

filling and threshing may use more than a two-horse power current at times and chopping grain draws quite heavily on the power, but with the small outfits the commission figure that that current will do the major part of the work about an ordinary sized farm.

Electricity on the farm is only in its infancy, but the commission is demonstrating its use and putting forth every effort to adapt to farm use this wonderful power that for years and years has flowed on and on unnoticed. When hydro and the farmer know each other better it is reasonable to believe, that our hillside streams and cataracts, our rivers and moving bodies of water will be harnessed and subjected to the masterful hand of man, and be made to minister to his wants.

At a time when the farm-labor problem is so acute and work so hard to get done, farmers should watch with interest developments along this line. It is clean power and alleviates the routine of work about the house, that one unaccustomed to its nature imagines himself either in a new country or in a new era of agricultural life in Canada.

### British Live Stock News.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to a Canadian correspondent, I would state that South Devon cattle combine great size and substance, with deep-milking qualities. The attention of breeders from all parts of the world has been directed to the perfection of what local lovers of the type have proved by practical experience is possible, i.e., the combination of beef and milk. The huge bulls, scaling up to a ton and a half, are a standing testimony on the beef side, and the frequent successes at the chief milk and butter tests have proved the claim of the South Devons to be grand dairy cattle. With the contemplated institution of regular milking records further proof of their utility is likely to be forthcoming, with a concurrent advance in prices in view of the increasing export demand for animals from thoroughly good milking strains, while the elimination of any that are unprofitable will result in a grading up, following the wonderful advance witnessed in the last two decades in uniformity of type, character and symmetry.

The South Devon is a splendid rent payer, at least in its own country, for while it rapidly comes to maturity, the bulls work to a great age and the cows retain their dairy qualities over prolonged periods, and when they have served their day and generation they are useful and profitable butchers' beasts.

Suffolk Punch draft horses are booming in the Old Land. South Africa has taken enormous numbers of late, but what, perhaps, is the most encouraging is the gratifying testimony to the value of Suffolk horses which has of late been forthcoming from the county of Norfolk, where leading agriculturists have made declarations—startling as they were welcome—at important gatherings of farmers in favor of the clean-legged horse.

The coalition of the Royal and Shropshire shows for 1914 with the holding of the great united show in the capital of Shropshire is likely to be marked by a unique display of the county breed of sheep. It is not merely that the pride of the Salopian is a matter of countryside talk, but that the increasing demand for Shropshire sheep for exportation to Canada, New Zealand, and elsewhere, seems to afford the very occasion for making such an effort as will attract buyers from all parts.

Non-pedigree milking cows are realizing good prices, as instance the two hundred dollars given at Uttoxeter for a cow bred by Wilmot Jackson, of Abbot's Bromley.

Writing of dairy Shorthorns reminds me that the cow, Model Maid, owned by James Sheppey, Redlynch Park, Chewston Keynsham, Bristol, possesses a remarkable record. In her lactation period from Sept. 1st, 1912, to August 30th, 1913, she produced 22,348 pounds of milk and is still giving two gallons per day. Her yield of 86½ pounds or 8½ gallons of milk at the 1912 Dairy Show in London constituted a record butler yield in twelve months, combined with her regular average, made an even better record.

Canadian buyers of late have figured among Colonial takers of the Kent sheep, which is in a very flourishing condition as a breed, and at Oxford recently realized some remarkable averages. All round live stock is booming in the Old Country, from British Holsteins to wild ponies from the hills and moors.

G. T. BURROWS.

Prince Edward Island seems to be determined to continue the fur center of Canada. Right on top of the announcement that steps were being taken to start the production of Persian lamb on the island comes the news that the island is asking Ontario for beavers, which are said to be rapidly increasing in Algonquin Park and Northern Ontario. The island is said to be admirably suited to raising of beavers.

