31 days, and only four Sundays to 26 working days? T. W. P. Ontario.

Ans.—1. He is wrong. You are right.

2. Yes; in this way: all days, excepting the statutory holidays, are legally regarded as working days, and such holidays are those mentioned in "The Interpretation Act," Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chap. 1, sec. 8, subsec. 16. We would add that by subsec. 15 of the same section of the Act, the word "month" is interpreted to mean a calendar month.

DEFENDING A SUIT.

A sold B a horse for \$30, which was to be cash; but in about two months he paid \$15, the rest running on for a year and a half, when A called for a settlement for the balance. B hadn't it, and offered A a set of harness, which he said he paid \$20 for. A bought the harness, and was to give B \$4, besides the balance on the horse. When A got the harness home, he found that B had only paid \$16 for it. A went back and said he would not keep the harness, unless B would call it an even deal for the balance on the horse. B refused to do so, and said he would come after the harness, which he never did. Now B has sued A for the \$4. Can B collect that \$4 from A? Ontario.

Ans.—Judging from your statement of facts alone, we would say that B can hardly recover the \$4, provided A's defence be properly presented to the court.

Veterinary.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

I have a Yorkshire bear, nine months old, that has lost the use of his hind end, and cannot get up on his hind feet at all. When we first noticed he was ailing, he went with a swinging gate with his hind quarters, and then for a few days he could get up on his hind feet with a good deal of difficulty; but for the past two weeks he has not been on his hind feet at all. A. J. C.

Ans.—About the only treatment likely to give relief in such a case is the free application of spirits of turpentine, well rubbed in, or a heavy mustard plaster bound on the loins may be helpful. A half pint of raw flaxseed oil should be given if constipation exists.

Auction Sale OF PURE-BRED Shorthorn Cattle

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

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1906,

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

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

AUCTIONEERS: JOHN SMITH, JAMES PATTERSON



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

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

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

FOR SALE—Lands, irrigated and unirrigated best wheat and sugar beet district in Alberta. C. D. Fox, Raymond, Alta.

FOR bargains in Alberta lands, write Featherstonhaugh & Tobin, Leduc.

FARM lands from \$5 to \$15 an acre. C. E. A. Simonds, Leduc, Alta.

FARM FOR SALE—Known as the Morton farm, one half mile east of Cassel, lots 25, 34 and 23, east half con. 16, E. Zorra, Oxford Co., 250 acres, well watered, well fenced, in good cultivation, two good orchards, a young fruit orchard, good barn with excellent stabling, two good houses, new drive barn and good silo. An excellent dairy farm. Apply on the premises, or address John Kreh, Cassel, Ont.

IN Waterloo County, 182 acres. That valuable farm for sale known as the Staffer Homestead. Four miles south of Berlin, the county town. Is in a high state of cultivation. Large house with modern improvements. Large barn with basement. Large silo. Valuable timber. Good fences. Nice lawn and grove. Running water. House and barn supplied with hydraulic pump. Fruits of all kinds. Near to churches, school and post office. Apply on the premises or address: Noah Stauffer, Strassburg, Ont.

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

MARRIED man, Scotchman, wants situation. Life experience in farm work. Able to take charge. Apply S. J. Scott, Appleby P. O., Ont.

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

WANTED

Apprentices to learn the trade of moulding. Good pay from the start. Apply to

F. W. KING, Superintendent THE McCLARY MFG. CO. Nelson & Adelaide Sts., LONDON.

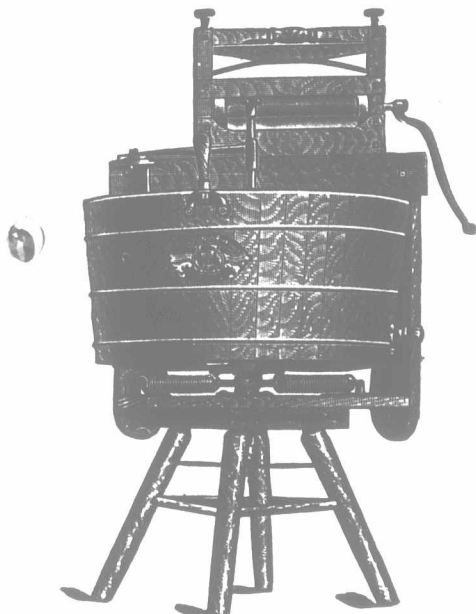
Beautiful Farm for Sale in the Township of Downie, containing 100 acres; well improved. Apply or write **JAMES R. BYERS, Stratford P. O., Ont.**

Vol. 12 of the Kent or Romney Marsh Flockbook of Great Britain has been received at this office through the courtesy of the Secretary and Editor, Mr. W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., Strand, London. It is a substantial volume, containing pedigrees of rams numbering from 16196 to 18020; ewes from 219 to 384, and flocks, 1 to 114, the rules and conditions of entry, and brief history of the origin and progress of each flock registered, together with a complete index. This excellent breed of sheep is manifestly growing in favor in the Old Country.

Learn to Mount Birds
 at home by mail

We can teach you by mail to stuff and mount all kinds of Birds, Animals, Game Heads, etc. Also to tan skins and make rugs. Decorate your home with your own beautiful trophies. Or increase your income selling specimens and mounting for others. Easily, quickly learned in spare time, by men and women. Highest endorsements. Write today for free catalogue and free sample copy of the beautiful Taxidermy Magazine - Free.

The H. W. School of Taxidermy, Inc. 48 B. St., Omaha, Neb.



Let this Machine do your Washing Free.

There are Motor Springs beneath the tub. These springs do nearly all the hard work, when once you start them going. And this washing machine works as easy as a bicycle wheel does. There are slats on the inside bottom of the tub. These slats act as paddles, to swing the water in the same direction you revolve the tub. You throw the soiled clothes into the tub first. Then you throw enough water over the clothes to float them. Next you put the heavy wooden cover on top of the clothes to anchor them, and to press them down. This cover has slats on its lower side to grip the clothes and hold them from turning around when the tub turns. Now, we are all ready for quick and easy washing. You grasp the upright handle on the side of the tub and, with it, you revolve the tub one-third way round, till it strikes a motor-spring. This motor-spring throws the tub back till it strikes the other motor-spring, which in turn throws it back on the first motor-spring. The machine must have a little help from you, at every swing, but the motor-springs, and the ball-bearings, do practically all the hard work. You can sit in a rocking chair and do all that the washer requires of you. A child can run it easily full of clothes. When you revolve the tub the clothes don't move. But the water moves like a mill race through the clothes. The paddles on the tub bottom drive the soapy water THROUGH and through the clothes at every swing of the tub. Back and forth, in and out of every fold, and through every mesh in the cloth, the hot soapy water runs like a torrent. This is how it carries away all the dirt from the clothes, in from six to ten minutes by the clock. It drives the dirt out through the meshes of the fabrics WITHOUT ANY RUBBING, -without any WEAR and TEAR from the washboard. It will wash the finest lace fabric without breaking a thread, or a button, and it will wash a heavy, dirty carpet with equal ease and rapidity. Fifteen to twenty garmets, or five large bed-sheets, can be washed at one time with this "1900 Junior" Washer. A child can do this in six to twelve minutes better than any able washerwoman could do the same clothes in TWICE the time, with three times the wear and tear from the washboard. This is what we SAY; now, how do we PROVE it? We send any reliable person our "1900 Junior" Washer, free of charge, on a full month's trial, and we even pay the freight out of our own pockets. No cash deposit is asked, no notes, no contract, no security. You may use the washer four weeks at our expense. If you find it won't wash as many clothes in FOUR hours as you can wash by hand in EIGHT hours you send it back to the railway station, -that's all. But, if, from a month's actual use, you are convinced it saves HALF the time in washing, does the work better, and does it twice as easily as it could be done by hand, you keep the machine. Then you mail us 50 cents a week till it is paid for. Remember that 50 cents is part of what the machine saves you every week on your own, or on a washerwoman's labor. We intend that the "1900 Junior" Washer shall pay for itself and then cost you nothing. You don't risk a cent from first to last, and you don't buy it until you have had a full month's trial. Could we afford to pay freight on thousands of these machines every month, if we did not positively KNOW they would do all we claim for them? Can you afford to be without a machine that will do your washing in HALF THE TIME, with half the wear and tear of the washboard, when you can have that machine for a month's free trial, and let it PAY FOR ITSELF? This offer may be withdrawn at any time it overcrows our factory. Write us TODAY, while the offer is still open, and while you think of it. The postage stamp is all you risk. Write me personally on this offer, viz: J. G. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

A certain lady hastened to the nurse-y, saying to her little daughter: "Minnie, what do you mean by shouting and screaming? Play quietly, like Tommy. See, he doesn't make a sound." "Of course he doesn't," said the little girl. "That is our game. He is papa coming home late, and I am you."

GOSSIP.

The imported Shorthorn bull, Scottish Prince =50090= (84728), for the last three years at the head of the herd of Messrs. John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., who imported him, winner of first prize in his class and the senior male championship at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1906, has recently been sold to Messrs. J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Indiana, to head their noted show and breeding herd. Scottish Prince is a rich roan bull, calved March, 1902, bred by Mr. Alex. Watson, Auchronie, Aberdeenshire; sire Golden Champion (78977), bred by Mr. Duthie, a Cruickshank Azalea, by Lovat Champion, and his dam was Queen Mab, of the Matilda tribe. He is a massive bull of high-class Shorthorn character, combining in an exceptional degree size, quality, depth and smoothness of flesh, and the best of underpinning. Scottish Prince was selected when a calf for Messrs. Gardhouse by Dr. A. G. Hopkins, now Editor in Chief of the Winnipeg "Farmer's Advocate," who is to be congratulated on his good judgment, as also are his late owners, in having had the benefit of the services of so excellent a bull in their herd, where he has proved himself an impressive sire. His new owners are also to be complimented on their good judgment and enterprise in securing so worthy a head for their herd to follow the champion St. Valentine, who was bred by Messrs. Gardhouse, and made a splendid record, both as a sire and a show bull.

CAPT. ROBSON'S DISPERSION SALE.

The dispersion of the Spring Grove herd of Shorthorns, advertised to take place on the fair grounds, at London, Oct. 23rd, and the retirement of its owner from the ranks of active breeders, recalls a remarkable prizewinning record by one man in the last ten years at Toronto Industrial - Canada's leading exhibition. The winning, four years in succession, 1897 to 1900, the championship for best bull, any age, with as many different animals; three years in succession, the first senior herd prize, and two years in succession, both the first senior and junior herd prizes, was certainly a record for a decade, and speaks volumes for the good judgment and skill of the winner, and this is only a partial recital of his successes, which might be largely extended, covering his winnings of first and sweepstakes premiums with females and calf herds of his own breeding during the same period. Breeders will miss the face and form of the genial Captain in the show-ring, but will hope to meet him often in the sale-ring, where his knowledge and experience as a breeder will stand him in good stead as a salesman, to which work we understand his time in future will be more regularly devoted. And in the dispersion sale of the Spring Grove herd, an opportunity to secure some of the good things of his breeding and selection is offered, such as is seldom presented. The herd has not been shown for the last two years, and none of the cattle have been put in show condition, but all are in good, useful breeding condition, the best for the buyer. The number of cows having calves at foot, and the number forward in calf to the excellent stock bulls, whose pedigrees appear in the catalogue, is a sufficient guarantee that the cows in the herd are regular breeders. The list of young bulls to be sold ought to attract buyers looking for beef producers or the dual-purpose class - beef and milk combined. The pedigrees of both bulls and females show strong, robust breeding, the sires used being, as a rule, of high-class individual merit as well as the best of blood. The unprecedentedly high prices for good Shorthorns in Great Britain will prevent the importation of any considerable number for some time to come, and the improving prices in the United States, owing to the great prosperity being enjoyed, and the grand crop of corn just harvested, will create an improved demand for good cattle from Canada, and the future is bright with promise for the beef-cattle industry. There should be a big attendance at the series of sales at London and Woodstock next week.



THIS BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE MAILED FREE

We have just published a beautifully colored reproduction of the above picture, showing Dan Patch 1:55, the World's Champion Harness Horse, and Cresceus 2:02 1/4, the World's Champion Trotting Stallion. This picture shows Dan and Cresceus in their natural colors and would sell for \$2.00 if gotten out in a small edition. We will be very glad to forward you one of these attractive lithographs absolutely free, postage prepaid by us.

