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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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Dept. of Agriculture
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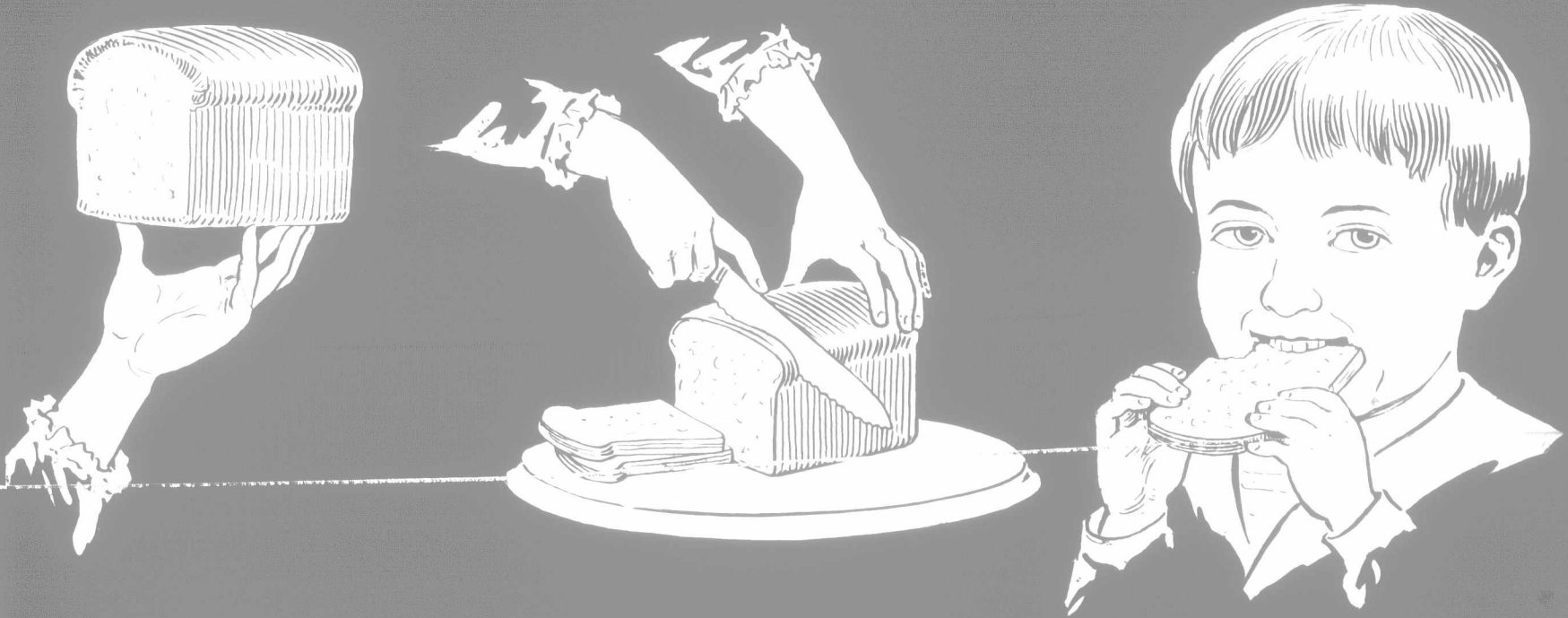
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VOL. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 29, 1910.

No. 940

Feels Light Cuts White Tastes Right



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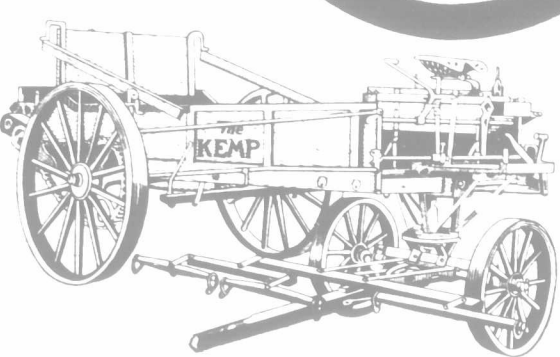
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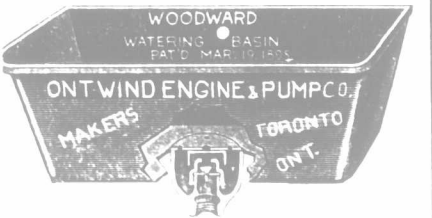
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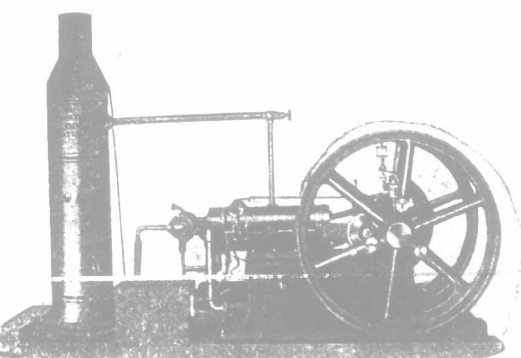
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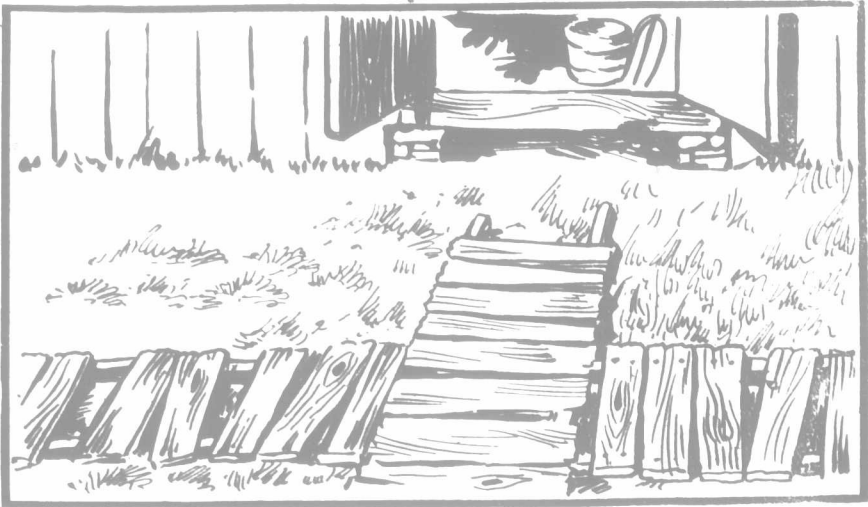
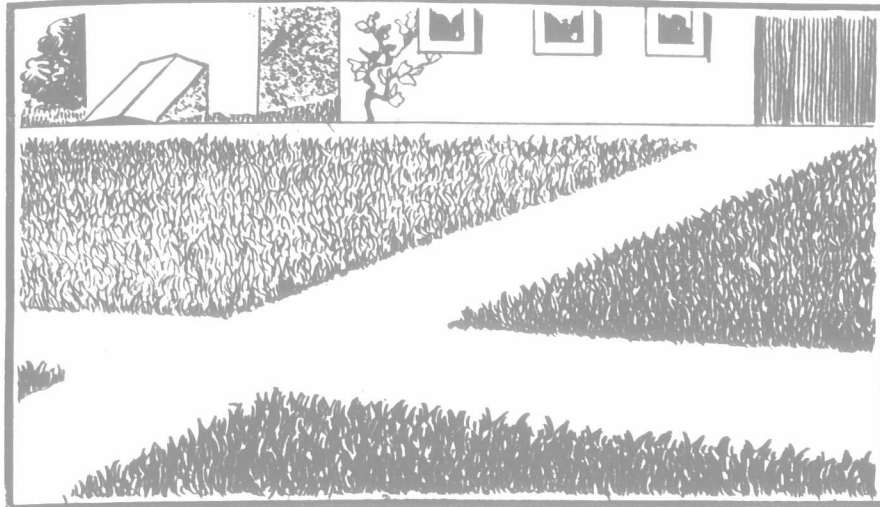
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John B. Smith & Sons
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TORONTO, ONT.

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THE extreme carefulness with which the footsteps have to be guided over dilapidated and worn-out sidewalks of wood prove how utterly unreliable and expensive this material is for this purpose.

Many a time perhaps, the insecurity of wooden walks has been forcibly impressed upon you, when, coming up from the barn at night, you have stumbled and fallen over a loose board. Or perhaps, it has been the women folk of the house who have been temporarily laid up from an accident due to this cause. At any rate, you probably have regretted more than once—especially during the busy season, when the fields required all your attention—that you hadn't sidewalks built of some kind of material that would never wear out.

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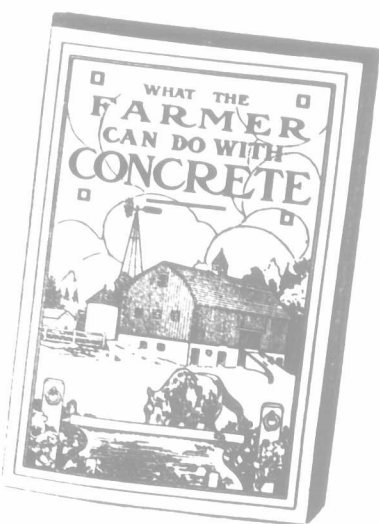
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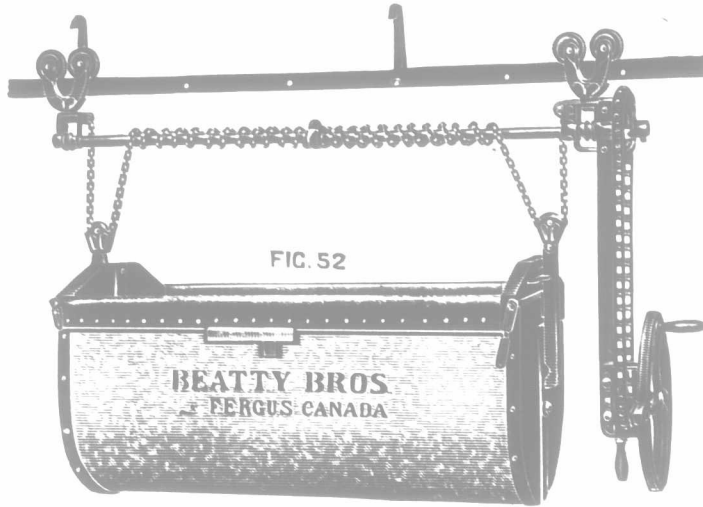
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Only the very best of materials are allowed to enter into the construction of the "BT" Carrier.

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1st. In lifting we use double purchase. This is an exclusive feature of merit on our Carriers.

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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

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Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 29, 1910

No. 940

EDITORIAL.

It is understood that a Dominion Apiary Act is contemplated, probably for the approaching session of Parliament at Ottawa, in order more effectively to deal with existing cases of foul brood among bees in the different Provinces, and its possible introduction from abroad.

Despite the scorching midsummer drouth, Western Canada is threshing a wheat crop estimated by the C. P. R. at nearly a hundred million bushels. Which serves to remind us that poor crops are scarcely ever so bad, nor bumper crops so good, as early expectations predict.

Of special interest and value to dairymen is the announcement, in last week's "Farmer's Advocate," of prizes for articles on the cost and profit of milk production. If you chanced, in the rush of fairs, to have overlooked it, turn up the offer now, and enter your experience in the competition.

Did our pioneer readers observe the announcement in the issue of September 15th of handsome prizes for a reminiscent story, to appear in the Christmas Number of 1910, covering pioneering experiences? Look over the conditions, furbish up your recollections, delve once more among the yellowing archives of the old bureau-drawer, and start your pen agoing.

A cogent editorial argument by the New York Independent against the proposal to fortify the Panama Canal, concludes in this noble spirit, admirably expressed: "So we object strongly to this effort unnecessarily to strengthen the war equipment and the war spirit of the country. Great Britain might not justly charge us with bad faith if we fortify; but if we follow the example of the unfortified Suez Canal, we honor ourselves, we honor other nations, we give a new impetus to the spirit of peace and goodwill, we add a new field to the enlarging area of international neutralization, which already includes the Suez Canal, the Black Sea, the Danube River, the Straits of Magellan, and, on land, Switzerland, which has no forts, Belgium, Luxemburg, Norway and Honduras. In this way stands honor, not contempt."

A good many boys are anxious to get away from the farm. They are ambitious, and for various reasons think farm life a drudgery which does not afford them scope for their ability. To those boys we say: What are the jobs of your size open to you? Teamster, street-car conductor, bank clerk, store clerk, or manual laborer, at each of which barely a living wage is made, and often scarcely that; from them it is not easy to rise. Perhaps the profession of the doctor, the lawyer, or the preacher appeals to you, as clean, pleasant and luxurious. From eight to twelve years' expensive, studious work are exacted before you can enter upon these professions, and then you must start at the bottom of them. None but the few of highest skill grow rich in a medical profession, few lawyers make more than five thousand a year, and out of this most many expensiveness. Weigh the facts well, look them square in the face, set your abilities, aptitude and resources in balance, and remember that you see only one side of the other fellow's job. It is not a man's job, with opportunity for advancement and the sphere of a princely life.

The Tuberculosis Problem.

There is no evading the fact that bovine tuberculosis, endangering, as it does, the health of cattle, swine and human beings, must sooner or later be grappled with in a thoroughgoing manner. While, in so far as the question of human infection is concerned, thinking men still attach considerable weight to the late Dr. Koch's pronouncement that bovine tuberculosis was a less frequent source of the disease in people than was human tuberculosis, and that there was no authentic case on record where pulmonary tuberculosis (tuberculosis of the lungs) in man had been demonstrated as of bovine origin: still, the danger of tuberculous infection from milk and meat, more especially the former, is too great to be ignored. One unnecessary chance with death is one too many. Without wading into a maze of statistics and clinical records, let us suggest that those who saw the exhibit of tuberculous meat exhibited at the Canadian National, in Toronto, last year, put the question plainly to themselves, whether they would care to eat such meat, or cause others to use it?

Scarcely less important is the economic loss threatened by the ravage of bovine tuberculosis among our herds of cattle, and among the swine which follow them, or which consume unpasteurized skim milk or whey abstracted from the milk of tuberculous cows. For it should be understood that, even when the udder of a cow is free from tuberculosis, as it probably is in most cases, there is always the danger of introducing tuberculous germs into milk through the spattering of manure, in which infected cattle void the bacilli. At all events, it is a demonstrated fact that, at pork-packing plants there is a heavy percentage of condemnations among the hogs from dairy sections, and sections where hogs are fattened on the droppings of corn-fed cattle. Many centers of tuberculosis in cattle have been thus traced back from the packing plants, and this strongly suggests the expediency of the tagging system recommended, among other means of location, by the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis, which was appointed a year ago by the American Veterinary Medical Association, and whose report was synopsized in our news columns last week, with further reference in the Live-stock Department this week. Its carefully-considered recommendations, we trust, mark an epoch in the rational handling of this stupendously difficult matter, and we advise everyone to inform himself carefully on every point of its deliverance. Intelligent self-interest, if no higher motive, demands it.

Answering Correspondence.

In the course of a personal letter to a member of "The Farmer's Advocate" staff, a capable man, devoted to the work of a Provincial organization, wholly in the best interests of the people, confessed that the heart was at times almost knocked out of him through the indifference or carelessness of people in neglecting to answer letters. In these communications, certain offers of helpful service would be made to organizations at outside points. Now, it might not be possible for the persons addressed to make a specific reply of acceptance, but receipt of the offer could at least be acknowledged with a "Thank you," on a post card "will advise you definitely later." He had been engaged in similar work in an adjoining State, but had returned to serve his native country. Over there, he intimated, responses were always courteously prompt, and the contrast here was trying, if not painful.

We mention this just as a reminder to a good

many well-disposed people who carelessly occasion a great deal of trouble, and often loss to themselves and others by these seemingly small neglects. In business matters, a simple reply would often save vexatious proceedings, and not infrequently the additional costs of litigation, all without any real necessity. For the sake of the ordinary courtesy which one man owes to another, to say nothing of ordinary business advantage, then, let these small amenities of life have play, because, like a lubricant in the bearings, by the saving of wasteful friction, they make the machine work more easily.

Majority (?) Rule.

J. P. Dolliver, LL. D., United States Insurgent Senator from Iowa, has a scathing article in the New York Independent, headed, "The Downward Revision Hoax," in the course of which he thus riddles the "regular" conception of party loyalty:

"It is a parody on our form of Government to say that a body like Congress shall be governed not by a majority of its members, but by a majority of the majority party of its membership. But there are many who carry the doctrine even further. They say that the majority of the majority party ought to be dominated by the majority of a committee. They propose literally to release the intellectual capital of the Congress by establishing a system of party majorities, until at length one man is delegated to say what Congress shall do, and those who fail to fall in with that theory of government are not only to be put out of the fold of the party, but they are accused of treason against the fundamental principles of popular institutions."

Thus, we see whereunto party loyalty tends—ultimately to one-man rule. Just in so far as our free-born citizens exercise their natal right to think independently, speak boldly, and vote impartially, will government of the people be by the people and for the people.

Something to Aim at.

"It is no easy matter to conduct a farm according to the high ideals set before us in 'The Farmer's Advocate,'" but I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that it is a remarkably good thing for us to have these high ideals before us—we tag along after them as best we can, and frequently last year's ideal becomes a reality this year, while this year's ideal is tempting us upward and forward."

Thus wrote a man on whose farm a cement-block silo, alfalfa and improved stock have already become accomplished facts, while the owner still strives after better things. His letter pleased us very much, indeed. We know perfectly well there are ideas advocated persistently in this paper that are beyond the immediate attainment of many readers. They are recommended not as essentials for every man's immediate adoption, but as something to aim at and reach as soon as circumstances will permit. While there are some practices, such as alfalfa-growing, which can be adopted forthwith, there are others, like underdraining, that must be developed slowly, a little at a time, paying for the improvements, where possible, as one goes, though some are of such immense advantage as to warrant one going moderately into debt for them. Among these we would class building stables and silos, underdraining low places through fields, buying a good bull at a reasonable price, if the service of one is not otherwise obtainable, and some other things of that nature. Generally, though, we favor the cash basis.

The great point is that every farmer should have mileposts to work towards, and these we endeavor to keep before him. The editors of this paper realize full well the handicaps and difficul-

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

OFFICE FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
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It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely
illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most
practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairy-
men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication
in Canada.

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ties met with in practical work. At the same
time, they perceive the need and possibility of
steady improvement in farm practice, and never
cease urging it.

Hold up your ideals, and work to them as
rapidly as you may.

Aim constantly to excel past methods—to find
new and better ways, remembering that it is not
so much the having as the getting, not so much
the realization as the earnest, purposeful striving
that produces a harvest of satisfaction and de-
velops mental and moral strength.

Bleached Flour.

The artificial bleaching of flour by the Alsop
Electrical Process, or by the chemical process, has
been subjected to a great deal of criticism. It
is right that this should be so, for flour forms
such an important part of our daily food that
millers or others should not be allowed to add
anything to, or to treat flour in any way that
will simply improve appearances or commercial
value until it has been proven that such treat-
ment does not injure the flour or leave any de-
leterious materials in it. The consumers demand
a white bread; the bakers, consequently, must
have a white flour, and the miller must produce it
or go out of business. The demand for white
flour was partially instrumental in bringing the
roller-mill process of making flour, and the keen
competition among millers has led to the intro-
duction of much improved machinery, and, recent-
ly, to the bleaching process.

This process consists of passing artificially-pre-
pared oxides of nitrogen gases through the flour.
This treatment bleaches, or whitens, the flour, and
leaves in it amounts of the gases that can be
easily detected.

It is well known that there are small quanti-
ties of the oxides of nitrogen in the atmosphere,
and that when flour is exposed to light and air
it becomes whiter. This whitening of flour is
one of the results of "aging," and, from all that is
known about the matter, appears to be due to
the action of the oxides of nitrogen on the color-

ing matter chiefly present in the fat or oil of the
flour. In the artificial bleaching, the action is
apparently hastened by a larger proportion of this
gas in the air passed over the flour.

There is no doubt about the fact that these
oxides of nitrogen are very poisonous, and the
main argument against their use is based upon the
assumption that a sufficiently large quantity is
left in the flour to be harmful. In answer to
this, I can only state that, in our work, while
we could easily get the nitrite action in the flour,
we were never able to get it in the bread, and
in this respect our results confirm those reported
by earlier investigators. Apparently, the nitrite
nitrogen is either oxidized to the nitrate con-
dition, or it is volatilized. As to whether other
harmful products are formed, I may say we have
no evidence; but the fact that no injurious re-
sults arising from the use of bleached flour have
been reported, indicates that no harmful sub-
stances are formed.

Everyone who is familiar with the working of
flour knows that freshly-milled flour, especially
from new wheat, does not give as good results in
the baker's hands as flour that has been kept for
some time, or, in other words, flour improves
with age; it will absorb more water, the color
is better, the texture of the bread is more silky,
and the general appearance of the loaf improved.
If bleaching is a process of artificially "aging,"
then, similar results should be looked for, and,
naturally, the most pronounced results will be
obtained from freshly-milled flour, and especially
with the fresh flour from a new crop of wheat. It
is, then, with the new wheat each year that the
bleaching process is of most use to the miller, for
it practically, in some respects, at least, ages the
flour, so that it is more readily accepted by the
customers.

We studied the effect of bleaching the different
grades of flour somewhat fully, and always found
that the bleached patent and baker's grades of
flour made a bread of whiter color and better tex-
ture than the unbleached flours of the same lots.
The loaves, also, had a bolder, better appearance
—something of the difference that is seen between
freshly-milled flour and the same flour "aged."
This difference was more pronounced in the bread
made from the patent than in that from baker's
grade. In the case of the straight grade, the
bleaching made some improvement, but it was not
so decided as with the patent and baker's grades,
while bleaching the low-grade was without results,
unless it was to bring out the bran particles more
distinctly.

Apparently, the gas bleaches the coloring mat-
ter in the fats, but does not affect the bran. It
is true that there is more fat in the low-grade than
in the high patents, but there is so much bran
present that the whitening only tends to show up
these particles more distinctly. However, so long
as there is so much emphasis placed on whiteness
of bread, it would appear as though anything
which can be done to whiten or bleach the long
patents or baker's grade of flour ought to be an
advantage, for these flours contain more protein
and fat than the short patent, and, consequently,
ought to be more nutritious. But, our experi-
ments show that, while the baker's grade may
be made almost equal in color to the patent by
bleaching, it cannot be made into a bread of as
nice a texture as the short-patent flour.

In this connection, the question naturally
arises, "Can the miller, by bleaching, increase the
length of the patent?" From our experience, it
would appear as though he could, but always with
a decrease in the silkiness of the texture of the
bread. The lengthening of the patent would mean
selling more of the flour in the highest and most
expensive grade. On the other hand, there is no
specified proportion of the flour put in the highest
grade; that is a matter for each miller to de-
cide, and is influenced by the quality of the wheat.

It has been claimed bleached flour contains far
less water than the corresponding samples of
unbleached flour, and that, consequently, the water
absorption was higher. In all our work, we
could not confirm this point, but, rather, proved
that the opposite was true, although the difference
was very little. Nor were we able to confirm the
contention of some bakers that the bread from
bleached flour dried out more quickly than that
from the unbleached. Carefully-conducted experi-
ments proved that there was practically no differ-
ence in the rate of drying.

We find, however, that flour may be weakened
by too long treatment with the bleaching agent.
This point was very thoroughly studied, and we
secured abundant evidence to prove that good
flour may be weakened, if not spoiled, by too
heavy treatment with the gases.

The conclusions reached in our investigations
are that bleaching whitens the flour and slightly
improves the texture of the bread and the size and
appearance of the loaf. This is especially true if
the flour is made from new wheat, although the
same difference is noticeable, but to a lesser de-
gree, in freshly-milled flour from old wheat. How-
ever, when the unbleached flour has been kept for
some time the natural aging will produce all the
results of the artificial bleaching, and leaves the
flour a more desirable crumb, test than is found

in the bleached article. Consequently, the im-
provement noted is only on freshly-milled flour.
Furthermore, the whitening, by artificial bleaching,
a long patent does not make it as strong a flour
as a short patent. It may be equal in color, but
it has not the power to produce the same quality
of bread. Color in flour and bread has been too
long overestimated, and it is time consumers
looked more to nutritious value, even if it is as-
sociated with a slightly inferior color.

R. HARCOURT,
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

In a magazine article on the Tariff Commission,
sub-headed, "The Natural History of a Reform,"
U. S. Senator Albert J. Beveridge, enumerating a
number of recent legislative revolutions forced
through by public opinion, against the wishes of
politicians in league with vested interests, re-
marks: "Every one of these reforms, which, when
enacted, the whole world admits to be beneficial,
and no power could overthrow, travels from its
inception to its enactment, step by step, the
exact road that I have described—violence, epi-
thets, sneers, ridicule, hesitation, grudging assent,
enactment, enthusiastic approval, and finally the
claim of original support by their original
enemies."

Especially we need in our common schools not
merely education in book-learning, but also prac-
tical training for daily life and work—[Roosevelt.

HORSES.

Classification at Fairs.

National, Provincial or semi-Provincial ex-
hibitions have a different function to fulfil than
have the district, township or county fairs. The
county, or lesser district, exhibition, with its lim-
ited finances, serves a limited area. To succeed,
and to do the greatest possible service, it must
stimulate, as far as in its power lies, every man
in its constituency. There falls within the reach
of most county agricultural society exhibitions but
few breeders of pure-bred stock of any kind; con-
sequently, prize lists must be extended so as to
reach and encourage the man who is grading up
his herds and flocks, yet in such manner as to
stimulate the desire for pure-bred animals. For
these reasons, the appearance of such classes for
breeding horses as agricultural, and roadsters, or
grade beef and dairy cattle, or grade sheep or
swine, can be excused.

But, with our large fairs the case is different.
Their constituency is sufficiently large to insure
their financial prosperity. Their sphere is very
much more largely educative; they should seek
not simply to draw great numbers of animals to
their grounds, but, more particularly, to attract
only the very best of all breeds and classes.
That the rings of some of these large fairs be
truly educative, their prize lists need considerable
overhauling. There is little, if any, justification
for providing an agricultural class in horses.
There is no such breed, and the specification that
demands a weight under 1,400 pounds, with clean
legs, practically specifies that what is desired is
the horse classified in the market as expresser or
vanner. There is no harder type of horse for a
man to attempt to successively breed, and the
kind of horses ranging all the way from roadster
to light draft, that usually answers the call for
this class, bears ample testimony to their nonde-
script nature. Another unnecessary provision is
the roadster breeding class. In one prize list, at
a fair of considerable pretensions, this class is the
only opportunity to show afforded to Standard-
breds, and in every ring, save in the three-year-
olds or aged stallions, purity of breeding was not
required. There is no Roadster breed of horses,
but there is such a market class, and, while pro-
vision might fittingly be made for them in harness,
there should be no breeding class for them at the
large show, while there certainly should be for the
Standard-breds. Good geldings make a very
attractive feature at any show, especially mature
ones. But what greater folly can there be than
to bring them into the breeding classes to com-
pete with the one, two and three-year-old fillies?
To provide for the geldings is well and good, but
surely they should be kept out of the mare classes.

Purity of breeding should be a requisite in all
breeding classes of our large shows. To leave the
Hackney female classes open to the competition
of half-breeds, while it might be in accordance with
the practices of the American Hackney Horse So-
ciety, can hardly be fair to the breeders of pure-
breds, or in the best interests of the breed.
The managers of these shows have no easy
task. These suggestions are submitted with the
best of will, and with the hope of improving our
already splendid shows.

The Colt After Weaning.

On most farms the sucking colt has recently been, or is now being, weaned, and this is one of the most critical periods of its life. Heretofore, its sustenance has been furnished by its mother, though it has indulged to a considerable extent in supplementing that supply by grazing at pleasure. But when the process of weaning is instituted, the hitherto chief food supply is cut off, and the colt is forced to develop the incidental into its only mainstay. Some farmers have prepared the colt for this critical turn in its manner of living by having it learn to eat oats and fresh hay, and gradually accustoming it to depend largely on these foods before finally taking away the mother. But the great majority of farmers have let the mare and colt run at large on pasture with little, if any, supplementary feeding; and when silo-filling time has come to hand, they decide at once to wean the colt and put the mare to work. Too frequently the colt is turned with other young stock in a back pasture, and allowed to rustle for itself until late fall.

Such a system is essentially wrong. The colt should be taught to eat grain and hay. If it has not learned to do so some time ago, then it should master that accomplishment at once. While it must not be too heavily fed, yet it should be fed liberally and regularly. The one thing to be kept in mind and zealously striven after is to keep the colt thrifty and constantly and rapidly growing. With horses, as with other live stock, we wish them to make the greatest growth possible at the earliest age, and this must not be measured in pounds of fat, but in frame, height, bone and muscle.

Up to weaning time, the colt is very little of a problem, as far as his feeding and growth is concerned, but, from that time on, the making of a colt into a horse lies in the hands of his owner or feeder. If it is starved and neglected for the next six months after weaning, it will take the colt about two years longer to reach maturity, and it is very doubtful if it will ever grow into as large a horse as good care at the proper time would have made of it. That man shows that he knows something about horse production who plans to do his best for the young colt during the second six months of its life.

A moderate amount of clean, fresh, mixed hay, and a grain ration of oats, with a little oil meal, and a twice-a-week half ration of bran, will go far towards supplying the colt's needs. There is nothing better than a moderate amount of milk for the colt at this time. Most farmers can readily supply this commodity, and the user of it will find the returns therefor gratifying. Whole milk may be used, or milk from which half the fat has been removed, or even skim milk. The milk, of course, should be sweet, wholesome, and freshly drawn.

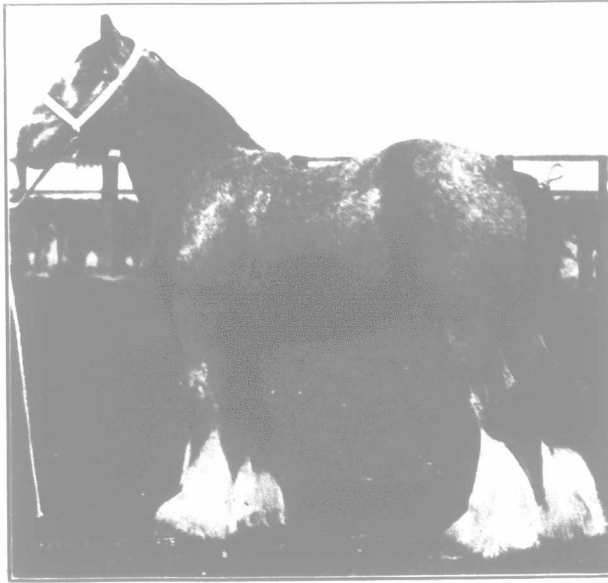
LIVE STOCK.

The Honor Roll Concluded.

Having followed, first, from personal recollection, and later, with the aid of "The Farmer's Advocate" reports, the principal prizewinning records of individual Canadian-bred or owned Shorthorns at leading shows in the Dominion, and at international exhibitions elsewhere, in the more than fifty years covered by the chronicles of the Honor Roll, appearing in these columns during the last few weeks, it has occurred to the writer that, as a sequel, a reference to lessons that may be learned from this history may at this juncture be of interest. And one of the first points that come to mind is the vital mistake that appears to have been made by breeders all along the line in failing to retain in service in their herds bulls which had proven themselves prepotent sires of superior stock, instead of changing, as has been the custom, every two or three years, for a young and untried one, the former, doubtless, in most cases, having been sent to the shambles at a comparatively young age. These records have shown plainly that, in the few cases in which a bull proven a superior sire has been kept in service into his teens, a remarkable success has been the result. The long list of first-prize and champion bulls that have been sold to leave the country while young or in the prime of life, leads one to consider the possibilities in the improvement of our herds had these been retained for service at home. If, in breeding, the bull counts for half or more than half of the herd, as is commonly conceded, the possible influence of those champions allowed to leave our country so early in their career, is incomprehensible.