### Autumn in Lambton County.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The fall fairs are now finished in Lambton county, Ontario. The live stock and produce have been up to the quality of former years, but in some particular cases the same cannot be said of quantity or number. In all cases attendances were good at the fairs. There are few counties, however, in Canada that can show the diversity of agricultural products that reflect and mirror the climatic and soil conditions of Lambton county. Beginning in the south the soil is a heavy clay and heavy clay loam, strong in fertility, resistant to drouths when properly cultivated and adapted for clover, corn, and sugar beets. White Cap Yellow Dent is the popular variety of corn; but Leaming, Wisconsin No. 7 and Strawberry Dent are grown. The centre of the county is adapted to all kinds of general farming, canning crops and large fruits. Sarnia and vicinity is given over largely to vegetable and canning crops, while the fruit region proper extends from this point east to Thedford along the foot of Lake Huron. Thedford and north to the lake are coming rapidly to the front and the celery gardens in what was once old "Lake Burwell" are profitable and interesting in character. The little district of Arkona, with its gravel and loam ridges and excellent slopes, is also a fruit district of considerable renown. Sugar beets in early summer promised one of the biggest harvests yet seen in the county, but later drouths blighted the prospects of a record crop, leaving only a moderate yield and in many cases below the average. The hay crop was good and the grain harvest above the average and with a good corn crop well ensiled the county is not at all lacking in feed for the coming winter. Large quantities of stock are being picked up, however, leaving rural dis-

### Harvest Delayed on Prince Edward Island.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

At this writing, October 19th, there is still much grain out in stock. The weather for the past two weeks has been wet, and during the last week it has rained continuously. The rainfall from the 13th to the 18th, amounted to over five inches thoroughly soaking the ground and causing springs to break out on the hillsides. With this we have had pretty warm weather, and it is feared that the grain in stock will be all sprouted and the straw rotten.

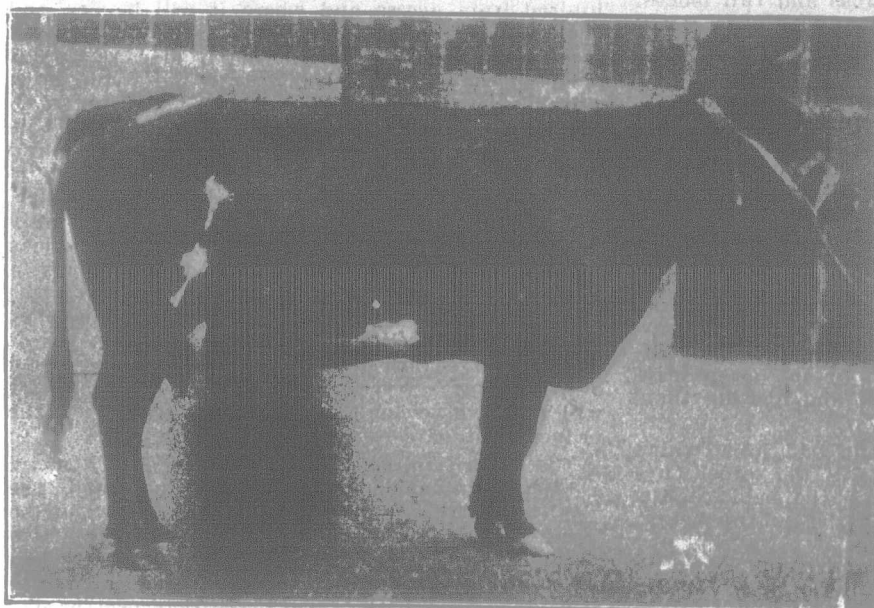
In parts of the western end of the Island, where the land is low and the crop consequently late in getting started in the spring, most of the harvest is still in the fields, and all over the Island there is more grain out to-day than is general on the first of October. The weather conditions still entail a serious loss to the farmers, not alone on account of the loss of the oats, but also of the straw which is all wanted for fodder. Digging of potatoes, which had just commenced a week ago, has been held up ever since, and it is feared that rot will develop on account of wet, and warm weather. The potato crop here is a very heavy one, and the tubers are sound now.