WRITE FOR IT AT ONCE
 1st, Name this Paper. 2nd, State the number of head of live stock you own. Picture will not be mailed unless questions are answered.

Address **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CANADA.**

LARGEST STOCK FOOD FACTORIES IN THE WORLD

Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A. Toronto, Canada.
 Cash Capital Paid In \$2,000,000

- We Manufacture and Guarantee**
- "International Stock Food"
 - "International Poultry Food"
 - "International Louse Killer"
 - "International Worm Powder"
 - "International Heave Cure"
 - "International Colic Cure"
 - "International Harness Soap"
 - "International Foot Remedy"
 - "International Hoof Ointment"
 - "International Pheno-Chloro"
 - "International Compound Absorbent"
 - "Silver Pine Healing Oil"
 - "International Gall Cure"
 - "International Stock Dip"
 - "International Destemper Cure"

Every one of these preparations are sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to refund your money in any case of failure. Ask any one of our One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dealers about our goods and our guarantee.

Write for catalogue of our
 Jewel Incubators,
 Jewel Brooders.

3 Feeds for One Cent

Our stallions Dan Patch 1:55, Cresceus 2:02 1/4, Directum 2:05 1/4, Arion 2:07 1/4, Roy Wilkes 2:08 1/4, Buttonwood 2:11 and our one hundred high-class brood mares and their colts eat International Stock Food "3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT" every day. Dan Patch has eaten International Stock Food every day for over four years and during this time has broken twelve World Records and his physical condition has been marvelous. It will pay you to use it for your Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Race Horses, Show Horses, Carriage or Coach Horses, and Work Horses because it gives more nerve force, endurance and strength. International Stock Food is prepared from Finely Powdered Medicinal Roots Herbs, Seeds and Berries that animals eat freely when running wild and is fed in table-spoonful amounts as an addition to the regular grain ration. It is equally good and very profitable to use for Horses, Colts, Fattening Cattle, Cows and Calves, Pigs, Sheep or Lambs, because it Purifies the Blood, Tones up and permanently strengthens the Entire System, keeps them healthy and greatly aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each Animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten. In this way it will save you grain and make you large Extra Profits. We have thousands of reliable testimonials on file in our offices and every pound of "International Stock Food" is sold by over 125,000 dealers on a Spot Cash Guarantee to refund your money if it ever fails. If you desire any further information we will be very glad to have you write us.

International Stock Food Co.
 TORONTO, CANADA

Danger in accepting cheap and inferior substitutes. There is always a personally profitable reason for a dealer trying to sell you something by claiming it "just as good."

Alive or Dressed

POULTRY!

Killing stations have been established at nearly all points in Western Ontario.

If our representatives have not called on you, write for booklet "C" and full particulars.

Watch your local paper for name of buyer and next date of delivery.

Flavelles,
 LIMITED,
 LONDON, ONT.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

To Farmers!



Township Agents, also General County

AGENTS WANTED

for **PLYMOUTH TWINE**

PLYMOUTH AGENTS,
 53 Colborne St., Toronto.

Col. Henry Watterson offers the following rare bit:

"A Georgia judge says: 'It is every man's duty to kiss his wife when he returns home.' Why not marry a Kentucky girl, so it will be a pleasure?'"
 [Horse Show Monthly.
 (Or a Nova Scotian?—Editor, Farmer's Advocate.)]



STEVENS
Shotguns and Rifles
never fail to bring down the game—if aimed right. If it's a "Stevens" you can be sure it is always ready, accurate and safe.

Our 140-page Catalog FREE

tells all about the famous Stevens shotguns, rifles and pistols; cartridges, the care of firearms, notes on ammunition, sights, targets, cleaning rods, reloading implements, and much more valuable information. Send four cents in stamps and we will mail it free. Order from us if dealers won't supply.

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

**Grand Trunk Railway System
Single Fare for Hunters**

Going Oct. 9th to Nov. 6th.
To all points in Temagami, points Mattawa to Port Arthur, to Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur via N. N. Co., to Georgian Bay and Lake Superior points via N. N. Co. (to points on N. N. Co. extra charge will be made for meals and berths returning), to certain Quebec points.

Going Oct. 25th to Nov. 6th.
To Penetang, Midland, Lakefield, all points Severn to North Bay, Arnyle to Cobocok, Lindsay to Haliburton, Madawaska to Depot Harbor, Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays and Magnetawan River points.

Return Limit, Dec. 8th, 1906.

Single Fare Thanksgiving Day

Going Oct. 17th and 18th, returning until Monday, Oct. 22nd. Between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, N. Y.

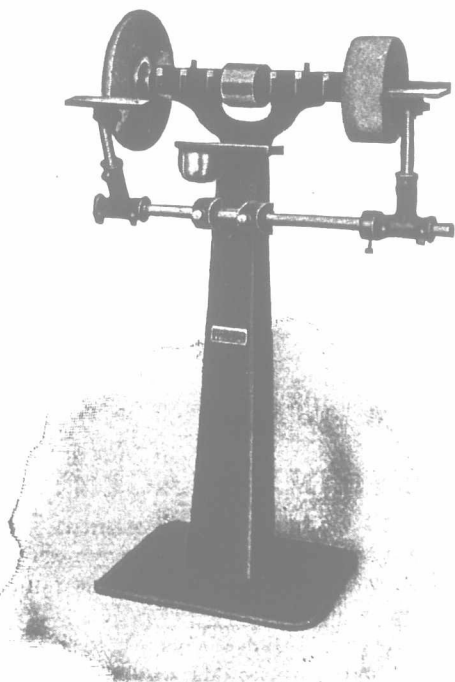
For tickets and full information call on

E. DE LA HOOKE, City Pass. & Ticket Agent.
Cor. Richmond and Dundas Sts.
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LONDON, ONT.

**High-grade Pedestal
Emery Grinder Stand**

Suitable for Windmill, Gasoline Engine, or Tread Power.

PRICE, \$25.00



D. McKenzie & Co., London, Ont.
AGENTS WANTED.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. J. Crouch & Sons, Lafayette, Indiana, the noted importers of German Coach, Percheron and Belgian stallions, made a great prizewinning record at the Illinois State Fair at Springfield last week, winning 27 out of the 33 prizes shown for, including three championships. This is regarded as the principal State fair in all the States, and such a record speaks louder than words of the character of the horses handled by this firm.

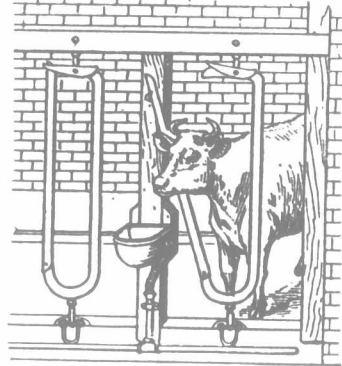
Mr. W. R. Bowman, Mount Forest, Ont., writes: We have a choicely-bred lot of Shropshire lambs to offer our customers this fall. They are sired by Prolific (imp.), who won third place in Chicago, 1904, and was imported at a cost of over \$250.00. Our ewes are sired by Marauder (imp.), who has won first place in Toronto several times, and cost \$300.00 in England. The lambs are well covered with dense fleeces, good skins, strong-boned, low-down fellows, and our prices are very reasonable.

This is the last call for the auction sale on October 25th, at Woodstock, Ont., of imported Clydesdale fillies and Canadian-bred Shorthorns, the fillies the property of Mr. J. W. Innis and Mr. Geo. McLary, and the Shorthorns of Messrs. Innes, Lattimer and Fairbairn. The catalogue shows that the fillies are registered in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain, and are the get of noted sires of the best of breeding; and they are an excellent lot, being of good size, quality and type, such as will make first-class brood mares. There is no better or safer class of stock to invest in at the present time than a good young brood mare or two of the heavy draft class. They will pay their way working on the farm and raise a foal each year which may be worth enough any time after a year old to pay for the cost of the dam, and there is every prospect that the great demand and high prices for heavy horses will last for many years. Horses must be had for stocking the thousands of farms being settled in the West, for constructing the many new railways projected, and for dray purposes in our growing cities, and they should be raised on Canadian farms. The fillies are sired by such noted horses as Prince Alexander, Fashion Plate, McGregor's Champion, Sir Reginald, Royal Favorite, Sir Archie, Baron Robgill, Linesmar, Top Quality, Rosedale, Sir Hugo, Gay Edward, Favorite's Heir, Argosy, Royal Brinstane, and others, an analysis of whose pedigrees shows that they are full of the blood of the best of the breed. These young mares should find ready purchasers in these good times at fair prices.

The Shorthorns in this sale number 30, nine of which are young bulls coming a year old this fall and winter, just coming into usefulness, and 21 young cows and heifers, a really well-bred lot, as their pedigrees will show, a number of them being of good Scotch families, and others from deep-milking strains, with high-class top crosses, being sired by such well-bred bulls as Spicy Count (imp.); Wellesley Durno, by Lord Durno (imp.), dam by Imp. Warfare, g-d. Imp. Charlotte; Captain Mayfly (imp.), a Toronto first-prize winner; Village Captain, by Imp. Knuckle Duster, dam a Cruickshank Village cow; Bucephalus of Dabmeny (imp.), a Sittytton Butterfly, bred by Earl Rosebery; Derby (imp.); Royal Prince, the sire of the noted champion heifers, Fair Queen and Queen Ideal. There is a roan son of this noted sire, 13 months old, out of a Cruickshank Village Blossom cow of the most desirable breeding, her dam being by Challenge, the best son of Imp. Barmpton Hero. There is also a roan 12 months' bull, Royal Emblem, that is full brother to the champion sisters, Fair Queen and Queen Ideal, and two or three heifers of the same family. There are also three nice young cows of the Cruickshank Matchless family in Mr. Fairbairn's contribution, a family that has produced probably as many prizewinners at leading shows in Canada as any other. This promises to be a rarely favorable opportunity to secure good, useful, well-bred cattle in breeding condition at moderate prices.

**MODERN
Stable Fittings**

Endorsed by Leading Stockmen Throughout the Dominion.



Rush's Rotary U Bar Steel Stanchion

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

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

Our Galvanized Steel Water Bowl,

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

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

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

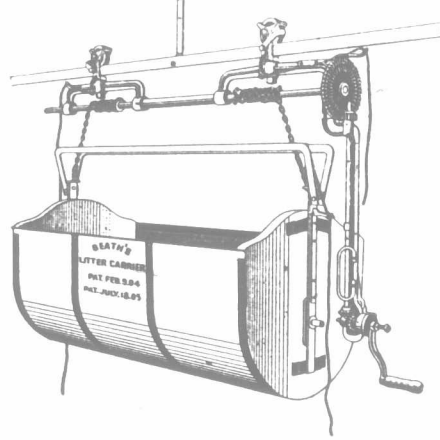
Beath's Feed and Litter Carrier

enjoys the reputation of being the best.

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

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

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



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



A Telephone on the Farm

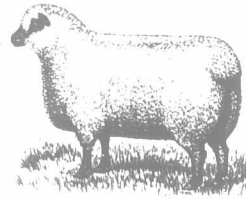
Links the farmer and his family with his neighbors, and does away with the isolation of country life.

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

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

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

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada



The Langton Stock Farm Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, ONT.

Importers of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shropshires, Berkshires, and Collie Dogs, are now offering 22 rams and 34 ewes, all imported; Minton and Harding bred. A rare choice lot of Shearlings and Berkshires—imported and Canadian-bred.

T. A. Cox, Mgr., Brantford P. O. and Sta.

Wedding Invitations, Wedding Announcements, Visiting Cards.

Latest styles. Latest type. Prompt attention to mail orders.

The London Printing & Litho Co. 144 Carling St., London, Ont.



SHEEP DIP

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

The West Chemical Co., Toronto, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

Up-to-date Cure for Skin Disease

UNLIKE INTERNAL TREATMENT, YOU CAN SEE THE BENEFITS DAILY OBTAINED BY USE OF

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The day is past when people will be satisfied with an internal treatment for itching skin disease. It is more satisfactory to apply an ointment and witness the beneficial results, instead of taking medicine and hoping that in time the desired effects will be obtained.