The value of a good strain, kept strong by the continuous use of sires well come, has been amply evidenced by the genealogy of Barmpton Hero and his descendants, showing a direct succession of champion bulls for at least six generations. Read in the title of the Scriptural record of a branch of the human family, and, looking back, we have Topsyman 7th, which was the son of Topsyman 2nd, which was the son of Topsyman, which was the son of Stanley, which was the son of Challenge, which was the son of Barmpton

Hero, which was the son of Mimulus, which was the daughter of Champion of England, which was not a champion prizewinner, nor even a first-prize winner, nor the son of a prizewinner, but was a phenomenally prepotent sire, whose quality and influence largely transformed the breed wherever the blood was used. And the progeny of several other bulls figuring in these annals furnish almost equal evidence of the potency of a sire of individual quality, combined with a good pedigree, which does not necessarily mean merely a long list of named ancestry, but a succession of



Lymm Grey.

Yearling Shire stallion. First and reserve junior champion, London Shire Show.

superior sires carrying prepotent blood. The little importance of a long pedigree is interestingly illustrated in the case of Mimulus, the ancestress of the line of champions above named, her pedigree, as it appears in the English and Canadian Herdbooks, showing only four crosses of registered bulls, the only case of a Cruickshank cow with so short a pedigree that has come under our notice. It is but fair to assume that, in this case there were other pure-bred crosses behind the record, as it is said to have been the custom of Booth, of Killerby, to cut the pedigrees of his cattle short, contending that four crosses of bulls of his breeding were of more value than many more that were not. Sanders' History of Shorthorns tells us

pealed to Colling, and his influence sent the breed bounding forward in favor.

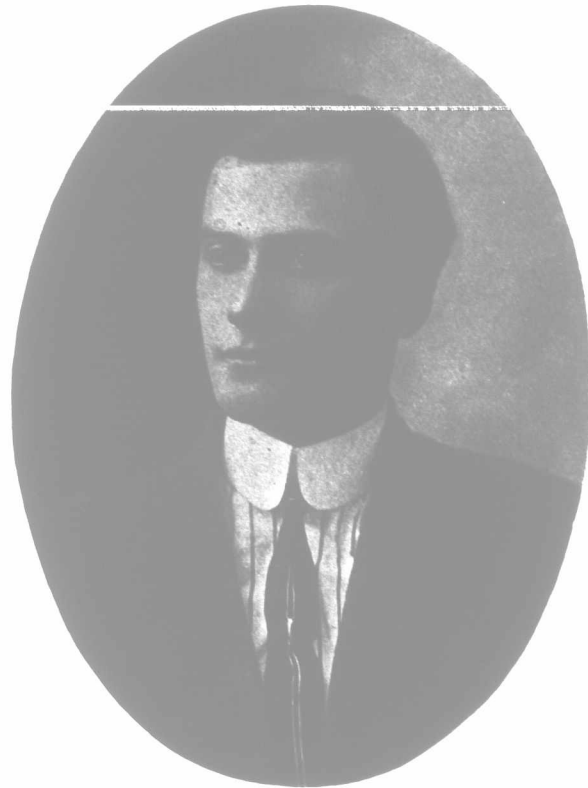
Lancaster Comet, the sire of Champion of England, a small red bull, with anything but short horns, was purchased on a mail order for twenty pounds, by Amos Cruickshank, who was rallied by a neighbor on arrival of the bull with the remark that, "If it was a Highland bull he wanted, he might have got one nearer home." To hide his horns, the bull was relegated to a back field with a bunch of cows that had failed to conceive to the service of other sires, and one of the half-dozen calves resulting was Champion of England, whose quality of hair and hide, and general thriftiness appealed to the Sage of Sittyton as nearer to his ideal than any he had bred or bought. But, when shown at the Royal and two local shows, and getting no higher in the prize list than third, his owner was half inclined to dispose of him; but when his calves came, they were so uniformly of a desirable type and quality that he was used extensively in the herd for many years, and bred to his own daughters and other close relations, with marvellous results in the improvement of the herd and the fixing of a desired type, which has largely transformed the breed, and swept the prize lists in three continents. Two of the most successful sires of the breed in Canada were the imported bulls, Indian Chief and Royal Sailor, neither of them great show bulls, but, owing to their breeding, remarkable as sires of champion winners, as the records have shown.

Another thing noticeable in this history is that not all the prominent prizewinners in the list have come, on the dam's side, from scions of the Sittyton or other Scottish herds, but many of the best have traced to good old English families of early importation, to wit: the peerless pair of full-sisters, Fair Queen and Queen Ideal, Mayflower 3rd, and many others that might be mentioned, some of which were bred by comparatively obscure breeders, who were wise enough, or fortunate enough, to secure the services of well-bred and impressive sires, though not strong show bulls. A sire's success in begetting superior stock, of course, depends largely upon the class of cows he is mated with, as to breeding and individuality, but the important characteristics to be looked for in a bull of this breed are a strong masculine appearance in head, neck and chest, smoothly blending shoulders, a medium-length back; a strong, well-fleshed loin and well-sprung ribs; long, level hind quarters; well-placed underpinning; fine, furry hair, and a loose-handling hide of fair thickness.

While, of course, it must be admitted that much of the improvement in Canadian herds has been due to imported sires, the records of the Honor Roll show that they have cut but a small figure in the list of champion bulls in Canada in the last twenty years, the proportions being nine imported to twenty-six Canadian-bred. And if the records of all the prizewinners at principal fairs in the same time were tabulated, no doubt the proportion credited to home-bred sires would be quite as large. The lesson to be learned from this is to not place too much faith in an imported bull because he is imported. Those who have visited and inspected British herds and flocks know right well that first-class individual animals are in quite as small proportion there as here, and many Canadian herds have been damaged by the use of a bull the name of which was adorned with the abbreviation, "imp.," one of the dictionary definitions of which is "little devil." The writer recalls an instance, when the "red" lad was raging, of an imported bull which, highly fitted and skillfully shown, was given first prize at a Provincial fair by bad judgment, and whose progeny damned the herds he was used in to the third and fourth generation, as he was prepotent in stamping his meanness on everything he touched. Neighbor breeders, believing him a wonder, willingly paid a high fee for his service, and got a "goldbrick" every time. The lesson to be learned is to use a good individual of one's own breeding, in preference to an ordinary importation. Read the Honor Roll of the breed in this country, note the record of home-bred sires and their get in the last quarter of a century, finishing with the champions at the National Exhibition this year, brought out by young breeders, and profit by its teaching.

Fortunately, or, rather, sensibly, the color question cuts little figure in this country now. We had our silly season, and are not likely to revert to it. Then, a red-haired arrival was considered a jewel, and a white one a calamity; now, the whites, in proportion to the number shown, win more prizes than any other; while the roans, a mixture of the two cardinal colors, largely predominate in the prize list, because there are more of them shown. In the list of champions, senior and junior, male and female, in the Honor Roll, in the last twenty years, we find 57 roans, 16 reds, and 10 whites—all good Shorthorn colors, whether solid or mixed. Forty-five of these champions were Canadian-bred, and 12 imported.

A correction is due to H. J. Elliot, of Danville, Que., who claims to have been the breeder of the two noted prizewinning bulls at Maritime Province shows, Silver Chief and Robert the Bruce, as



James A. Watt.

A young Shorthorn breeder whose name has figured prominently in the Honor Roll of the breed in Canada.

that the foundation cow of the family of Mimulus at Sittyton was purchased from a minister, who was also a farmer, in the neighborhood, and that she had been bred by Rennie of Phantassie, from a Ladykirk foundation, and the probability is that there was a pedigree behind her, though evidently it was not clearly defined.

Another lesson from the history of the breed is that some of the greatest sires have not been great show bulls. Hubback, one of the earliest on record, was a little yellow-red bull, of no pretensions as a show animal, but his quality of hair and hide, and the thriftiness of his offspring, ap-

stated in a paragraph elsewhere in this issue, which honor was credited to another.

J. C. S.

Disposition of Tuberculous Animals.

The following article is taken from the report of a sub-committee of the Commission appointed by the American Veterinary Medical Association to deal with Bovine Tuberculosis. This sub-committee consisted of Hon. W. C. Edwards, Dr. J. R. Mohler, and Dr. Frederick Torrance, and had for their especial study the question of the disposition of tuberculous animals:

"Having removed the exceedingly dangerous cases from the herd by slaughter, the balance of the tuberculous herd may be treated by the Bang system, which consists of the establishment of two herds of cattle, one containing the animals which react to tuberculin, and the other those that proved to be healthy. Each class of cattle is kept entirely separate from the other, in different stables when possible, and under the care of separate attendants, using separate utensils. The calves born of the diseased cows are removed from their mothers at birth, and placed in the stable with the healthy animals, where they are reared upon the milk of healthy cows or upon other milk which has been properly pasteurized. In this way, the healthy portion of the herd constantly increases, while the diseased animals are disposed of as rapidly as may be deemed necessary, until finally all of them are gone, and the remaining herd is composed entirely of healthy cattle. The tuberculin test is applied to the healthy herd at regular intervals, annually or semi-annually, in order to detect any cases of latent tuberculosis or recent infection which may appear.

"A modification of the Bang system is Oster-tag's method of suppressing tuberculosis. This system demands only a clinical examination of the original herd, with the elimination of all open cases of tuberculosis. The calves from the remaining cows are immediately removed and brought up on pasteurized milk in the same manner as in the Bang system, and a new herd is thus established from the young stock. Healthy nurse cows could be used for these calves, instead of feeding them on pasteurized milk. The tuberculin test is applied to this new herd at stated intervals, in order that any cases of tuberculosis which may develop therein may be discovered promptly. Neither of these systems, however, has met with much favor in this country, as it required a considerable length of time and care to create a herd free from tuberculosis by either of them. Nevertheless, the inauguration of Bang's or Ostertag's method in herds of valuable animals, whether they be dairy or beef breeds, is unquestionably of an economic value, and in such cases either of these systems should be encouraged. On the other hand, in ordinary beef or dairy herds, the practice of Bang's or Ostertag's method in this country has not met with much encouragement, owing to the extraordinary supervision, time and labor, as well as the loss of market milk from the reacting cows, which it involves.

In such herds, the best ultimate results have thus far been obtained by the obligatory disposal of all the clinically-affected cows, and giving the dairyman the alternative either to pasteurize the milk from the remainder of his herd, or to be forced to refrain from selling the raw milk from the infected herd at all. In case he adopts the former method, the herd composed of diseased and healthy cattle should be placed in quarantine, under the supervision of sanitary authorities, and no sales should be permitted from the herd, except for immediate slaughter. The alternative method will compel him to dispose of his tuberculous animals in case he refuses to pasteurize the milk. The suppression of tuberculosis could be greatly facilitated, and the co-operation of many of the herd-owners could be gained, by a provision by which a certain percentage of indemnity could, at least for a term of years, be paid for the condemned animals. The scale for such an indemnity should be arranged in accordance with the final disposition of the carcass under competent inspection.

"Another method of eradication should receive serious consideration as being of value in some localities. This is known as the Manchester system, which is either the Ostertag or Bang system applied to localized areas, or even individual farms, from which centers the work progresses to surrounding or neighboring districts and farms. Inasmuch as the animals affected with clinical tuberculosis are the greatest sources of danger in the dissemination of the disease, compulsory reporting of such cases should be inaugurated by the State, as is now done in many places in the control of human tuberculosis. Mandatory reporting of these cases, and their prompt slaughter, are very essential, as only by the elimination of these exceptionally dangerous cases can it be hoped to take up all the other details by which a successful control of bovine tuberculosis can be accomplished.

"In conclusion, your committee, having regard to the disposition of pure-bred cattle, or valuable

animals kept for either breeding or dairy purposes, would strongly recommend a system requiring the removal of all clinical tuberculous animals from the herd, the segregation of all calves from the remaining cows, in order to establish a new, clean herd, the use of tuberculin-tested nurse cows or pasteurized milk for these calves, and the periodic application of tuberculin to this newly-established herd, as the only thoroughly reliable one."

The Ram at Breeding Time.

There are two factors at this season of the year, the proper control of which determines largely the profit or loss resulting from the flock for

this, the ram should be well fed upon rations that are invigorating, but not fat-producing, for some time previous to the mating season. The ram should be kept in a lot away from the ewes, though, if he can have a wether or ram lamb for company, he is usually more satisfied. The lot would be more suitable if containing grass and shade. From this lot there should be access to a darkened box stall or small shed, as a retreat from the sun and flies. When left in this lot without much company, the ram is likely to fail to take sufficient exercise. For this reason, shepherds frequently use a pasture well removed from the barns, keeping the ram up in the day time and turning him out at night. Some method must be adopted to insure the taking of exercise, if the ram appears to be getting lazy and fat. For this purpose, watering and feeding at the farther end of the lot helps.

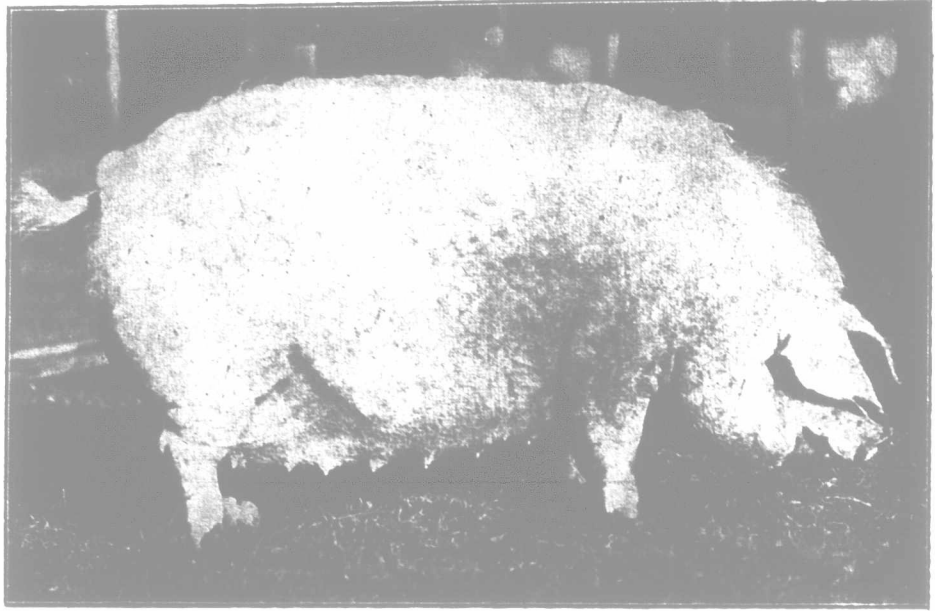
Feeding should be regular. If grass is short, fresh clover hay, or peavine hay, rape and cabbage, are greatly relished. Oats, bran and a little oil meal, make a good grain ration; barley or corn should be avoided. When the mating season is well on, the rations should be increased somewhat. When mating begins, the flock should be brought to the sheep shed every night, and kept in until morning. The ram may be turned in with the flock, and in a half hour he will find if any are breeding. But it is preferable to use a teaser, and thus spare the ram any unnecessary

worry. For teasing, a shearing or other common ram, well aproned, will serve. The breast of the teaser should be marked daily. As the teaser finds the breeding ewes, they may be removed from the flock to a separate pen. If more than two turn up of an evening, it is preferable not to breed all of them that night, reserving part till morning; but it frequently happens that two have to be bred at the close of one day. Such services should be preferably an hour apart, and the ram should be allowed to serve one ewe but once. The teaser should be put with the flock again in the morning, before the ewes go to pasture, to make sure none were missed the night before. In this way, one good ram may attend to a flock of nearly a hundred sheep, getting as large percentage of lambs as he would when running with only thirty in the pastures.

Cost of Making Pork.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been greatly interested in the article by "Perth Co. Farmer," in your issue of Sept. 8th, under the title, "Cost of Pork Production." I will leave to other correspondents for discussion that part of the subject dealing with the treatment received by the farmer at the hands of the packers, contenting myself with the statement that I believe present prices for pork give the feeder of the right class of hogs an opportunity for making a fair profit. But his figures on the cost of bringing a hog to the weight of 200 pounds are somewhat of a puzzle to me. If I have figured correctly, his hogs required 1,260 pounds each of grain to carry them to 200 pounds. To me, this seems an extraordinary amount for "good doers" to require under the conditions he names. I am now feeding ten that I have been classing as somewhat below the ideal as feeders. They are 5½ months old, and would average perhaps 160 to 170 pounds, one of them being a "runt." They have the run of three-quarters of an acre of rather indifferent pasture. They can milk and buttermilk from two cows in



Breed-study Contest: What Breed is This Pig, and Why?

The above is the picture of a pure-bred registered pig. Replies will be received until noon Saturday, October 8th, under the same conditions as the previous subjects of our Breed-study Contest.

the entire year. One of these is the proper management of the ewes; the other, and the one to be discussed here, is the management of the ram during the breeding season.

Where the farm flock consists of from fifteen to forty-five sheep, one ram will take care of them all, even when allowed to run with them in the field. If the flock consists of from more than fifty to sixty, by careful management, one ram will still take care of them; but if the usual practice of letting the male run in the pastures with the sheep is followed, it will be best to split the flock into two groups, and put one male with each flock. For it must be remembered that by the system of flushing, nearly all the ewes will breed inside of three weeks, though a few will run over. If the



Velozia of Giamis.

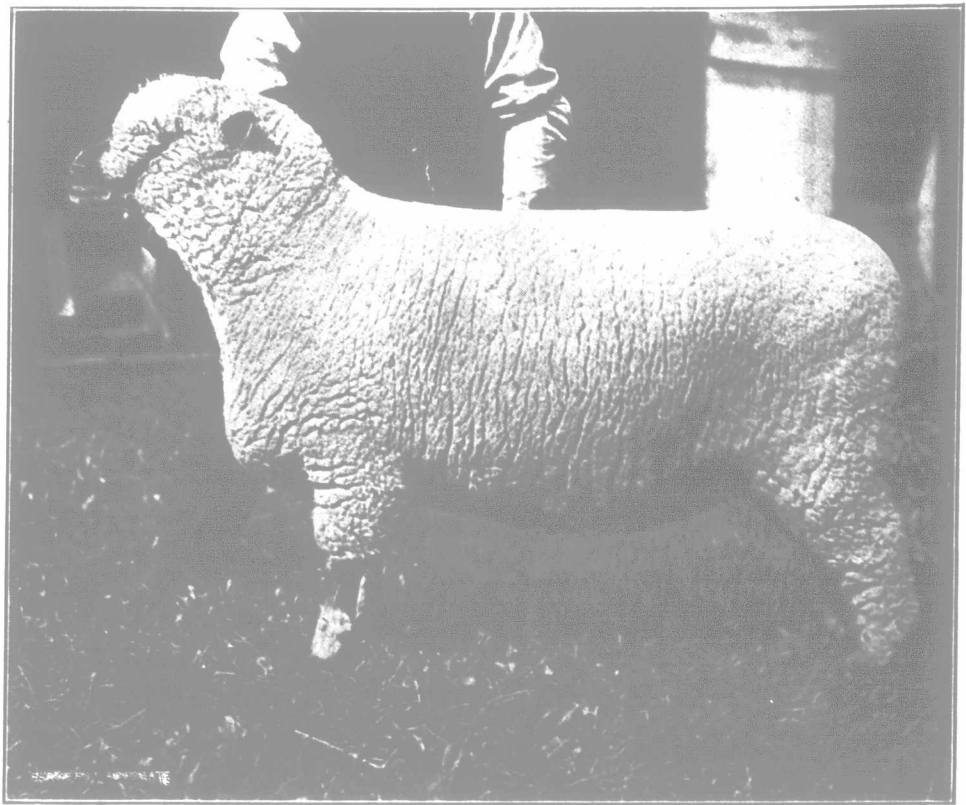
Aberdeen-Angus cow. A Royal champion.

ram is allowed to run in the field with the flock, he is likely to be partial in his attentions, making a greater demand on his energies than is necessary, limiting his serviceability, and rendering his services during the latter part of the season much less reliable. However, with a small flock of ewes, such a method may be followed, with fair success, and it has the merit of eliminating much trouble.

Where a man has a valuable ram whose energies he does not wish to have unnecessarily overtaxed, or, where there is a flock of considerable size, and the owner wishes to avoid the purchase of two good sires, by proper management the services of a well-managed ram may be made to go twice as far as they would at first. To do



First-prize Shearling and Champion Dorset Horn Ewe. Toronto Exhibition, 1910. Exhibited by R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ontario.



First-prize Shearling and Champion Shropshire Ewe. Toronto Exhibition, 1910. Bred and owned by D. & J. D. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.

rather light flow, and a few windfall apples and left-over potatoes. In addition to these, they have had about 340 pounds each of grain and shorts, and an additional 150 to 200 pounds should carry them to around the 200-pound mark. Eight that I turned off last fall at a week less than six months, averaging 211 pounds each, were fed 534 pounds each of grain and shorts, under conditions very similar to those prevailing with the present lot. "L. B.," in your September 1st issue, shows that he brought seventeen hogs to an average weight of 198 pounds with less than 490 pounds of grain, including shorts and flour, for each hog. The only supplementary foods mentioned are 30 bushels of mangels and 500 pounds of skim milk.

In an article in "The Farmer's Advocate" of January 2nd, 1908, on page 5, I gave an account of eleven hogs that were raised by me under winter conditions, and that were sold in two lots at seven and eight months, at an average weight of nearly 215 pounds each. They were fed a little over 616 pounds each of grain and shorts, in addition to other foods. The amount of shorts fed was in small proportion, which would probably increase the total amount of grain food required. Reckoning the 86 bushels of roots fed at 10 cents, 2 bushels of small potatoes at 20 cents, 4 bushels of cull apples at 10 cents, and 2,700 pounds of skim milk and buttermilk at 20 cents, the price realized for the grain fed would be \$35.24 per ton, with the price for pork averaging, for the two lots, a little over \$6.50 per hundred pounds. With a yield of 30 bushels of 42-pound grain, this would mean \$22.20 per acre.

BRANT CO. FARMER.

Pithy Points from the Tuberculosis Commission.

"Experience has shown that the principles of eradication and prevention may be successfully applied by individual owners of infected cattle, independent of State assistance."

"I am convinced that the most powerful aid to the eradication of tuberculosis is public demonstration. One animal slaughtered before a body of farmers, and the diseased parts exposed to their plain view, is worth more than anything else that can be done."—[Ex.-Gov. Hoard.]

"In Wisconsin, after Dec. 1st, 1910, all animals sold for breeding or milking purposes, must first be tuberculin-tested, according to law."

"The tuberculin test should be regarded as having only an incidental value in the systematic work of locating tuberculosis, and as being of pre-eminent importance when we undertake to determine the extent to which the disease is prevalent in any herd."

"An effort should be made to trace tuberculous animals back from the slaughter-houses to the farmers whom they came. Meat inspection has already done much to establish infected areas from which tuberculous animals have been sent to market. A Federal law requiring appropriate tagging of all hogs and dairy cattle moving interstate for slaughter, and State laws compelling

similar identity marks for these animals moving within the State for slaughter, would be the means of locating a large proportion of the centers of tuberculosis."

"When the occurrence of tuberculosis among hogs at an abattoir is followed by a tuberculin test of the cattle on the home farm, it practically always discloses infection."

"The valuable evidence that may be obtained as to the location of tuberculosis through the examination of milk, cream, butter, centrifugal slime, and other products, should not be neglected."

"Tuberculosis undoubtedly owes its primary introduction to America to the cattle of improved breeding that have been imported from European lands."

"The newer methods of applying tuberculin for test purposes not having been found as reliable as the older, subcutaneous method, cannot be advocated for general use."

The possible means for disseminating tuberculosis are:

1. The introduction into a sound herd of an animal affected with tuberculosis, (a) those with open tuberculosis, (b) those with the disease in a period of incubation, (c) those in which the lesions are temporarily arrested.
2. By feeding calves milk, whole or separated, buttermilk or whey, where the milk has come from tuberculous cows.
3. By infection by contact at fairs, shows and exhibitions.
4. By shipping healthy cattle in cars or placing them in stables previously occupied by tuberculous cattle, and not thoroughly disinfected.
5. By contact of healthy cows with infected cows in pastures separated by a fence of such nature that the cattle may get their noses together.
6. Infection rarely occurs through man as a carrier, other species of animals, or the droppings of carnivorous birds that have fed on the carcasses of diseased animals.

"The time, we may hope, is not far off when breeders will begin to realize that the very best blood, coupled with tuberculous infection, is an article to be shunned."

Excessive Cost of Pork Production

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

At the end of Perth Co. Farmer's letter re "Cost of Pork Production," you invite other farmers to give their experience in hog-feeding; but, as the one under discussion varies so much from my own or any that I have ever read of, I think the better plan is to see if there is not some mistake in it somewhere. In the first place, the cost of an acre of grain has nothing whatever to do with the cost of the hog, as the grain has a market value, and it is worth no more than

that value. If a farmer cannot raise any particular crop as cheap as he can buy it in the market, he had better buy it and grow something else. He says, by a careful test, he has found it takes 40 acres of mixed grain, 30 bushels to the acre, to produce 40 hogs averaging 200 pounds. Now, to do that, he must have fed them the same kind of feed right along. (I take it, by the weight he allows per bushel, it was barley and oats.) That is surely not the way to feed hogs, and expect to get good results from them, as, although barley is about the best single feed one can get, and oats are also a good feed in their place, that place is not in the feed trough for small pigs, nor for pigs in the fattening stage. In the first stage it is almost impossible to do without shorts, and in the latter feed flour and corn would surely prove far more economical than oats.

I think some of the figures for producing the grain far too high. Two bushels of grain is seed enough. Harvesting, twine and threshing I also think too high, but that has nothing to do with the question, so it is no use discussing it here, as the question is, What is the grain worth? Oats were worth about 42 cents per bushel, and barley about 55 cents, which gives an average of 48½ cents. Thirty bushels at that price is \$14.55, or, with hauling and grinding, \$16. As regards feeding, marketing and weighing, that is nothing, as the manure pays for feeding and marketing; and, of course, you have to take the buyer's weight; he weighs the hog, you see him do it, and that costs you nothing. Thus we get the cost of the hog at \$16, instead of \$21—a big difference, surely. But there was nothing allowed for pasture and skim milk, and, of course, there should have been. Next, as to the amount of feed consumed per hog, which is an enormous quantity (1,260 pounds), and he says they were good-doers. I certainly think they were good at doing him. In most experiments we find, where skim milk is used, it takes about 300 pounds of grain to put on the first 100 pounds of pork after weaning, and about 450 pounds the next 100 pounds. That is, 750 pounds of grain, at present prices (shorts, \$1.15; feed flour, \$1.30, and corn chop, \$1.40 per 100 pounds), about \$9.50; about 3,000 pounds of skim milk, at 15 cents per 100 pounds, \$3.00, and about \$1.50 per pig to weaning time, making a total of \$15.00 per hog of about 225 pounds. And even that cost of production is very high, as there are many foods far cheaper than grain, such as roots and clover hay in winter, and pasture in summer. But space forbids me to say more, as I fear I am already taking up too much of it.

I must add that there are three things necessary in successful hog-raising. They are: First, the right kind of breeding stock; second, the right kind of feed; third, the right kind of a feeder. Without all of which a man had better go out of the business. C. J. BAILEY, Wentworth Co., Ont.

Just now is a suitable time for the culling of the old stock of brood sows and the selection of additional ones. Whatever the breed, insist upon length of middle, depth of chest and flank, strength and width of back, refinement of head, strength of pasterns, active yet gentle disposition. If the old ones have not proved themselves, discard them, select the young ones from proved mothers.

ed upon rations that producing, for some season. The ram away from the ewes, her or ram lamb for satisfied. The lot containing grass and should be access to a shed, as a retreat en left in this lot ram is likely to fail or this reason, shep- well removed from in the day time but. Some method taking of exercise, the ram appears to getting lazy and t. For this purpose, watering and ding at the farther d of the lot helps.

Feeding should be regular. If grass is short, fresh clover hay, or peavine hay, rape and cabbage, are greatly relished. Oats, corn and a little oil meal, make a good main ration; barley and corn should be avoided. When the mating season is well on, the rations should be increased somewhat. When mating begins, the flock should be brought to the deep shed every night, and kept in until morning. The ram may be turned in with the flock, and in a half hour he will and if any are breeding. But it is preferable to use a teaser, and thus spare the ram any unnecessary tiring or other conserve. The breast of daily. As the teaser may be removed from in. If more than one, is preferable at night, reserving quently happens that close of one day, an hour apart, to serve one ewe and be put with the before the ewes go to be missed the night od ram may attend d-sheep, getting as large percentage of lambs as he would when running with only thirty in the pastures.

Cost of Making Pork.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been greatly interested in the article by "Perth Co. Farmer," in your issue of Sept. 18th, under the title, "Cost of Pork Production." I will leave to other correspondents for discussion that part of the subject dealing with the treatment received by the farmer at the hands of the packers, contenting myself with the statement that I believe present prices for pork give hogs an opportunity at his figures on the weight of 200 pounds to me. If I hogs required 1,260 carry them to 200 is an extraordinary require under the low feeding ten that that below the ideal this old, and would pounds, one of them e the run of three-indifferent pasture, from two cows in

THE FARM.

A Strong Semicircular Roof.

The accompanying cut shows seed corn hung up in the attic of the house of Edgar M. Zavitz, Middlesex Co. The corn is of the White-cap Yellow Dent variety, the production of which for seed is a specialty with Mr. Zavitz.

Note how the ears are hung, no two touching each other. For this purpose, binder twine is used, crossed between one ear and the next. This method is commonly used by the corn-growers of Essex County.

Notice, also, the rafters of semicircular form. This style of rafter is a favorite with Mr. Zavitz, who, if we mistake not, devised them, and has them on house, barn and hogpen. They require as can be seen, no support or brace of any kind. They are made of strips of elm, 1 x 4 inches. As may be seen in the cut, the edge of the strips is to the side of the rafter. In a former issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" Mr. Zavitz explained how he manufactured them. A form of the proper size is used, on which the first strip is laid. The second strip is laid over the first, and nailed to it, joints being broken. The third and fourth strips are put on, and fastened in like manner, and, after it is removed from the form, and some additional nails driven in, the rafter is complete.

European Wheat Crops.

A cablegram, received at Ottawa, September 17th, from the International Institute of Agriculture, gives the yield of wheat crop, estimated September 1st, as follows:

Italy, 165,346,656 bushels, compared with 184,956,913 reported last month, and 125,363,287 last year; Roumania, 108,853,211 bushels, compared with 107,886,633 reported last month, and 59,043,045 last year; Hungary, 198,482,118 bushels, compared with 189,352,220 reported last month, and 125,363,287 last year; Russia, 917,633,489 bushels, compared with 784,203,650 last year; Prussia, 87,799,070, compared with 138,000,049 in all Germany last year. Conditions: Great Britain, 90, against 101 August 1st; Germany, August 15th, winter wheat 2.5, against 2.3 July 15th; spring wheat 2.7, against 2.6 July 15th; Austria, 2.8 August 15th, compared with 2.5 July 15th. T. K. DOHERTY,
Canadian Cor. Institute of Agriculture.

A Large Tobacco Barn.