The root crop is still growing well; grass is keeping fresh and green, and the young stock are getting a good living in the fields. The Persian lamb fur business is likely to have a boom here in the near future, but there seems to be some difference of opinion as to the particular kind of sheep most suitable to produce best quality of fur in crossing with the long-wool, domestic sheep. At our recent Provincial Exhibition here I had the pleasure of seeing three broad-tail Persian lambs about four months old. They were brought here from Mexico at a cost, I have been informed, of about \$200 each. These are claimed by their owners to be the proper breed, crossed with the Lincoln to produce the genuine Persian lamb fur. The importer is a canny Scotchman, and has gone to a good deal of trouble to get correct information as to the best breed for this purpose before he invested his money.

The other sheep imported for the same purpose are the Karakule, natives also of Persia or Afghanistan. I am informed a few of them have been here for a month or more, and just a few days ago a member of the company started to Chicago to meet and bring here a shipment of 200 Lincolns to cross with them. I have not had an opportunity of seeing this latter kind, and with others will have to wait till the young stock is raised and the fur marketed before we decide which is the most suitable kind for raising the genuine Persian lamb fur. This move may be the beginning of an industry that any farmer may engage in with profit, as I judge that given the right stock for foundation it will not require much skill to breed and care for them, so they will find our pastures like other sheep, and only require about the same care and attention. But our prospective breeders will do well to guard against inflated prices in purchasing their foundation stock.

Queens Co., P. E. I.

W. S.



Model Maid.

From Sept. 1st, 1912, to Aug. 30, 1913, gave 22,348 lbs. of milk. She gave 86½ lbs. at the last London Dairy Show in one day.

tracts with good mows of hay and bins of grain, but not stocked to the capacity of the farms. Good prices for stock as we have them now are favorable to stockmen, but many are so disposing of their growing cattle that they will not be able to take advantage of future good prices and in the meantime the farm will suffer as well through its dearth of feeding animals. Peaches and plums have been abundant, but apples are a small crop and inferior in quality. Rapid strides are being made in the improvements in packing. Johnson Bros. and neighbors, of Forest, will sell in the vicinity of 10,000 boxes of apples, all wrapped in standard apple-wrapping paper.

Fall wheat is somewhat patchy and in many cases will be worked down. The ground was so dry at seeding time that much seed never germinated.

The canning crops have done a good business this year. Peas did remarkably well, clearing in some cases as much as \$60.00 per acre. Corn was good, but unseasonable frost attacked the tomatoes both when set out weakening the plants and again in the fall before the crop had all matured.

A favorable season and a good harvest always reflects itself on the countenance of the farmers and it is no exception this year. Money invested in lands has yielded well and a feeling of contentment and progress pervades the whole county.

READER.

Chas. Tellier, the recognized inventor of modern cold storage, died recently in Paris, France. Although his invention has been worth millions to the world he died in poverty.

### The International Egg Contest.

At the close of the fiftieth week of the second Philadelphia North American Egg Laying Contest, at Storrs Experiment Station, Connecticut, the White Leghorn pen (five hens) of Tom Barron, of Calforth, near Preston, England, was leading with 1,177 eggs, the next highest being the pen of the same breed entered by Ed. Cam, Houghton, England, with 1,097 eggs, followed by the Pennsylvania pen of W. L. Sleeper, 1,020 eggs. Ed. Cam has a pen of White Wyandottes that top the list for that breed with 964 eggs, closely followed by an Idaho pen with 933 eggs, and the pen of McLeod Bros., Stony Creek, Ont., with 925 eggs. With just two more weeks to run, the English White Leghorns seem destined to carry off the laurels.

Fresh dressed meat and fresh fish are said to be pouring into Chicago from Canada since the United States Tariff changes.