This change of opinion has come about largely through the extraordinary cures being brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment. Eczema, salt rheum, psoriasis, tetter, scald head and all the dreadful itching skin diseases which torture children and grown people alike, are not held in such terror since the merits of this great ointment have become known.

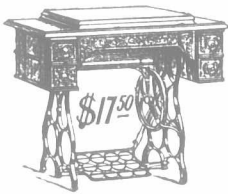
By its healing, soothing, antiseptic influence, Dr. Chase's Ointment cleanses the sores, allays the inflammation, stops the itching and heals the raw, flaming flesh. In the most simple as well as the most aggravated skin irritation or eruption, this ointment is certain to give highly-satisfactory results; 60c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Hunters' Excursions.

The finest and most extensive hunting grounds in Canada are situated on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In Northern and Western Ontario are many haunts of moose and deer, while smaller game abound everywhere once one reaches the real hunting lands. The C. P. R. is selling return tickets to all game regions at one-way fare, a reduction that sportsmen everywhere are not slow to take advantage of. Tickets are good going from October 9th to November 6th to all stations on the main line between Mattawa and Port Arthur, and also on the branches between Mattawa, Temiskaming and Kipawa—the last named a notable spot for moose. Then from Oct. 25 to Nov. 6 tickets will be on sale to stations between Sudbury and the Soo, Havelock and Sharbot Lake, and on the Lindsay-Bobcaygeon branch. Remember, all tickets at single fare, good to stop-over anywhere, with a final return limit of Dec. 8. Every sportsman should send a postal card for copies of "Fishing and Shooting" and "Sportsman's Map," both mailed free upon request. Address, C. B. Foster, D. P. A., C. P. R., Toronto.

\$33 00 to the Pacific Coast

from Chicago via the Chicago and North Western Railway. Tickets on sale daily to October 31st at above rate to Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B. C.; Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., and other western points. Correspondingly low rates from points in Canada. Choice of routes, and splendid train service. Special rates on household effects. For berth reservations, illustrated literature and further particulars, write or call on B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.



Sewing Machines Free. for 20 days' trial. We send out all machines on 20 days' free trial before we ask you to accept or pay for them. If not satisfactory, send them back at our expense. We sell a 5-drawer drop-head sewing machine, handsome oak woodwork, for \$17.50; a better machine, same pattern, guaranteed for 20 years, sells for \$21.50; machines with ball bearings and extra fine woodwork cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sewing-machine catalogue, fully explaining our different styles, free. Write for it to day.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.
Do You Want a Choice Shrop. Ram?

Read Gossip in Another Column.

We are offering a limited number of ram lambs, sired by Prolific (imp.), our Chicago winner; grandsire Marauder (imp.), the Toronto champion.

W. R. Bowman, Mt. Forest, Ont.

Balance Sheet of Two Nova Scotia Sheep Flocks.

In one of our Maritime exchanges, the Prince Edward Island Agriculturist, we found the following clipping, which we deem worthy of extended publicity:

"The society for the encouragement of sheep-raising in Nova Scotia has compiled some permanent facts, which, we trust, will convince our Island farmers of the name of the important branch which this society is endeavoring to encourage. The society gives the result of a year's work of a couple of flocks of Nova Scotia sheep to show that the matter recently published on 'Profits on Sheep-raising in Nova Scotia' is practically law and gospel. These are average flocks, one being about as large as it is well to have a flock, and the other a small flock. One is a flock of pure-bred registered sheep, and the other is the ordinary farm sheep.

"This first flock is the property of Andrew McPherson, of Rocklin, Pictou Co. It is composed of fifty registered ewes and one ram. The actual worth of the flock is \$5 per head for the ewes, and \$25 for the ram. This represents a capital invested of \$275, which at usual bank interest would yield an income of \$7.25 a year. Mr. McPherson shows that this flock nets him \$143 a year profit, or twenty times as much as his money would bring him from the bank.

"The second flock is only ten English mutton ewes, owned by Amos Yuill, of Old Barns, Colchester Co. They stand at about \$45 invested capital, the bank interest on which would be \$1.36 a year. Mr. Yuill can net, under favorable circumstances, \$59 a year from the flock, or more than forty times what the bank would give him.

"The actual income and expenditure on the two flocks are as follows:

ANDREW MCPHERSON'S FLOCK.

Income.	
70 lambs at \$3	\$210 00
300 lbs. wool at 27c.....	81 00
	\$291 00

Expenses.	
500 bush. turnips at 10c. \$	50 00
50 bush. oats at 50c.	25 00
1 ton wheat bran	20 00
7 tons clover hay at \$8.	56 00
Specials	2 00
	\$153 00

Net profit.....**\$138 00**

AMOS YUILL'S FLOCK.

Income.	
22 lambs at \$3	\$ 66 00
50 lbs. wool at 27c.	13 50
	\$ 79 50

Expenses.	
70 bush. turnips at 10c. \$	7 00
2 tons hay	18 50
Contingencies	4 50
	\$ 29 50

Net profit.....**\$ 50 00**

"The labor and summer pasture are not figured, as they are conceded to be more than overbalanced by the value of the sheep on the lands as killers of weeds and on account of their fertilizing the soil."

At the Ogdensburg, N. Y., Horse Show, a Canadian exhibitor, Mr. Thos. Irving, of Winchester, Ont., made a fine record in prizewinning, capturing, amongst other victories, first award for carriage stallion with the Hackney, County King; for three-year-old carriage stallion with the Hackney, Danewell; for Hackney stallions, four years old or over, with Muston Duke; for Hackney mares, four years old or over, with Dora, and second with Danewell for three-year-old Hackney stallion. In heavy drafts: Second for Clydesdale stallion, four years old or over, with Drumflower Mercurius, and first on two-year-old filly. In Shires: First on two-year-old stallion, Whitewall Prince, and first on two-year-old filly; also first on pony over 13 hands and under 14.2, in harness, with Hackney mare, Dora, this mare also winning second in high-steppers under 15.2.



PURITY FLOUR

A Convincing Reason Why

the Finest Bread is readily made, even by the inexperienced housewife, from

PURITY FLOUR

It is manufactured entirely from the choicest Western Canada Hard Wheat in the newest and most modern milling plant in the world.



Full of Nutriment. Never Disappoints in the Baking

Sold everywhere in the Great Dominion.

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

GOSSIP.

180,980 head of sheep and lambs passed through the Chicago Stock-yards in the week ending Oct. 6th, 1906, a record-breaking run for a week, and the figures loom large. Feeding lambs were largely sold at \$6.50 per cwt., and on October 8th best Western lambs sold at \$7.50.

Messrs. John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., report the following recent Shorthorn sales: "To J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Indiana, Scottish Prince (imp.), first prize in aged class and senior champion, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; to Mr. Gordon Smith, South Woodilee, the roan cow, Lillian =39726=, by Guardsman (imp.), dam Miss Lily. This fine cow is half-sister to St. Valentine, sweepstakes bull in United States for three years. Clementine 3rd =55703=, by Prince Louis (imp.) (77486), dam Clementine 2nd; Fairy Bloom =61007=, by Prince Louis (imp.), dam Fairy Girl, and heifer calf, by Imp. Scottish Prince; Highfield Blossom =68040=, by Imp. Scottish Prince, dam Greengill Blossom =50301=. This is a fine heifer, and bred to Prince of Archers, fourth-prize junior yearling bull at Toronto. Rose Princess =75502=, a Campbell Rosebud, sired by Scottish Prince (imp.), dam Rose Luella =33924=; Rolla's Blossom =75143=, by Scottish Prince (imp.), dam Roan Rolla (imp.); Lovely Lady =75497= by Imp. Scottish Prince, dam Red Cross Girl. This should be a valuable consignment, as all are either got by or bred to Imp. Scottish Prince, senior champion at Toronto. To Mr. W. J. Shean, Owen Sound, the fine yearling heifer, Rolla's Pride =68041=, by Scottish Prince (imp.), dam Roan Rolla (imp.); to Mr. Wm. Sparrow, Pakenham, Clementine 7th, by Imp. Scottish Prince, dam Clementine 2nd =28274=; Fair Lavinia, by Scottish Prince (imp.), dam Lavinia Lass; Clarissa's Fancy 3rd, a Campbell Claret, sired by Scottish Prince (imp.), dam Clarissa's Fancy 2nd; Lovely Girl, a Cruickshank Lovely, sired by Scottish Prince (imp.), dam Lovely Pride; Royal Star, by Royal Champion (imp.), dam Daisy (imp.). This young herd should prove a good investment to its present owner. To Mr. Hunter, Mayfield, a Cruickshank Lovely bull, got by Scottish Prince (imp.), dam Lovely Gem 2nd =29968=; to Mr. S. Lyons, Byng, a Campbell Rosebud bull, sired by Scottish Prince (imp.), dam Lady Marjory =33923=.

GOSSIP.

Mr. T. H. Hassard, the well-known importer of Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney horses, of Millbrook, Ont., writes that he expects a shipment of 25 Clydesdale fillies to arrive at his stable on October 25th. They are two and three years old, sired by the leading sires of Scotland, and said to be a high-class lot, combining size and quality. Parties wanting such will consult their own interests by corresponding with Mr. Hassard, as he is short of room, and will sell these fillies at a very close price for a quick sale.

There are some people who ride all through the journey of life with their backs to the horses. They are always looking into the past. All the worth of things is there. They are forever talking about the good old times, and how different things were when they were young. There is no romance in the world now, and no heroism. The very winters and summers are nothing to what they used to be; in fact, life is altogether on a small, commonplace scale. . . . Now, that is a miserable sort of thing; it brings a kind of paralyzing chill over the life, and petrifies the natural spring of joy that should be ever leaping up to meet the fresh new mercies that the days keep bringing.—Brooke Herford.

Mr. J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont., writes: "Since writing you last, I must say we have had a banner year so far with our Cotswold sheep, both in the showing and in making sales, having won both open and flock prizes both at Toronto and London. We have won over 150 prizes, and several championships up to the present time. I don't think we ever had a better, healthier and stronger lot of Cotswolds than we have this season, as we have been buying and breeding to get the short-legged, thick, soggy and sappy sort which indicates good feeding qualities. Our flock is represented by selections from the noted flocks of R. Swanwick, Houlton and Garne. We are now offering for sale several noted prizewinning stud rams and ewes, personally selected from the above noted flocks. Our sheep are doing well this fall, as there is plenty of luxuriant grass which they seem to enjoy after their long campaign. I think they will give a good report of themselves later on."

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

Dispersion Sale

Of the entire **Spring Grove Herd** of

50 head of **SCOTCH** and
SCOTCH-TOPPED

SHORTHORNS

The property of **CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,**
Ilderton, Ontario, by auction, at the
Western Fair Grounds, London, on

Tuesday, Oct. 23, '06

For catalogue with further particulars
apply to

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ontario.

**Auctioneers: A. M. Hunt, London; Thos. Ingram,
Guelph; Jos. White, St. Mary's.**

On **Wednesday, Oct. 24th, Mr. H. J. Davis,
Woodstock, Ont.,** will sell a selection of **Shorthorns**
from his herd.

40 Head of Scotch - bred SHORTHORNS

WILL BE SOLD ON

OCTOBER 24, 1906

At the Home Farm, near Woodstock, Ontario.

**20 Imported Cattle,
7 Imported Bulls, } Herd
6 Canadian-bred Bulls } Headers**

A number of the females are young cows
in calf or with heifer calves at foot.

No inferior cattle will be found in this
offering.

Capt. T. E. Robson's dispersion sale will
be held at London the day before.
Attend both sales.

For catalogues apply to

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton
THOMAS INGRAM, Guelph
JOS. WHITE, St. Mary's
P. IRVING & SON, Woodstock** Auctioneers.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

LAYING SEASON FOR GEES.

Is it a usual thing for a goose to lay
eggs in the fall after laying a large number
of eggs in spring, and hatching a
good number of goslings? Our goose
laid 17 eggs last spring, set and hatched
goslings, and is now laying again. What
say your readers? L. P. H.

BLOODY MILK.

I have a two-year-old heifer which
calved in June. She milked all right
for about a month, and then she started
to give bloody milk out of two teats;
they have been that way for about nine
weeks. She does not seem to get any
better. Would you kindly let me know
what is the cause of it? Is there a cure?
She is in calf again. Would you ad-
vise me to let her go dry now on those
teats, or would you advise me to milk
them? Do you think those teats will
be all right for another year, as the milk
is very thick and clotted?