With reference to the accompanying illustration of the frame of a fine large tobacco barn, erected by Edwin Allen, of the third concession of Mersea Township, Essex Co., Ont., we are furnished with the following information by J. F. Bell, who also supplied the photograph for reproduction:

The length of the barn is 77 feet 7 inches; width, 36 feet; height, sides, 18 feet; ridge, 36 feet, set on 92 cement abutments; bolt in each abutment, with nut on top side of sills. It takes 5,000 feet of lumber to side this building, 4,480 feet to sheet the roof, with 36,840 shingles to cover it. There are 941 pieces of 2-inch plank of different dimensions in the frame. Total cost, about \$1,000. This building will house from sixteen to twenty thousand pounds of tobacco. The builder is E. D. Hills, of Leamington, assisted by Percy A. Bell. In the foreground of the photo are Mrs. Edwin Allen and Mrs. E. D. Hills. About the frame is Mr. Allen's magnificent crop of Burley tobacco, while Messrs. Hills and Bell occupy positions in the frame.

POULTRY.

Crate-feeding Chickens.

By Prof. F. C. Elford.

There is no money in killing thin chickens. The time will come when a farmer will no more think of killing unfit poultry than he does thin hogs.

A pound of pork costs about as much as a pound of chicken, but the latter usually sells for as much again as the former. There are several systems of fleshing poultry, and any of them is better than none at all. The crate system, wherever tried, seems to be most popular for birds from three pounds in weight up. Chickens smaller than that grow, instead of fleshing, though in the crate. For larger birds, the crate will produce cheaper meat of a better quality; the birds take up less space, make less work in feeding, and are always at one's command.

Most growers of poultry know what crate-feeding is, but there are still many who have not tried it, and would like to know more about it. For the sake of them, we will recall a few experiments that may be old, but show very clearly the value of the system and how the work can be done.

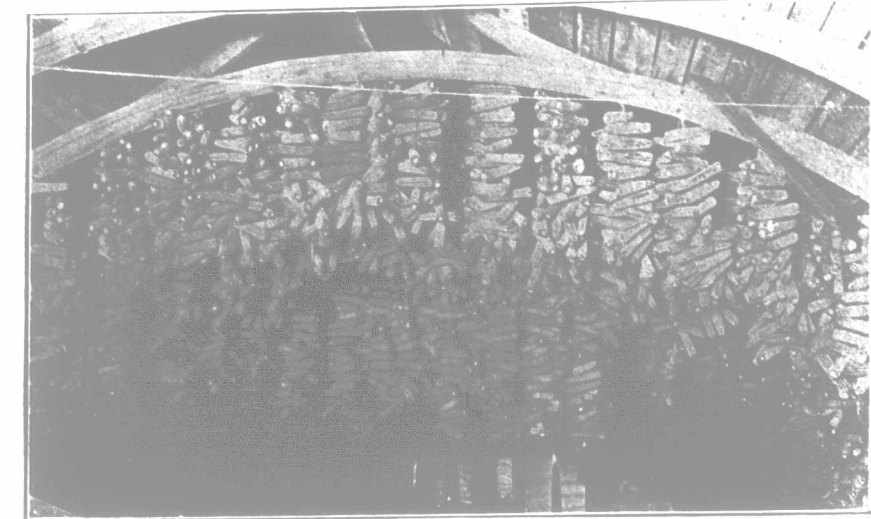
FLESHED VS. LEAN CHICKS

One hundred and one average chickens were bought on the market just as they were brought

there alive to be sold for food. These chickens were put in crates, some placed in an open shed, and others beside a close-board fence outside, with a board protection over the top. The chicks cost 38 cents a pair, and were fed ground oats valued at \$1.00, and skim milk at 20 cents per 100 pounds, respectively. For every pound of increase in live weight, they consumed on an average of 5.44 pounds of ground oats, plus 6.43 pounds of skim milk. The cost was nearly 6½ cents per pound of increase in the live weight for feed only.

Three birds, representative of the lot, were killed immediately, without fleshing. They were dressed, and then steamed until they were fairly tender. After being steamed, they were put aside, wrapped in napkins for two days. During that

time they probably lost a little in weight, but, being wrapped up, the loss would be very little. All the edible portion was then removed, and was found to weigh 2 pounds 6 ounces. After the chickens in the crates were fed in the way mentioned, three were selected, as nearly an average of the lot as possible, and killed. After being treated the same as the first three, the edible portion was removed, and was found to weigh 7 pounds 6 ounces—more cold meat per chicken from those that had been fattened than from all three that were killed without being fattened.



Seed Corn in Mr. Zavitz's Attic.

The following table shows the difference in the weights of representative chickens killed before being fattened, and similar chickens after being fattened:

	WEIGHT OF THREE CHICKENS.	
	Before Fat'g.	After Fat'g.
With feathers off.....	8 lbs. 8 oz.	16 lbs. 4 oz.
Ready for cooking.....	5 " 2 "	11 " 6 "
After being cooked and left cool two days...	3 " 8 "	9 " 2 "
Bones	1 " 2 "	1 " 11 "
Edible portion	2 " 6 "	7 " 6 "

This shows three times more edible portions

THE FATTENING CRATES.

The fattening crates generally used are 6 feet long, 16 inches wide, and 20 inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three compartments, and each compartment holds four chickens. The frame pieces are two inches wide, and ½ inch thick. This frame is covered with slats. The slats are placed lengthwise on three sides—bottom, back and top—and up and down the front. The slats for the bottom are ½ inch wide and ½ inch thick; the back, top and front slats are the same width, but only ¼ inch thick. The spaces between the slats in front are 2 inches wide, to enable the chickens

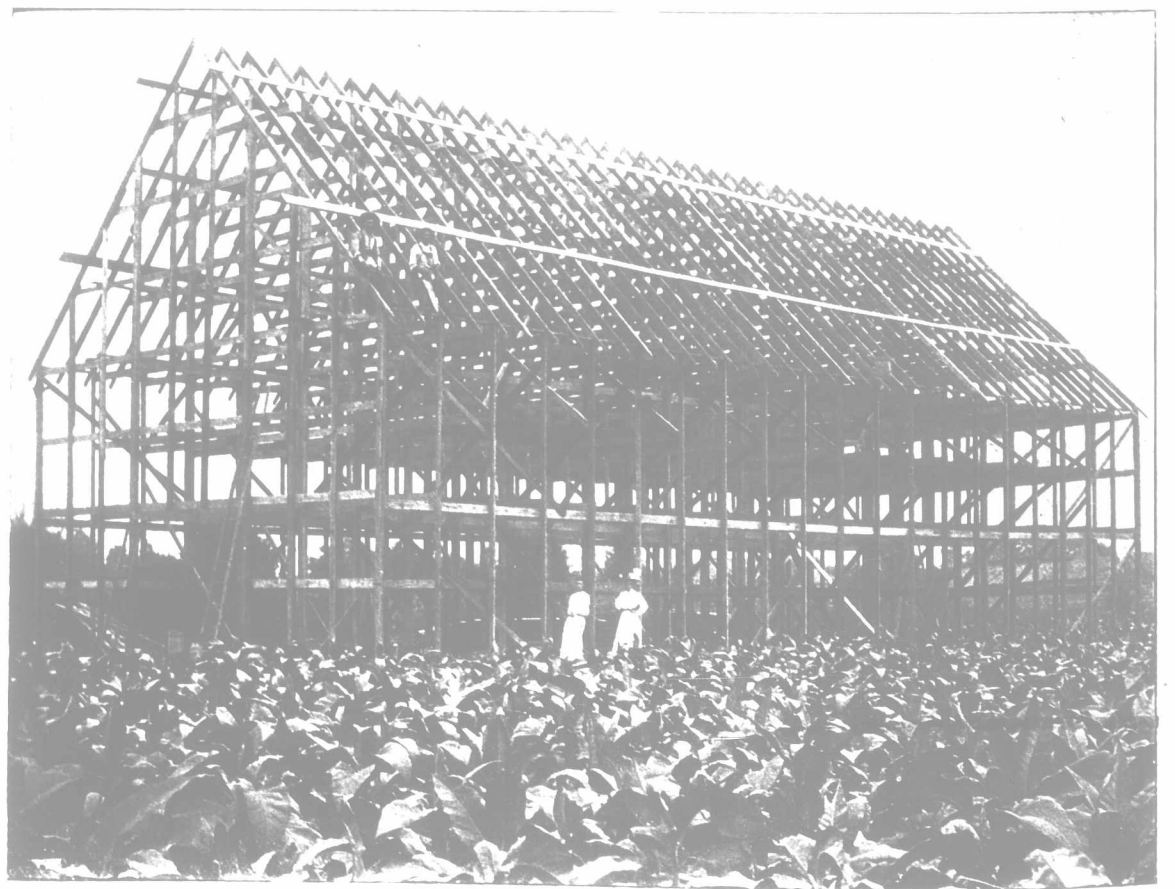
to feed from the trough. The bottom slats are put on 1½ inches apart, and the slat nearest the back of the crate is 2½ inches from the corner-piece. The bottom slats are placed upon the top of the bottom cross-pieces of the frame to prevent the chickens' feet being bruised when the crate is placed on the ground. The top slats are 2 inches apart, and the back slats 1½ inches. The top slats are cut above each partition, and six strips 2 inches wide are nailed under them. The three doors so formed are hinged to the rear corner-piece.

The crates are placed on stands 16 to 18 inches from the ground. The droppings from the chickens are received on sand or other absorbent material. A light "V" trough, 2½ inches inside, is placed in front of each crate, and is carried on two brackets nailed to the end of the crates. The bottom of the trough is 4 inches above the floor, and the upper edge is 2 inches from the crate. Any kind of a crate that serves the purpose will answer, but this has been proven suitable, and, when a person is making one, it costs no more to do it well. These will last for years.

FATTENING RATIONS.

A satisfactory ration is one that is palatable, and not too high in price. Ground oats, finely ground, or with the coarser hulls sifted out, give a white-colored flesh. Ground corn will result in a yellow flesh. Ground peas impart a hardness to the flesh that is not desirable. Ground oats, ground buckwheat, ground barley and low-grade flour, and other grains that may be grown on the average farms, are suitable meals for fattening.

The ground meal is mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour milk or buttermilk. On the average, ten pounds of meal require from 15 to 17



An Essex Co., Ont., Tobacco Barn.
On farm of Edwin Allen, Mersea Township.

pounds of sour skim milk. A small quantity of salt is added to the mash.

When sufficient skim milk or buttermilk cannot be obtained for mixing the mashes, use water, and a quantity of animal food added to the fattening ration, 1 pint of animal food to 16 of the meal. Milk, however, is most valuable, and should be used, if possible.

FATTENING.

The chickens remain in the fattening crates from two to five weeks. Some chicks will fatten more readily than others. These are picked out a week before finished. During the last week, a little beef tallow may be fed, shaved into the feeding trough along with the mash, about one pound of tallow per day to 50 or 60 chickens. Before the chickens are placed in the crates, they are well dusted under the wings and tail with sulphur to kill the lice. They are again sulphured three days before they are killed.

The chickens are fed lightly the first week they are in the crates. A small quantity of the fattening food is spread along the troughs, and, as this is eaten, more food is added, but not as much as the chickens will consume. The food is given three times a day, and half an hour after feeding the troughs are cleaned and turned over. The chickens receive fresh water once a day, and grit two or three times during the week. After the first week, they are given twice a day as much food as they will eat. Water and grit are also supplied, as in the first week.

PREPARING CHICKENS FOR MARKET.

Starving.—The chickens are not fed for twenty-four hours before killing. This prevents food remaining in the crop and intestines, to decompose and spoil the flavor of the birds. Several hours before killing the chickens are allowed as much water as they wish to drink.

Killing.—(a) For chickens going into immediate consumption on the local market, it may be found most convenient to kill by dislocating the neck. In the left hand, the chicken's legs and wings are held in one firm grasp. The first finger of the right hand is placed on the right side of the neck, and the remaining fingers on the left side. The head is grasped in the hollow of the hand, with the fork of the fingers behind the head where it joins the neck. The back of the chicken being upwards, the legs are held against the left hip, and the head near the right thigh or knee. The head is bent backward as far as possible, and at the same time the neck is stretched. When the neck is dislocated, the head is immediately pulled about 1½ inches from the neck. The wings are held firmly after killing, and the chicken's head allowed to hang down, so that the blood can collect in the neck; the head is attached to the body simply by the skin of the neck.

(b) Chicks that are to be exported or put into cold storage are killed by sticking in the mouth. The large arteries at the side of the neck are cut just below the ears. When bleeding freely, the blade is driven at an angle with the bill into the back part of the roof of the mouth, through the bony structure which loosens the feathers, making them much easier to pluck. The bird is allowed to hang by its feet until plucked.

PLUCKING.

(a) Plucking the chick that is killed by dislocating the neck.—When the neck is dislocated, dry plucking is commenced immediately. While still holding the chicken in the left hand, after dislocating the neck, the tail feathers and quill feathers of the wing are extracted. The chicken's head is allowed to hang down while plucking the feathers on the back and wings; the breast and lower part of the neck is then plucked, and then the back of the body to the tail; turning the bird over again, the back and wings are finished. The feathers on the neck are left for three inches from the head. The rest of the chicken is then clean-plucked. All pin-feathers are removed, and the chicken made as attractive as possible. Care is observed not to tear the skin.

(b) Plucking a chicken that is bled.—As the bird is hanging on a level with the operator's chest, the wings are grasped between the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, the neck is held between the third and little finger. This gives the operator control of the bird. The large wing feathers are removed with the right hand, and also the stiff feathers at the shoulder-joints. The tail feathers are removed with one quick, twisting motion, the right hand is passed rapidly down the back, from rump to neck, removing the feathers with thumb and forefinger. The bird is then shifted to the right hand, and the left hand is used in picking the soft feathers from the breast. If the sticking has been properly done, the feathers will come out easily. It will take some practice for beginners to become expert. The foregoing method may never be followed, no two pickers follow the same rule, but it may help some to adopt some method that gets the feathers off quickly. Gradually the sticking is coming more and more into practice; when the neck is dislocated improperly, the blood discolors the neck and shoulders. This is especially noticed if the bird has been in cold storage. Some

expert pickers break the bird's back over the edge of a barrel, but this should not be encouraged any more than the breaking of the breast bone to make it look plump.

COOLING, SHAPING AND PACKING.

All birds must be thoroughly cooled; many are better to be shaped, as well. It is claimed that birds should be cooled under pressure, as the injurious gases are thereby expelled from the carcasses. Some hang the birds up to cool; this process also shapes them, but does not give them a shape desirable for packing. One of the best methods is:

As soon as the chicken is plucked, its legs are placed alongside its breast; then, with its breast downward, the chicken is forced down into the angle of the shaper. The chicken is then covered with paper, and a brick placed on top to shape it; one is also placed against it to hold it in position. This same process is continued as the other chickens are plucked, each chicken being placed in the shaper close to the last, and the lower brick moved along to hold the row in position. The chickens are allowed to remain in the shaper for at least six hours. A shaper is simply a wooden trough, placed horizontally, having the lower side of the trough inclined slightly to the back.

PACKING.

After being thoroughly cooled, the chickens are packed into shipping cases. The chickens are cold, and dry on the skin, before packing. Unless the chickens are artificially cooled, they are not packed into the cases until 20 hours after killing.

Any kind of shipping case may be used, but the case that holds one layer of 12 chickens is most desirable for the select trade. The cases are made of basswood or spruce. The different sizes are made as follows:

No.	Inside Measurement in Inches.		Thickness of Wood, Sides. Ends.	
	0	20 x 15½ x 4	7/16	9/16
1	21¼ x 16 x 4½	7/16	9/16	
2	23¼ x 16½ x 4½	7/16	9/16	
3	24½ x 17½ x 4½	7/16	9/16	
4	26½ x 18 x 5½	7/16	9/16	

Case No. 0 is for chickens weighing (plucked) from 2½ to 3 pounds each; No. 1 for chickens 3 to 3½ pounds each; No. 2 for chickens 3½ to 4 pounds each; No. 3 for chickens 4 to 4½ pounds each; No. 4 for chickens 4½ to 5½ pounds each.

On one end of the shipping case the name and address of the shipper is stencilled, the brand (if any), the number of chickens, and the space for their net weight.

Directions for Packing.—The chickens are graded in size, and each chicken packed into the proper size shipping case. The case is lined with parchment paper before the chickens are placed in it. The box of chickens is weighed, and the net weight stencilled or plainly marked. Fractions of a pound are not given. The chickens are packed with their breasts or backs up, as preferred.

Cases may also be made of hard wood and a hinged cover; these can be returned when empty. They are suitable for a local-market trade.

EQUIVALENT PRICES OF CHICKENS ALIVE AND DRESSED.

To ascertain the relative prices that chickens should bring alive, dressed and drawn, twelve chickens were (1) weighed alive two hours after the last feed, (2) thirty-six hours after the feed; (3) when killed (by dislocation), dry plucked, and cooled twenty hours; and (4) when drawn ready for the oven. Each bird was weighed separately; the variations were about the same in each case; the totals only are given here. The weights of the twelve birds were: Alive, 67 pounds; starved thirty-six hours, 58 pounds; killed, plucked, and cooled twenty hours, 54 pounds; drawn and prepared for oven, 36 hours.

As a result of the 36 hours' starving, there was an average loss of 12 ounces in the live weight of each chicken. There was a loss in weight of five ounces due to the killing, plucking and cooling of the chicken. This small loss represents the weight of the feathers. There is no appreciable loss in weight owing to the twenty hours' cooling.

The total loss in weight of the chickens when they were prepared for market by starving 36 hours, by having their necks broken, dry-plucked, and not bled or drawn, averaged one pound, or 20 per cent. from the live weight. A chicken that is not drawn until required for the oven is more juicy in flesh than one that has been drawn as soon as killed, and exposed to the atmosphere. It is also more sanitary.

In order to complete this experiment, and to ascertain the loss in weight when chickens are prepared for the oven, the twelve chickens were drawn, and their heads, legs and outer joints of the wings were removed. There was an average loss in weight of 1½ pounds in each chicken; 54 per cent. of the live weight of the chicken was the drawn weight.

According to this experiment, a live bird, unstarved, that is worth 10 cents per pound, should bring starved 36 hours, 11½ cents; killed by dislocation and plucked, 12½ cents; drawn, 19 cents.

Table showing equal prices in cents per pound for selling fleshed chickens by live weight, unstarved, starved 36 hours, plucked weight, and drawn weight:

	c.	c.	c.	c.
Live weight.....	9	10	11	12
Starved.....	10½	11½	12½	13½
Plucked.....	11½	12	13½	15
Drawn.....	16½	19	20	22

The best markets are now demanding crate-fed chickens. Some will take no others.

See that a liberal supply of scratching litter is provided for the chickens this winter. To have poultry digging around daily in their own damp droppings endangers their health, is disgusting, and does not make for best results in egg production.



Two Beautiful Flocks.

Farm Poultry Competition.

In order to develop the splendid possibilities of Norfolk County, Ont., in poultry and egg production, P. E. Angle, B. S. A., District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture at Simcoe, and the local Poultry Institute, have worked out a plan which will be put in operation during the coming winter. It will be a competition of farm flocks under farm conditions, for which \$100 in prizes has been subscribed, divided into ten prizes, from \$25, down to \$5. No entry fee will be charged, and any farmer in the County who will comply with the following rules is eligible for entry in the competition, under the following rules:

1. That only those farmers having flocks of 35 or more birds will be eligible for entry.
2. Each farmer entering the competition will keep a daily record of the egg yield of his flock on blanks furnished him by the Association for that purpose, from the first day of December, 1910, until the 31st day of May, 1911.
3. Each farmer entering the competition will keep a financial statement, showing the kinds, amount and cost of food fed to his flock, and the total receipts from the same during the six months between the first day of December, 1910, and the 31st of May, 1911.
4. Each farmer entering the competition will sign a written declaration or affidavit affirming that the record of the egg yield and financial statement of his flock, referred to in rules 3 and 4, and made by him, are correct statements of the truth, and that he will forward the same to the secretary of the association not later than the third day of June, 1911.
5. Any competitor who discontinues keeping the records referred to in rules 3 and 4 at any time during the competition will be disqualified.
6. All entries must be made with the secretary of the association, L. C. Gibson, Simcoe, on or before the 20th of November, 1910.

The judges appointed by the association will visit the farm of each competitor at least once, and oftener if deemed necessary, some time during the competition, in order to see the flocks and to obtain information regarding the flocks and their management from their owners.

The competition will be judged by score-card on the following basis:

(A) Flock	250
(B) House	150
(C) Management of Flocks	450
(D) Egg yield	150
Total possible	1,000

Fertility and Hatching of Eggs.

It is well known that hens vary widely in the number of fertile and hatchable eggs produced. The Maine Station has been studying for several years the causes of this variation, and the relation between fertility and hatching quality. In a recent bulletin of that Station, Raymond Pearl and Frank M. Surface state, as a result of these studies, that, while "fertility and hatching quality or ability of eggs are two essentially different things," there is apparently a small but still sensible correlation between the two.

This means that, in general, or on the average, the hen whose eggs run high in fertility will also tend to show a high hatching quality of eggs (percentage of fertile eggs hatched), and vice versa.

Conditions of housing have a marked and definite influence on the mean or average fertility and hatching quality of eggs. In certain experiments, discussed in Bulletin 168, it was found that both fertility and hatching quality of eggs were very much better when the breeding was done in a "curtain-front" house, which furnished an abundance of fresh, pure air, than when it was done in what was formerly considered to be a highly-desirable type of heated house, without curtain-front, but with a supposedly adequate system of indirect ventilation.

While there are great individual differences among different females in respect to the fertility of their eggs, even when mated to the same male, it still remains the fact that this character, as compared with hatching quality of eggs, is to a very large degree influenced by external circumstances.

The same relative degree of fertility is not characteristic of the same bird in two successive seasons, nor is this character affected by winter-egg production. It is not inherited.

On the other hand, the hatching quality of eggs is an innate constitutional character, just as much intrinsic as any other physical character, such as shape of body or length of limb. Relatively, the same intensity or degree of this character is persistent in the same bird in successive breeding seasons. It is adversely affected by heavy winter-egg production. It is inherited.

Any factor which tends to reduce or impair the general constitutional vigor of breeding birds, in general, tends also to reduce the hatching quality of the eggs.

THE DAIRY.

Gervais Cream Cheese.

This dainty little cheese is made from a mixture of new milk and cream, the mixture of these two being in the proportion of two parts of milk to one part of 22-per-cent. cream.

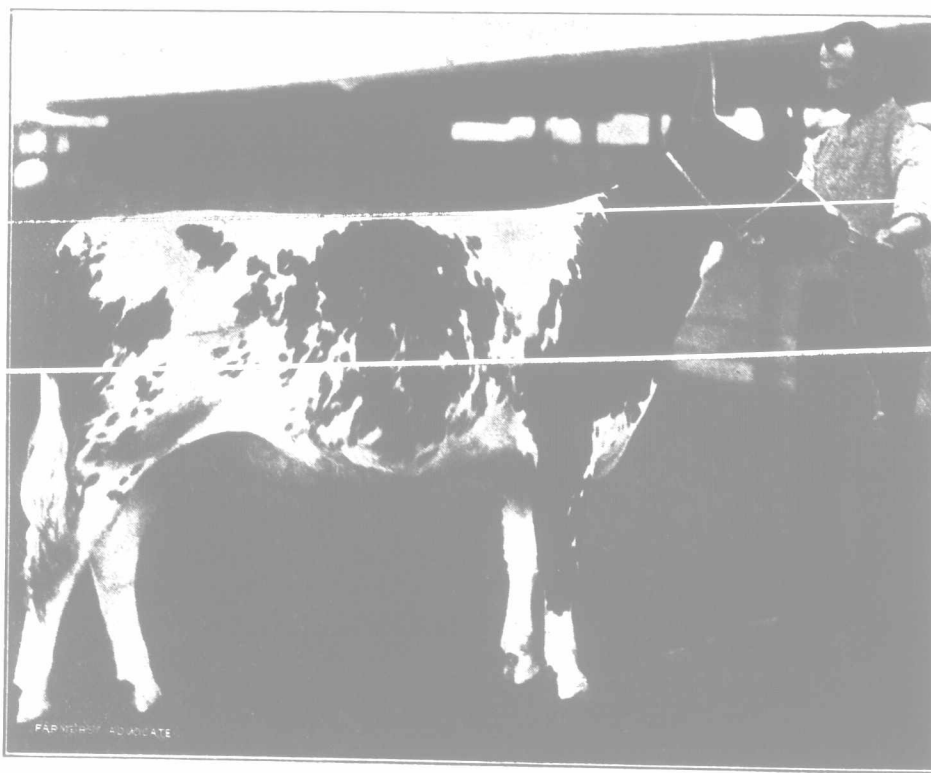
Take a quantity of this mixture, and bring to a temperature of 65 degrees F. Add rennet at the rate of 6½ drams per 100 pounds of the mixture, or enough to bring a coagulation in three hours. When the coagulum is firm enough, dip out into kucka-back cloths placed over bowls, with a long-handled culture dipper. Then tie up by the four corners and hang to drain. The cloths should be previously scalded, and used wet. After the cheese have been hanging up for a few hours, open out the cloths and scrape down the sides to aid the draining; repeat the scraping at intervals of a few hours, until the cheese are firm enough to mould. Salting is done by means of sprinkling fine dry salt over the cheese, and working in with a table knife or bone spatula, at the rate of one ounce of salt to every four pounds of cheese.

The moulds should be lined with clean white blotting paper, and placed on a scalded straw mat or cloth, and the cheese pressed in with a bone spatula or spoon. In the winter time, a few drops of color added to the milk and cream before renneting, will improve the color of the cheese.

FRANK G. RICE.

Care of Milk in the Household.

Much effort has been properly put forth to secure the production of milk under cleanly and satisfactory conditions. That this may not fail of its purpose, it requires to be supplemented by an equally thorough campaign of education among consumers. Millions of gallons of fairly good



Yearling Ayrshire Bull.
A Highland Society winner.

milk are contaminated with deleterious and disease-producing bacteria in the households where it is used. From a little circular, distributed with the compliments of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, we quote the following pointers:

"As soon as the milk is received, put it in a cool place, away from the rays of the sun, and not exposed to the heat of the kitchen or dining room. If the bottle is to be placed in a refrigerator or near food products, the outside should be thoroughly wiped and rinsed, thus preventing contamination of the surrounding air and foods from the street dust and other dirt which may adhere to the bottle. Leave the milk in the bottle and the cap on, until such time as it is required for use.

"It is well to have a separate compartment in your cupboard or refrigerator for milk and butter.

"When the milk is placed in an open vessel, it is well to cover it with a clean, damp cloth. Several thicknesses of cotton, wrung out of cold water, will answer the purpose. This will not only protect it from dust, but will also assist in keeping the milk cold.

"All vessels intended for milk should be sterilized, scalded with boiling water, and thoroughly cooled just before being used.

"Do not disturb the milk, or pour it from one vessel to another more often than is necessary. It is well to keep your milk in one non-metallic vessel, rather than a number of small vessels.

"Milk delivered at different times should not be mixed.

"Left-overs should be kept by themselves, and used before the fresh supply is drawn upon.

"If milk is to be kept until the following day, and there is a likelihood of it souring, pasteurize by placing in a double boiler and heating to near the boiling point (170 to 180 degrees F.). Cool as quickly as possible after it has been pasteurized. Always rinse thoroughly the cap and top part of the bottle before removing the cap.

"Open vessels containing milk should not be exposed to foul odors or produce which will flavor the milk.

"To clean milk vessels, first rinse with water, which may be slightly warm, but not hot. Then wash thoroughly with water containing a washing compound, scald, and allow to drain and dry.

"Thoroughly wash milk bottles before returning them to your dealer."

One of Perth County's Model Factories.

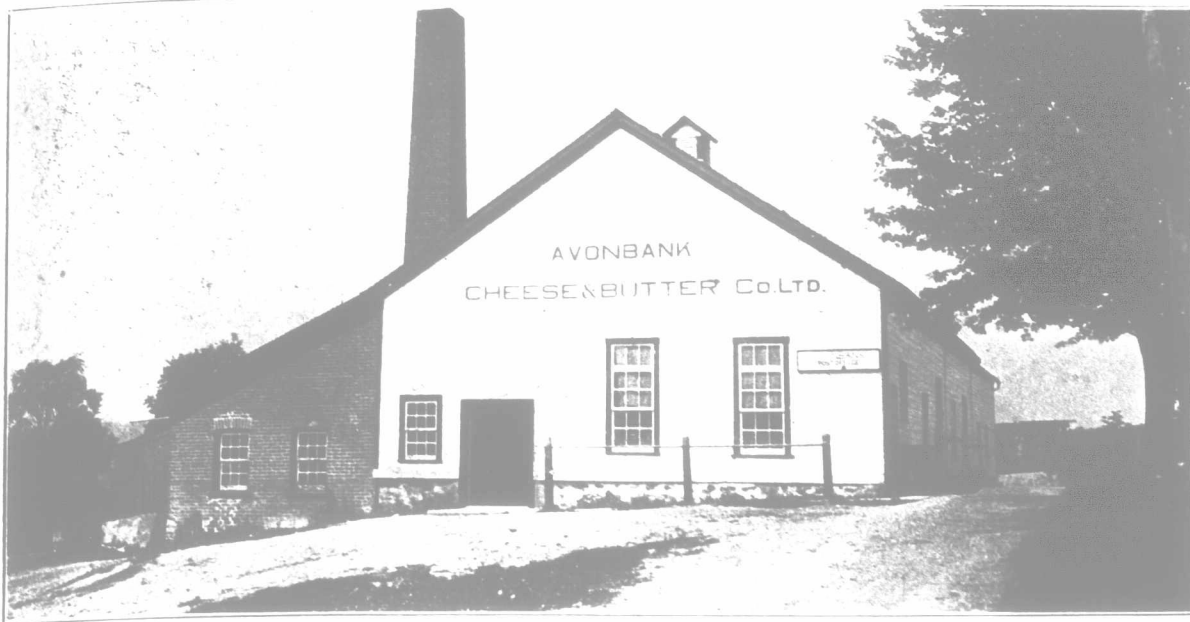
The Avonbank Cheese and Butter Factory is one of the model factories of Perth County, Ont. A gratifying feature of its business is the large amount of butter made during the winter, the patrons recognizing the profit of winter dairying. In consequence of this, the make of cheese is somewhat decreased during the latter part of the summer; but, at the time of our visit, on August 17th, sixteen to seventeen cheese a day were being turned out of the hoops, and the make had been running seventeen to eighteen. As in a number of other factories in this county, the proceeds are distributed among the cheese patrons according to the test. Prof. Dean's plan of per cent. of fat, plus 2, was in vogue for quite a number of years, but as an improvement on this, they have now adopted the plan, per cent. of fat, plus 3. At a factory where the average per cent. of fat in

the milk is inclined to run too low for best results in yield and quality of cheese, Prof. Dean's formula might be preferable; but at Avonbank, where the test runs fairly well during the cheese season, owing to some of the cows being advanced in lactation, the new system adopted may be better. The patrons sending milk low in fat. The average yield at this factory last year was 10.70, and the average per cent. of fat in the milk was 3.5.

A change has been made in the business year, which used to finish on October 31st, but which will now conclude with the end of December, corresponding to the calendar year. Avonbank is one of the few factories remaining where the whey is not returned, but fed to hogs kept near the

factory. The whey is sold for \$3.50 per ton of cheese, and is fed on an adjoining lot. At the time of our visit, 300 hogs of all sizes were in the pen and in the adjoining yards, and a carload had been shipped the previous Friday, averaging about 260 pounds weight. Chopped barley and oats is fed with the whey, and the pigs are allowed to run in the yard for a time, afterwards being confined in the long hogpen shown in one of our illustrations. Besides the pen, 120 feet long, by about 30 feet wide, are two long A-shaped, outdoor sleeping shelters.

The temperature of the cooling-room on the warm afternoon of August 17th stood at 60 degrees. A commendable feature in this room is the system of four steam pipes along the ceiling, designed to keep up the temperature to around 60 degrees in the fall of the year, when otherwise the temperature in most curing-rooms drops rather too low for best results. A splendid water supply is insured by driven wells, and pumped up with windmills. The milk at this factory is in nearly all cases cooled by the patrons in separate tanks especially provided for the purpose. Whey not being returned, all the cans are washed at the factory. The charge for making is 85 cents per cwt. for cheese, and 1½ cents a pound for butter, since the cream-gathering system has been adopted. A free horse is provided for the maker, who also feeds the rest of the in the factory. The quality of the milk is so good that practically nothing to be



One of Perth County's Model Cheese and Butter Factories, Avonbank, Ont.

desired, they being close, with silky texture, and clean flavored.

When visiting the Avonbank factory in August, in company with Frank Hems, Chief Dairy Instructor in Western Ontario, our dairy editor learned that Joseph Mountain, a loyal patron, as well as a loyal supporter of this paper, had been preparing an account of the history of the Avonbank factory. This article, giving, as it does, many interesting particulars, we are pleased to append, abbreviated slightly to avoid repetition:

"Avonbank Cheese Factory was first built in the spring of 1873, by John Clyne, and conducted by him as a private factory until the fall of 1879, when it was taken over by the present Cheese and Butter Co. At the organization meetings held to form the joint-stock company, a Mr. Malcolm, of North Oxford, who had experience with such companies, gave his assistance, and it is a tribute to his wisdom, together with the good judgment of the shareholders, that in their essential features the by-laws have never been changed. Mr. Malcolm advised against sending home the whey, and it has never been done. The first board of directors were: Thos. Steele, President, W. Rodgers, Chas. Baird, Peter Taylor, and Alex. Hotson, the last-named gentleman being the only survivor. The capital stock of the company was \$5,000, divided into 250 shares, at \$20 each. Of these shares, 96 have been taken up by 55 shareholders. The present valuation of the buildings and plant is \$6,000, and the output of the factory for the year 1909 was \$53,377.68, this being perhaps as good a year as it has had in its history.

"When it was first organized, the shareholders were given an advantage of 25 cents per 1,000 pounds milk over patrons on cost of making, to a limit of 15,000 pounds per share; this was afterwards changed to 15 cents. In the buttermaking department, the shareholders and patrons pay alike.

"The clause in the constitution restraining the shareholders from sending their milk to other factories has never been enforced. The first maker for the company was Thos. Dunn, of Ingersoll, who has been followed by many first-class men who have contributed largely to the success of the factory, but special mention must be made of the name of J. B. Muir, now of the Ingersoll Packing Co., who, more than any other agency, contributed to the expansion of the more recent years. Mr. Muir came to the factory in 1887, and continued for ten years. In the fall of 1891 he attended the Agricultural College at Madison, Wis., to equip himself for making butter, and on his return agitated for the introduction of winter buttermaking at the factory, and began operations on March 29th of 1892, making the factory along this line the pioneer factory of Ontario; that is, as an independent venture, without Government assistance. He was also instrumental in introducing the Babcock test, for taking in milk for cheese purposes, in 1893. The test has been in use ever since, except one year, when it was withdrawn as a concession to a number who desired to go back to pooling. The test was first used on a purely butter-fat basis. Then, after a time, 2 per cent. was added to the reading, and in 1909, 3 per cent. was added. When Mr. Muir and the company had the buttermaking well established, the question of the winter's feed for the cows occupied Mr. Muir's attention, and he began to preach silo and ensilage, to such purpose that no part of Ontario is better stocked with silos than this district.

"The factory buildings have been overhauled and remodelled in whole or part more than once, and, while for many years the making-room had answered for both cheese and butter, it is now so arranged that there are separate rooms, with everything in place to begin at any time. A large

amount of money has been expended during the last two years to put the different departments on their present splendid footing, a new departure being made in the establishment of a cool-curing room, which was put in part of the old curing-room, at a cost of \$696 for cool-room and ice-chamber. The curing room is 28 x 28 feet, ceiling 8 1/2 feet; ice-chamber, 9 x 27 feet, ceiling 12 1/2 feet. The capacity of the curing-room is 680 cheese, and of the ice-chamber, 12 cords of ice. The building being on a hillside, it was filled up to level of high side, which makes it easy to load cheese on lower side, and keeps cheese drier and less subject to mould than where the cellars are excavated.

"Too much space would be taken to go into particulars relating to the several departments, but it is safe to say that at present they are up-to-date in every particular. The yearly averages of yield for the last two years have invariably been low. The yield in July this year was 11.09, and in August 10.72, these figures being lower, according to the factory books, than the average for the corresponding months of 1909. Some attribute it to the test, some to the care of the milk, and some to the kind of cows kept, and some to the maker. However, it is one of the distinctive features of the factory. The cows kept in the district are something of a mixture from the best point, nearly every breed being represented. While there are a few good Holstein herds, it is likely that the Shorthorn predominates, the average herd being about ten cows.

"It is a noteworthy fact that, during the 37 years of the existence of the factory, there has not been a prosecution, or even an investigation, relating to the tampering with milk, nor any litigation in regard to the business of the company. Among the young men who served their apprenticeship here, and afterwards became prominent in dairy circles, were Fred Dean, Creamery Instructor; J. R. A. Laing, of the St. Lawrence Produce Co., Brockville; J. C. Bell, formerly of the Strathroy Dairy School. The company has always been fortunate in its selection of directors—men who were willing to sacrifice their time for the common weal, and a steadfast adherence to the cardinal principle of the company, which has always been "quality first," both in their product and the kind of makers employed. In their permanent officials they have also been exceptionally fortunate. Wm. Tier, secretary, and H. T. Brown, treasurer, for the last twenty-five years, have been untiring in their efforts for furthering the interests of the factory and holding up its good name. Mr. Tier was for many years salesman, also. While the great majority of both

shareholders and patrons have been constant in their support of the factory, some odd ones have at times, from various causes, gone elsewhere, the chief causes being the test and the non-returning of the whey. For a few years a milk wagon passed the factory door, taking milk to another factory. However, at the present time they have a solid support, which is likely to continue, as it is generally supposed that the whey will be pasteurized and returned after this season, when the five-years' contract for whey with the White Bros., of St. Mary's, expires.

"There is a good live cow-testing association connected with the factory. It is expected that the power separators will be discarded this winter altogether, the hand separators having crowded them off the scene. Thos. Humphrey, the popular maker and salesman, with the improved facilities, is keeping the factory right up to the front.

"The present board of directors consist of J. B. Muir, president; R. Anderson, Thos. White, D. Martin, and Geo. Thompson, to whom much of the credit of the up-to-date appearance of Avonbank Cheese and Butter Factory is due."

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

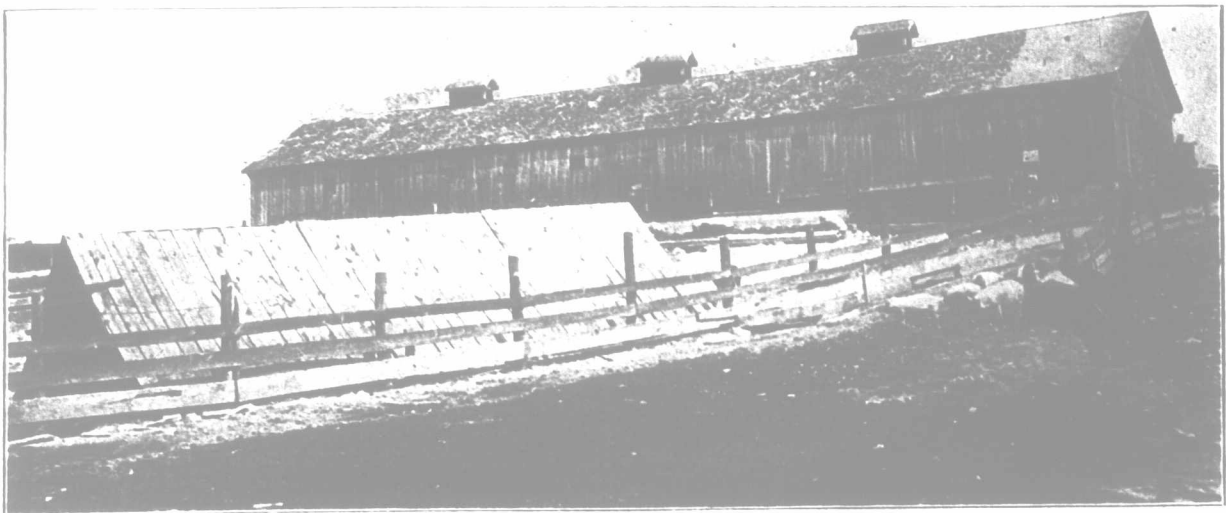
Nearly Four Miles of Apple Boxes.

It is estimated by the secretary of the first Canadian National Apple Show, to be held in Vancouver, B. C., October 31st to Nov. 5th, 1910, that there will be 21 carloads of apples exhibited. The exhibition rules require 600 boxes of apples for a car, hence there will be a grand total of 12,600 boxes of apples on display. A box of apples is approximately 20 inches long. If all these boxes of apples were placed end to end, and a little boy told that he could have the last box in the row, if he would go after it, he would have to walk nearly four miles to get it. The publicity agent calls it 47 miles, but he has exaggerated slightly. If that is the way Vancouver's population is figured, no wonder the Pacific Coast city is booming ahead.

There are 36 to 225 apples in a box, according to size and the manner in which they are packed. The average would, therefore, be about 130 apples to each box, or a total of 1,638,000 apples in the entire show. The owners of these apples will receive \$25,000 in prizes, or nearly two dollars per box. After the show is over, the apples will sell readily at two to five dollars per box—say, an average of \$3.50 per box, or a total of \$44,100. Therefore, the exhibitors will receive approximately \$70,000 for the apples exhibited at Canada's first National Apple Show.

The magnitude and importance of the show is indicated by the wide range of prizes offered to the apple-growers. There are eleven carload contests: 11 ten-box, 19 five-box, 1 three-box, and 40 single-box contests; two district, a limited two-box, two-barrel, two-basket, two-jar and two-plate contest; three contests for big apples; five pack awards; ten sweepstakes, besides carload, and ten contests in homemade and manufactured apple by-products, etc., or a total of 115 contests, exclusive of plate-display contests, in which two prizes, amounting to \$5.00, are offered for each variety. There are about 2,000 distinct varieties of apples.

In connection with the show, there will be held, Wednesday, November 2nd, a Pomological Convention, to be attended by the fruit-growers throughout the Pacific Northwest, for the purpose of formulating recommendations to the American Pomological Society, looking to a revision of the quality ratings of a number of the leading commercial varieties of winter apples which are grown to such superior perfection in this favored land. There will be district fruit-growers' conventions and conferences throughout the exposition, thus giving every encouragement to the educational side of the fruit industry.



Where the Whey from the Avonbank Cheese Factory is Made into Pork.



British Columbia's Fruit Exhibit at the Eastern Fairs.

Photo taken at London, Ont., by a member of "The Farmer's Advocate" staff. Note the packing of plums, peaches and apples.

Vegetable Crop Reports.

The Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association have received reports from the Branches at Ottawa, Belleville, Kingston and Picton, regarding the condition of crops. These reports show that the tomato crop in Eastern Ontario is not up to the average, being particularly poor around Kingston and Ottawa. The potato crop is lighter than usual, although the later varieties are picking up. The condition of the onion crop is not as favorable as could be wished, owing to blight and onion maggot. Early celery will not amount to much, although the later varieties of cabbage and cauliflower will be good, if the weather continues favorable.

Ottawa reports that the corn crop is poor and that the vegetable crops generally have been poor and the prices low. Around Kingston, the vegetable crops, with the exception of potatoes and onions, have been an average crop. Picton reports that the crop conditions have been good.

In Central Ontario, the reports show that the conditions are fair; the tomatoes are ripening slowly. In some localities the crops were injured by hail. The potato crop is poor in the early varieties, although the later varieties will be good. The reports on the onion crop show that it is not up to the average. Around Sarnia the onion crop is not more than fifty per cent. of an average crop. The celery crop in Central Ontario is good, especially that sown late, and the cabbage and cauliflower crop seems unusually good—so much so, that several growers report little sale. Sarnia reports that quantities of sweet corn is being shipped, and, as this is a new departure for the growers in that vicinity, it is proving quite remunerative.

Reports have been received from Tecumseh, Ojibwa, St. Thomas, Dunnville and Brantford, and show that the tomato crop is a good average, with conditions favorable. The early-potato crop suffered from dry weather and then an excess of rain, while the late potatoes are improving. The reports on the onion crop are the same all over the Province—poor—while exceptional cases exist where the crop is an average. The celery in South-western Ontario is only fair, and the cabbage and cauliflower crops have come on well, and will still improve if the weather is favorable. Reports from Essex complain of a very dry summer and poor crops.

Small Fruits in Connection with Vegetable-growing.

Prof. J. W. Crow, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, gave an extremely interesting, though quite informal, talk on the growing of small fruits by market gardeners, at the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Convention in London, lately. The speaker did not know to what extent small-fruit growing was engaged in by those who grew vegetables for market. On a show of hands being called for, it was found that more than half of those present grew strawberries or other small fruits, as well as vegetables.

In respect to the amount of manure applied, small-fruit growing differs materially from vegetable gardening, decidedly less being used, said the speaker. He could not say but that more might be profitably applied. But the whole question of manuring for fruit is still an unsettled one. One of the most successful fruit growers of Ontario uses no fertilizer of any kind. All he does in that direction is to plow down a crop of clover every

third year. Prof. Crow thought that he must be taking it out of his land, but the fact remained that this man was unsurpassed by any of his competitors in fruit-growing, and yet was using no fertilizer whatever. "There is no more puzzling point," said the speaker, "in small-fruit growing than the question of using commercial fertilizers."

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries can be grown on a wide range of soils, and for them the ground can scarcely be made too rich. He wished to know what yields were being obtained by those present, and was answered, "7,000 boxes from less than half an acre," by a London grower; "13,841½ boxes from 1½ acres, cash received \$1,602.78," said Mr. Kerr, of Ottawa, giving the experience of a fellow gardener there; "9,000 boxes from an acre," said another, several others reporting similar yields.

Five thousand boxes per acre will not pay, said Prof. Crow. To be really profitable, there ought to be yields of 10,000 to 12,000 boxes.

A question as to mulching being interjected here, he said that rows alone should be mulched with straw manure in early winter, and in the spring mulch should be raked between the rows, and more straw added. The best growers use the matted-row system. Planting should be done as early in spring as possible. Soil should be in first-class condition, and, in heavy clay, at least, spring-plowed. Plants may be set 3 or 3½ feet apart each way, and cultivated both ways until July, after which the runners will root, and cultivation lengthwise should be continued. Spacing runners will pay. About 4 or 5 inches between plants is the right distance, and hours, when going

through, should cut out superfluous plants. Rows should be 15 to 18 inches wide.

The Williams is still the most largely grown strawberry. Though only of fair quality and a moderate bearer, it is unsurpassed as a berry for shipping. For a special city trade, other varieties, such as Glen Mary and Senator Dunlop, are superior. Among other varieties of merit are the Sample, Splendid, Tennessee Prolific, and Parson's Beauty. The last is the best cropper at Guelph of any tried, and is hardy, of good quality, good size, and has perfect blossoms.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Prof. Crow predicted a great increase in the area devoted to gooseberries in the next four or five years. Canners are now giving \$1.25 per basket for English gooseberries, and \$1.00 for other varieties. At \$1.50 per basket, which was the price in Toronto this season, there is no more profitable fruit crop grown. Gooseberries and black currants thrive in similar conditions. Both require a situation that is cool, airy, moist, and with partial shade. An ideal location is in the rows or between the rows of trees in a plum orchard. Mulching heavily would be good practice.

In answer to a question by Mr. Reeves, as to how to prune black currant bushes, it was said that they bear the best fruit on three- or four-year-old wood. Keep a supply of such branches, and cut out at the base all branches five years old. Enough young shoots should be left to fill up the gaps thus made. Gooseberries bear best on three-year wood. Cuttings of young shoots of gooseberries should be planted now, and most will root.

Mildew will not bother if situation be right, but where it gives trouble, it can be controlled by spraying with lime-sulphur.

Early-potato Growing.

"Early-potato Growing" was taken up in a very practical and interesting way by F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay, at the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Convention in London. The best soil was a good sandy loam, facing south or south-east. Manuring in spring with fresh manure caused scab. On the other hand, there was no need to turn and rot the manure, as some advocate. It should be applied green and plowed under in the fall. There was only one best early potato, and that is the Ohio Junior. It has the merit of being the earliest variety, and tubers being large and of even size, are marketable when dug. The Eureka is a heavier cropper, but is later. Potatoes grown from whole seed will always crop earlier and heavier than when seed is cut. His practice is to plant the whole potatoes about the size of eggs, and cut the larger specimens.

For extra early, he always starts a portion of his potato seed before planting, so as to have some potatoes extra early. On boards under the greenhouse benches an inch of earth is spread, on this earth the seed is placed, cut side downwards, and earth scattered over them until just covered. This is done in time to have the potato tops three or four inches high when it is safe to plant them outside. "What do you do if there comes a frost after they are set out?" "I use the scuffler," said Mr. Reeves, and cover them over. "Do you afterwards uncover them?" "No, they find



Gathering Peaches.

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their own way out." For planting, the ground is worked as soon as it is ready to work, and then left to be sunned and warmed up for a few days. Furrows two inches deep are made three feet apart, and seed carefully placed cut side down. They are covered with the hoe, but only lightly, so that the sun's heat may the sooner start growth. In the case of the seed already started, they are removed with as little disturbance and as much earth as possible, and the seed covered over, but part of the top left above ground. Scuffling is done thoroughly, but never to any great depth. Mr. Reeves said he got a lesson on that point once that he remembered. A neighbor came to do some scuffling for him, and was so thorough that he went down to a depth of almost eight inches. The early-potato crop was ruined. In answer to questions, Mr. Reeves said that he had often tried artificial fertilizers, but, "give me stable manure every time, as compared with them." "How much manure do you apply?" "I work 6½ or 7 acres of land, and I haul from Toronto five good loads of manure every week, and it all goes on, besides what comes from my own stable. You can figure it out for yourselves." I plant early potatoes in rows three feet apart, so that the sun can get freely at them, and also that I may, before crop is dug, set cauliflowers between the rows. I use poisoned Bordeaux for blight and bugs.

Cider: Keeping Sweet and Making Into Vinegar.

Will you kindly inform me, first, how cider may be kept sweet as long as possible; second, how best cider may be converted into vinegar? S.

1. We have sampled very good sweet cider, preserved as follows: Heat the fresh cider until it comes to the bubbling point (it will overflow in a hurry if allowed to boil hard), then fill jars as with fruit, and seal. The cider is supposed to remain fresh and sweet for as long as the jars keep air-tight.

2. From an article giving directions of Prof. Van Slyke, of the Cornell Experiment Station, we synopsized these details: Use good cider from sound, ripe, clean apples, preferably those which do not require to be washed. The fruit should possess a sugar content of not less than 7.5 to 8.5 per cent. If convenient, it is well to store the fresh-pressed apple juice in a large covered receptacle, and allow it to stand a few days before putting it into barrels. This allows considerable solid matter, held in suspension, to settle. The casks or barrels should be well cleaned, thoroughly treated with live steam or boiling water, and should not be over two-thirds or three-fourths filled with the cider. The bung should be left out until the vinegar is made, but a loose plug of cotton may be inserted to decrease evaporation and keep out dirt and flies. When the freshly-pressed apple juice is placed in ordinary cellars, where the temperature does not go below 44 or 50 degrees F., during the winter, the alcoholic fermentation is complete in about six months, though 80 to 90 per cent. of the alcohol is formed in half that time, or less. By having the fermentation take place at 65 to 75 degrees F., the time can be considerably reduced. A temperature much above 76 degrees is not desirable. By the addition of yeast to the fresh apple juice (say one ordinary compressed yeast cake for five gallons apple juice), the fermentation can be completed in three months, or less, especially at a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees. The yeast should be stirred in a cup of water, and, after complete disintegration, added to the apple juice. Vinegar or "mother" should never be added before the alcoholic fermentation has taken place.

When the alcoholic fermentation is completed, it is well to draw off the clear portion of liquid, rinse out the cask, replace the clear liquid, filling the barrel one-half full, and then adding one-fourth volume of old vinegar. On the surface of this is carefully placed some "mother," prepared as follows: Expose in a shallow, uncovered crock or wooden pail a mixture of one-half old vinegar and one-half hard cider, at 80 degrees F. In three or four days the surface should be covered with a gelatinous coating which is "mother" of vinegar. A little of this, carefully removed with a wooden spoon or flat stick, should be laid gently on the surface of the mixture of cider and vinegar, prepared as described above. Do not stir it in, because the acetic ferment grows only on the surface, where it can have an abundant air supply. In three or four days the coating should spread itself over the entire surface. The coating should not be broken or disturbed as long as the acetic fermentation is going along satisfactorily.

The acetic fermentation occupies from three to eighteen months, or more, according to the conditions under which the fermentation is carried on. When the apple juice is stored in cool cellars, and left there until it becomes vinegar of legal standard, it requires from 21 to 24 months, or even more. When the alcoholic fermentation is allowed to take place in a cool cellar, and the casks then removed to a warmer place, the time of vinegar formation may be reduced from that given above to fifteen or eighteen months. Where

the alcoholic fermentation is hastened by the use of yeast, and the acetic fermentation favored by the proper temperature and addition of vinegar "starter," it is possible to produce good, merchantable vinegar in casks in six to twelve months.

When the acetic fermentation has gone far enough to produce 4.5 to 5 per cent. of acetic acid, then the barrels should be made as full as possible with vinegar, and tightly corked, in order to prevent destructive fermentation of acetic acid, and consequent deterioration of the vinegar.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Good Crops and More Silos.

Enclosed please find three dollars (\$3.00), for which please send paper one year to (two addresses mentioned), and, according to your offer, advance my subscription 12 months. I think I can repeat this shortly. I should have written you before, but we have been very busy remodelling our stables this year, and have just now finished erecting a silo. We have been backward through here in this respect, I think, considering this a dairying county, and the success that always follows our efforts in planting corn. Just now (writing Sept. 14th) corn is looking very well through here. A large number of silos are being erected in Hastings Co. this summer, and, from appearances, a greater number will go up another summer. Grain is turning out quite well, but straw is short, as a rule. The hay crop was splendid, especially new seeding. The second crop of clover is, in a great many cases, as good as the first, and in some instances we have heard of a greater yield from the second cutting. There will be a great deal of clover threshed here this fall. W. E. TUMMON.

Hastings Co., Ont.

Conserving Moisture

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Helping to thresh the bumper crop of this district of Middlesex Co. has delayed me a few days in replying to the last article by "One of the Unenterprising." From this it will appear that "Pan" is probably a practical farmer, after all, or he would have nothing to do with threshings.

As to the error of confusing value per acre of field crops with production per acre, it was an error which showed Hastings Co. to better advantage, for in nearly every case the selling price of farm produce is higher there than here; therefore, the production in Hastings County must be lower than that here by an amount greater than a difference of \$1.12 an acre would seem to indicate.

The mathematical problem given as an example by "One of the Unenterprising," does not prove the statement that it is the surplus grain that puts the money in the farmer's pocket. In the first place, no farmer on 50 acres could produce 2,000 bushels of grain and farm properly, for, where would he raise his roots, corn, hay, etc., and where would his stock pasture? Would "One of the Unenterprising" be kind enough to tell what became of the poor man's stock that consumed the thousand bushels of grain? Did they die before he had time to sell them, or did he give them away? If the surplus grain that is sold from our farm was all that puts dollars in our pockets, I am afraid they would often be pretty empty.



Harvesting the Golden "Fruit."

The views of "One of the Unenterprising" with regard to a course at the Ontario Agricultural College do not seem to be very exalted. If a person has to go to a High School or Collegiate Institute for a number of years to gain admittance into a university for a course there, and then take a special course in agriculture after that, how many would have a liberal education?

The waste of money referred to in connection with agriculture was not the grants to the fall fairs, but to the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. It is the farmers themselves who get up the fall fairs and obtain grants from the Government.

My method for conserving soil moisture was requested. Here it is, briefly: First, have the land well underdrained to increase the moisture-holding capacity of the soil. As regards the outlet across the neighbors, "One of the Unenterprising" knows of one method of obtaining it, and, when that method fails, I will give him another. The second step in conserving soil moisture is to cultivate immediately after the harvest previous to the one of barley or oats. If this is done well, the weeds will be killed, and a mulch formed on top to cut off evaporation. In the fall, plow fairly deep, and leave the land as rough as possible. The next spring a good seed-bed is prepared, and the barley or oats sown. Then it is rolled and harrowed—not harrowed and rolled, as many do. If a heavy shower comes soon after it is sown, I would harrow lightly again, as soon as the ground was dry enough.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

"PAN."

Favors Direct Taxation.

The Premier's Western tour was time well spent. It brought out clearly the desire of the whole Western people, of all classes, for United States trade. The same desire exists in rural Ontario, if it had organization to give expression to its wishes. The organization they have is exactly like that of the West. This coming at the time when Ottawa was invited to meet Washington, for the purpose of improving trade relations between the two countries, was most fortunate.

A revenue we must have. The Toronto Globe says in an editorial that a tariff is an expensive mode of collecting a revenue. It certainly is expensive, even in our European trade, but the collection of a tariff on a line stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific is outrageously expensive, and this is not its only ill feature. It obstructs trade and commerce, which the collection of a revenue certainly should not do. We are spending millions to aid commerce to carry our trade, and then obstructing it in the collection of a revenue. Politicians are holding up direct taxation to the people as a "scarecrow"; but the taxpayer should court it. The collection by direct taxation, licenses, stamps, etc., would cost but little, and would not hinder trade or commerce. A tax of one hundred and thirty-three million dollars on six million people is certainly immoderate, when farmers in Ontario are paying for local purposes over one-fifth the rental of their farms. If it was collected as suggested, and rested evenly upon manufacturers, bankers, railways, and all other corporations, with trade and commerce once set free, there would be one universal sigh of relief, if those rich corporations who so profusely shout loyalty to the Empire would peaceably bear their equal share of the burdens of Canada, thus being loyal to Canadian interests. Loyalty that soars above this is a poor, shabby loyalty.

"RICKETY RUE."

South Perth.

This season is somewhat of a contrast to the last two. Abundance of moisture has produced a good growth, so that, instead of stock being a drug on the market for lack of feed, as was the case two years ago, we are now approaching the opposite extreme. Farmers are scouring the country for good stockers and feeders, which the high prices for beef and veal have made doubly scarce. Grains of all kinds, except peas, are yielding much better than for two or three years past. Corn, roots and hay are all medium to heavy, especially the former, potatoes being particularly good. Millet is also heavy, and, owing to the thinning by wire and cut worms in the spring, a large acreage has been sown. On the other hand, prices seem to be keeping well up above the average, and there seems no need for anyone to sacrifice. Cheese is about the only commodity that has gone back, and, at 85 cents per hundred for the milk, it hardly pays, when compared with other products. It pays better in veal, if a constant supply of young calves could be assured for this purpose.

Apples will be scarce, though plums and pears are more plentiful. About the usual acreage of fall wheat has been sown, and some of it is up and growing nicely. The alfalfa referred to in another contribution, has been cut twice, and would make a small yield for a third cut, but I judge that the three cuttings would not nearly equal in tonnage two of clover (red) in the same field, and on no better soil. It is all well-drained clay loam. The seeding on buckwheat (last season) wintered well, and is still ahead of that on the oats, especially for clover. Silos are increasing in number—nearly all cement. Quite a little trade is being done in bringing feeding cattle from the West to "run over" on silage and other cheap feed for heavy stockers in the spring.

J. H. BURNS.

To Overcome Pounding of Ram.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice, in your issue of Sept. 15th, an article by Edgar M. Zavitz, Middlesex Co., on "The Hydraulic Ram." Up to a few years ago, I might say that I had exactly the same fault to find with the ram; that is, the continual pounding of plunger was heard so distinctly in house that it made it very disagreeable, as also the frequency of having to take off cap and let air in dome. I overcame all this trouble by taking a brace and steel bit (4, or less), and drilling a very small hole in drive-pipe, about two feet above ram. In drilling this hole, be careful not to get it too large, but stop as soon as point of bit is just about through, and take a hammer and sharp-pointed nail, and pierce the pipe where point of drill left off. This hole should not be larger than a pin or needle. I did this to my ram three years ago, and have never heard a sound in house since, and my ram is 800 yards away. Also, I have never had to remove cap to let in air since. The reason for this is quite plain: Every time the plunger strikes, there will be a jet of water fly several feet high from hole in pipe, and every time plunger falls, the rush of water to again force up plunger sucks in a little air through the hole, and goes to replenish the air in dome. Consequently, the dome is kept full of air all the time, and the cap never has to be removed. If your ram is in good order, there should be no reason why it should not run continuously, without any attention. This has been my experience, and the information I have endeavored to give, I trust, will be of untold value to others, as it was to me.

Brant Co., Ont.

E. W. BURT.

East York Observations.

The threshing machine, a fine tester of a field's actual outturn, has proven that these townships are having only an average yield. To a great many, the pea crop has been a disappointment. Fall wheat has been fairly good. Barley is fair, while oats are abundant in yield and excellent in quality. W. G. Rennie, of Scarboro, has been particularly fortunate in his oat crop, as he secured first prize in the field competition, first prizes for sheaf and sample at the Canadian National Exhibition, and the splendid first prize at Ottawa Exhibition. Careful selection of seed, liberal fertilization, plenty of cultivation, these are some of the controllable elements in his success. It seems a pity that the Government should not deal more liberally with farmers who succeed in growing such worthy seed. For one thing, it would be well if they offered growers a handsome figure for such a product, as really pure seed is only too scarce.

The louse has stripped many a promising turnip field. So extensive have been the ravages of this destructive pest that the turnip crop promises to be quite light. "The Farmer's Advocate" will confer a benefit upon many a farmer by indicating how this louse may be destroyed. In the meantime, the farmer stands helpless, as he sees his winter's supply of roots vanish from sight, leaving only an unpleasant odor behind.

The mangel crop is splendid, while few complain of the sugar beets. The potato crop is above the average, though the blight has minified the yield of many a patch. The apple crop is very small, many fine orchards yielding scarcely enough for the owner's private consumption. Plums and pears are fair, though a violent wind-storm a few weeks ago stripped nearly bare many a fine field. The corn crop is a good average, and the planting liberal. The comparatively heavy frost of the 22nd inst. injured the corn considerably. A great many silos have been filled.

The splendid weather, and a few timely showers have permitted farmers to do a great deal of fall plowing. Indeed, many farmers will be able to plow much of their land twice. Almost inevitably, this will mean the destruction of a host of weeds. But what is the use of such destruction, when the roadsides remain the undisturbed breeding places for such pests. A little timely precaution, such as the use of the plow or the spud or the scythe, and our roadsides would be greatly improved in this respect. In the meantime, the thrifty farmer is bound to contend with a condition of affairs on the country roadside that is simply disgraceful. Many farmers are looking forward to a goodly yield of clover seed. The crop of the clover has not been heavy, but the seed seems to be abundant.

Active preparation is being made for the approaching fall plowing match. The plowman's association has a long and honorable history, having amongst its plowmen many of the best men in their craft. No one can forecast the future, but one feels safe in saying that it will be many a day before any discovery or invention will relegate the plowman and his outfit to the discard heap. One admirable feature of the day's outing is the splendid dinner and supper provided by the ladies' institute. Nothing is left undone to make this part of the day's outing all that can be desired. This year's work promises to sustain the high standard set by the veterans of other years.

A great many fields were sown to rape shortly after harvest. The timely showers brought on a good growth. Several farmers who did this have recently purchased lambs for pasturing on the rape. Already the advantage of this custom

is becoming apparent. The plowing destroyed many a weed. The growing rape kept the land in good tilth, and now the sheep not only destroy weeds, and grow fat in doing so, but they fertilize the land in an admirable way. O. C.