A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—This trouble is due to rupture of
some of the small blood vessels of the
udder, induced generally by congenital
weakness, and while the flow of blood
can usually be checked, recurrence of the
trouble cannot be prevented. In addition
to the hereditary tendency, contribu-
tory causes are abuse, chasing by
dogs, or hurrying by boys, or accident of
any kind to the udder. Take pains to
avoid such circumstances. Bathe the
affected quarters long and often with cold
water, and give one ounce tincture of
iron in a pint of cold water as a drink
three times daily until blood ceases to
flow. If she becomes constipated, ad-
minister a pint of raw linseed oil. If
the above treatment fails, dry her out,
and dispose of her to the butcher before
she gets too far on in gestation. The
fact that the milk is thick and clotted
points to the suspicion that garget may
have set in, or is liable to do so. If
the quarters will be ruined. Otherwise,
she may come all right next year, but
unless she is a very valuable heifer, I
would advise getting rid of her.

To the Breeders and Fanciers of the Bonnie Clydesdale and the Noble Red, White and Roan.

GENTLEMEN:

In inviting you to attend our joint sale at **WOODSTOCK, on Oct.
25th,** we do so feeling every confidence in the live-stock trade.

We visited Scotland, not with the intention of buying any class of stock
that would make a little money, but to select a lot of fillies to meet the
wants of the Canadian trade and please our many customers. Shorthorns
are now selling at moderate prices, and it would seem a most advantageous
time to buy, as there is ample evidence of a rise in values, and we would
here emphasize the fact that the open sale-ring knocks the bottom out of
all "spurious" prices, and is generally conceded the safest place to buy,
especially for the beginner.

We have catalogued **eleven bulls,** all under fourteen months,
and **nineteen females,** mostly young things, all of good quality and
richly bred, carrying the blood of more noted prizewinners and champions
than is usually found in one offering. All will be sold to the highest
bidder. As we have decided to hold an annual sale, we wish to treat the
public in such a way that they will be anxious to attend our future sales.

Yours sincerely,

**J. W. INNES,
J. A. LATTIMER,** Woodstock, Ont.

SOW WITH COUGH.

I have a sow, 300 lbs., with a bad
cough, seems to be loose, and comes from
her throat. If the trouble is caused by
worms, what should I give her? I had
some pigs of about 20 lbs. weight, which
had a cough and one died. I opened
its stomach, and got three worms about
1/2 inch long. I gave the rest of the
pigs each one dessertspoonful of turpen-
tine and two of castor oil, thoroughly
mixed, and was not to strangle them. Re-
sult of the dose in about ten days, and
they were all O. K. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The cough, loose, and other

any one of several affections, possibly
worm in the lungs. Dr. A. T. Peters, of
Nebraska, recommends creosote for the
latter complaint; it also cleans out the
intestinal tract. The recipe is: Coal
creosote, one ounce; water, 90 ounces.
One ounce of the mixture is the dose for
a full-grown animal, and it is best ad-
ministered in the morning feed. Keep
the sow in dry, comfortable quarters,
away from horse manure, or other fer-
menting material in which she might like
to lie. The dose you gave the young
pigs was good, though the quantity of
turpentine was dangerously large for
pigs of that size.

MILTON HILL.

Is Milton Hill an imported horse?

A. D.
Ans.—The question in its present form
is beyond us. You do not say of what
breed the horse is or was, and without
this information we know not where to
look for him.

INSTRUCTION IN PRACTICAL ENGINEERING AND STEAM-FITTING.

Is there an institution anywhere in
Ontario where they teach practical en-
gineering and steam-fitting? W. W. D.

Ans.—The school of Applied Science,
Toronto, offers such instruction as you
want. A smattering is also taught the
regular students of the Ontario Agricul-
tural College, Guelph.

ANALYSIS OF DRINKING WATER.

Where can we get the drinking water
analyzed? Is it done free of charge,
and how should it be sent?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—For directions as to taking and
forwarding samples, write Prof. Frank T.
Shutt, Chemist, Experimental Farms, Ot-
tawa. We believe the analysis is done
free of charge.

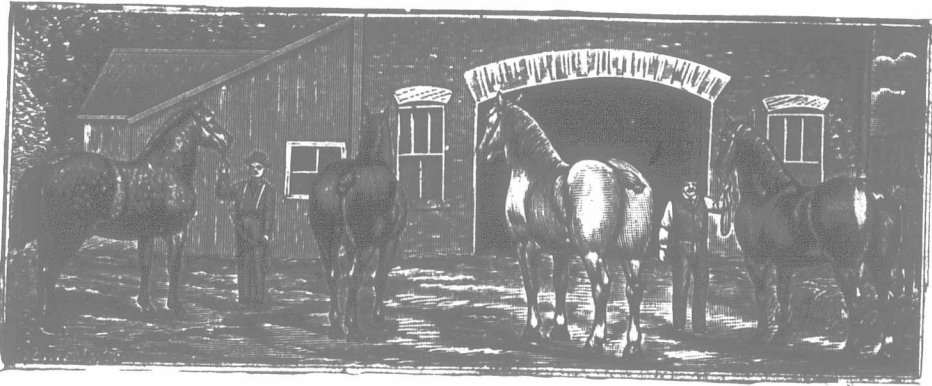
CEMENT OR WOOD FOR ICE-HOUSE.

Would you recommend a cement-con-
crete wall for an ice-house? How thick
would you advise building wall, and
what proportion of cement (Canadian
Portland brand)? How about drainage?
Would you consider it safe, building con-
crete up to last of October?

Ans.—1. No; wood is much cheaper and
will answer the purpose equally well, or
better. Besides, a wooden structure can
easily be moved at any time.

2. Yes; although we should take pre-
cautions not to expose the newly-filled
concrete to the action of frost.

H. J. Whittaker & Sons, North
Williamsburg, Ont., writes: "Our Ayr-
shire cattle are doing fine this season,
and the demand for good breeding stock
is increasing. We are now offering three
one-year-old bulls, fit to head any herd,
and seven from two to six months old.
We are also prepared to fill a limited
number of orders for young Oxford
Downs, Berkshires and Buff Orpingtons."



30 PERCHERONS

Also Shires, Hackneys and Clydes and 12 Percheron Mares (3, 2 and 1 year old) have just arrived with our new importation from Scotland, England and France, of high-class stallions and mares. Many of them prizewinners in their native lands. Bred by the best breeders. Percherons, blacks and grays, weighing 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Shires at two years old weighing 1,700 pounds. Clydes, bays and blacks 4 and 5 years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, bred by the best in Scotland. Our Hackneys are bays and chestnuts, combining size, quality and breeding that cannot be beaten. These horses can be seen at Toronto and London fairs, and all for sale at reasonable prices.

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ont.
82 miles south-west of Toronto on the G. T. R.

AUCTION SALE OF Clydesdales

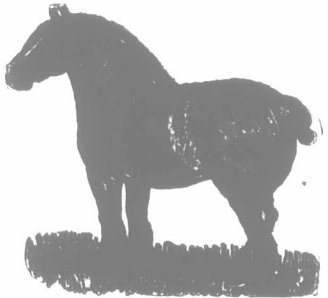
I will offer for sale by Public Auction, at ROYAL HOTEL, Woodstock, Ont., on

THURSDAY, OCT. 25th, 1906



twenty-one (21) Imp. Clydesdale Fillies, consisting of four 3 years old, thirteen 2 years old, one 5 years old and three yearlings. All good colors, nicely marked and closely related to the best sires in Scotland. Having made my own selections, and buying direct from the breeders, I am absolutely sure these fillies will satisfy anyone desiring first-class individuals. Their lines of breeding are of the best. I urge prospective buyers to see these fillies and become familiar with their pedigrees before the date of sale. They are on my farm, 14 miles south of Woodstock, near Springfield Station, on G. T. R. People coming by rail will be driven to the farm free by Mr. H. A. White, merchant, Springfield. Intending purchasers are earnestly requested to examine this lot. I am satisfied they are twenty as good Clydesdales as were ever offered to the public in the Province. **Terms cash.** Approved notes will be taken, with interest at five per cent. (5%). Catalogues on application.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, } Auctioneers. J. R. JOHNSON, Springford, Ont.
MAJOR E. R. ALMAS, Norwich, }



GRAHAM BROS.

"Cairnbrogie," CLAREMONT,

IMPORTERS OF

HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

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



Graham & Renfrew'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, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

42 Imp. Clydesdale Fillies and One Stallion

Just arrived from Scotland, representing the blood of Scotland's greatest sires; one, two and three years of age. Several of them in foal. A number of them Old Country winners. Size and quality was my standard. They are all for sale at living prices.

Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda P. O., Stouffville Sta.
Local Phone connection.

DUNROBIN CLYDESDALES.

14 Imp. 5 Canadian-bred; from 1 to 5 years of age. The get of such cracks as Everlasting, Acme, Mains of Airies, Goldfinder, Prince of Roxborough, Olympus, Royal Blend, Up-to-Time, Sentry, Rozelle, and Carbineer. All three years and over in foal. A high-class lot, with size and quality. Will be sold worth the money.

DONALD GUNN & SON, BEAVERTON P. O. & STN.
A number of choice young Yorkshires, both sexes. Phone connection.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.,

have now on hand a choice selection of Clydesdale Stallions, combining size and quality with straight, true action. Breeding unsurpassed. Individuality unexcelled. Scotland prizewinners. Also a few Canadian-bred stallions, and Imp. and Canadian-bred fillies.

Long-distance Phone Myrtle Station, C. P. R.
Brooklin or Oshawa, G. T. R.

GOSSIP.

Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., write: "Our importation of Shropshires have won and are winning all over the States and Canada, competing with the best things brought out by old importers. We give a list of sales since they arrived, and in most cases they were personally selected by the purchasers, and the most careful and particular breeders, as the list will show. To United States breeders, the following imported rams: To Prof. Shaw, Michigan Agr. College, a good Instone ram; to L. S. Dunham, Michigan; E. E. Beach, Michigan; C. O. Judd, Kent, Ohio; Wm. B. Miller, Clifton, N. Y., Minton rams; A. H. Dowswell, Ringold, Virginia, the shearing Nock ram that won 1st in pen as a lamb at the Royal. To Ontario: One Harding ram to W. Monkman; 1 Harding ram to R. Marshall, Flora; to Mr. Nichols, of Abingdon, 1 imported ram; 1 ram and 2 ewes to John McKellar, Belmont; 2 Nock ewes to Mr. Hindmarsh, Ailsa Craig; 1 Nock ewe and 1 imported ram to P. A. Campbell, Aberfeldy; 1 imported ewe lamb to J. G. Hammer; 1 imported ram lamb to John Lovett. We have 2 choice Minton rams good enough to head any flock in America; 1 Instone, a grand sheep, and the champion Nock ram yet for sale, also a few choice Nock and Instone ewes."

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES AND SHROPSHIRE.

Valley Home Stock Farm is one of the oldest-established stock farms in Canada, and the owners, Messrs. S. J. Pearson & Son, of Meadowvale, Ont., 20 miles west of Toronto, on the C. P. R., are among the best known and most highly respected of the Shorthorn breeders of the country. The senior member, Mr. S. J. Pearson, is one of the oldest Shorthorn breeders in Ontario, and knows about all there is to be known regarding Shorthorn lore. This herd has always held a high place among the best in the country, and never was there a choicer lot of the most fashionable strains on the farm than the fifty-odd head rearing the luxuriant pastures just now. The Gloucester strain is represented in Gloucesterina 9th (imp.) by Luxury. She has a splendid bull calf, by Royal Diamond 2rd. The Jilt strain in Imp. Rosie 3rd, by Alan Gwynne, who has a red yearling daughter; the Bruce Mayflowers in Miriam (imp.), by Beau Ideal; the Minas in Mina of Kinellar 7th (imp.); by Lucky Archer. Other strains represented are the Nonpareils, Rosebuds, and Marchionesses, and a grand old Canadian family, the Lady Brants. Many of these cows are exceptionally thick, smooth animals; others are heavy and persistent milkers. The stock bulls are Royal Diamond 2nd, by Imp. Royal Diamond, sire of the Toronto grand champion this year, dam Mina of Kinellar 7th (imp.); he is a very even, smooth, deep-fleshed bull of superior quality. Second in service is Royal Scott =49813, by Imp. Scottish Pride, dam Imp. Rosie 3rd; he is a red three-year-old, one of the low-down, thick kind, smooth and even. Following him is Proud Archer =49812, by Greengill Archer (imp.), dam Miriam (imp.); he is a red two-year-old, a very lengthy, deep-fleshed bull, the making of a very heavy animal. One or two of these bulls are for sale. Their predecessor, and the sire of a number of the young things, was Trout Creek Banff =40076, by the \$5,000 Lord Banff (imp.), dam Proud Amaranth (imp.), by Pride of Morning. Among the young things are two yearling bulls, by Royal Scott, and out of Rosebud and Mina dams, and five others from five to eight months of age, by same sire, some of them out of imported dams, also one yearling Jilt heifer, two yearling Mina Maids, one yearling Nonpareil, three yearling Lady Brants, one two-year-old Nonpareil, two two-year-old Rosebuds, and three two-year-old Lady Brants, the whole making a very attractive offering. At the head of the Berkshires is Imp. Myrtle's Prince, a hog of great depth and length. Second in service is Durham's Victor 20th 13279, by Sambo, dam Victoria (imp.), a very lengthy, quality boar. The brood sows are imported and home-bred—a grand good lot. For sale are about a dozen young sows, six and seven months old, all being bred to Imp. Myrtle's Prince, a rare nice lot. The Shropshires are an ideal lot, large and well covered. For sale are 20 ram and ewe lambs, sired by a Dryden ram. Write the Messrs. Pearson, to Meadowvale P. O., Ont.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all lumps from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

ABSORBINE
Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for man-kind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.
W. F. Young, P. O. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

The Repository

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.
Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto
Auction Sales of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.
Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted
Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.
This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

AN UNRESERVED SALE
of the famous stud of
Danesfield Shire Horses
The property of R. W. HUDSON, ESQ., will be held by Messrs. Sutton, Grimwade and Beck at Danesfield, Great Marlow, England, on
NOVEMBER 8th, 1906

The sale will include all the recent prizewinning mares and fillies so successfully exhibited during the past year, and some remarkably good stallions.
Catalogues of the auctioneers, Peterborough, England, who will execute commissions.
Clydesdales and Percherons
I have two Clyde stallions, by Prince Thomas and Baron's Fride 8 and 5 years of age, a big flashy quality pair, and seven Percherons, 3 and 3 years of age. Nothing better ever imported in the country. Will be sold on a small profit. Come and see them.
T. D. ELLIOT, Bolton P. O. and Station, C. P. R.

DR. McCABE'S HEAVE CURE
for Broken-winded Horses.
The only medicine in the world that will stop heaves in three days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one bottle used according to directions. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. The Dr. McCabey Medicine Co., Kempville, Ontario.
No more tired horses - All cases of Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other eye eye. BARRY CO., Iowa City, Iowa, have cure cure.

THE HAYES BULLETIN
DEVOTED TO
ASTHMA & HAY-FEVER.
Issued quarterly, containing short articles on the origin and cause, and the principles involved in the successful treatment of Asthma and Hay-Fever. Special Hay-Fever and Summer Asthma number now ready.
Free on request.
DR. HAYES, Dept. D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

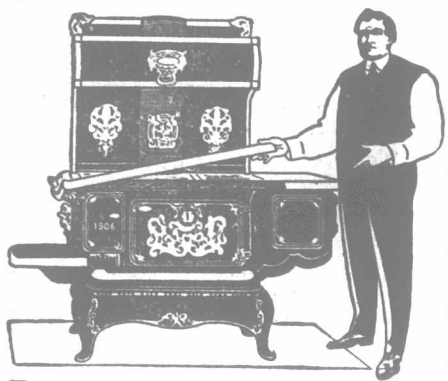
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MADE TO ANY DETAIL
METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

TALKING PARROTS
From \$5 up. Shipped safely to any point by express. Write for price list. We make specially low prices to get these birds in all parts of Canada to advertise

COTTAM BIRD SEED
38 Bathurst St., London, Ontario.

"Grand Peninsular"

Is an Ornament to the Home.



Popular taste no longer clings to deeply carved, highly ornamental ranges.

People now want rich, yet simple, elegance.

That is the way I make my new Grand Peninsular Range.

The "Grand Peninsular" is easy to keep clean, because there are no deep carvings to collect the dust and dirt. The

design is simple but very effective. No fuss or frills. Just smooth surfaces which take a beautiful bright polish. The nickelled castings are detachable, and can be lifted off without loosening a bolt, when the range is to be brushed or cleaned.

Then there is the ALL-STEEL OVEN—the THERMOMETER on the oven door—extra large GRATE BARS—and a dozen other time-and-labor-savings conveniences—that are exclusive with my GRAND PENINSULAR. Have your dealer show you all these points.

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

TOLTON'S No. 1 Double Root Cutter



Points of Merit

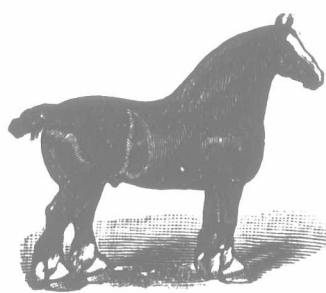
1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work of either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.

The Only Double Root Cutter Manufactured

Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction.

Other Specialties,
Pea Harvesters
Haying Tools
Steel Harrows.

TOLTON BROS., Limited, Guelph, Ontario

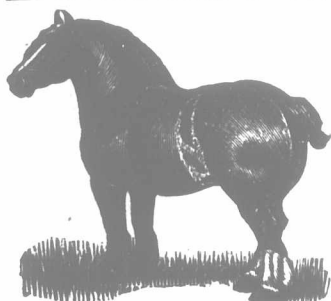


Fresh Importation Just Arrived From Scotland

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have on hand just now at their stables, London, Ont., a choice selection of above, including several prizewinners in this country and Scotland. All combining size and quality. Come and see them.

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.



T. H. HASSARD

Millbrook, Ont.

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

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

GOSSIP.

A CURB REMOVED BY "ABSORBINE."

Waverly, Ky., Jan. 16, 1906.

W. F. Young, P. D. F.:

Dear Sir,—Having used two bottles of your Absorbine, and having taken a curb off my saddle and harness horse, which I afterwards sold for \$250, I think it is the best limiment I ever used. Please find enclosed \$2, for which send me another bottle.

Yours truly,

HUSTON SPENCER.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.

One and a half miles south of Milton, county of Halton, Ont., on the C. P. R. and G. T. R., is Sunnymount Stock Farm, the property of Mr. John McLeod, breeder of improved bacon-type Berkshire hogs. Mr. McLeod is a man whose word is as good as his bond, and that is gilt-edged. Whatever he says may be depended on as being right; and on the principle that the best is none too good, he laid the foundation for his now large herd of Berkshires. His brood sows are all high-class imported animals, and the stock he has to offer is the kind that the up-to-date farmer is looking for, among which are 3 eleven-months-old sows, out of Imp. Kingston Rose, and sired by Crown Prince. These are big, lengthy, deep sows, and safe in pig. There are also 2 boars of the same litter, big, lengthy, quality fellows, and 2 boars and 5 sows out of the same dam, and sired by Premier Longfellow 3rd, a Gentry-bred boar; these are about five months old. Then there is 1 boar about a year old, Kingston Lad, out of Imp. Kingston Maid, and sired by Imp. Myrtle Prince, an exceptionally good kind with length, depth and quality. Also, out of the same sow, are 4 boars and 5 sows, seven months old, sired by Imp. Polgate Doctor, and another litter, by same sire and dam, five weeks old, making in all one of the choicest lots on the market. All these enumerated are for sale. First come, first choice. Parties wanting Berkshire boars or sows should lose no time looking after these. Write Mr. McLeod, to Milton P. O., Ont.

PINE GROVE YORKSHIRE AND ESSEX SWINE.

A short distance south of Streetsville, Ont., on the C. P. R., 20 miles west of Toronto, is Pine Grove Stock Farm, the property of Messrs. Jos. Featherston & Son, the well-known importers of Yorkshire and Essex hogs. This old and reliable firm is too well known to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" and the public generally to need any introduction at our hands. For upwards of twenty-five years, one of the leading firms in Canada in the importing and breeding of Yorkshires particularly. In every corner of the country and most of the States, Pine-Grove-bred Yorkshires can be found. At all the leading shows in Canada and many in the States hogs of their breeding have annually been exhibited, always carrying off their share of the honors—a strictly high-class herd in every particular. At present there are about 100 head in the herd, the 20-old brood sows are all out of imported dams, and got by imported sires. The stock hogs are Imp. Dalmeny Joe, a hog that has proved himself second to none that ever crossed the water as a sire, many of his get winning at Toronto, London and Ottawa this fall; Imp. Bushby Farm Hero, a hog that is not only a great sire, but a great show hog as well, and Imp. Broomhouse Beau, another great show hog, making a trio of stock boars seldom equalled in any herd in America. Although sales have been exceedingly heavy this year, there are a large number of youngsters coming on to fill the fall demand, also one of the stock boars can be spared. In Essex, the same standard rules: all the breeding animals are either imported or bred from imported stock. Without doubt, the Essex lead the procession of easy-fed hogs, and this is the only place in Canada that we are aware of where the improved bacon-type Essex can be had. Write the Messrs. Featherston, to Streetsville P. O., Ont.

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the blemish without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Men Wanted

to advertise and introduce our stock and poultry compounds to farmers and dealers. Work during spare time or permanently. This is an exceptional opening for a hustler. Write for particulars. GOLDEN CREST CO., 48 BATHURST STREET, LONDON, CANADA.



To Exaggerate

is a poor motto, but we do not exaggerate when we say that we have the largest and finest herd of **HEREFORDS** on the market at slaughter prices. Now is your chance to improve your stock by purchasing a fine bull, cow or heifer early.

Farm inside corporation of the town.
A. S. Hunter, Durham, Ont. Grey Co.

BROXWOOD HEREFORDS.

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O., ONT.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS
Four bulls from 8 to 13 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale.
JOHN A. GOVENLOCK,
Forest Sta. and P.O.

HEREFORDS—We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and a number of females—a few-down, even, beefy lot. If in want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you.
J. A. LOYBRING, Coldwater P.O. and Sta.

Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale, Black Diamond, No. 626, 3 years old this spring. A good individual and extra stock-getter; has never been beaten in showing. Price reasonable. Also one Chester White boar, old enough for service.
A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.

PURE SCOTCH

SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls: Imp. Prime Favorite—48214—, a Marr Princess Royal.

Imp. Scottish Pride—26108—, a Marr Roan Lady.

Present offering
12 imported bulls.
15 young bulls.
10 imported cows with beifer calves at foot and bred again.
20 one- and two-year-old heifers.

Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in residence.

A. EDWARD MEYER,
Box 378, Guelph, Ont.
Scotch Shorthorns.

The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellona, Mysie, Villager, Brawith Buds, Broadbooks, Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Bessies, Urys, Minas, Clarets, Killbean Beautys. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) (90065), a Shethin Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden—62548—, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance 'phone in house.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854—1906.

SHORTHORN BULLS—good ones. Several from heavy-milking cows. Choice heifers also. LEICESTER EWES, and a lot of extra good rams.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

FOR SALE—Imp. cow, Scotch Thistle No. 43660—, Heifers from imp. stock on both sides, also Canadian-bred heifers. F. A. GARDNER, "Prospect Stock Farm," Britannia, Ont.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Sply King (Imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings. 4 bulls, yearlings.
29 heifers, calves. 27 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.
Prices easy. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

Maple Shade Shropshires AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS.

We offer seventeen home-bred yearling ewes, seventeen imported yearling ewes, and twelve imported yearling rams, bred by Buttar and Farmer. All are for sale at moderate prices.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

WESTSIDE SHORTHORN HERD AND BORDER LEICESTER FLOCK.

All Registered in the Herd and Flock Books of Great Britain.

We invite all interested to inspect the cattle and sheep on this farm. The Shorthorns are long-tried families, tracing to the pioneer herds of Scotland through channels of repute. The Border Leicester flock is one of the oldest in Scotland, and embraces blood of the highest breeding. Selections for Sale. Visitors from the States and Canada will be cordially welcomed.