Apples in Bad Condition.

Several shipments of early apples have been made to Great Britain during August, reports J. A. Ruddick, Dairy & Cold-storage Commissioner, Ottawa, who comments thus: "Our inspectors report some shipments in ordinary cars arriving at Montreal in a heated, overripe and even rotten condition. In view of the arrangement between the Department of Agriculture and the railways, whereby shippers may obtain iced cars at ordinary rates for the carriage of fruit intended for export in cold storage, it is amazing that such a complaint can be founded on fact. Some of the oldest shippers are the worst offenders in this respect. The direct loss for such neglect or ignorance falls on the shipper or owner, but the indirect loss from injury to the reputation of Canadian apples reaches every apple-grower in Canada, and it is about time that the careless, slipshod operator should be given to understand that he has no right to jeopardize the interests of an important industry in this irresponsible manner."

To Urge Lower Tariff.

A large delegation of farmers is being organized to go to Ottawa, probably the end of November, to press upon the Government the need of substantial tariff reduction. Practically all the Dominion, with the possible exception of British Columbia, is to be represented. The Ontario delegation will be made up of representatives from each local Grange, from as many Farmers' Clubs as will send representatives, and from all other farmers who care to go. There will be a meeting in Ottawa to formulate demands, after which the Government will be waited upon. Arrangements are in charge of E. C. Drury, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, whose address is Barrie, Rural Delivery.

Ontario Horticultural Convention, Nov. 17th and 18th.

J. Lockie Wilson, secretary of the Ontario Horticultural Association, advises us that the annual convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association will be held on Nov. 17th and 18th, instead of Nov. 10th and 11th, as previously announced. The new dates bring the convention into the week of the Horticultural Exhibition in Toronto, which this year occurs a week later than formerly.

Thanksgiving Day Oct. 31st.

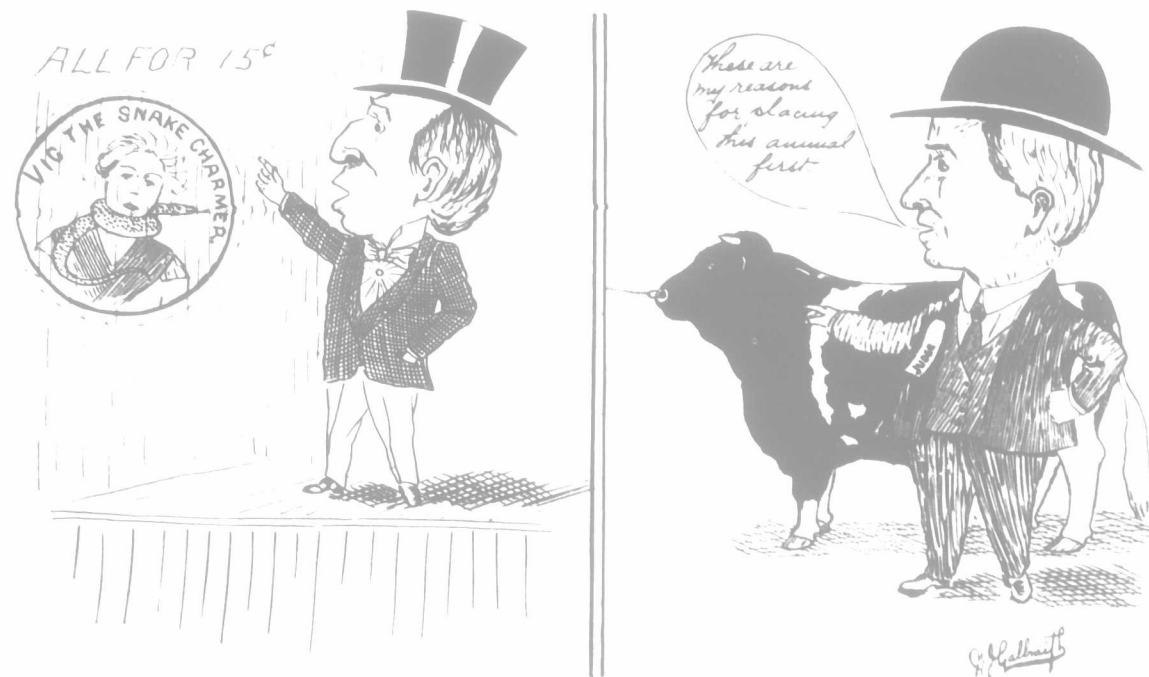
The Canada Gazette contains a proclamation appointing Monday, the thirty-first day of October, as a day of Thanksgiving for the Dominion of Canada.

Henry Wallace, in an address at the United States National Conservation Convention, held recently at St. Paul, Minn., rightfully said: "The most important thing of all is to make farm life satisfactory to the young, and prevent them from becoming consumers, instead of producers; for a man fit to be a farmer is worth more to the city just now on a farm than he is in the city. This increased intelligence means eventually a radical reform in our rural schools, converting them from poor town schools moved out into the country, to a school that imbues the pupils in their plastic stage with a love of farm life."

J. T. Lithgow, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Glasgow, reports that the first arrival of the season's apples from Canada came to hand in fairly satisfactory condition. They were Duchess, and realized for No. 1 grade 18s. to 21s. 6d., and for No. 2 grade 14s. to 18s. They were carried in refrigerator chambers at a temperature of 28 to 40 degrees. The Commissioner adds that apples should command satisfactory prices, providing the pack and condition of arrival is as desired.

During August, eleven prosecutions were conducted in Ontario for violation of the Dominion Seed Control Act. Two retail firms were convicted and fined, while the others escaped fine under subsection 2 of section 9, as it was proved that the seed had been purchased in good faith from a wholesale firm in Canada.

It is announced that the fifth annual International Horse Show will be held at Olympia, London, from 14th to 24th June, 1911. The prize list will be ready for issue early in January. A total of £12,000 will be offered in prizes.



Which of These Features Should be Encouraged at Our Fairs?

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

affords to farmers and others every facility for the transaction of their banking business.

Accounts may be opened by mail and moneys deposited or withdrawn in this way with equal facility.

SALES NOTES will be cashed or taken for collection.

Branches throughout Canada, including Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Charlottetown, New Glasgow, and Truro.

MARKETS.

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 26th, receipts of live stock amounted to 146 cars, comprising 2,922 cattle, 94 hogs, 1,023 sheep, 34 calves. Exporters, \$5.80 to \$6.75; one load at \$7; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.50; export butchers', \$6 to \$6.15; good, \$5.60 to \$5.90; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$4.25 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$4.75; feeders, \$4.50 to \$5.60; milch cows, \$4.5 to \$7.5; calves, \$3.50 to \$7. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$4.80; lambs, \$6 to \$6.10 per cwt. Hogs, selects, fed and watered, \$9.10, and \$8.75 f. o. b. cars; trade about steady.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS
Receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	321	240	561
Cattle	4,636	4,489	9,125
Hogs	4,170	1,250	5,420
Sheep	7,189	2,508	9,697
Calves	372	119	491
Horses	13	64	77

The above figures show a total increase of the combined receipts at the City and Union Stock-yards, when compared with corresponding week of 1909, as follows: There was an increase of 78 cars, 1,512 cattle, 2,085 sheep and lambs, 49 calves; but a decrease of 600 hogs and 82 horses.

It will be seen by the above table that the receipts of live stock were above the normal. The quality at the Union yards was not as good as for the previous week, although there were a few choice loads that would be hard to surpass. At the City yards, the quality was the worst of the season, few good to choice cattle being on sale. Trade at the Union yards on Monday was inclined to be slow at the commencement, but closed fairly brisk, with prices steady for the best export cattle, while all other classes were 10c. to 15c. per cwt. lower, and, in some extreme cases, 20c. per cwt.

Exporters.—London cattle sold at a range of \$6.25 to \$7.05, the latter price being paid for one load only. Liverpool exporters sold at a range of \$5.75 to \$6.25. Manchester exporters at \$5.50 to \$6.10.

E. L. Woodward bought for Swift & Co., 157 export steers, 1,350 lbs., at an average price of \$6.48; for Liverpool, 310 steers, 1,220 lbs. each, at an average of \$6.05 per cwt.

Geo. B. Campbell bought for Morris & Co., 140 exporters, for Liverpool and Manchester, 1,150 to 1,275 lbs. each, at \$5.50 to \$6.10. Export bulls sold from \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots were scarce, and sold at \$6 to \$6.25, few bringing the latter figure; loads of good, \$5.75 to \$6; medium, \$5.30 to \$5.65; common to medium, \$4.75 to \$5.25; cows, \$3 to \$5; canners, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Trade was brisk for all good quality, but slow, and 10c. to 15c. per cwt. lower for the common quality, which were slow sale. Good steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs. each, sold at \$5.25 to \$5.55; good steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, sold at \$5 to \$5.25; stockers,

600 to 750 lbs., sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75. Milkers and Springers.—Receipts were fairly large, and trade was brisk, prices ranging from \$75 for inferior, to \$90 for superior quality cows, but only one was reported at the latter price for the week, the bulk selling at \$50 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—The market for veal calves remained steady, at \$3.50 to \$7.50 per cwt. for the bulk, while a few extra quality sold at \$8 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were large, with prices firmer. Sheep—Ewes, sold at \$4.75 to \$5; rams, at \$3.50 to \$3.70 per cwt.; lambs sold at \$6 to \$6.25 for the bulk, with a few lots at \$6.30 and \$6.37 1/2 per cwt.

Hogs.—At the commencement of the week prices for selects, fed and watered at the market, were \$9; and \$8.65 to drovers, for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points. At the close of the week prices advanced 10c. per cwt.

Horses.—There was a fair trade at the Union Horse Exchange last week; although not large, it was a more active market. Several lots of drafters, weighing 1,600 and over, were sold to lumbermen at \$290 each. Prices for the average run of drafters ranged from \$225 to \$250; general-purpose horses, \$175 to \$225; expressers, \$175 to \$230; drivers, \$150 to \$250; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$100. Mr. Smith reports prospects for a better trade, having received many letters of inquiry for supplies of horses of the right kind.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, red or mixed, 90c. to 92c., outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 2 northern, old, \$1.05, track, lake ports; new No. 1 northern, \$1.04 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.03 1/2. Rye—No. 2, 67c., outside. Barley—48c. to 50c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 37 1/2c.; No. 3, 36 1/2c.; lake ports; Ontarios, No. 2, 33c., outside. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 65c.; No. 3 yellow, 64 1/2c., Toronto freights. Peas—No. 2, 79c. to 80c. Flour—Ontario new winter wheat flour, \$3.80 to \$3.87, at Montreal, for export. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.90; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.20.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 2, \$10 to \$11.00.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, \$7 to \$7.50.

Bran.—Prices unchanged. Both Manitoba and Ontario bran are quoted at \$20 per ton, with shorts, \$1 to \$2 per ton more.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts large; demand equal to deliveries, and prices firm, at following quotations: Creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 26c., with Locust Hill brand at 27c.; creamery solids, 21c.; separator dairy, 23c. to 24c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Eggs.—Receipts were not nearly as large, and prices were firm for selected lots, at 24c. per dozen, in case lots.

Cheese.—Prices were unchanged, at 12c. for large, and 12 1/2c. for twins.

Honey.—Receipts continue large, with prices unchanged, at 10c. to 11c. for extracted; comb, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per dozen sections.

Beans.—The new crop has not yet reached the market, and old beans are firm, at unchanged quotations, as follows: Primes, \$2 to \$2.10, and \$2.15 to \$2.20 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Receipts of potatoes continue to be liberal. Car lots of New Brunswick potatoes, on track at Toronto, 60c. per bag, while Ontarios sold at 50c. per bag.

Poultry Alive.—Receipts liberal, at following prices: Chickens, 12c. to 13c. per lb.; ducks, 10c. per lb.; hens, 9c. per lb. Dressed prices about 3c. per lb. more for chickens, and ducks 4c. to 5c.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been buying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 10 1/2c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 9 1/2c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 8c. to 8 1/2c.; country hides, 9c. to 9 1/2c.; calf skins, 11c. to 13c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 30c.; tallow, No. 1, 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c.; lamb skins, 10c. to 50c. each; wool, unwashed, 13c. to 14c.; wool, washed, 18c. to 20c.; wool, rejections, 15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts were large, and the following

were the current prices for the past week: All quotations are per basket unless otherwise specified. Apples, \$2 to \$4 per barrel; cantaloupes, 20c. to 25c.; cantaloupes, crate, 40c.; crab apples, 30c. to 50c.; cranberries, per barrel, \$10; grapes, 20c. to 40c.; peaches, Crawford's, 50c. to \$1; pears, 35c. to 75c.; plums, 45c. to \$1. Vegetables and all else—Beets, 15c. to 20c.; cabbage, crate, 30c.; celery, 25c. to 40c.; carrots, 15c.; corn, per dozen, 6c.; cucumbers, 15c. to 25c.; gherkins, 40c. to \$1; citrons, 25c.; egg-plant, 20c.; marrows, per dozen, 25c.; onions, pickling, 75c.; onions, Spanish, per crate, \$2.25 to \$2.50; peppers, green, 30c. to 40c.; peppers, red, 50c. to 75c.; sweet potatoes, per barrel, \$4.25; tomatoes, 20c. to 25c.; watermelons, 15c. to 25c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—On the local cattle market, prices ranged around recent levels. Best steers sold at 6c. per lb., fine at 5 1/2c., good at 5 1/2c. to 5 1/4c. per lb., medium at 4 1/2c. to 5c., and common at 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. Some canners and bulls were as low as 3c. per lb. Small meats were in fair demand. Sheep sold at 4c. per lb., lambs selling at 5 1/2c., while calves brought from \$3 to \$10 each. Select hogs sold in the vicinity of 9 1/2c., showing very little change, sows selling at about 1c. under this figure. Hogs are quoted weighed off cars.

Horses.—There was an auction sale of Iceland ponies at George Clime's Horse Repository last week. Fifty ponies, in all, were sold. Three of them brought \$10 each, and the balance ranged up to \$90 each. The ponies were said to be very nice, docile animals, and hard and rugged. They arrived from England about a week previous. There was a good demand for horses early last week from city users, a number of the cartage companies being in need of them. Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$275 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; inferior, broken-down horses, \$50 to \$100 each, and finest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs was fairly steady, and prices ranged from 12 1/2c. to 13 1/2c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Prices ranged from about 55c. to 60c. per 90 lbs. for carloads; track; these are being sold, same position, at an advance of about 5c.

Apples.—Apparently the crop is none too large. The quality of the arrivals is none too good, and prices are a fair average for this time of year. The price here ranged from \$1.75 to \$2.75 per barrel, according to quality.

Eggs.—Market firm, and dealers could not make purchases at less than 19c. to 20c. per dozen for straight-gathered. They were selling No. 1 eggs at 22c. per dozen, selects at 26c., and new-laid at 30c. to 31c.

Butter.—There has been an advance in price of butter. Current receipts last week were costing 24 1/2c. per lb. in the country, for Townships, and this quality was selling here at 25c., it is said, though it is known that some dealers were demanding 25 1/2c. to 25 3/4c. per lb. Quebec butter was selling at 24 1/2c. to 24 3/4c., according to quality and quantity.

Shipments to date are 25,000 packages, against 32,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

Cheese.—Exports during the present season are about 30,000 boxes less than a year ago, being now about 1,141,000 boxes. Market firm, and prices were a fraction higher, at 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c. per lb. for Quebec makes; 10 1/2c. to 11 1/4c. for Townships, and 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. for Ontarios.

Grain.—The market for oats showed an easier tendency, No. 2 Canadian Western oats being 40c. to 40 1/2c. per bushel, carloads, in store; No. 3 oats, 38 1/2c. to 39c.; No. 2 white, 39 1/2c., and No. 3 white, 38 1/2c. No. 4 barley, 49c. to 49 1/2c.

Flour.—Prices on Manitoba grades declined 20c. per barrel. First patents sold at \$5.80 per barrel, in bags; seconds at \$5.30, and strong bakers' at \$5.10. Ontarios steady, at \$5.75 per barrel, for patents, and \$5.25 for straight rollers.

A Dollar

Bank of Toronto

is worth more to you than a dollar in your pocket, because you know it is safer.

You are not so liable to spend it needlessly.

You will receive three per cent. interest on that dollar, and on all other sums deposited in our

Savings Department

The Bank of Toronto

Incorporated 1855
Head Office—Toronto, Canada.

80 Branches in Ontario, Quebec and the West.

Millfeed.—Manitoba bran declined slightly to \$19 per ton, in bags. Shorts very scarce, at \$22 per ton. Ontario bran steady, at \$20.50 to \$21 per ton; \$22 for middlings; \$31 to \$32 for pure grain mouille, and \$25 to \$28 for mixed mouille. Cotton-seed meal quoted at \$37 to \$38 per ton.

Hay.—\$11 to \$11.50 per ton for No. 1; \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 2 extra; \$9 to \$9.50 for No. 2; \$8.50 to \$9 for clover mixed, and \$7.50 to \$8 for clover.

Hides.—Market steady and fairly active. Dealers pay 8c. per lb. for unspiced; 8c. for No. 3, and 9c. for No. 2, and 10c. for No. 1, and for calf skins they pay 12c. for No. 2 and 14c. for No. 1, and sell at 1c. per lb. advance. Lamb skins are 35c. and 40c. each, and horse hides, \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.50 for No. 1. Tallow, 1 1/2c. to 3c. for rough; and 6c. to 6 1/2c. for refined.

Cheese Markets.

Madoc, 11 1-16c. Woodstock, 10 13-16c. bid; no sales. Winchester, 11c. offered; none sold on board. Belleville, all sold at 11c., 11 1-16c. and 11 1/2c. Kingston, 11c. Brockville, 11c. Vankleek Hill, 11c. Russell, 11 1-16c. Listowel, 11c. Ottawa, 11c. Picton, 11 1/2c. to 11 1-16c. Iroquois, 11c. London, 10 1/2c. to 10 15-16c. bid; no sales. Galt, butter, 23c. to 24c. Chicago, butter steady; creameries, 24c. to 28c.; dairies, 23c. to 27c. Cheese steady; daisies, 15 1/2c.; twins, 14 1/2c. to 15c.; young Americans, 15 1/2c. to 16c.; longhorns, 15 1/2c. to 16c. New York, butter firm and unchanged; cheese steady and unchanged. St. Hyacinthe, butter, 23 1/2c. and 24c.; cheese, 10 1/2c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.90 to \$6.30; Texas steers, \$3.75 to \$6; Western steers, \$4.40 to \$7.10; stockers and feeders, \$4.30 to \$6; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.50; calves, \$7 to \$10.

Hogs.—Light, \$9.20 to \$9.65; mixed, \$8.50 to \$9.55; heavy, \$8.35 to \$9.35; rough, \$8.35 to \$9.55; good to choice heavy, \$8.55 to \$9.35; pigs, \$8.60 to \$9.45; bulk of sales at \$8.75 to \$9.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Natives, \$2.65 to \$4.45; Westerns, \$3.25 to \$4.40; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.70; lambs, native, \$5.25 to \$7.25; Western, \$5.50 to \$7.

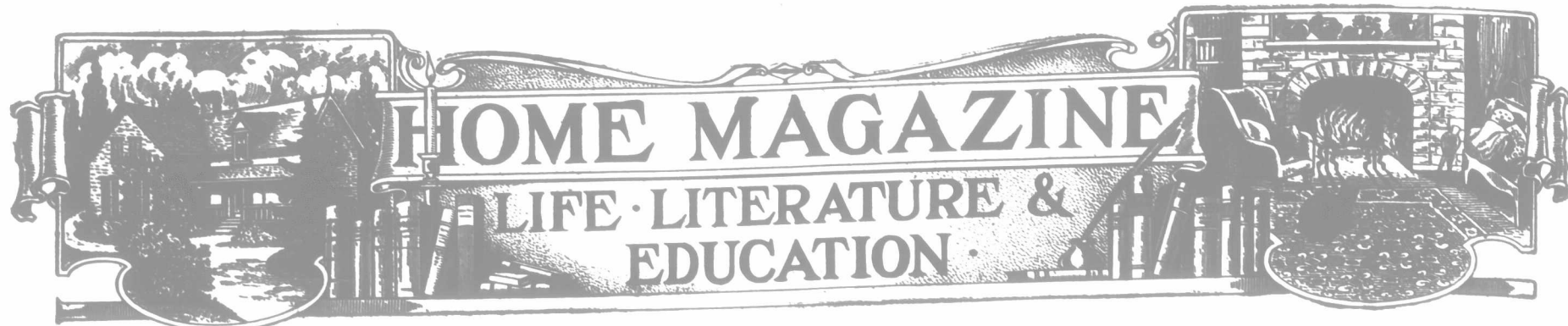
Buffalo.

Veals.—\$6.50 to \$11.50. Hogs.—Heavy, \$8.10 to \$9.50; mixed, \$8.70 to \$9.40; Yorkers, \$9.60 to \$9.90; pigs, \$9.50 to \$9.70; roughs, \$8.25 to \$8.60; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.25; dairies, \$9 to \$9.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.40.

British Cattle Markets.

Liverpool.—States steers, 13 1/2c. to 14c. per pound; Canadians, 12 1/2c. to 13 1/2c.; ranchers, 11c. to 12c.



Little Trips Among the Eminent.

Nathaniel Hawthorne.

(Continued.)

A year later, April, 1841, he went to take up his abode at Brook Farm, which has been mentioned in previous sketches, and of which more will be said in an article, yet to come, on Margaret Fuller. He remained here but for the summer, having found living among "reformers and progressive people" too strenuous for him. "What would a man do," he queries, "if he were compelled to live always in the sultry heat of society, and could never bathe himself in cool solitude?" The experience was, however, of use enough to him, since from it he got the idea which was afterwards elaborated in "Blithedale Romance." In this book, Miles Coverdale is supposed to be as close a portrait of himself as Hawthorne has ever given.

After his marriage, in 1842, he went at once with his bride to Concord, where the two took up house-keeping in the old Manse, of which we have so delightful a description in the introduction to "Mosses from an Old Manse." The Manse itself was, perhaps, suggestive enough to a fertile imagination with a somewhat Puritanically clerical cast. In it, generations of ministers, ancestors of Emerson, had had their abode. Emerson himself had lived there for a time, as had also the celebrated Dr. Ripley, to whom Hawthorne refers when he speaks of the renovation which the old place underwent before his occupancy of it. Referring especially to the little drawing-room, he says that probably "the shade of our departed most will never haunt it, for its aspect has been as completely changed as the scenery of a theatre. Probably the ghost gave one peep into it, uttered a groan, and vanished forever."

The Hawthornes remained in the Manse during three happy years, in which the only worry was that of poverty, which, however, was met bravely. "I might have written more," says Hawthorne, "if it had seemed worth while, but I was content to earn only so much gold as might suffice for our immediate wants, having prospect of official station and emolument which would do away with the necessity of writing for bread. . . . Meantime, the magazine people do not pay their debts, so that we taste some of the inconveniences of poverty. It is an annoyance, not a trouble."

In 1846 he again received an office in the Salem Custom House, this time as Surveyor of Customs. At once he stopped writing. The atmosphere, he felt, at the time, was not conducive to the flights of imagination which were his incentive to self-expression, though he was troubled by a feeling that he should be able to "diffuse thought and imagination through the opaque substance" of his daily life, "and make it a transparency. . . . A better work than I shall ever write was there. . . . However, the time was not wasted. Impressions were gathering, which, three years later, resulted in the appearance of "The Scarlet Letter," by most critics considered its author's masterpiece.

Hawthorne's publisher, Mr. Fields, has written an interesting account of his discovery of this book. He tells of visiting Hawthorne in the winter of 1849 after his ejection, for political reasons, from the Custom House, and of finding him very de-

spendent, hovering over a stove in a little upstairs room. Mr. Fields urged him to publish something, and he replied by calling his attention to the small popularity his published productions had yet acquired. However, on Mr. Fields' leaving, he put a roll of manuscript—the germ of "Scarlet Letter"—into his hand, with the statement that it was either "very good or very bad," he did not know which.

On the train, on the way back to Boston, Mr. Fields began reading the manuscript, and has described himself as "All aglow with admiration of the marvellous story." A day or so later he went back to arrange for its publication, "in such an amazing state of excitement that Hawthorne would not believe I was really in earnest. He seemed to think I was beside myself, and laughed sadly at my enthusiasm."

"Scarlet Letter" appeared a year later, "One end being in the press at Boston," as Hawthorne wrote to Horatio Bridge, "while the other was in my head here at Salem, so that, as you see, my story is at least fourteen miles long."

Although he had hitherto been "the obscurest man of letters in America," according to his own verdict, Hawthorne now became almost immediately famous, with a fame that has ever increased. "Scarlet Letter" is a gloomy novel, and it has a few trifling weaknesses, but it is so powerful, so original, so exquisite as a pure piece of literature that it must stand among the great works of fiction for all time. As Henry James, a by no means overly-generous critic, has said, "It is beautiful, admirable, extraordinary" and perhaps not the least feature of its extraordinariness lies in the fact that, passing over a great passion—the phase on which most novelists would have concentrated their attention—Hawthorne occupies himself wholly with the story of a great retribution. Roger Chillingham, the torturer; Arthur Dimmesdale, the tortured; the weird woman wearing the scarlet letter on her breast; and the yet more weird child, the fantastic little Pearl, are among the most unique figures in literature.

"The House of the Seven Gables," was written at Lenox, a beautiful spot among the mountains of Massachusetts, in a little red house which is now carefully preserved, and pointed out to the inquiring stranger. Hawthorne remained at this place for two years, the most prolific period of his life, since it included, also, the production of two books for children, "The Wonder Book," and "Tanglewood Tales," whose fine bits of writing may be appreciated perhaps more by the grown-up than by the child.

Subsequently, he went to West Newton, near Boston, where he wrote "The Blithedale Romance," and finally again to Concord, where he lived for all of the remaining time that he spent in the United States.

The house which he here bought for his home was a small one, formerly occupied by Abert, which Hawthorne named "The Wayside." It stood at the foot of a high, wooded hill, upon the top of which was a path much frequented henceforth by the novelist. Hawthorne was much pleased with his purchase, and wrote of it in detail to George William Curtis, telling how he had "added a porch in front, and a central peak, and a piazza at each end, and painted it a rusty olive hue and invested the whole with a modest picturesque-

ness." He adds that Thoreau had told him that it had been inhabited a generation or two before by a man who believed he should never die, a hint which Hawthorne afterwards worked up in the story of "Septimus Felton."

In 1853, however, "The Wayside" was temporarily abandoned because of Hawthorne's appointment as American Consul at Liverpool, as a result of which, "Our Old Home" appeared in 1863. In 1857 he resigned the Consulate, and went to Italy, living first at Rome, then at Florence, where he rented an immense old villa, "big enough to quarter a regiment of horse." "At one end of the house," he wrote, "there is a moss-grown tower, haunted by owls, and by the ghost of a monk who was confined there in the 13th century. . . . I hire this villa, tower and all, at \$28 a month; but I mean to take it away bodily and clap it into a romance"—a prediction which he fulfilled in "Transformation," or "The Marble Faun," the idea of whose character "Donatello," it will be remembered, has been supposed to have been taken from Thoreau.

On his return to America, in 1860, Hawthorne again took up his abode at "The Wayside." Henceforth, he wrote less, contenting himself chiefly with contributing to the magazines, and beginning two books, "Septimus Felton" and "The Dolliver Romance," which, although never finished, were published as fragments after his death.

For some time his health had been poor, and in the spring of 1864 he started with General Pierce on a little trip, hoping to be benefited. At Plymouth, N. H., however, he was stricken down, and died there, in a hotel, on May 18th. He was buried at Concord, where his grave may today be seen, not far from those of Emerson and Thoreau.

Hawthorne is, when considered from a purely literary standpoint, probably the greatest writer of fiction that America has yet produced. There have been more profound writers, but none who have possessed to an equal extent his exquisite genius of pure art. Those who are interested, and may wish to read his books, will find it advisable to read at least "Scarlet Letter," "The House of the Seven Gables," "The Blithedale Romance," "The Marble Faun," and the introduction to "The Mosses from an Old Manse." It is never wise to pass over Hawthorne's introductions. In them may be found some of the choicest bits of writing in the English language.

A Word to Parents.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

Now that school has begun again, it is an opportune time for us parents to consider ways and means of assisting our children and teacher in their school work.

Teachers in training are being advised these days to teach "Observational Geography," e. g., instead of teaching the child that a river is a stream of water, etc., take him, if possible, to see a river, and then he will understand, and be able to make his own definition of a river, whereas the child who has to depend on his imagination to picture a river, is much more likely to forget the definition than the child who has seen the river.

Some years ago, before I became chief cook, dish-washer, gardener, seamstress, baker, etc., for a faithful disciple of "The Farmer's Advocate,"

I was teaching a rural school within a few miles of Lake Erie. One Saturday we had a school picnic, which was held in a grove on the lake shore. As our wagonload of happy children reached the top of the hill, the broad expanse of blue water suddenly came in sight. The wee tots were delighted, but I shall never forget the rapture with which one fifteen-year-old girl viewed the lake. "Oh! It must be the ocean!" was her exclamation, after gazing silently for some seconds.

Now, the point in recording this incident is to show how little interest some parents (and I fear I could truthfully say, many) take in showing their children the wonderful works of Nature in their own neighborhood.

This young girl, who was almost through with school life, and who lived within an hour's drive of the lake, had never been taken to see it. This is only one case. How can you expect a teacher to do her best when you don't do your part? The teacher talks of cities, while many a child before her has never seen a large town, so how is he to form any idea of London, New York, etc.?

Far be it from me to expect parents to take along the whole family every time they leave home. Nothing is pleasanter for father and mother than to take a little excursion off by themselves once in a while; but many other times, when a child is old enough to understand what he sees, he should be taken to see something outside of the home acres and the schoolhouse. Then Mrs. Hopkins will not accuse our young men and women of being awkward and green, and staring ~~at~~ when they do see a little of the world. Many a time, something which appears common and uninteresting to the adult will reveal a new world to the child-mind.

When youths have seen what they can in their immediate neighborhood, encourage them to read about other places, and thus they will develop a taste for good reading. When the boys and girls of the country become interested in studying Nature and in reading good books and magazines, we shall hear less of the cry that the country is dull and lonely, and, as a result, more of our boys and girls will be ready to "stick to the farm." BLUEBELL.

The Windrow.

Lieut. Seddon, a British navy officer, has constructed the largest aeroplane in the world.

Commander Peary's book, describing his discovery of the North Pole (Stokes Co., N. Y.) will be one of the important books of the year.

A German inventor has invented a gyroscopic balance which will prevent a man from falling when he is working in high places of danger.

Among recent arrivals in New York is the Rt. Rev. John Wordsworth, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Eng., and a grand-nephew of the poet Wordsworth.

J. F. Swift, Edward Morris, J. Ogden Armour and Arthur Meeker have been personally indicted in Chicago on charges of conspiracy, monopoly and restraint of trade.

Mr. Booker Washington, the American negro leader, is now in Europe inspecting the social and industrial conditions of the working classes. He has been entertained by Sir Thomas

Fowell Buxton, Andrew Carnegie, and others.

The Ottawa monument to Champlain is to be erected on Nepean Point, on the spot where, it is believed, the famous explorer stood three hundred years ago to take the observation he made at the Chaudiere Falls.

Prof. McFadyen, of Knox College, Toronto, has resigned his position, and accepted the Chair of Old Testament Literature in Glasgow University. He had spent twelve years in Toronto. He left Toronto for Scotland last Friday.

Gen. Jas. Wilson, as a result of personal investigation, states that coal is by far the most valuable resource of Alaska, the deposits covering an aggregate of 12,667 square miles, with a practicable mining area of 1,202 square miles.