A. Cameron & Sons, Westside Farm, Brechin, Scotland.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (Imp.), Vol. 4, at head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) sired, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

ELMAR FARM SHORTHORNS
10 bull calves.
16 heifers under two years.

All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

JOHN DOUGLAS, PETER WHITE, JR., Manager, Pembroke, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS

Bred by the Scotch bull, Scottish Lad 4001

FOR SALE.

S. DYMENT, Barrie, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 36050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

GLYDESDALES

Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and 6 years old; show team.

JAS. McARTHUR, Geble's, Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns.

Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd catalogue on application. Address:

JAMES SMITH, Supt., Rockland, Ont.
W. O. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Props. em

Oak Grove Shorthorns

Present offering: Several imp. cows, heifers and young bulls, all sired by imp. Nonpareil Duke and out of imp. dams; also the stock bull, Imp. Nonpareil Duke, a choice offering. Prices right. W. J. ISAAC, Cobourg Station, Harwood P. O.

BONNIE BURN SHORTHORNS

For immediate sale: Two 2-year-old heifers, safe in calf; four bulls, two of them out of imp. dam. All by imp. sire. Shropshires, both sexes—lamb and shearlings. Berkshires, both sexes, by imp. sire and dam. D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville P.O. & Sta.

Glen Gow Shorthorns

Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance telephone. **WM. SMITH, Columbus, P.O., Brooklin and Myrtle Stns.**

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by imp. Bapten Chancellor—4859—(78286). A choice lot of females, mostly with calves at foot or safe in calf. Also a good six-month-old bull calf. Inspection and correspondence invited.

KYLE BROS., Arr P.O., Arr. C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

For Sale

The stock bull, Queenston Archer—48898—, by Derby (Imp.) dam Veronica (Imp.) by Brave Archer (Imp.); also a number of choice Shropshire ram lambs at reasonable prices.

BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

My present offering: Several imp. cows with calves at foot; also 4 young bulls. Heifers 6 months to 2 years old. Prices and terms reasonable.

C. D. WAGER, Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.

Home Station on the G. T. and C. P. Ry. Home of the first and third prize aged herds, Canadian National, Toronto, 1905. Mayflower grand champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1904-05; Olga Stamford, grand champion New York State Fair, 1905; Gem of Ballechin, grand champion Toronto, 1903; Tiny Maudie, reserve senior champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1905; Mildred's Royal and other leading winners. A choice number on hand to make your selection from at all times.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Glenoro Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS and LINCOLNS.

Three grand young Scotch bulls, eleven months old, at prices low enough to sell at sight. Young cows and heifers in calf for sale. Twenty very choice Dudding-bred ram lambs at very reasonable prices. Write at once if you want a flock header. Also a few ewe lambs from imported sires and dams. Long-distance telephone.

A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONTARIO.

Pleasant Valley SHORTHORNS

We are offering several high-class young bulls from first-class (imp.) bulls and from imp. and Canadian-bred Scotch cows; also young heifers of various ages, with good Scotch breeding.

GEO. AMOS & SON, MOFFAT, ONT.
Farm 11 miles east of Guelph on G. & C. R.
One-half mile from station.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns descended from the best English stocks.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.
4 1/2 miles west St. Thomas, on C.P.R. & P.M. Ry.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Young stock of both sexes for sale, sired by Scottish Baron (Imp.). Prices reasonable.

H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ontario.

Brown Lee Shorthorns

Present offering is 3 young bulls from 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaconamp. Prices very reasonable.

DOUGLAS BROWN, Arr P.O. and Station

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns of the best families. Young stock for sale of either sex, sired by the grandly-bred bull, Wanderer's Star—52525—.

Wm. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CORNS ON HORSES' FEET.

What is the best cure for corns on horses' feet? L. P. H.

Ans.—Remove the shoe, pare well out, and apply poultices for two or three days. When lameness ceases, shoe so as to relieve pressure upon the affected quarter.

PLANK-FRAME BARN.

I am thinking of putting up a new barn, 40 x 88, and would like to find out probable cost of same, built of plank frame, and how constructed. C. J. H.

Ans.—Order through this office a copy of the book on Plank-frame Barn Construction; price, 55c., postpaid; then consult your builder.

FOREST TREES FOR PLANTING.

Could you tell me what kind of forest trees and tree seeds the O. A. C. is sending out free next year, and who to apply to for them? T. J. L.

Ans.—The College is sending out planting material of white pine, Scotch pine, Norway spruce, black locust, catalpa, box elder and elm. Application should be made to E. J. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph. E. J. ZAVITZ.

TO TELL AGE OF HENS.

I have a flock of White Leghorn hens. Some are two years old, and others are yearlings. How can I tell the two-year-olds, as I want to dispose of them this fall? A. A. S.

Ans.—There is no way of telling a yearling hen from a two-year-old. Each breeder should have the birds with leg bands on them, and then he could tell them. WM. McNEIL.

PLANTING PEACH PITS.

Kindly inform me as to the correct time and way to plant peach stones. C. McK.

Ans.—In growing peaches from the seed, the pits should be gathered in the fall, and may be either planted at once in nursery rows, or a better plan is to mix them with sand, which will hold the moisture about them, and leave them exposed to the frost during the winter. In the spring, the pits should be taken up, and those which have not been cracked by the frost may be broken carefully with a hammer. The kernels should be sorted out and planted in nursery rows, about a couple of inches deep, and five or six inches apart in the row; that is, if they are intended for stocks upon which to bud named varieties. If it is your intention to grow these seedlings for fruiting without budding, they should be planted ten or twelve feet apart, so as to leave room for development. H. L. HUTT, Ontario Agricultural College.

TRANSPLANTING LARGE EVERGREENS.

I wish to move some spruce trees a few feet; they are healthy, in good deep soil, well drained, and from four to ten feet high. Should I move them in fall or spring, and is any unusual care necessary? F. B.

Ans.—There is always more or less danger of losing the trees in transplanting when of the large size you mention. If the trees have already been transplanted two or three times, they will have such a compact root system that they can be taken up and moved without much difficulty, but if they have been in their present position several years without transplanting, the root system will probably have spread over a considerable area, and it will be difficult to move the trees without losing the greater part of the roots. A good plan in moving large evergreens of this kind is to dig a circular trench in the fall around the tree, cutting off the roots touched, and leaving as large a ball of earth in the center as can be conveniently moved. The trench may be filled up with straw or other material to keep the earth from drying out. The holes to which the trees are to be moved should also be dug in the fall. Then in the spring, before the frost has come out of the ground, the trees may be taken up and moved with a solid ball of earth around them. In this way the greater part of the roots may be saved, and if the work is carefully done, the trees may be established in their new quarters without very much check to the growth. H. L. HUTT.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

CURES
Dyspepsia, Bolls, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Mrs. A. Lethangue, of Ballyduff, Ont., writes: "I believe I would have been in my grave long ago had it not been for Burdock Blood Bitters. I was run down to such an extent that I could scarcely move about the house. I was subject to severe headaches, backaches and dizziness; my appetite was gone and I was unable to do my housework. After using two bottles of B. B. B. I found my health fully restored. I warmly recommend it to all tired and worn out women."

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

HOLLYMOUNT SHORTHORNS

Pure Scotch, Imported, and the get of imp. stock.

25 HEAD

Anything for sale. 5 young bulls. Breeding gilt-edged and unsurpassed. A few heifers. Prices right.

W. J. Thompson, Mitchell P. O. & Sta. GREENGILL, HERD of high-class

SHORTHORNS

We offer choice Scotch bulls and females, representing such families as Duchess of Gloster, Village Girl, Rosebud, Orange Blossom, Mysie, Victoria, and other popular families, either imp. or Canadian-bred.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington June Stn.

Glenavon Stock Farm

LINCOLN SHEEP.

One registered Lincoln ram and some nice spring ewe lambs for sale cheap up to Oct. 25. Write for prices.

W. B. Roberts, Sparta P. O. Station: St. Thomas—C. P. R., M. C. R., G. T. R., P. M. R.

Clover Lea Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (Imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT. Ripley Station, G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS.

We have for sale several young heifers and cows, which we are offering at a bargain; also two young bulls, one by Derby Imp., our noted bull. Young Derby is in good trim for fall shows. W. J. SHEAN & Co., Box 856, Owen Sound, Ontario.

Queenston Heights

SHORTHORNS

One yearling bull, red, straight Scotch, a high-class herd-header. Also a few choice bull calves and heifers, Canadian and American registration.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

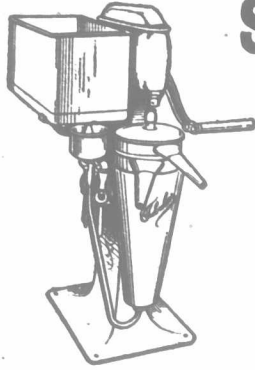
High-class Shorthorns

The well-known Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Bean (Imp.) (26099), by the great Silver Plate, formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Young stock usually on hand for sale.

N. S. ROBERTSON, ARNPRIOR, ONT.

A FARMERS' COMMITTEE SAYS TUBULAR IS WORLD'S BEST CREAM SEPARATOR

**Low Can
Lightest Bowl
Simplest Bowl
QUICKEST CLEANED**



**Self Oiling
Ball Bearing
Enclosed Gears
CLEANEST SKIMMER**

The Tubular

A community of farmers and dairymen recently united and appointed a committee of six wide awake farmers to thoroughly investigate cream separators and decide which is best.

Why? Simply because they were convinced that cream separators pay, and wanted to know the best before buying. The committee requested all leading separator representatives to meet the committee and show their machines.

Why did they do that? Because the committee wanted to find out positively which separator actually is best. They didn't want to take anybody's word for it, but wanted to see all reliable separators side by side and decide for themselves.

When that committee met, many farmers were present waiting the decision. The committee carefully examined the different separators, and unanimously decided that the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator is best, excelling all others in fifteen essential points.

The members of the committee backed up their decision by buying for themselves six No. 6 Sharples Tubular Cream Separators right on the spot—one Tubular for each farmer on the committee.

What did that mean? That this investigation had absolutely satisfied the committee that the Sharples Tubular is the best cream separator built—the best in every way. If you buy a Sharples Tubular, you will get the world's best separator.

It is to your advantage to learn all about this committee—its decision—and the world's best separator. Write for our handsome, complete catalog C 193, with leaflet and the committee's sworn statement telling all about it.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,

Toronto, Can.

WEST CHESTER, PA.

Chicago, Ill.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

ARE LIGHTNING-RODS A PROTECTION?

Are lightning-rods a protection? Had any of the barns that were struck by lightning the past summer rods on them? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We believe that lightning-rods, properly erected and grounded in moist earth, are a very excellent protection. We cannot say positively that no building struck this summer was provided with rods, but we invite anybody who knows of a rodless building that was struck to report the circumstance, with carefully-ascertained particulars about kind and condition of the rods and the site of the building, whether solitary or in a group, and whether surrounded by trees or not.

RAPE ON STUBBLE.

Next year I want to sow a field of rape. I have a stubble field off which two crops of oats have been taken. I sowed clover on it this spring, and it did not catch. Would it do to plow the field this fall, and sow the rape in the early spring for early pasture for lambs? If so, how thick should the rape be sown? J. E. M.

Ans.—The practice indicated would likely provide a fair amount of forage broadcasted at the rate of three to five pounds, or drilled at the rate of one to two pounds; but we would recommend sowing barley on this field and seeding to clover again, using not over 6 pecks of barley per acre, and at least 10 pounds of clover seed. For Ontario conditions, two years is long enough to keep any field out of meadow, and the sooner it is seeded down the better.

CAPACITY OF SILO—WHEN TO FEED SILAGE.

1. How many tons of ensilage will be contained in a silo 14 ft. in diameter, 22 ft. high, of well-settled ensilage, cut in three-inch lengths?
2. How long is silage kept before it is ready to feed?
3. How long does it generally keep hot? J. E. R.

Ans.—1. Probably between 60 and 65 tons.
2. One may commence feeding the day the corn is ensiled, or any time he likes thereafter. If beginning soon after mowing, while the corn is still loose, extra care should be taken in using fork or shovel, so as not to dig holes or to loosen up the silage to a greater depth than the amount daily taken off.

3. It will keep warm for months, though the temperature subsides considerably, we believe, after the first month or so.

RULES FOR A FARMERS' CLUB.

Could you suggest a good set of rules for a Farmers' Club?
A LOVER OF TREES.

Ans.—1. This club shall be known as the Farmers' Club.
2. Its object shall be the promotion of the material, intellectual and social interests of farmers.

3. To this end addresses shall be given and papers read on farm topics, such as the cultivation and handling of crops, the breeding and care of stock, draining, etc.; full discussion on each to be encouraged. Questions of public and general interest may also be introduced, but those relating to party politics and denominational sects are debarred. Selections of music, reading from choice literature, and other like pleasing and elevating entertainment shall be arranged for as convenient.

4. Meetings shall be held regularly (weekly, fortnightly or monthly) from the first of November till the end of March, and occasionally, if desired, during the summer months.

5. The programme for any meeting shall be decided on by the club at former meeting, recommendation of such programme having first been made by executive committee.

6. Officers shall consist of president, vice-president and secretary treasurer, who with two others elected shall constitute the executive committee.

7. Obligations of members shall be the payment of membership fee, if any is imposed, and the agreement to take such part in the business as may be decided.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



For sale: The two-year-old show bull, Blythsome Ruler—52.96—Also cows and heifers in calf.

JAMES GIBB,
Brooksdale, Ont.

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON,
Box 1133. St. Thomas, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

Eight grand young bulls of choice breeding. Ten choice young cows being to our imported boar, and thirty younger ones of prolific families and sired by prize-winning boars.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO.,
MEADOWVALE, ONT.
Stations: Streetsville and Meadowdale, C. P. R.

For Sale: Two Young Shorthorn Bulls

Also Cows and Heifers, and one good Imp. York. Sow, also a good Yorkshire Boar one year old. Good breeding and good animals

DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

Wm. Grainger & Son



Hawthorn herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Three grand young bulls, also females, all ages. Prices reasonable.

Londesboro Station and P. O.

ROSEDALE SHORTHORNS

Do you want a profitable cow with calf at foot, and bred again; also heifers bred and heifer calves from imported stock. Choice milk strains. Write: **A. M. SHAVER, Ancaster, Ont.** Hamilton station

High-class Shorthorns—We are now offering 5 young bulls and 3 heifers, two, three and four years of age. Marigolds, the eldest, a daughter of Imp. Royal Member, has a calf at foot by Sailor Champion. This is an extra good lot.

THOS. REDMOND, Millbrook P.O. and Stn.

DURHAM CATTLE FOR SALE

I have for sale two young bulls, 8 months old, sired by Imp. Rustic Chief—40419—(19077); also a few females, among them a young cow fit for any show-ring.

HUGH THOMSON,
St. Mary's, Ont.
Box 556

Shorthorns

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.,

Offers for sale, at moderate prices,

7 Imported Cows and Heifers (calves at foot).

11 Yearling Heifers (all Scotch).

2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara.

1 Crimson Flower, and One Daisy.

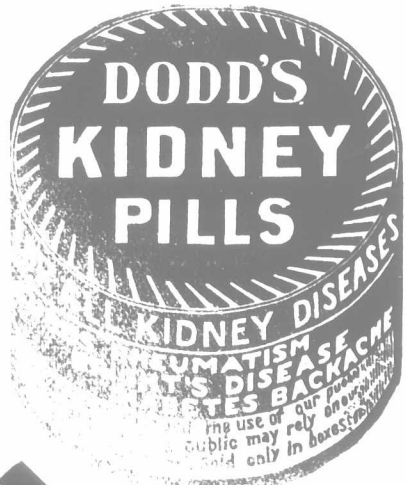
KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor—45187—, 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

MAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

Sheep and Cattle Labels Will enable you to properly take care of your stock. Write to day for circular and sample. Address **F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.**

"The world is a looking-glass and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it will in turn frown sourly upon you; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly kind companion, and so let all young persons take their choice."—[Vanity Fair.



Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

Our herd of the most noted Scotch families is headed by the \$2,000 Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning (Imp.)—39070—, winner of 1st prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. A few very choice young bulls from 4 to 8 months old, also females for sale. In Yorkshires are a choice lot of either sex, five months old, from imp. sire and dam, for sale easy.

BINKHAM P. O., ONT. ERIN STATION AND TEL.

HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD.

Our present offering is: a few choice heifer calves from 2 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable.

ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Stn.

Brampton Jersey Herd For sale: 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. For full particulars address: **B. H. BULL & SON, 'Phone 68, Brampton, Ont.**

Cows from the ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class. At Guelph (dairy test) first and sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and sweepstakes on cow, also second-prize cow second and third on 2-year-olds, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows)

Bull calves, 4 months and under only, for sale from great dams and greatest of sires. Buy young if you want them from Annandale Stock Farm.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Meethilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Meethilde, 35.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltie Posch 14th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—6.5 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Agr. Ont.

AYR, O.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have four yearling bulls left which we will sell at reduced price to quick buyers; from good producing strain: our own raising. Sold out of females at present **P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

43 head of big, deep flanked heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 60 lbs. a day on grass. Young stock of both sexes for sale. A straight, smooth lot. **G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn**

GROVE HILL HOLSTEINS

We now offer for sale our stock bull, Verbell 4th's Count Calamity Born December, 1902. Only two of his daughters have been tested, and both are in Record of Merit. He is a show animal, and a persistent stock getter. If you want a bargain write: **F. R. WALLORY, Frankfort P. O. and Stn., C. O. R. Trenton Stn., G. T. R.**

MAPLE PARK HOLSTEINS

Home of the great De Kol Pieterje and Posch families. Schuiling Sir Posch, son of Annie Schuiling, testing over 4% butter-fat officially, and grandson of Aaltie Posch, stock bull. **S. MACKIN, PROP., STREETSVILLE.**

E. Jeffs & Son, BOND HEAD, of Shorthorns, Leicesters, Berkshires, and Buff Orpington Fowl.

Eggs per setting (15), \$1.00. Choice young stock for sale. Write for prices or come a-d see.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

R. HONEY, Brickley,

offers for sale a choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows ready to mate

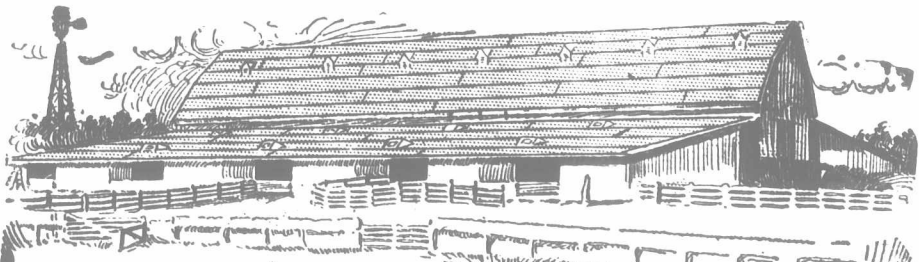
Glenwood Stock Farm Yorkshires.

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshires sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P.O. Cambellford Stn.**

HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths.

Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton P. O., Brighton Tel. and Stn.**

When W...
pigs, and...
ker & S...
SPRING...
Wienhu...
"Glenhu...
sweeps...
old, cow...
this her...
No 1825...
Wellman...
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calves, ...
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sweeps...
"Glenhu...
SPRING...
Wienhu...
ker & S...
Ayrshir...
pigs, and...
When W...



Roofed With Paroid Roofing

Many of the largest farm and poultry buildings in the country as well as government and railroad warehouses, factories, etc. are now roofed and sided with Paroid Roofing. The above illustration shows the largest stock barn in Minnesota, covered with Paroid. In spite of cheap imitations it grows in popularity, because every one who uses it finds it economical, extra strong, durable and thoroughly satisfactory. Make no mistake—get Paroid.

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Sample Free. To show you exactly what it is we'll send you a free sample and name of nearest dealer. Investigate now. For a 2 cent stamp we'll send book of building plans for poultry and farm buildings.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers.
Originators of Free Roofing Kit—fixtures for applying in every roll.
Established 1817. Hamilton, Ontario.



Burnside Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. Prizewinners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Bd. of Dir. of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prizewinning Ayrshires at said Exposition. Females of all ages for sale, imported and Canadian-bred.

R. R. NESS, JR., HOWICK, QUE., P.O. AND STATION.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 19 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves, from week old up.

wired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howitz B. Pieterje, whose dam record is over 82 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

At for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins.

For sale: A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 22 lbs. 11 cts each.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

Greenwood Holsteins and Yorkshires

For sale: A few richly bred bulls from one to eighteen months old. Also a few choice females of all ages. Yorkshires of either sex.

O. JONES, JR., Caledonia P. O. and Sta.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows.

ALBURN RIVERS, Falden's Corners.

Wardend Ayrshires

We are offering young bulls from 1 to 2 years old; also a choice lot of spring calves from deep-milking dams. Sired by White Prince of Menie No 1825; bred by A. Hume Menie, F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Heard's Stn., G. T. R.

Select Ayrshire Bulls

Four choice last Aug. and Sept. calves. Special low price on five March and one May calves. Phone to farm.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Bulls and heifer calves, two to nine months old, cows and heifers all ages. Prizewinners from this herd include Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

SPRINGBURN STOCK FARM, North Williamsburg, Ont.

H. J. Whitteker & Sons, Props., breeders of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire pigs, and Buff Orpington fowls. Young stock for sale. Visitors welcome.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to

N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. & Tel. Clappison, Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We always have on hand choice animals of above breeds, of any desired age. Prices reasonable. Write us before buying. Intending purchasers meet at Hoard's. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie P. O.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association.

and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk St. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**
Cables—Sheepote, London.

Shropshires and Gotswolds

I am offering for sale 100 shearing ewes, home-bred and imported; also an extra good lot of yearling rams and ram lambs of both breeds, some of each fitted for showing.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ontario.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario

Dorsets. Can supply Dorset sheep of the various ages, of either sex, in pairs not akin, at very reasonable prices, quality considered. **Gilead's Spring Farm, E. DYMENT, Copetown P. O. Wentworth Co.**

SHROPSHIRE

Good young rams and ewes **FOR SALE.**

W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

Leicesters!

A grand lot of one and two-shear rams and ram lambs, also ewes of various ages.

Mac Campbell, Harwich P. O., Ont.

Leicesters For Sale
Of good size and quality. Various ages.
C. & E. WOOD, Freeman P. O., Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION OF OXFORD DOWNS.

Can a lamb with six straight crosses of Oxford Downs be registered?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No; the lamb must trace on both sides to imported stock from a registered flock in the Old Country.

RAGWEED.

What is the best way to get rid of ragweed? Have about 1 1/2 acres; it came up in oat stubble, after the oats were off. The land was broken out of clover sod last spring.

Ans.—Ragweed is an annual, whose seeds are dispersed as an impurity in grain and by wind and water. Prevention of seeding is the chief precaution. If the oats were seeded to clover, and you do not wish to break up the field, use the mower to keep the ragweed from ripening seed. If the field was not seeded, the best course would have been prompt and repeated shallow fall cultivation after harvest to germinate the seeds and then destroy the young plants. Before winter, plow or rib up and follow with a hoed crop next spring.

WHEAT OR BRAN FOR FOOD?

Which is the most profitable to feed milk cows and beef cattle, wheat worth \$22 per ton, or bran worth \$17 per ton.
WENTWORTH FARMER.

Ans.—It is impossible to attach exact money values to different foods, so that this question does not admit of a really definite answer. I would consider, however, that for dairy cows bran at \$17 per ton would give rather better value than wheat at \$22 per ton. For fattening cattle, the wheat would have a rather higher feeding value, but owing to the nature of the meal from wheat, it is not a satisfactory food to feed alone, and would be much improved if mixed with some light food such as bran. In feeding wheat meal to steers, I would prefer to mix it with an equal bulk of bran.
G. E. DAY.
Ontario Agricultural College.

COLOR MARKS ON PIGS.

Can a pure-bred Yorkshire hog, imported or off imported stock, be pure-bred and get pigs with blue spots, sometimes many in number, and from the size of a five-cent piece to a fifty-cent piece, from a pure-bred registered Yorkshire sow?
J. D. B.