Our English Letter.

SOMETHING ABOUT OUR CANADIAN SOLDIERS AND THEIR ENGLISH COMRADES IN ARMS.

The worst of writing one's letters so far ahead of time is that, when their turn comes to be read in Canada, it is inevitable that any mention of passing events must have lost somewhat of its freshness; but, all the same, I just must send you a quotation or two from what the English papers are saying, with enthusiasm, about our Canadian soldier boys as they are now, at this very moment, impressing their individuality, not only upon the minds of their comrades at Aldershot, but also upon the minds of the uncountable thousands who read the records of their daily doings through the press of the Old Land.

Surely, England and Canada alike are deeply indebted to the munificence of Sir Henry Pellatt for providing an object-lesson in patriotism which cannot fail to be of the most lasting value to both, not only from an ethical, but from a practical point of view. The daily mail of 31st August writes, under the heading of "Object Lesson in Imperialism":

"The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, swung around Farnborough road this afternoon singing their regimental song, of which parts run:

"We come from a land of bright-blue skies,
Where fruit-tree blossoms greet the eyes—
A land where grapes in the open grow,
And we love our Lady of the Snow,
Here's to our land of the maple leaf,
Here's to the land of the golden sheaf,
Here's to the Empire's flag unfurled,
Emblem of freedom around the world.

"Imperialism, as their colonel, Sir Henry Pellatt, said to me to-day, explains why he and his men are in this great military camp. Canadian politics are simply Imperialism; we care for nothing else," he remarked.

"The regiment is now quite at home. . . . A day spent with the men is a mental tonic. It is as refreshing as a day on a hillside."

On the other hand, and as proof of the spirit of camaraderie which already exists between the Regulars and the Canadians, one of the latter says: "I like your British soldier. He is a great chap, and willing to do all he can for us amateurs."

According to Sir Henry Pellatt, at least 500 of the men have never seen a British regiment on parade. "To see that I have brought them all the way from Canada." Of the opportunity afforded them on the 4th September, a correspondent writes: "The Canadians had what they described as the day of their lives, when they saw a ceremonial inspection of the First Scots Guards and the First Buffs." Their admiration of these regiments was unbounded. "We said," they said, "that

the Guards can fight, and to see them drill is a revelation." "It will do our fellows good," said one of their officers, "especially those who are inclined to despise their drill." They were struck with the precision with which the long line of scarlet coats, topped with the towering bearskins, moved, as if by one will, that of their commanding officer, and, as the Canadians stood two deep by the side of the drill-ground, they could not resist, every now and then, a deep-toned exclamation of surprise and admiration.

A special correspondent of another daily paper has this to say in praise of our Canadian soldiers:

"Aldershot has taken the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada to its heart, and there are no more popular uniforms there at the present time than the 'khaki with the red piping.' Everyone praises the learning and work of the men. Their work, and their evident desire to learn all that is to be learned at the center of activities of the British service, has won for them the esteem and respect of the troops of all ranks.

"I saw something of their marching to-day, and it would have pleased some of the old-fashioned commanding officers of the Regulars, who have never been known to express unqualified approval of the work, even of the smartest troops in the Service.

"There had been some preliminary exercise in the morning, quite sufficient to have set many of the regular soldiers 'grousing' about the 'tyranny' of their officers. They had gone through some tough 'attack' and skirmishing work, and had utilized moments of conference between officers, when they were supposed to 'stand easy,' for drill with arms. And, although they were wet with rain, which came down at intervals, and the work was exhausting, owing to the heavy atmosphere, there was not a grumble, so far as one could ascertain, when the order came for a march to the other side of Farnborough, and back. And this was after dinner!

"I watched them as they came back into camp. Although there was a stiffness in the step when the band ceased to play for a moment, as soon as they got the inspiration of its strains again they went off over the

uneven ground of Rushmoor Hill with a swing that was really good to see."

This is followed by still other words of praise:

BASEBALL CHALLENGE.

"But it is by no means all work. I found a group of them playing baseball in a fashion that would make the game one of the most popular in Great Britain if the average citizen could see them play it.

"As the Canadian lads are not going to be 'let down,' on work or play, they put their backs into the game as they had into the work of soldiering, and made the spectators marvel at the strokes that sent the ball two hundred yards or more into the air or towards the fielders.

"I am told that the Regulars have taken quite a fancy to the game. They have arranged to get a team together, and have challenged the Colonials, so that there is promise of an exciting contest within the next few days."

Big events are being arranged, which will give our Canadian lads a chance to show the English soldiers of what they are capable in war operations, and, also, they will take part in the autumn manoeuvres for a week—a test from which it is prophesied they will come out with flying colors, and with a practical lesson which they are not likely ever to forget, should an occasion occur in which their services would be claimed on behalf of their King and country. And who, knowing the stuff of which they are made, and the proof they have already given of their loyalty and patriotism, could doubt what their ready response would be should such a crisis arise in the near or even far-off future?

This love of the Motherland, blended with that of the country of their birth, is made manifest to their English comrades in more ways than one, as my last quotations will show:

HEATHER IN EVERY LETTER.

"Their affection for the Motherland is something to wonder at, and they see attractions and beauties even in the Aldershot vistas. Their loyalty is unbounded. They regarded with the deepest interest the enclosure of the Royal Pavilion, all the more so because King George, recent-

ly stayed there. . . . They have heard the tradition which ascribes to Queen Victoria the transplanting of Scotch heather from Braemar in the early days of Aldershot to Hampshire, and the now abundant plant has a high value in their eyes. Sprays of it, plucked on the edge of Rushmoor Camp, are travelling in every letter to Canada."

And, finally: "Some of the men are already Missionaries of Empire. After duty, when they meet a likely man in Aldershot streets, they try to recruit him as a Canadian settler."

All of which is good news, and interesting news, even though it may be a little belated.

H. A. B.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Through the Veil.

Having therefore, brethren, boldness ("liberty" in margin) to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way, which He hath consecrated for us, through the veil, that is to say, His flesh.

I am staying in a small town in England, and have just been to an early Communion service. There is a beautiful old church here, which was built about 800 years ago, and every day in the week the people are invited to draw near to God, "by a new and living way, which he hath consecrated for us, through the veil, that is to say, His flesh." What a wonderful thing it is to have the Eternal God in our midst, to hear Him calling each one by name to come to Him, to have the right and the privilege of receiving Him Who is the Life. God offering Himself to men, men hungry for God and eager after holiness! Of course, the church must be crowded during the half-hour each morning when heaven and earth are linked together by Him who is the true Jacob's ladder, when we can clasp the mighty hand of God, "through the veil, that is to say, His flesh." Of course, the church must be crowded at such a glorious time! Is it? I leave it for you to judge.

Through the veil! how we try to see through the veil sometimes! When one who is very dear has passed to the other side, then we know that there is another side, though before that sad time we may

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Women's Institute, Drumbo, Oxford Co., Ont.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cowan. The members of this branch gave \$25.00 for prizes for children's work at the fall fair.

sometimes have fancied that God had no world except this which is visible to us. The visible things—things which change and pass away before our eyes—have a way of crowding out the remembrance of the eternal and invisible realities (realities which we call "invisible" because we are too blind to see them). God's call is still unheeded by the busy crowd, as it was when He said, through His messenger, Isaiah: "When I called, ye did not answer; when I spake, ye did not hear; but did evil before Mine eyes, and did choose that wherein I delighted not. Therefore, thus saith the Lord GOD, Behold My servants shall eat, but ye shall be hungry":

If we go hungry, whose fault is it? If we are worried about many things, it is because we don't turn to God for help. He never forgets us, but we forget Him very often. It is strange that we can fix our attention so persistently on earthly ambitions when we know that any moment we may have to drop all that we have worked so hard for, when we know that in a few years we must die and leave money and fame behind. When God calls a member of our own family through the veil, we are shaken out of our indifference about the world beyond it. I am sitting now in the churchyard that surrounds the ancient Priory church, and close beside me is a stone engraved with the names of two lads, aged 15 and 17. One died Jan. 5, 1888, and the other Jan. 22, 1888. Beneath the names is the simple inscription: "Thy will be done."

Men and women may speak lightly of religion when everything is smooth and easy, but when two dear children pass out of their sight within a month, and the father and mother can be one in spirit as they say, "Thy will be done," then death has lost its sting, and the sorrow becomes bearable. I have seen it, and I know.

But when a dear friend is called to go up higher, God does not intend us to be separated from him. Death is only a shadow, a misty veil. We can't see through it, but the communion of saints is a glorious reality. If we can't speak directly to our friend, we can speak to Christ, Who can speak to him. With Christ for the Living bond of union, we can keep at least as near to our friend as before—and the fellowship should grow stronger all the time, as we gain more and more of the Life of Christ. Especially can we clasp the hand of our friend when we "enter into the holiest" by the way which Christ has made for us, "through the veil, that is to say, His flesh." In the Lord's Supper, we are made one with Christ, and so enter into closer fellowship with our friend, who is also in Christ. We are called to go, in spirit, through the veil, we are come even now "unto Mount Zion . . . and to the spirits of just men made perfect."—(Heb. xii: 22, 23.)

In the beautiful allegorical play, "The Blue Bird," which has gone to the hearts of the English people, two little children are seeking the blue bird of Happiness. They are sent first to search the land of Memory, and there they find their dear old grandparents and three brothers and three sisters who have passed through the veil. These—in the play—are asleep, except when someone on earth is thinking of them, then they wake up and talk to them as tenderly as in the old days. The old grandfather tells the little boy that no one has thought of them since "All Hallows," so they have never been able to wake up, and have not been able to talk to anyone.

Of course, this is only a fanciful idea, but it is true that we are cold and neglectful if we forget the dear friends who have gone before us, the friends who are living and loving on the other side of death. If they went to Australia, and we never sent them a message, never wrote a letter, and soon let them drop out of our thoughts, how our neglect would hurt them. They may be out of sight, but should not be out of touch. We should write and look eagerly for letters, and we should keep constantly in more swift communication with them by what has been called "the overhead route"—

"Christ with them and Christ with me. And so together still are we."

God never wants to separate loving hearts—I am quite sure of that. It is through our own carelessness or cold neg-

lect that we slowly drift apart. One person may agree with the miserable saying: "Out of sight, out of mind." Another rejoices to prove again the truth of the proverb: "Absence makes the heart grow fonder." It depends on ourselves which of those old sayings is fulfilled in our case.

One day last week I visited an old house which belonged to relatives of mine a hundred years ago. It is now rented by a widow and her children. This lady showed me over the house, and then she began to tell me about her husband. He had been enslaved by a craving for drink which took possession of him, though he fought against it. He went one day to the Doncaster races and did not come home at night. Day after day she waited and he did not return. She made many inquiries, but could hear nothing. She said she would have gone mad if it had not been for prayer. Again and again, through the long days and anxious nights, she went down on her knees and

prayed, and I fail to see how He can be displeased when we tell Him, as simply as a child, what we wish, trusting Him to supply all our need. St. Paul says that we are to be anxious about nothing, but in "every thing" to let our requests be "made known" unto God.—(Phil. iv: 6.) Over and over again in the Bible the command to pray, and the promises of answers to believing prayer, are repeated. But, if there is one place where we are forbidden to pray for those who have passed through the veil, I do not know it. Certainly our Lord's parable of the rich man and Lazarus, declares most plainly that those who have passed out of our sight still ask, in definite petition, for help to be sent to brothers on earth. If a selfish sinner was so eagerly praying for his friends, is it likely that an unselfish saint could be forgetful?

Our Lord's promise—"Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father, in My Name, He will give it you . . . ask, and ye shall



A New Ontario Women's Institute.

Some of the women of this Institute, at Hilliardstown, come five miles to attend the meetings. Evidently, they bring the bairnes, too.

prayer to the Father who loved them both to bring back her husband to her. And at last he came. It was a stormy night, nearly a week from the time he had disappeared, when she heard a knock at the door and opened it to admit a broken-hearted and dying man. Before morning he had passed through the veil, gone out into the mystery beyond—the mystery which is not dark, for it is filled with the sunshine of the Father's Love. And we know how His love can raise and inspire a prodigal son.

That was six months ago, and the faithful wife is planning to visit her husband's grave on his birthday, taking with her a cross of flowers from the old-fashioned garden. She loved him in spite of his weakness and sin, and she knew that her love was only the reflection of the Love in the Heart of God for her husband. The Good Shepherd had said that He would seek each straying sheep "until He found it," and she was trusting Him. She told me that many times a day she asked God to bless her husband, and she said she was quite sure that he also prayed for her. He had tried to do right, but had been too weak to conquer his besetting sin. She did not know what might be the conditions of life on the other side of death, but she was sure that, as her love was not killed by death, God's love—which was infinite—was still helping them both to climb, still holding them together in undying fellowship. The serene radiance of her face showed that this confidence in the unseen Friend was no new thing in her experience. It takes many years to stamp such an expression on a face.

But some will say, "I dare not pray for the dead; what authority have we for such a practice?"

Is it wrong to think tenderly of those whom we call "dead"?—they are certainly alive, you know. Is it wrong to look up into Christ's face and wish most earnestly that they may grow like Him in holiness? And is not that to pray for them? Prayer does not need words. If we desire their perfecting, then that desire most certainly rises up like incense before the Throne, and is accepted as a prayer by God. And if a wordless long-

receive"—is repeated again and again. It certainly is not limited by any statement that we must only ask for gifts for this earthly life.

I, for one, know that His promise is as far-reaching as His love; and if death could kill His love for a sinner, then it would not be infinite love at all.

DORA FARNCOMB

The Beaver Circle.

All children in second part and second books, will write for the Junior Beavers' Department. Those in third and fourth books, also those who have left school, or are in High School, between the ages of 11 and 15, inclusive, will write for Senior Beavers. Kindly state book at school, or age, if you have left school, in each letter sent to the Beaver Circle.]

Some Real Furniture that Boys Can Make.

Were you at Toronto Exhibition, boys? And did you stand a long time looking at the manual-training exhibits of furniture, etc., made by boys of your age? If so, didn't you feel like throwing up your hat and yelling, "Those Chevers for Stratford"—such fine things the Stratford lads have turned out! Yet we must not forget that last year Brantford had quite as good an exhibit, and that all of the manual-training schools in the country, young Canadians are learning to train eye and hand, to become handy and capable, and even to provide their homes with chairs, tables and foot-stools, just as good, perhaps, as those shown at the Big Fair.

Now, perhaps few of you country boys are able to take real manual-training lessons, and yet, boys—have you ever thought of it?—every time you measure a bit of land, fix up the old feller when it has been broken, mend a whiff-tree, or do any of the thousand things that come up to be done on a farm, you are getting manual-training lessons, "learning to train eye and hand, and to be capable and handy." I haven't much to say for a boy who can't handle tools,

have you? Give me the "chap" who can work and whistle and sing all day in the field, if necessary, and who can help himself if an accident happens. We want mainly, useful boys in Canada, not "sissies,"—boys who can work with a will, and play with a will, and whose aim is to be able to do whatever they have to do well.

I wonder how many of you have workshops of your own, or even a corner of one. If most of you haven't, there is always a bit of spare space in the barn, so I need not stop what I am about to say because of any lack of workshops. Fall is here, you see, and, of course, you will have plenty to do getting in potatoes and apples, mangels and turnips. And yet it is almost plumb sure that there will be some Saturdays just so cold and wet that you cannot think of working out of doors,—you know the kind of day,—drip, drip, drip, from morning till night, with nothing to do but feel out of humor.

Now, here is where the workshop comes in—or the barn. For pity's sake don't stay about the house in bad humor, running in and out and spoiling the kitchen floor with muddy shoes. Try going out to your workshop, and doing something, and just see how quickly the time will fly, and how much more manly you will feel than if you sit indoors about the stove.

You don't know what you can do? Well, that is just what I want to tell you. Get some packing boxes, some nails, and a can of stain or paint—you can make a fairly good stain, by the way, by mixing tube paint with turpentine; now, borrow from your father a saw, claw-hammer, gimlet, or small auger, and plane, and you are all set up for work.

What I wish to suggest is that you make some furniture for your own or someone else's room, and here are some fairly easy pieces to begin upon.

Bookcase.—Get three boards such as cloth is wound on in stores. String empty spools on strong wires or cord, and fasten the boards together by passing the wire or cord through gimlet holes bored for the purpose. Paint the whole brown, cream, pale green, gray-blue; in fact, any color that suits the room. When dry, place the case on a table, or hang it on the wall.

Window Stand.—Make two strong brackets of wood (or use iron ones if you have them), fasten a shelf across the top, paint or stain the whole. When dry, fix in position in front of a window, and use either as a work-table or flower-stand.

Bedroom Seat.—Take an old trunk with a flat top, or a stout box with a lid. Line the inside with sateen, if you choose, or leave it bare if the boards are smooth. Pad the outside with some batting, and cover with cretonne or denim, strapped down with braid and brass-headed tacks. If you have to make the lid, fix hinges on it. You will find this box handy for keeping clothes in, as well as to sit upon.

Another Bookcase.—Get two smooth, planed boards of the same size and width to serve as the ends of the bookcase. Between them fit shelves of the required number, placing a board right across for the top. Now, all around the top tack some wooden moulding, such as is used for finishing wall paper, and which may be bought for very little, if unstained. Stain or paint the whole, and you will have a very nice bookcase at very little cost. If the above seems too hard, simply set three boxes of the same shape and size, long, narrow ones, one on top of the other. Sandpaper smooth, stain or paint inside and out, and, if you like, add a tiny brass rod and an art muslin curtain to protect the books from the dust.

A Music-holder.—Make a small case, exactly like the above, only very much smaller. Be sure to have the shelves wide enough to hold the sheets of music. Fasten the holder firmly to the wall.

Paper Rack.—Get a piece of fine wire poultry-yard netting. Turn it up at one end to form the rack, fastening it at the curve with picture-cord or tape, or fine, new rope, which may be twisted all round the edge and frayed at the ends to form tassels.

Washstand.—Take two long, narrow boxes of the same size, and about the height you want. Fit shelves into them crosswise, then stand the boxes on end, and a little apart to leave a space be-

tween, place a board right across the top, and nail down fast; this will connect the two little cupboards that you have made, and form the top of the stand. Next, stain the whole, and coax your mother or sister to make two little curtains to hide the shelves, and give you a piece of white oilcloth for the top. If you are smart enough, you can do this for yourselves. Or, if you like, you can cover the whole thing with cretonne or chintz, placing a piece of white oilcloth, nicely scalloped around the edge, over the top. A dresser may be made the same way, only it must be larger. Hang your mirror above it.

Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck,—As you wanted me to send a sample of what I thought was purple cockle, I thought I would send one. Please find it enclosed.

I could not find a flower to resemble it in my botany book until after I had sent my letter away.

Some time after, I found the picture of one which I thought somewhat resembled it, only the one had more flower-heads on it than the flowers in the fields around here. This is the description given in the botany books. By the way, the name in the botany book was Blazing Star.

Flowers.—Purple or tubular florets only, set in a scaly involucre; flower-heads racemed along the upper part of the stem that attains a height of one to three feet.

Leaves.—Lanceolate, crowded on the stem.

Range.—Southern Canada south to the Gulf, and west to Nebraska, flowering from June to September, in dry fields or rich soil.

The description given is very accurate, except that around here there is only one flower-head on every stem.

Well, as I think this description is long enough, I will not say anything more about it.

Our teacher has promoted our class to the Senior Fourth Class. Next mid-summer we will be trying the Entrance exams. Well, I guess I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle success.

VERLA ELLIUGH (Book IV.),
Auburn P. O., Ont.

The flower you sent is a species of Centaurea, Luella, so it is no wonder you made a slight mistake in it. Those flowers belonging to the Compositae family are sometimes difficult to identify, and I think you did very well in coming as close as you did. I do not think the one you sent is shown in your little botany book, which, of course, does not contain all the kinds that exist. However, I am glad to see that you are using it, and I foresee in you a very enthusiastic botanist before many more years have passed.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." I enjoy reading the letters from the Beavers. I thought I would write a few lines, hoping it will pass the w.-p. b. I have been very busy most of the time during holidays working in the garden. When I look out and see the lovely sweet peas, some of them seven feet high, I feel well paid for my trouble. I wish I could send each of the Beavers a bouquet. I think I have taken up too much room already.

CHARLIE McLEAN (Book III.),
Snelgrove, Ont.

Write us a letter telling about how you grew your sweet peas, Charlie, will you, please?

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, and I hope it will escape the w.-p. b.

I live in the country, about three miles from the city, on a farm of seventy acres. The G. T. R. runs through our place. There are seventeen acres of bush across the tracks, and it is a pretty scene in the summer season.

Our school is not started yet, as they are building more rooms on to it. I am eleven years old, and am in the Senior Third.

Will some of the Beavers please write to me?

MAY ATRILL (Book III.),
The Gore, Ont.

You forget, May, that when writing for the printing press, you should write on one side only of the paper.

Dear Puck,—I thought I would again visit your Circle. I wrote once before, but papa stopped the paper just when you took charge of the Circle, so I do not know you.

Have any of the Beavers birthdays in September? Mine is on the 18th. My brother and I want our father to take the paper again, but I do not know whether he will or not. I am sending a drawing to ask your opinion of it.

I hope this will escape the w.-p. b. I would be glad if some boys and girls of my own age would kindly correspond with me. I remain a sincere good-wisher to the Beaver Circle.

MERLE ARRAND (age 13),
Adelaide, Ont.

Your drawing is very good, Merle. This letter is printed as an especial favor to you, because you were once a member. As a rule, we do not publish letters from Beavers whose parents do not take our paper.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for five years, and likes it very well.

I always like to go to the post office Friday night, as I am generally looking forward to the Beaver Circle. I agree with some of the Beavers to have a badge with a Beaver on it.

I am 12 years of age, and expect to try the Entrance next summer. My birthday is the 5th of October. Would the Beavers please correspond with me?

VERA CRAWFORD (Book IV.),
East Lake Road, Ont.

A Hint to the Girls.

Here is a hint from an American Magazine which our girls may make use of while the boys are making the furniture. How nice a room would look with furniture made by the boys, and windows filled with flowers taken care of by the girls! Now for the hint:

WILD FLOWERS IN THE HOME.

To the nature-loving country girl who takes so many of those delightful walks through the woods and meadows, perhaps this suggestion may prove interesting:

Take a little basket with you on your next journey to the woods, and when you see a large, healthy violet plant, hepatica, jack-in-the-pulpit, daisy, or a pretty fern, dig it up, together with a generous supply of its native soil. A few basketfuls, gathered now and then, will afford one a great deal of pleasure during the long

winter months, if treated in the following manner: Set the plants out in their own soil, in pots or boxes, and allow them to remain out-of-doors until after two or three "freezes." Then remove to the house and thaw out gradually. As they become accustomed to this artificial spring, they will begin to grow and blossom, if given plenty of sunshine.

A pot of violets or ferns sent to an invalid or the "shut in," during the winter, which seems so long to her, is a happy surprise, as well as a most delightful gift.

[What about raising some flowers in this way for Christmas boxes, girls?—Puck.]

The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondents in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen-name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month, in this department, for answers to questions to appear.]

The Queen City.

Before starting for the Toronto Exhibition, I spent some time in racking my brain as to what "new" phase I should be able to dwell upon this year; after all, Exhibitions—even the Big Toronto Ones—are very much alike every year, and, besides, everybody doesn't go, and descriptions of fancywork and pictures that one hasn't seen are rather tame. Then a bright idea came ambling along—at least, I hope it was bright—why not let the Exhibition take second place this time, and tell of Toronto itself? Everyone in Ontario goes there, sooner or later; many from the other Provinces pass at least through on their way to the West; then why not tell people what to look for, where to go, and how to "get there," in order to see the best that the Queen City has to show? Personally, I had been in Toronto a score of times, and yet I felt that I had never seen it, my peregrinations having been confined, as I remember to say those of ninety per cent. of other folk are, to the down-town region, including—nay, monopolized by—Eaton's and Simpson's.

Since, then, the carrying out of my plan developed a few ideas that may some day be of practical use to you, I may give you an inkling of our itinerary. The first step was to secure a com-

panion—one ready to go, and go, and go, and not likely to be tiring out at all sorts of inconvenient times and places. So I fixed upon Bettina, or she fixed upon me, I don't know which. Bettina, by the way, is not her name, but it is perilously near that. She's not very big, only weighs about 105 pounds, but she's grit all through. Find her counterpart, if you can, when you go on a trip. She is ready for everything, enjoys everything, is always in good humor, and doesn't want to be always fixing up. No, I don't believe you can find a counterpart of Bettina, but, at all events, beware of the "fixer-up." I went on a trip with such a one once, and didn't I wish her fussy dresses and laces and powder-boxes far enough! Her suit-case was twice as large as mine—I only carried a little club-bag, to be definite—and yet I had to carry part of her "stuff." Our stateroom was laden with it, and then she had to change her dresses so often and tittle-tattle so long that we lost hours. So, if you will benefit by my experience, 'ware the fine lady, and choose for your fellow-traveller a typical globe-trotter, who detests bother, and is willing to look neat rather than fine.

Bettina and I, then, went to go together, to travel sans fine feathers, and have the best time possible with the least inconvenience. The next step was to find just how we should arrange, at the very beginning, for every moment of our stay, but this was not hard to manage. In Canada, Toronto people, or at least people who know Toronto well, are not hard to find, and so we soon cornered and buttonholed an enthusiastic Torontonian, the more enthusiastic, perhaps, because in temporary exile.

She talked, we listened, and, with pencil in hand, jotted down point after point, making a memo of the cars to be taken, and all the other details that mean so much in a crowded city; and so we went to bed feeling somewhat sure of our ground.

At three o'clock in the morning we were up. It was Sunday—which may shock some people—but our only alternative was to arrive in the city after dark on Saturday night, a by no means safe or comfortable venture for two lone females who are not sure where they are to obtain lodgings; so we went on Sunday morning, and got down there (why is it always "down" to Toronto?) in broad daylight.

We had been directed to a rooming-house on Jarvis street, and, on arriving at the Union Depot, 'phoned there at



Making Good Use of the Last Warm Days.

once, and were fortunate enough to have that matter settled without further delay, meanwhile marvelling at the expertness of the boy at the Information Office, who kept a receiver at each ear, and answered innumerable questions between times. . . . Just here, note that when on a sight-seeing tour, it is a good idea to rent a room, without board; then one can take meals wherever one may chance to be, and so save both time and money.

After settling in our room, there was still plenty of time for church, so we went to St. James' Cathedral, on the corner of Church and King. It is one of the old churches of the city, and in daylight shows signs of its age, a fact by no means to be deplored, since the architecture is good. The surplised boys' choir is one of the best in Canada. While waiting for the service to begin, we were interested in seeing the mementos, in stained windows, tablets, etc., of people long since dead, but whose names are still living among the oldest families of the city, or in the annals of Canadian history. Immediately before the spot where we sat was a bust of Chief Justice Draper.

After dinner, our programme took us to High Park, one of the spots most enjoyed by Torontonians. You can see it best by going to Sunnyside (via Queen West car) and walking through to the Collegiate entrance, or vice versa, and if you go, be sure to explore the northern portion, where, amidst a labyrinth of marsh, trees, hills and roads, you may come upon the old Howard home. John George Howard, if we have not been misinformed, was an eccentric yet public-spirited old gentleman of means, who bequeathed the greater part of this fine woodland to the city for a park. His house is now used as a museum for things of the pioneer period, and in the coach-house are two old coaches, one of which was used in the reign of George III., by the wife of Anthony Trollope, when she made her tour through England, reading Shakespeare and visiting the spots of which he had written. As it was Sunday, much to our sorrow, we could not see these things.—Moral: Choose a week-day for your High Park trip.

While here, in spite of rain, a necessary time exposure, and troops of people who would insist on meandering past, we essayed taking a picture of the house, a fine old place, with the covered verandas all round, but again the fates were unpropitious. Something, I know not what, happened that picture. When the film was developed, the house was quite decapitated, neither roof nor chimneys appearing, so I am deprived of the pleasure of giving you a representation of this interesting spot.

A short distance beyond is an enclosed plot, with a monument surmounting the graves of John George Howard, who died in 1890, and of his wife, whose death preceded his by 13 years. A happy married life, no doubt, had that of the Howards been, and there are still those who tell of how inconsolable the old man was on the death of his wife, and of how he used to walk, day after day, about her lonely grave, until a path was worn deep and broad. He had the plot surrounded by an iron fence, brought from Old London, and had engraved upon a plate, which may still be seen, fastened to the gate, the quaint inscription:

"St. Paul's Cathedral for 160 years I did enclose,
Oh! stranger, look with reverence,
Man! Man! Unstable man!
It was thou who caused the severance."

At a short distance from the grave-winds the beautiful Humber, and near it are two or three enclosed yards in which moose are confined, great favorites, apparently, of the children.

A little beyond these one comes to a spot that may be of more than passing interest. On the day of our visit a great crowd stood there, on the brow of the hill, looking down at what appeared to be a rather uninteresting-looking inlet or river expansion. A crowd usually sets my reportorial bump in the ascendancy, and so I asked a man, "What are they looking at?"

"Why," he said, "that is Grenadier Pond."

"Grenadier Pond?"

With the proverbial readiness of Torontonians to be of service, he proceeded

to explain, that during the war of 1812, a party of forty-seven British Grenadiers, is seeking to gain a point of vantage quickly, attempted to cross on the ice, which broke, letting the entire party through into the chilling water; the pond, being one of those called bottomless, never a sign of horse or grenadier, not even of a floating helmet or forage cap, was ever seen to tell its mute story of the tragedy.

On further investigation, I have learned from a Toronto lady, whose hobby is local history, that while this is the story most widely circulated and believed, there is also a rumor that the incident is but a myth, and that the pond has derived its name from the fact that a party of Grenadiers, encamped in the vicinity for a time during the war, were accustomed to fish in it. If any of our readers happen to have definite data on this subject, I shall be pleased to hear from them.

Go on from Grenadier Pond, up a hill and northward (I think it was northward, although the prints of the compass were none too evident to us just there), and you come to a little cottage, a perfect bower of vines and trees, with a flower garden of surely a good half acre, asters, petunias, nicotianas, nasturtiums, coreopsis, every flower almost that one could think of, running down the slope from the house. The place belongs to a caretaker of the park, surely a man well-suited to his work, a lover of flowers, a devotee of the beautiful, if this fine garden has any tale to tell. I only wish our picture of it could give an idea of its variety and color.

And now we have come near to the College-street entrance. Down a hill again; past a bit of marsh where wild Canadian things are growing; up another hill, dodging automobiles as you may; then the Pavilion is in sight, and the



A Tangle of Flowers.
Caretaker's residence, High Park.

car. If you are wise, and wish to save time, you will take it straight to Queen's Park, of which we will have a word to say next time.

D. D.

A Hallowe'en Party.

Dear Dame Durden,—We take "The Farmer's Advocate," and I read it with pleasure; all the different recipes. Now I would like if you would publish for me in your column, how to entertain for an evening in games or contests. I don't wish cards, but something new, to entertain about twenty. Also a description of the way lunch should be served.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

Elgin Co., Ont.

How would you like to set the date of your party for Hallowe'en? Here are a few ideas for such a party. Have mirrors everywhere if you can secure them by borrowing from your friends, all reflecting countless candles and jack-o'-lanterns, made from pumpkins. Let the decorations be of corn, with the husks turned back to show the kernels, apples strung on stout cord, and autumn branches. Drape one doorway with a portiere of apples, strung on strings of varying lengths, with a horseshoe suspended above, through which the guests, on entering, throw three tiny apples, to ensure good luck for the year.

In another doorway hang a big pumpkin, on whose surface all the letters of the alphabet have been burned with a

hot poker. Let someone twirl this rapidly, while the guests, in turn, try to stab some letter with long meat skewers. The letter that is lit will establish the initial letter of one's fate.

In a tub of water, have red, yellow and green apples, and provide a toy bow and arrow with which guests shoot at the apples. Those who strike a red apple will have good health, those who strike a yellow one wealth, and those who strike a green one a happy marriage.

Let the guests pop corn and toast marshmallows for themselves, and in one room in which the light should be very dim, afforded only by pumpkin jack-o'-lanterns, have tea served in an arbor made for the purpose, by girls dressed as witches. When the tea has been drunk, the witches tell fortunes from the leaves. Full instructions for this fortune-telling were given in a recent number of "The Farmer's Advocate."

If there is still time to spare, seat the guests in a circle, and let each one write a rhyme about his or her right-hand neighbor, then read the rhymes, and award a prize, and a booby prize.

For supper, serve what you like, except that you must have Scotch scones and plenty of nuts. When supper is over, put out all the lights except a few candles, and have a dish filled with burning alcohol and salt brought in and placed in the center of the room. While the ghostly fire is burning, have someone tell a ghost story.

If you do not want a Hallowe'en party, write me again, and I will try to find something else for you.

[The above, with another portion of Ingle Nook, has been unavoidably held over for some time since being set in type. Had Anxious Enquirer signed her name and address, as all correspondents

about a week, if the bugs reappear, to catch all stray ones that may hatch out after the first application. It must also be used plentifully, with doors and windows wide open, preferably on a windy day, and with no light or fire within reach. Do not let anyone even strike a match where the fumes may be, nor bring in a lighted lamp.

Gasoline evaporates very quickly, but to be sure about being safe, it is best to apply it early in the morning, leaving doors and windows open all day. You can tell pretty well by the "smell" of the room when all has been evaporated.

Boiling water might be of some use if one could use enough of it, but it is likely to spoil carpets, etc. Entomologists, without exception, so far as I can find, recommend gasoline.

About a Switch.

Can any of the lady readers of the Nook give me any information where I could get my hair-combings made into a switch?

A CONSTANT READER.

Elgin Co., Ont.

Mrs. Butler, dealer in hair goods, Dundas street, London, Ont., does very good work of this kind. Any dealer in hair goods, anywhere, can have a switch made for you.

Ballade of the Farmer.

The Israelites once made a calf
Of gold and raised it up on high,
Quite high, but not so high by half
As modern calves are wont to fly.
The farmer winks the other eye,
When at the price we moan and groan,
We used to skin him, sell or buy—
To-day he's come into his own.

The hen that laid the golden egg.

According as the fables say,
Just now is taken down a peg
By hens of ordinary lay.
The farmer smiles and takes away
Our money like a bold brigand.
We used to own him once—to-day,
Alas! we're eating from his hand.

The farmer has an eye for biz,

Full well he knows all flesh is grass,
Also that all the grass is his.
He used to be a docile ass,
To whom, in pity, we would pass
The straw when we had threshed the grain.
To-day he's in another class:
He's come into his own again.

He's smiling at the price of wheat.

He's tickled at the price of hay,
He's laughing at the price of meat.
The cost of living makes him gay,
For things are coming fast his way.
He isn't buying gold bricks now
And mortgaging the farm to pay.
At last the farmer's learning how.

His ox, his ass, his swine, his sheep.

And all his stocks are over par,
No more on sore-backed mules he'll creep.
He's riding in a touring car.
His wagon's hitched onto a star,
His lean and fallow years are passed,
He's going fast, he's going far,
He's laughing best, he's laughing last.

L'ENVOI.

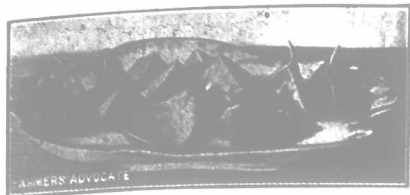
The farmer's garnering the dust,
And adding shekels to his hoard,
For board with him the whole world must,
And he can fix the price of board.

—Thomas Lomax Hunter, in New York Sun.

There are a thousand ways of lying, but all lead to the same end. It does not matter whether you wear lies, tell lies, act lies or live lies, your character is ruined all the same.

There is no more demoralizing influence in modern life than the unnatural straining to seem other than we are. Nothing else so quickly lowers self-respect, takes the fine edge off honor and blunts the conscience as the sense of being a sham, a gilded fraud or an un-beauty. It cheapens standards, lowers ideals, saps ambition and takes the spring and joy out of living. No man can make the most and the best of himself until he is absolutely honest with his own soul and unflinchingly true to his highest ideals, and this is impossible while he is living a lie.—Success.

Dishes That Look Good and Taste Good.



Beets, Italian Style.

BEETS, ITALIAN STYLE.

Scrub the beets without breaking the skin; do not trim the roots or the juices will run out. Cook in boiling water till tender, drain, cover with cold water and push off the skin with the hands. Cut each beet into quarters, lengthwise, and dispose on a serving dish. Meanwhile, melt two tablespoonfuls of butter; in it cook two tablespoonfuls of flour and one-fourth a teaspoonful, each, of salt and pepper; pour on half a cup of cold water, mix, pour on half a cup of boiling water, cook till smooth and boiling; add one tablespoonful of lemon juice and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Pour over.

FILIPINO BEEF.

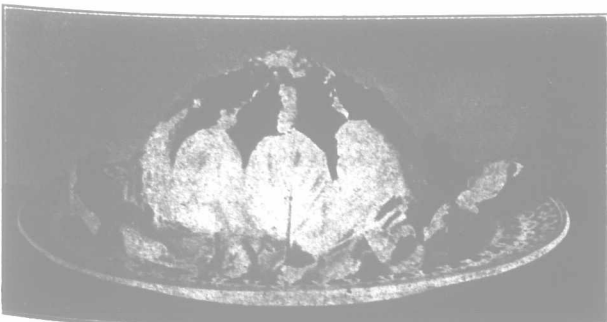
Trim unedible portions from one pound and a half of round steak and half a pound of lean, fresh pork. Put the meat with one onion (peeled) and one green pepper pod, freed from seeds, through a meat chopper; add one teaspoonful of salt, a cup of sifted bread crumbs (soft, not dry crumbs) and a beaten egg; mix all together thoroughly, then shape into a roll; set the roll of meat in an agate pan, strain about a quart of stewed tomatoes around the meat, put two slices of bacon above and let cook about forty minutes, basting several times with the tomato. If preferred, the tomato may be omitted, and the meat be basted with dripping. Cook parboiled potatoes with the meat, and serve the dish with a brown tomato sauce.

PLAIN GINGER CAKES.

Pour a cup of molasses into a mixing bowl; sift in two level teaspoonfuls of soda and beat together thoroughly; put one-fourth a cup of butter in a cup, pour over it one-third a cup of boiling water, and, when the butter is melted, pour it into the molasses. Sift together three cups of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of ginger, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, and one-fourth a teaspoonful of cloves, and stir into the liquid ingredients with as much more flour as is required to make a dough that can be kneaded. Do not make it too stiff. Roll the dough—a small piece at a time, that it may be handled less stiff—to three-eighths an inch thick and cut it into rounds; press one or two nut meats into the top of each, dredge lightly with granulated sugar, and bake in a moderate oven. The recipe will make forty cakes.

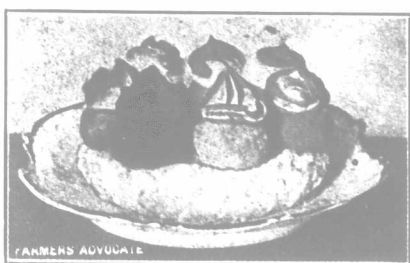
RICE WITH APPLES AND MERINGUE.

Put three-fourths a cup of rice over the fire in a quart or more of cold water, and stir while heating quickly to the boiling-point. Let boil five minutes. Then drain on a sieve, rinsing with cold water. Return to the fire in a double boiler. Add to the rice three cups of milk and a scant teaspoonful of salt. Cover, and let cook until the rice is tender, adding more milk or water, if needed. Beat the yolks of two or three eggs. Add a grating of orange or lemon rind, one-fourth a cup of sugar, and one-fourth a cup of butter. Mix thoroughly. Then stir into the rice. Have ready a concave border mould, thoroughly buttered and dredged with sugar. Turn the rice into the mould. Set the mould in a pan on several folds of paper. Surround it with boiling water, and let cook in the oven



Cabbage Salad With Beets.

fifteen or twenty minutes. In the meantime, core and pare eight apples. Rub these with an orange or lemon, cut in halves, and set to cook, a few at a time, in a syrup made of a cup and a half each of sugar and water. Watch the apples closely, turning often to keep them whole. When tender, fill the apples with jelly or preserves, and pipe meringue on the top. Dredge the whole with granulated sugar, and set into the oven to cook eight minutes. Invert the rice on a serving-dish. Dispose the



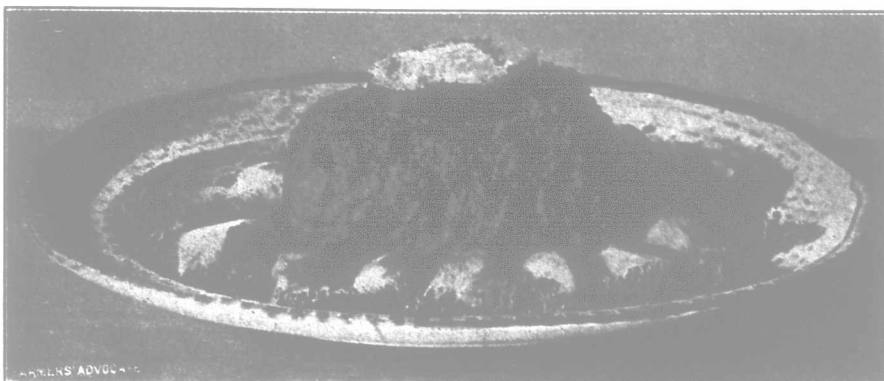
Rice With Apples.

apples above, and pour the syrup, reduced by cooking, around the base of the rice. Beat the whites of two eggs dry. Then gradually beat in two level table-spoon-

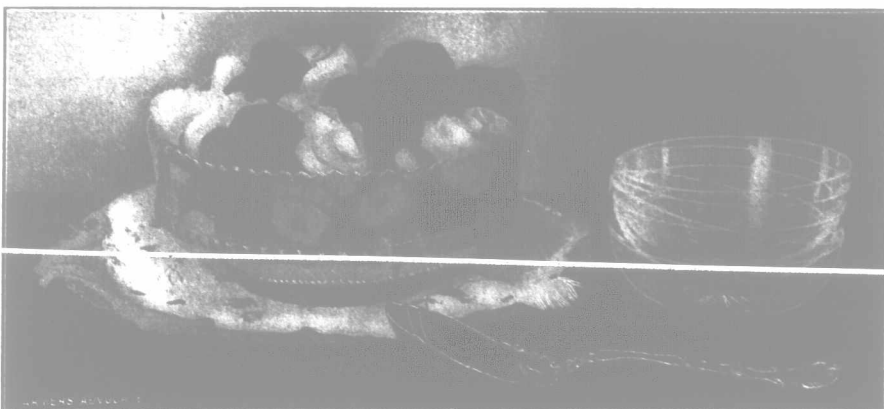
fuls of sugar. When the mixture is very glossy, "cut and fold" in two level table-spoonfuls of sugar, and use as needed.

STRAWBERRY TRIFLE.

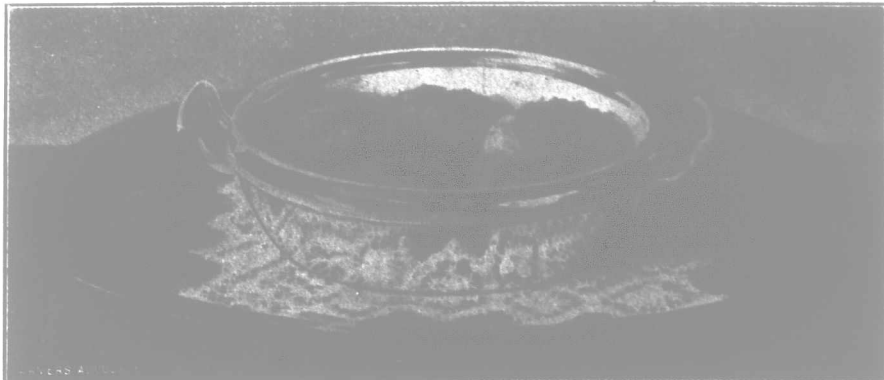
Use sponge cake, either fresh or stale. Cut the cake into half-inch slices. Hull and wash a basket and a half of strawberries. Reserve a few choice berries; crush and strain the imperfect ones, and cut the others in halves. Mix the berry juice with sugar, and in another dish mix the halved berries with sugar. Put a layer of the prepared cake in a glass dish, pour over it a little of the fruit juice, then put in some of the prepared berries. Continue until the dish is full. Decorate the top with a cup of



Filipino Beef.



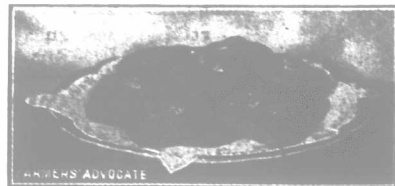
Strawberry or Peach Trifle.



Onions Stuffed With Nuts.



Fruit and Nut Rolls.



Plain Ginger Cakes.

whipped cream and the whole berries. The cake may also be served, in the same way, with other berries or sliced peaches.

CABBAGE SALAD IN CABBAGE SHELL WITH BEETS.

Select a well-shaped, crisp head of cabbage, not too large. Remove the coarse outer leaves, and take out the heart of the cabbage, to leave a thin shell. With something round for a pattern, cut the edge of the cabbage shell in scallops. Chop the removed cabbage very fine, discarding meanwhile coarse stalks or ribs. Season with salt and pepper, add equal measures of mayonnaise dressing and whipped cream, salted before whipping, and mix together thoroughly to a light, fluffy ball. With this, fill the open space in the cabbage. Decorate with parsley and thin ribbons of cooked beet, rolled to resemble flowers. Surround with lettuce leaves.

FRUIT-AND-NUT-ROLLS.

Sift together, three times, three cups of flour, six level teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Work in from one-third to one-half a cup of shortening. Then mix to a dough with milk. Turn the dough onto a floured board, knead slightly, then roll out into a rectangular sheet about one-third an inch thick. Brush over the sheet of dough with softened butter, then sprinkle with Sultana raisins or cleaned currants and filberts (hazelnuts), cut into several pieces. Roll up the dough compactly, then cut the roll in pieces an inch long. Set these on end, close together, in a buttered baking-pan. Bake about twenty minutes.

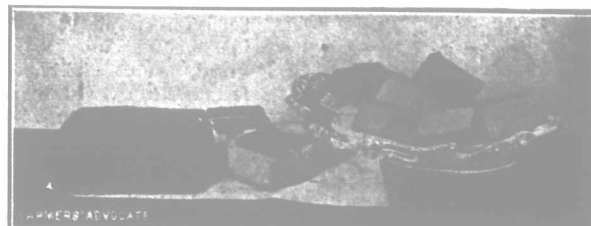
BREAKFAST CORN-CAKE.

Cream two-thirds a cup of butter. Beat into it one cup of sugar, the yolks of three eggs, and, alternately, two cups of milk and two cups, each, of cornmeal and white flour, sifted with one level teaspoonful of soda and three level teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar. Lastly, beat in the whites of three eggs, beaten dry.

ONIONS STUFFED WITH NUTS.

Peel Spanish onions. Let cook in boiling water an hour, then remove from the water, and, when cooled a little, cut out a piece about two inches across around the root end, thus leaving a thin shell of onion. Chop fine one cup of walnuts or pecan nuts, mixing them with a cup of grated bread crumbs, a third of a cup of melted butter, half teaspoonful salt, and a beaten egg. Sprinkle the inside of the onion cases very lightly with salt, then fill with the nut mixture, giving it a dome shape on top. Set the prepared onions in a baking-dish suitable to send to the table, pour in about a cup of hot water or white stock, and set to cook in a moderate oven. Let cook about three-fourths of an hour, basting occasionally with the liquid in the pan, and at last with a tablespoonful of butter melted in hot water. Before serving, pour into the dish a round of cream sauce.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Put out of your thought the past, whatever it may be; let go even the future with its golden dream and its high ideal; and concentrate your soul in this burning, present moment. For the man who is true to the present is true to his best; and the soul that wins the ground immediately before it makes life a triumph.—O. S. Davis.



Breakfast Corn Cake.

UNIFORMITY

WHAT do we mean by uniformity in flour? We mean stability and dependability, every barrel like every other barrel, every baking like every other.

Now, uniformity in flour comes only from eternal vigilance. It is the result of everlasting care and watchfulness at the mill. It can only be produced by the most advanced methods of milling and the most expensive up-to-date equipment.

One of the many great virtues of

Royal Household Flour

is its absolute uniformity. It never varies. It is the same yesterday, today, to-morrow. Year in and year out it is always uniform, always the best, always invariable in results whether for Bread or Pastry.

Royal Household Flour has to be uniform. It cannot be anything else. It is surrounded at every stage of production with the utmost care and watchfulness.

The Ogilvie Mills are models of up-to-date equipment—the machinery is the most advanced and most expensive—the inspection laboratory and test baking departments are the most complete and scientific in the world.

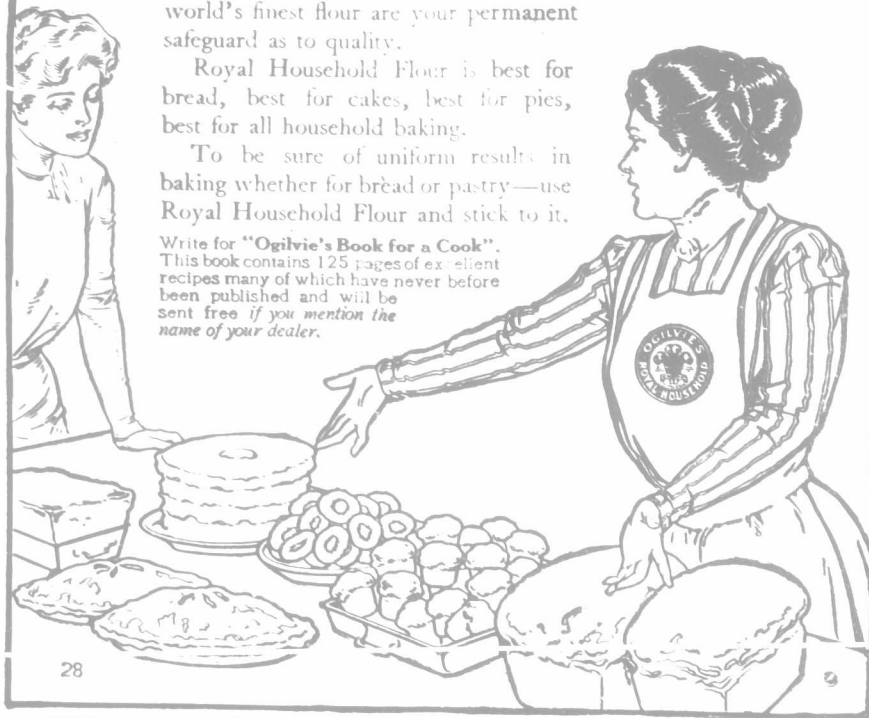
It has taken enormous Capital and the experience of a life time to achieve the absolute uniformity of Royal Household Flour. The watch, watch, watch and test, test, test which have made ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR the

world's finest flour are your permanent safeguard as to quality.

Royal Household Flour is best for bread, best for cakes, best for pies, best for all household baking.

To be sure of uniform results in baking whether for bread or pastry—use Royal Household Flour and stick to it.

Write for "Ogilvie's Book for a Cook". This book contains 125 pages of excellent recipes many of which have never before been published and will be sent free if you mention the name of your dealer.



A Demon of Discomfort



An itching, burning, pimply skin is a positive affliction and terror. The terrible itching, stinging and weeping are tantalizing and almost beyond endurance, and the rough, red skin keeps one miserable and uncomfortable night and day. **Eczema, Tetter, Pimples, Blackheads, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Rashes,** and other skin diseases that have resisted ordinary treatment for years, yield to the curative effects of our special

ECZEMA AND PIMPLE CURE.

No matter how bad nor how long-standing, this treatment is warranted to cure. If afflicted with the above or kindred skin diseases, write us about it. Consultation invited at office or by mail, without fee.

Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Scars, Birthmarks, Ruptured Veins, etc., removed by Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Fastest and most skillful operators in Canada. Over 18 years' experience. Our booklet "E" and samples of Toilet Cream sent on receipt of 10c.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute,
Established 1892. 61 College St., Toronto.

Get Our Prices Before You Sell Your Poultry

You may believe you are getting good prices for your poultry, but before you sell any more just write to us. We pay the highest prices for good, fat chickens, and a special rate for milk-fed chickens, which are in big demand. Our reputation as an honorable and long-established house is a guarantee that you'll find your dealings with us both pleasant and profitable. Write to-day for prices.

Flavelle-Silverwood, Ltd., London, Ont.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6740 Coat with high collar, 34 to 40 bust.



6631 Girl's Coat, 6 to 12 years.

Kindly order by number, giving age or measurement, as required. Allow at least ten days for receiving pattern. Price, ten cents per pattern. Address, Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.



6743 Fancy Waist, 34 to 42 bust.



6729 Fancy Waist, 34 to 40 bust.



6732 Skirt or Bodice, 22 to 32 waist.



6737 Skirt or Bodice, 22 to 32 waist.

Wealth and Happiness.

Happiness, of course, is a relative and not an absolute thing. If all our ideals of happiness centered upon the same object or the same achievement this would be a queer sort of a world. It is precisely because hardly any two people agree as to what constitutes happiness that so many of us are happy in a way.

One thing continues to be demonstrated year after year and century after century—and that is that the possession of riches does not necessarily nor even probably imply happiness, though the world has conventionally associated happiness and riches since history began. The trouble is that the world has confused a sufficiency and a surplussage.

The world, that is to say, has argued that, if the possession of modest means constitutes a certain degree of happiness, the possession of ten times or a hundred times those means ought to mean ten times or a hundred times as much satisfaction. So far from this being true, it is safe to say that, as a general thing, the reverse is true—that a man's comfort and satisfaction and happiness decrease as the wealth advances above the point at which it constitutes a competency.

In other words, the wealth which exceeds a man's generous needs becomes a burden—it is something which requires care and which produces worry and anxiety. A man who has a hundred times as much money as he can find any use for is in the same position as the man who should have a hundred suits of clothes, though he can wear only one.

It is a common thing for people to declare that they would be glad to accept the worries and responsibilities of great wealth along with the wealth, and it is probably true that most of us would do so if we had the opportunity, but that mental attitude would not alter the fact that we should fall of happiness in the possession of riches. Unless the world's wealthiest men are to be disbelieved, they have less enjoyment of life than they had when they were relatively poor. Their happiness has been not in the possession but in the acquisition of riches. Anticipation has proved to be more delightful than realization.

This, indeed, is true of most of the other affairs of life. An ambition satisfied is an incentive gone—a hope fulfilled. It can never again inspire high resolve nor throbbing anticipation. The summit of the mountain once attained, that particular mountain might as well be a molehill. It has been conquered, and has thus lost its fascination. So with the attainment of great wealth. Once it is attained it becomes uninteresting.

It may be repeated, therefore, that whatever constitutes happiness we may be sure that the possession of great wealth is not the thing. It may, likewise, be repeated that all happiness is relative, and that a ditch-digger may be as happy as a prince. In the end we are the architects of our own happiness as well as of our fortunes, and it may be said as a generalization that if we build too strongly on the latter we should fall in the former.

GOSSIP.

JOHN HARVEY'S PURE-BRED SWINE.
Quite near Freighsburg, Que., in the County of Missisquoi, is the splendid stock farm of John Harvey, whose extensive swine-breeding operations are probably the greatest in Canada. Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Hampshires, Poland-Chinas and paroc-Jerseys each receive special attention in their respective quarters. The foundation of these several breeds was purchased from the leading breeders of Canada and the United States; nothing but the best procurable was purchased, and the prices paid were equivalent to the quality. This year saw Mr. Harvey out for honors at several of the leading shows for the first time, and his wonderful success in competition with leaders of Ontario and Quebec, proves he has started right, and will prove a hard proposition for all comers next year. At Sherbrooke, Quebec's biggest show, he won, in cash, \$307; at Ottawa, \$205; at the Missisquoi County Show at Bedford, \$150; besides medals and diplomas. His large stock provides him with a big range for selection for intending purchasers. All ages of both sexes, of all the breeds, are constantly on hand. Write Mr. Harvey to Freighsburg P. O., Quebec.

HIGGINSON'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

The event of special importance to the farmers of Canada interested in dairying will be the dispersion sale of 100 head of registered Holstein cattle, the property of Wm. Higginson, of Inkerman, Ont., fixed for Tuesday, November 1st, 1910, in order to get the benefit of the cheap rates then in vogue on all railroads. The offering is essentially a high-class one, from the fact that all are in prime condition and backed up by official tests. Nearly all of them are young, as follows: 10 bulls under 1 year, 25 heifers under 1 year, 7 heifers from 1 to 2 years of age, 35 between 2 and 4 years, and only 4 over 8 years. There will also be sold the stock bull, Sir Pontiac (Clotilde Korndyke, a son of the great Pontiac Korndyke, sire of the world-renowned cow, Pontiac Rag Apple. This bull is only 3 years of age, perfectly quiet, and right. Fuller particulars will appear in our future issues. The terms of the sale are most reasonable: Nine months on bankable paper, with 5% interest, or 7% per annum off for cash. There is good accommodation at the Temperance Hotel in Inkerman for parties attending the sale. All morning trains will be met at Inkerman station. Trains leaving Toronto at 10 p.m., by either the C.P.R. or G.T.R., will reach Inkerman about 9:30 the next morning. Inkerman is on the C.P.R. main line, a few miles east of Smith's Falls. Look up further particulars next week.

BARBER BROS.' NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.

Barber Bros., of Gattineau Point, Quebec, whose former importations have met with so much favor and ready sale, have recently arrived home with their 1910 importation of six stallions. This young firm are rapidly gaining prominence as one of the leading firms of Clydesdale importers in Quebec, and this year's importation is one calculated to greatly enhance that reputation. They are a typical lot of horses, full of draft character, popular breeding, and right good underpinning. Baron McNeé (7021), a bay eight-year-old, sired by the renowned Baron's Pride, dam Poor Girl, of whom the Scottish Farmer says few better breeding mares have ever lived, and her prize-winning record is a long one, she by the £1,000 horse, Montrave Mac. This horse had the famed Kelso premium this year, and has proven a most successful sire in Scotland, and will certainly do well here, he is the type Canadians like. Dunire Burns (11678) is a brown three-year-old, by the celebrated Baron of Ballyvie, dam by the Caydor Cup champion, Marcellus. This breeding is unexcelled. He has five registered dams, and when properly conditioned will be a show horse of a high order, as he has size, character, quality and action. Royal Afon (11680) is a bay three-year-old, by the renowned sire of prizewinners, Royal Favorite, dam the well-known prize mare, Sarah's Pride, a daughter of the famous mare, Poor Girl, her sire being the world famous Baron's Pride, and

grandam by the £1,000 horse, Montrave Mac; right royal breeding this. He has four registered dams, and is a credit to his illustrious parentage. The Sensation (11681) is a light brown two-year-old, by the richly-bred Berwick premium horse, Beacon Sensation, dam by the good breeding horse Macmoikan, grandam by Prince Regent. This colt is up to a big size, stylish topped, and particularly good at the ground. Baron Kirkeowan (11679), a bay two-year-old, by Baron's Pride, dam by the unbeaten champion, Prince of Carnahan, grandam by the great Macgregor; every cross in this colt's pedigree is an H. & A. S. first-prize winner. He will please anybody looking for a good colt, with breeding unsurpassed by any Clydesdale alive. Royal Headley, a bay four-year-old, imported last year, has proven a most successful breeder, weighs over a ton, and is full of draft character and strength of bone, sired by the world's famed Silver Cup, four times winner of first at the Highland, dam by Johnny Style, a noted breeding son of the great Darndy. Baronia (23199) is an extra choice filly, full of quality and a flashy mover, a bay three-year-old, in foal to Baron Ruby, and sired by the great breeding horse, Baronson, the sire of the renowned champion, Oyama, dam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Royalist. All these are for sale at close prices, and a straight deal is the watchword of Barber Bros.

The official prize list of the National Dairy Show, Chicago, October 20th to 29th, is ready for distribution, and may be had on application to the Secretary-Manager, H. E. Van Norman, 1305 Unity Building, Dearborn street, Chicago. The prizes are liberal, and, with the specials donated by breed societies, are well worth competing for.

At the Quarrington sale of E. Ward's Lincoln rams, 98 rams were sold at an average of £10, 15s. 10d., which is only about half of last year's average. Henry Dudding paid the top price, 72 guineas, for a handsome ram. At the Kirmington sale, 49 rams were sold, average being £14 6s. 8d., and top price 48 guineas, paid by Henry Dudding.

J. H. M. Parker, Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que., importer and breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White hogs, in his new advertisement in this issue, offers for sale young stock of this popular breed, having sold at fair prices the Leicester lambs recently advertised in these columns.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

The autumn Shorthorn sale at Birmingham, England, brought out far fewer entries than usual, and the sale was finished in one day instead of two. The quality of the animals was below the average, and, in the absence of foreign buyers, home farmers were the principal purchasers. The highest price was 160 guineas, for the young bull, Damary Pearlfinder. Most of the sales were at about 30 guineas.

The stoppage of stock shipment to Argentine played havoc with the sale of the Lincoln (England) Sheep-breeders' Association. Though the quality was high, the demand was poor and prices low. At last year's corresponding sale, 294 rams sold at an average of £14 7s. 4d. This year, 260 were sold at an average of only £11 3s. 10d. The best average of the sale was made by C. E. Howard, who sold ten at £19 3s. 2d. The top price was 50 guineas, for one of J. E. Casswell's rams.

MORE SHOWS HELD.

The Cheshire Agricultural Society has an ideal show ground at Chester, England, and this year's show was favored with good weather. In the purely agricultural departments, there was an increase in entries. Cheshire is a renowned dairy county, so the display of cheese was a fine one, and competition keen. The first honors for uncolored cheese were taken by Geo. Watson, of Knightly. First for colored cheese, and the Duke of Westminster's cup for best cheese in the show, were awarded to Joseph Jones, of Dolleston. Dairy cattle made an exceptionally fine display, and there were many good heavy horses. Sheep and pigs were both good sections.

"AUNT SALINA'S WASH DAY PHILOSOPHY"

This little book is chock-full of hints and secrets invaluable in the washing of clothes, and should be in every home.

It tells how to wash fancy prints and other fabrics without the use of acids.

It tells how to clean the stamtiest lingerie without injury.

It tells how to wash woolen material thoroughly without shrinking it one particle.

It tells how to make hard water soft and save half the soap.

It tells how to remove the drudgery from wash day, and a host of other things that every woman who washes clothes should know.

Send us your name on a postal and we will send you a copy FREE.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited HAMILTON, ONT.

Cowan's "Perfection" Cocoa

Let the children drink all they want. Healthful, nutritious, delightful.

Absolutely pure. That rich chocolate flavor. Very economical.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto. 88



Every player likes to play upon a

Gourlay Piano

The player knows the difference between a Gourlay and an ordinary piano as soon as the fingers touch the keys. There is a responsiveness both of tone and touch that demonstrates

GOURLAY SUPERIORITY

Catalogue Free on request.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, 188 Yonge St., Toronto.

A CANADIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

RIDLEY COLLEGE

St. Catharines, Ontario.