Ans.—It is unusual and objectionable, though we are not aware that it is considered a disqualification under the standard of the breed, and, as it is only skin deep, we do not think a competent judge would turn a pig down in the showing on account of a few blue spots if it were right in the essentials of quality and type. Some of the best white hogs we have seen had blue spots, but they were generally of the middle-white breed of England, a class with less length and size than the large white breed called Yorkshires in this country, but not so designated in the prize-lists of English shows, or in the English Herdbook.

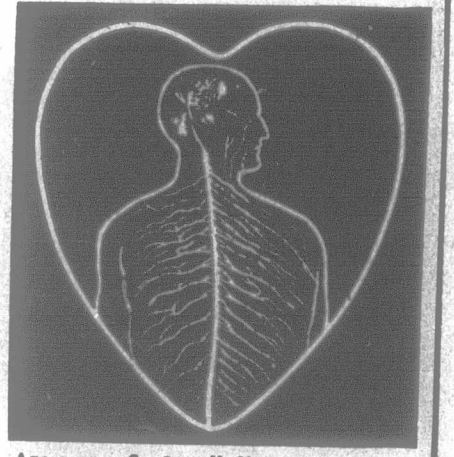
ICE-HOUSE—HOW TO KILL WEEDS.

Send me the index to this year's Farmer's Advocate, at least for the first six months, now. I wish to find two things now: (1) How to build an ice house, and (2) how to kill out weeds.
J. H. C.

Ans.—1. Any cheap building on a site that affords drainage will do to store ice in. The chief requisite is a tight roof and sides to keep the sawdust over the ice as dry as possible. A cheap ice house may be made by setting cedar posts and boarding up. The sawdust is what we must rely on to insulate the ice. It is a good plan when building to provide a little anteroom at the south end for storing sawdust, etc. It also helps to protect that end from the heat of the sun.

2. This is a very broad question. In general, we believe the best way to keep down weeds is to follow a three-year or four-year rotation of clover, hoed crop and grain seeded to clover. Thorough cultivation of the hoe crop, early harvesting of the clover, and pains everywhere to prevent weeds going to seed, will go far to insure a clean farm.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Brain Fog, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation.
Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers, or
THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED.
Toronto, Ont.

My Shropshires Won the Flock Prize at Toronto.

And I have imported and home-bred **RAMS and EWES**

for sale that are of the same stamp. All kinds of good

GOTSWOLDS and SHORTHORNS as well.

Prices always reasonable.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.

We Want HIDES SKINS, WOOL

Our advice is. Consign to us at once while we can pay present very high prices.
E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS

The flock is retired from fall-fair showing. It took the lead for 22 years. 25 good to choice yearling rams and 30 first-class ram lambs now offered. Sires: Champions and producers of winners. Dams: Many of them imported, and all choice. Do you need a moderate priced flock-header? If so, come, or write for circular and quotations to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We are offering for sale 100 strong, vigorous, good-qualified ram lambs, a number from best imported sires. We also have for sale 50 yearling and two-shear ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. **Telegraph Guelph.**

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT. Guelph, G. T. R.

Southdowns

New importation of rams and ewes on offer; also home-breds by Royal prizewinning imported rams **COLLIES**—Puppies by imported Holyrood Clinker.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.
Long-Distance 'Phone.

Canadian Agents for the Original McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing

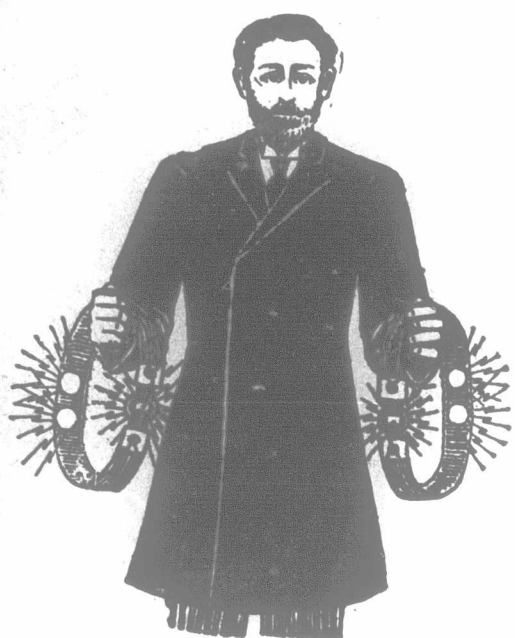
Imported direct. Price: Imperial pints, 35c.; imperial half gallon, \$1.25; imperial gallon, \$3.25. Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one-gallon tins. **THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.**

Shropshires

5 choice Imp Rams. 15 choice Imp. Ewes. 20 good breeding Ewes. 25 good Rams.

LLOYD-JONES BROS., BURFORD, ONT.

Dorset Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle
Specialties.
Choice young stock for sale.
R. H. HARDING, "Mapleview Farm," Thorndale, Ont.



A FREE CURE

If you are weak and ailing, have lost the fire and vigor of youth; if you are pneumatic, full of pains and aches, or suffering from any disease that drugs have failed to cure—I want you to come to me. I can cure you with my wonderful Electric Belt, and I'll give it free to any weak man or woman. I want every weak, puny man, every man with a pain or an ache, to get the benefit of my invention. Some men have doctored a good deal—some have used other ways of applying electricity—without getting cured, and they are chary about paying money now until they know what they are paying for.

If you are that kind of a man, this Belt is yours without a cent of cost to you until you are cured.

That's trusting you a good deal, and it is showing a good deal of confidence in my Belt; but I know that I have a good thing, and I am willing to take chances if you will secure me.

As to what my Belt will do: I know that it will cure wherever there is a possible chance, and there is a good chance in nine cases out of ten. So you can afford to let me try, anyway, and I'll take the chances. If you are not sick don't trifle with me; but if you are you owe it to yourself and to me, when I make an offer like this, to give me a fair trial.

Dr. McLaughlin: Amherst, N. S.
Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for thirty days, as directed, and feel very much better. Losses are about over.—CHAS. A. DONKIN.

Dr. McLaughlin: Massawippi, Que.
Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too highly of your Electric Belt. It paid me well for getting it.—C. B. SLOGGETT.

Dr. McLaughlin: Bruce Mines, Ont.
Dear Sir,—I am glad to tell you that your Belt has cured me of lame back. I do not wear the Belt now, for I feel well.—JOHN THIBEAULT.

If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocoele, or any ailment of that kind that weakens you, it would assure your future happiness if you would lock into this method of mine. It is as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle, glowing heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in old style belts.

If you would believe the thousands of men whom I have already treated, my Belt is worth its weight in gold.

But some men don't believe anything until they see it. That's why I make this offer.

If I don't cure you, my Belt comes back to me, and we quit friends. You are out the time you spend on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

But I expect to cure you if I take your case. If I think I can't cure you I'll tell you so, and not waste your time. Anyway, try me, at my expense.

Call or Send for My Free Book

Come and see me, and I'll fix you up, or if you can't, then cut out this coupon and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men, all free. My hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays to 8.45 p.m.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN

112 Yonge Street,
TORONTO, CAN.

Please send me your book free.

NAME

ADDRESS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PLANTING RASPBERRIES AND STRAWBERRIES—GRAIN TO FATTEN ROOSTERS—SNOW FOR HENS.

1. Which is the best time to plant raspberry and strawberry vines?

2. What is the best kind of grain to fatten young roosters on?

3. When hens are shut up in the winter time, they like snow if you give it to them. Is it good for them? L. K.

Ans.—1. Spring or fall, preferably spring. For near-by planting of red raspberries, the numerous young suckers which appear in early summer may be used.

2. Corn is the most rapid fattener of the grains, but it produces a yellow flesh objected to by English and, possibly, by some local Canadian markets. A mixture of corn, oats and wheat will give good results for feeding on range, although it pays to shut the birds up and feed as advised in Mr. Elford's articles some time back.

3. Given all the clean water they want, any snow they may take will do them no harm.

TO START SHEEP-RAISING.

Would you give me some idea of what funds would be required to start sheep-raising in a small way, say 200 to 250 to start, with also an idea of the kind of sheds required, quantity of food per head, viz., hay and feed, and any other information you think would be of service. J. B. S.

Ans.—We think it would be a grave mistake to start with as many as 200 if you have had no experience. Fifty would be quite enough to begin with, and half that number would be safer until you have proved that they will do well under your conditions and with the feed available. If you can grow clover, it is the best winter fodder, and sheep will winter well on clover hay alone, though the ewes, at lambing time, should have some oats, and the lambs, the first winter, will also be better for a little grain or roots or both. Pure-bred sheep would probably cost \$15 to \$20 a head in Ontario; but good grades, which could be bought for about \$8 to \$10, and possibly less, would answer your purpose fully as well. Double-boarded sheds, with wide doors to be left open, except on stormy days, are sufficiently warm in the most severe climate. A dry location, with plenty of fresh air and roomy yards to run in, and access to water, are essentials. Sheep will do best in lots of 25 to 50 in one division of a shed, and where snow is constantly available, will winter very well without water.

STANDARD ILLUSTRATIONS—WEIGHT OF CORNISH INDIAN GAMES—WHITEWASH.

1. Does the American Poultry Standard of Perfection contain colored plates of the different kinds of fowl, or only word pictures?

2. Give standard weight of Cornish Indian Games.

3. Give recipe of whitewash for henpen that will not rub off. W. A. B.

Ans.—1. The American Standard of Perfection is illustrated with engravings showing typical form and markings of male and female birds of most varieties of the leading breeds of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, also some of the rarer and more freakish breeds.

2. Cock, 9 pounds; cockerel, 7½ pounds; hen, 6½ pounds, and pullet, 5½ pounds.

3. It is a wonder someone does not ask us how to make money that will not get spent. If we knew a recipe for whitewash that would not rub off, we would be liable to get it patented and make something on it. The following, however, is given by A. G. Gilbert, poultry manager of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, as a durable wash: "Put into a water-tight, clean barrel half a bushel of unslaked lime. Slake by pouring in sufficient hot water to cover the lime five inches deep. Stir briskly until slaked. Add two pounds sulphate of zinc and two pounds salt dissolved in hot water. These ingredients are supposed to prevent the wash from cracking or peeling off. It is best to apply hot. If to be used on inside of poultry-house, colony houses or coops, add half an ounce of carbolic acid. To color, add yellow ochre, venetian red, or other coloring matter."

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS and Shorthorns.—We have for immediate sale several choice boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, together with a lot of beautiful pigs from two to four months old. Also a few choice heifers in calf to Donald of Hillhurst No. 44690, and a few nice bull calves and heifer calves. All correspondence answered promptly. Daily mail at our door, and prices right. Colwill Bros., Newcastle.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Heistons. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1343. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully.

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

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 Bean 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, Streetsville.

Yorkshires!
Have some grand spring litters farrowed in Feb., Mar., April, May from AI stock. Will sell at living prices. L. HOOEY, Powle's Corners P. O., Fenelon Falls 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; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. LARGE
Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale.
GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE "Want and For Sale" Ads. bring good results. Send in your ads. and you will soon know all about it. The Wm. Wain Co. Ltd., London, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville, Ont.

HILLGREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Sires in use: Concord Triumph 13303, got by Perfection (imp.) 9801, possibly the best sire in Canada to-day. Stoll Pitts' Winner (imp.) 13185, first at the Royal. On hand, young sows, sired by Concord T., bred to Stoll Pitts' W. These are choice and lengthy.
JOHN LAHMER, Vine P. O., Ont.

ROSEBANK BERKSHIRES
FOR SALE: Young stock from six to eight weeks old, sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Concord Professor. Some choice sows bred and ready to breed. Express prepaid.
Lefroy Station, G.T.R. JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill P. O.

Fairview Berkshires

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prize-winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars.
HENRY NASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door.

Glenhodson Yorkshires.

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont. Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr

Cherry Lane Berkshires

Are strictly high-class. Toronto winners. Of all ages. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Pairs supplied not akin.

Sam Dolson, Allea P. O., Norval Stn.

PIGS FOR SALE. Choice Improved Large English Berkshires, 6 weeks old. Prices reasonable. Cuts and pedigree free. Freight charges paid to your station. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. JAS. KEAN & SON, Orillia, Ont.

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES
Have a few young sows from 4 to 7 months old, bred and ready to breed; also some young pigs weaned and ready to wean, from imp. dams. G. B. Muma, Ayr, Ont.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred.
We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. S. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, Orampton, Ont.

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 6 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 1, Renfrew, Ont.

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