Three separate residences; new, specially built and equipped. 1. Lower School for Boys under fourteen. 2. Dean's House, for Boys of fourteen and fifteen. 3. Upper School, for Advanced Pupils. Gymnasium and Swimming Bath just erected. Fine Hockey Rink, Athletic Fields and Playgrounds unsurpassed. Eighty acres. Mild climate. University scholarships won in 1909 and 1910. Boys prepared for the Agricultural College.

REV. J. O. MILLER, M. A., D. C. L., PRINCIPAL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

A Chance to See the North Country at Small Cost.

In order to give the farmers and residents of Ontario an opportunity of seeing the great possibilities of the great North Country, special

Excursions Will Be Run October 3rd and 4th

at exceptionally low rates from stations in ONTARIO, KINGSTON, and WEST

to

COCHRANE, ENGLEHART, HAILEYBURY, NEW LISKEARD

and other points on T. & N. O. Ry. The Temiskaming Board of Trade will show visitors the farms, etc.

Return Limit Oct. 15th, 1910.

HUNTING TIME is drawing near. Ask nearest Grand Trunk Agent about the **Hunters Excursions.** Secure tickets and full particulars from any Grand Trunk Agent, or address J. D. McDONALD, D. P. A., TORONTO.

A REAL EDUCATION for its students, with mental, spiritual, and physical development, in an ideal home environment — with thorough instruction, and agreeable social relations, is the purpose of Alma College. Your daughter will enjoy life here, because

ALMA COLLEGE

is attractive in situation, with ample grounds. Good food, home cooked. Rational exercise. Classics, art, music, domestic science, commercial, elocution and physical culture. Tuition low. Picked faculty. Address the president, Robt. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ontario, for prospectus and terms. 11

"Didn't you find it very difficult to get into communication with all your relatives?" I asked the man who had just finished writing his family history.

"No," he answered, "it was as easy as calling chickens; but I fear the method I employed was not strictly aboveboard."

"What did you do?" I asked, with aroused curiosity.

"I got the papers to publish a notice that I had died a millionaire without kin," he replied.

Our Special **CLYDESDALE FILLIES** On Sale

Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Simcoe Lodge, Beaverton, Ont.

Phone L.-D. 18. G. T. R., C. N. R.



Percherons German Coach

NEW IMPORTATION. CAREFULLY SELECTED.

20 Percheron Stallions. 12 Percheron Mares

In foal. Ages 2 to 5 years. By best sires in France.

3 HIGH-CLASS GERMAN COACH STALLIONS.

Will sell below competition. We invite correspondence and inspection.

R. HAMILTON & SON, SIMCOE, ONT.



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

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

ALL KINDS OF FARMS FOR SALE—Fruit farms a specialty. W. B. Calder, Grimsby.

FOR SALE—A span of mules—well broken; aged four and five; weight, 2,000; height, 15½ hands. Oscar Chase, Aylmer, R.R. 2, Ont.

FOR SALE—Iron, Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc.; all sizes very cheap. Send for list, stating what you need. Agents wanted; good commission. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

FARM FOR SALE—In the Niagara Fruit Belt—Hamilton and Queenston Stone Road, 134 acres, fertile, well watered, suitable for stock, grain or fruit. For particulars apply: Box J. H., "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, October 19th, 1910—Choice farm of 130 acres, adjoining the Town Aylmer (to the north), Lot 12, Con. 7, Township of Malahide, Co. Elgin, bank barn, 2 frame dwellings, good cellars, spring water, Canning factory and condensed-milk factory convenient. Chattels sold the same day. Terms made known day of sale. Elgin Clarke, proprietor; R. H. Lindsay, auctioneer.

MEN WANTED—Age 18 to 35, for firemen, \$100 monthly, and brakemen, \$80, on all Canadian railroads. Experience unnecessary; no strike. Promotion to engineers, conductors. Railroad employing headquarters—over 500 men sent to positions monthly. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 545, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PERSONS having waste space in cellars, out-houses or stables can make \$15 to \$30 per week growing mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Now is the best time to plant. For full particulars and illustrated booklet, write Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunder storms; no mosquitoes; no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 402 Broughton St., Victoria, B.C.

WANTED—Immediately, an expert single milker, to strip after milking machines and help in cow stable; also experienced teamster, single, who can milk and understand care of horses. Apply: R. E. Gunn, Beaverton, Ont.

WANTED—A good reliable man to take full charge of a stable of 150 cows. Must have thorough knowledge of balance-ration feeding. References of experience and ability required. Write "Dairy," "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.



ANCONA Cockerels, Single-comb White Leg-horn hens and cocks, yearlings. Cheap to clear. Write your wants. E. C. Appes, Box 224, Vice-President International Ancona Club, Brantford, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Snow-white Leghorns, cockerels and pullets, highest-scoring quality, single-comb. Robt. Hughes, Ideal Poultry Yards, Collingwood, Ontario.

DEACH GROVE FARM offers for sale Indian Runner ducks; also few S. C. R. 4, Red cockerels. Frank Bainard, Glanworth, Ont.

WANTED—A few private farmers to ship me Poultry, Eggs, Dairy Butter, Honey, and all other farm produce. Will pay highest market price. J. Falle, Prince Albert Ave., Westmount, Montreal.

WHITE ROCKS, Buff and Black Orpington cockerels, \$2 and \$3 each (Andrew strains). Highworth Poultry Yards, London, Ontario.

"Very well, give me a description of your cashier," remarked the detective to the business man who had just missed his cashier and a considerable sum of money. "Now, how tall was he?" "Pretty tall," was the sad reply. "but what worries me is that he was \$500 short."

BOOK REVIEW.

WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE.

The above caption is the name for a most attractive booklet of 160 pages, printed on excellent paper, profusely illustrated, and lucidly written. To anyone contemplating the use of concrete in any form, this booklet is highly valuable. So thoroughly does it treat of the uses and methods of use of concrete in its many adaptations for houses, barns, silos, fences, walks, cisterns, culverts, etc., that every man, whether or not he is now contemplating building any kind of structure, should have this valuable, instructive booklet, as a permanent part of a useful library. It is published by the Canada Cement Company, Montreal, and sells for 50c.

TRADE TOPIC.

FINE FARM IN NIAGARA DISTRICT.—The phenomenal rate at which land values have been rising in Niagara District is directly due to the wonderful earning capacity of the orchards, vineyards and small-fruit plantations in that celebrated garden of Canada, which is desirable also in the highest degree as a residential district. In our Want-and-for-sale column, J. H. offers a fine, fertile, well-watered, well-situated 134-acre farm, suitable for stock-raising or fruit. It is situated in a part where real-estate values have just commenced to rise, and should be an excellent purchase. Address inquiries to Box J. H., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

GOSSIP.

The annual Duthie-Marr sale of young Shorthorn bulls will be held at Uppermill, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, on October 11th. Mr. Duthie has 18 in the sale, and Mr. Marr 19, while J. Duthie Webster has one in the sale.

At the Kelso, Scotland, annual ram sale on Sept. 16th, 1,038 Border Leicesters offered were all sold except six, the highest price being £160 for a ram from the Sandyknowe flock, from which the average for 25 sold was £110. Three others brought £100 to £125 each.

At an auction sale of Hackneys from the stud of W. Burdett-Couts, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 13th, 57 head were disposed of for \$15,750, an average of \$276, the highest price being 360 guineas for the 14-year-old brood mare, Fragility, by Agility. The yearling colt, Forthright, by Polonus, sold for 280 guineas.

At a sale of Shorthorns at Stratford on Avon, England, Sept. 16th, 30 head averaged £108 9s. Golden Mary, of the Brawith Bud tribe, went for 320 guineas to Captain Behrens, and four others sold for 200 to 250 guineas. Wm. Duthie secured Hean Mysie for 200 guineas, while her calf sold for 80 guineas. An Augusta cow and her three daughters averaged 220 guineas. In view of the fact that Argentine buyers were not present, the prices all through were much higher than was anticipated.

A story credited to the late Justice Brewer has it that, while he was judge in a minor court, he was presiding at the trial of a wife's suit for separation and alimony. The defendant acknowledged that he hadn't spoken to his wife in five years, and Judge Brewer took a hand from the bench in examining the witness.

"What explanation have you," he said severely to the defendant, "for not speaking to your wife in five years?" "Your Honor," replied the husband, "I didn't like to interrupt the lady."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated; otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

SHEEP EATING WEEDS.

1. Will sheep eat ragweed as it grows in pasture, and thus cause its thorough extermination?

2. Will sheep eat Herrick? If not, what is best way to get rid of these plants if ground is too rough to be plowed?

A YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—1. Sheep will eat ragweed, but, like every other particular animal, will not do so when plenty of preferable food is available, such as good clover, grasses, etc. If the sheep fail to eat it, prevent its going to seed by cutting.

2. Herrick, or wild mustard, is not freely eaten by sheep. By sowing grass seeds and obtaining good sod, the mustard will give very little trouble. If for any reason it is found impossible to get a sufficiently thick and even sod to keep down the mustard, the annual crop can be destroyed, and seeding prevented, by spraying with bluestone 10 pounds to the barrel of water, and a barrel of mixture to the acre, applied with a special sprayer.

TREATING ABORTED COWS.

1. How often should cows, with contagious abortion, be treated with mercuric chloride?

2. How long should they be left after treatment before breeding them again?

A. J. W.

Ans.—1. Once daily, at least. The solution of bichloride of mercury (1-3000) is used as a disinfectant, especially of the external parts of the animal, the stable, the gutters, etc.; also is used as a flush for the vagina. It may be replaced by coal-tar disinfectants, though some of these are irritating. Sheep dips are not desirable for such use. It is questionable just how much good it accomplishes.

2. The bacteria causing this disease can scarcely be eradicated from the womb, but, in time, the infected animal becomes immune. After the first abortion she will carry her calf about one month longer than the previous one, and so with each successive pregnancy, until she goes her full time. The bull will carry infection from the contaminated cow to other members of the herd. It would be well not to breed the cow until the external discharge disappears. The carbolic-acid treatment is recommended as a means of combating the trouble.

MORNING GLORY—WINE FROM GRAPES.

1. I have lots of morning glory on the farm. What is the best method to destroy them?

2. What is this blue stuff I enclose to you?

3. How could I make wine out of grapes?

D. E.

Ans.—1. If you mean bindweed, or small-flowered morning glory, you have a job ahead of you, for it is the worst weed known in Eastern Canada, with the possible exception of perennial sow thistle. A short rotation of crops should be practiced, including late-sown roots, or other cultivated crops, such as rape. Repeated use of a broad-shared cultivator every five days, for a whole summer through, will, by destroying the new growths, exhaust the vitality of the plants, and either eradicate them, or so far weaken them as to make eradication easy the following season. Summer fallowing is better than late-crop cultivation, because more thorough. In fact, bindweed is about the only weed for which we recommend summer fallowing. It may be you refer to some other species of morning glory, in which case your task is far easier, though the same

general principle of treatment should be followed.

2. A druggist to whom the substance was submitted, tells us that it is, as we judged from appearance, common bluestone, or sulphate of copper.

3. You might try the following scrap-book recipe. To each gallon of mashed grapes add a quart of boiling water; let stand over night and strain; then, to every gallon of the juice, add three pounds of white sugar, drop in a few pieces of well-toasted bread to hasten fermentation, stand in a cool place until fermented, then bottle and seal.

To make unfermented wine, put on the fire in a porcelain kettle three quarts of water and a peck of good ripe Concord grapes, stemmed and washed, boil for five minutes (after reaching the boiling point), and strain through a fine cloth. To every two quarts of juice add a small cupful of sugar, and boil five minutes. Pour into heated bottles and seal.

WORMS IN COLT.

I have a yearling colt that has a slight touch of worms. Could you please tell me how to get rid of them? W. H. O.

Ans.—Give half a pint of raw linseed oil and one to one and a half ounces of turpentine, on an empty stomach, following in one hour with a hot bran mash. Repeat for three mornings; then give iron sulphate one-dram doses, night and morning, for eight days; then oil and turpentine as before. An enema of two ounces quassia chips, steeped in one quart of boiling water, when cooled to blood heat, may be given once or twice a day.

HARVESTING AND CURING BROOM CORN—STOCK FOOD FOR YOUNG PIGS.

1. Please give best methods of harvesting and curing broom corn.

2. Would you advise stock food for young pigs, to make them growthy and strong to stand the winter? G. B.

Ans.—1. A correspondent from Norfolk Co., Ont., who has grown broom corn, and asserted in an article published in these columns last spring that broom corn had been grown in that county for over forty years, thus discussed harvesting: "When the seeds turn a reddish color it should be harvested. To harvest, cut off the stalk just above the first joint, leaving the stub of the brush as long as possible, and throw in piles. Then catch the brush in one hand and pull the leaf off with the other, throwing in separate piles. The cattle will eat the leaves. Spread the brush on racks, or on straw, to cure. Care should be taken to prevent molding until dry enough to remove the seed, which can be taken off either by a vise or a cylinder. Then tie up in bundles, and lay away until sold or made up."

2. We do not advise the regular use of condimental feeds for healthy animals, though many of these, by stimulating the appetite and toning the system, may produce a temporary betterment.

FEEDING BROOD SOW.

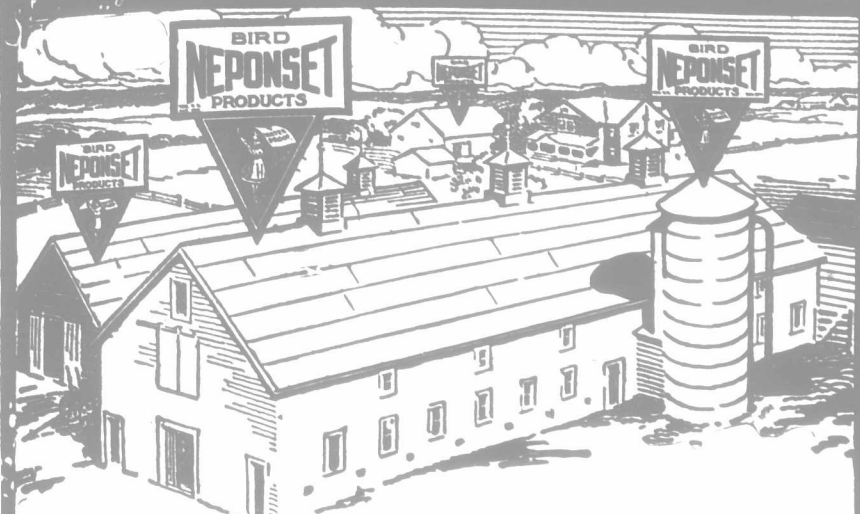
1. Have brood sow, due to farrow in October. Feed is mainly rape. House, 10x15, with elevated bed-floor, and large outdoor pen. Is sometimes let out to graze for an hour, does not seem to require ashes. She gets a small quantity of milk, and an offer of water quite often nearly every day. Does she need ground feed? Is it possible to over-fatten on rape? She tends to fatness. Has had two litters, and second farrowing was difficult. Her mother died at third farrowing. Please advise.

2. Have mixed ground feed for pigs, 100 pounds of good middlings to about 80 of bran. Is it better to feed some of this, and how much? Would it be well to add cracked oats? A. B.

Sunbury Co., N. B.
Ans.—1. Let the sow have plenty of exercise out of doors; it would be preferable that she gather the rape for herself rather than bringing it to her in the pen. There is small likelihood of rape producing over-fatness, but for the health of the sow and her litter, she should have an abundance of outdoor exercise, and at least a light grain ration. Feed upon laxative rations, such as mashes, during week previous to farrowing.

2. The mixed ration contains too much bran for pigs or for sow, bran is not a very desirable feed for any kind of pigs. Try a little oil meal in its stead. A little of the oats can do no harm.

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The one and only basis on which you can afford to choose your roofing is that of *proof*—proof of what it *has done*, not claims of what it *may do*. Do not be deceived by extravagant claims and high-sounding guarantees. They are merely made for lack of proofs of what a roofing has done. Insist upon seeing roofs that have given satisfaction for years.

We can point out roofs of proof, right near you, where Neponset PAROID Roofing has lasted as long as the highest-grade shingles. It has been on Government buildings, dairy barns, stables, poultry buildings and railroad and industrial buildings everywhere for over a decade. We have been in one line of business for over a century and the experience gained in all that time is back of

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NEPONSET PAROID Roofing for barns and general farm buildings. Slate in color. Does not taint rain water. Resists fire.

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Each roll of Bird NEPONSET Roofing contains directions for laying and complete fixtures, including square metal caps.

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GOSSIP.

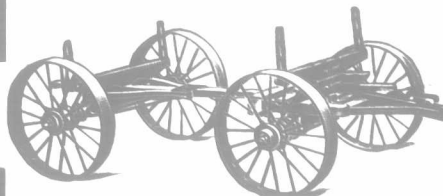
HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.
H. J. Elliot, of Danville, Que., writing "The Farmer's Advocate" re the breeding of the two bulls, Silver Chief and Robert the Bruce, reference to which was made in the closing chapter of the Honor Roll of Shorthorns in "The Farmer's Advocate" of Sept. 15th, says: "Arthur Johnston never had the slightest claim as being the breeder of either Silver Chief or Robert the Bruce. I purchased the dam of both these bulls from Arthur Johnston. I left her at Greenwood until after she had calved, when I had her bred to Indian Chief. She dropped Silver Chief here, when I bred her to Imp. King James, my stock bull at that time, Robert the Bruce being her second calf while in my possession. If there is any honor in it, I am the man who should have it."

GEO. G. STEWART'S NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.

Geo. G. Stewart, of Howick, Que., has lately returned from Scotland with his 1910 importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies. Mr. Stewart has been importing Clydes for a great many years, invariably makes his own selections—and no man is more capable—and, unlike many of his competitors, he has risen to the occasion of the Canadian demand for the best quality of the breed produces. He has on hand at his Howick stables an exceptionally good lot, up to a big size, with quality and breeding unexcelled. Four stallions and six fillies yet remain, several having been sold within a few days after landing. The numbers we shall give are all their Canadian registration numbers. Craigie Godolphin 10913 is a brown three-year-old, by Treasurer Godolphin, dam by Golden Chief. This is a big, stylish colt, of ideal character and underpinning, up to 1,800 lbs. in weight, and combines those qualities so popular in this country. Earl of Ancaster 9690 is another brown three-year-old, by the Glasgow champion, Royal Chattan, dam by the celebrated Mains of Airds, grandam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince of Kyle. There is no better breeding than this, and he is a big, smooth, close-coupled horse, particularly nice at the ground. Royal Rupert 11677 is a bay two-year-old, by the noted premium horse, Baron Ruby, dam by the famous prize horse, Go-ahead, grandam by Patriot. He is one of the thick, smooth kind, on a most excellent set of underpinning. Royal Derwent 11675 is a brown two-year-old that won well at Crieff, both this year and last, and was reserve champion at Perth this year. He is a colt of exceptionally nice quality, with a true, trappy action, one of the best two-year-olds imported for a long time, sired by the good breeding horse, Lord Derwent, dam by Sir Ronald, grandam by Just-in-Time.

The fillies are an extra lot in size, quality, character and breeding. Nellie Darnley 18745, a brown four-year-old, came out last year, sired by the H. & A. S. second-prize winner, Darnley Again, dam by the £3,000 Prince of Albion, grandam by Macgregor. This richly-bred mare has a filly foal, imported in dam. Faulds Maggie 23497, a brown three-year-old, by the H. & A. S. champion, Rosedale, dam by Juniper, is a big, well-balanced filly of good quality. Cathort Rose 23496, brown, two years, is by the noted sire Baron Clyde, dam by the great Sir Everard, grandam by the H. & A. S. champion, MacCamon. This filly has size and quality enough, and to spare. Jessie Barnett 23494 is a black two-year-old, by Baron Rollo of Dumpling, dam by Prince of Seone. She is one of the nice, quality kind, that shows a finished young one that will take well in this country. Betty Barnett 23498, a brown two-year-old, is by the H. & A. S. champion, Perfect Motion, dam by The Leading Article, grandam by Knight of Lothian. This filly shows a big size, and, withal, has splendid quality; she is a right good kind. Cathart Bess 23495 is another brown two-year-old, by the renowned Sir Hugo, dam by the good breeding horse, Up-to-Time, grandam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Royal Gartley. She is a show proposition of the thick, smooth, cart-horse type. All these are for sale, on terms to suit, and Mr. Stewart is not a high-price advocate. His farm is connected with long-distance phone.

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Dominion Wagons are strong, low, loaded easier than high wagons. Changed to platform pattern instantly, easily. Halves labor. Saves time. Easy on horses. Easy on your pocketbook. Built to last. Can't break. Can't rot. Cuts repair bills.

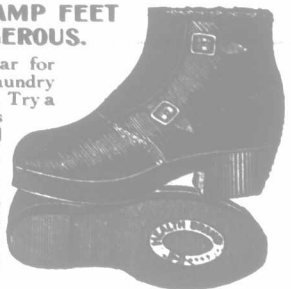


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GOSSIP.

\$16,000 IN PRIZES FOR WINTER FAIR.

In the revision of the prize list for the coming Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, the Executive Committee made many additions with a view to encouraging exhibitors to bring out still better exhibits, and so to make the Winter Fair of 1910 greater in educational value and attractiveness than any of its predecessors.

On looking through the new prize list, and beginning with the horse department, it will be noticed that two new sections have been added to the class for Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Shires; one section is for stallions foaled in 1910, and the other for mares foaled in 1910; the prizes in each section are—1st, \$15; 2nd, \$12; 3rd, \$8; 4th, \$5. A section is added for entire mares foaled on or after January 1st, 1909, with prizes of—1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5. There are now two sections for Standard-bred mares instead of one. They are for mares foaled previous to January 1st, 1908, with prizes of—1st, \$25; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; and for mares foaled on or after January 1st, 1908, with prizes of—1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$5. Additions have been made to the Pony class for Shetland Pony stallion, any age—1st, \$20; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5; and for Shetland Pony mare, any age—1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5. The Championship class includes new sections for Hackney mare, any age, and for Standard-bred mare, any age. Grand champion awards will be made for the best Clydesdale stallion, and for the best Clydesdale mare. Winners of championship prizes will receive special ribbons, instead of cash prizes.

Important changes have been made in the Beef Cattle Department. Formerly, Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus competed together, as also did Galloways and Devons. The latter breed has been dropped from the list, and of the remaining three breeds, each has its own class. The sections are the same as last year, and the Fair Board gives \$128 in prizes to each class. The prizes for Herefords are made very attractive by the addition of \$220 from the American and Canadian Hereford Breeders' Associations. The Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association is also prepared to add 50 per cent. to all the prizes won by animals sired by Hereford bulls in the open class for Grades and Crosses. The heifer prizes for beef Shorthorns have been increased by \$7 in each of the three sections.

The National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association has doubled the amount of special prizes for Lincoln sheep, bringing the total up to \$100.

The most noticeable change in the Dairy Cattle Department is the increased grant made by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. They have added \$375 to the regular prizes for Holsteins, so that exhibitors of this breed will now compete for \$510. The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association has also in-

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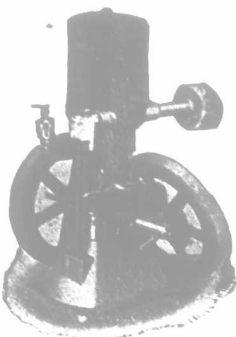
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London Gas Power Co., Limited, London, Can.

Formerly Scott Machine Co., Limited.

crossed its grant, and has added specials of \$50 in each of the three sections, if animals making the highest scores are recorded in that herdbook.

Classes have been added to the Poultry Department for Ananas, Silver Duckwing,

Leghorns, Gray Japanese Bantams, both Golden and Silver Duckwing Game Bantams, and for White Chinese Geese. Rhode Island Reds have been included in the dressed poultry, and a class has been added for one of 12 Fatted Dressed

Cockerels, with prizes of—1st, \$15; 2nd, \$12; 3rd, \$9; 4th, \$6; 5th, \$3.

The Counties of Wellington, Halton, Brant, Norfolk and Ontario are offering special prizes in the different live-stock departments to amateur exhibitors resident of their respective counties.

Prospective exhibitors are reminded that the dates of the Fair are December 5th to 9th, 1910. The prize lists are now ready for distribution, and may be had free on application to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

A TRACTION CULTIVATOR.

In these days of high-priced, scarce labor, and consequent costly production, there has arisen an almost universal demand for farm motors, which will do most kinds of farm work, to replace horse teams and the man required to operate with them. One of the newest machines of this kind to be patented is the McKinney Traction Cultivator, devised by a Georgia inventor. It is said the machine has been tested, and will be placed in the market for next year. It is made for one-row and two-row work, the latter weighing 3,500 pounds. It is mounted on three wheels, the two main ones being six feet apart, and the third being a small steering wheel in the rear. The main wheels may be locked separately so that the machine may be turned either to right or left at will, turning a half-circle upon the stationary wheel as a center. The machine is controlled by a single lever, and requires no special skill to manipulate. It is to be hoped that this machine may fulfil all that is hoped for it, for, undoubtedly, a satisfactory machine of this type has a large place waiting for it.

MEHAREY'S CLYDESDALE SALE.

At the Butler House, Ottawa, on Friday, October 14th, 1910, as announced last week, Wm. Meharey, of Russell, Ont., will sell by auction 20 head of newly-imported Clydesdale fillies, 2 and 3 years of age. The unprecedented demand now in evidence everywhere for horses of good size, and the record prices being offered and paid, with positively nothing in sight to indicate any falling off in either demand or price, is a guarantee of safe investment to the farmers of this country in breeding stock of the draft breeds. This sale is one of the very few that will be held this year, for the good reason that never was the available supply of fillies so low in Scotland. One thing certain, those that took advantage of the signs of the times a few years ago and purchased a filly or two, are now reaping the benefit, and we do not know any easier way to make money than by buying at just such sales as this. Sometimes the fillies are not looking their best after the inevitable shipping fever and long sea voyage, but \$400 for a filly out of condition, and \$200 for one conditioned, is big profit for the man who does the feeding.

Thereon



the stump by WDER.

for free descriptive catalogue and prices.

es of—1st, \$15; 2nd, \$6; 5th, \$3.

Wellington, Halton, Ontario are offering different live-stock at their exhibitors restive counties.

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CULTIVATOR.

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YDESDALE SALE.

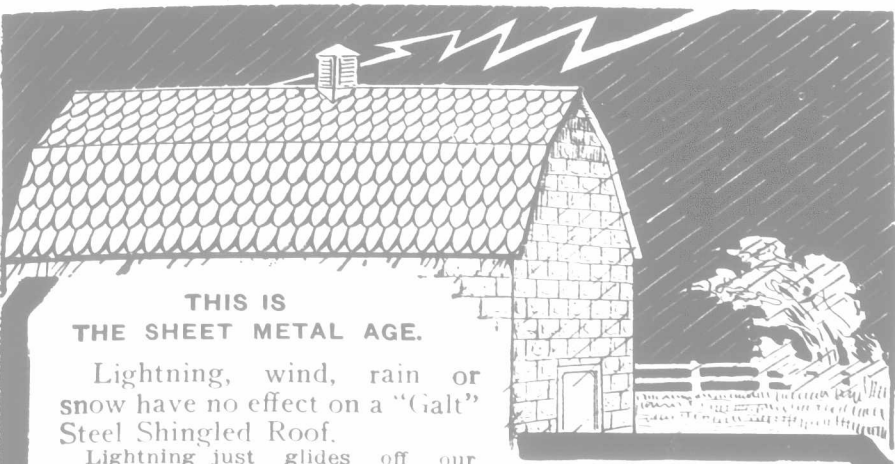
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make money than by sales as this. Some- not looking their best e shipping fever and but \$400 for a filly and \$300 for one con- bit for the man who



THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

Lightning, wind, rain or snow have no effect on a "Galt" Steel Shingled Roof.

Lightning just glides off our steel roof, follows down the conductors and disappears into the ground.

The continuous, overlapping, interlocking top joint and the Gale-proof, closed-end, side-lock afford no opening for the wind—and entirely prevent water or snow from being blown through the joints—one of the weaknesses of other shingles.

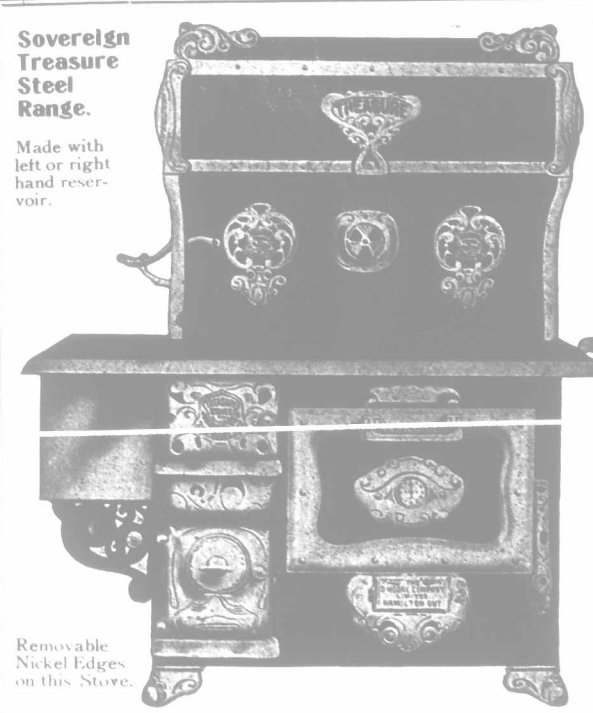
"Galt" Shingles make twice as secure a roof, because they are the only locked shingle nailed on two sides.

Handsomest and easiest and quickest laid shingle on the market.

Catalog "B-3" tells about them.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., LIMITED, GALT, ONT. Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

"Galt" Shingles



Sovereign Treasure Steel Range.

Made with left or right hand reservoir.

Removable Nickel Edges on this Stove.

Treasure Steel Ranges

Always Please BECAUSE

They are the best constructed steel ranges made anywhere.

Made of the best high-finished steel.

Made in a double wall of steel throughout.

Castings made of highest grade pig iron (no scrap used).

Large square oven. Extra large fire box for coal or wood.

Strong shell-bar patent grates for coal. Replaced free of charge if grates burn out in five years' time.

Deep, large ash pan used.

Notice the handy "Treasure" way to broil, toast or fix the fire without burning the hand Fully guaranteed.

THE D. MOORE COMPANY, LIMITED, HAMILTON, CANADA

Mica Roofing advertisement with illustration of a house and descriptive text.

HAMILTON MICA ROOFING COMPANY, 101 REBECCA STREET, HAMILTON, CANADA.

HARD HITTING, LASTING WEAR ARE QUALITIES Greener Gun IS FAMOUS.

GRATEFUL GUNNERS PRAISE GREENER GUNS. I want to thank you for the great pleasure you have afforded me during the past 35 years by making a gun which has stood the test that few can equal.

W. W. GREENER, 63 AND 65 BEAVER HALL HILL, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Poultry Awards at the Western Fair, London, Ont., 1910.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Cock—1 and 2, Kemp & Waterman, London. Hen—1, Miss B. J. Mountjoy, London. Cockerel—1, P. J. McEwen, Kertch; 2, T. F. McMuller, London; 3, Jas. Brooks, London. Pullet—1 and 2, P. J. McEwen; 3, M. Sherlock, London.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.—Cock—1, Wm. Smith, London; 2 and 3, Kemp & Waterman. Hen—1, A. H. Switzer; 2 and 3, Hamilton & Scoyne, London. Cockerel—1 and 3, Wm. Smith; 2, F. L. Andrews. Pullet—1, F. L. Andrews; 2, Hamilton & Scoyne; 3, Wm. Smith.

A. O. V. ORPINGTONS.—Cock—1, R. Heard, London. Hen—1, H. S. Beardmore, Guelph; 2, Geo. H. Andrews; 3, R. Heard. Cockerel—1, R. Heard; 2, Geo. H. Zwicker, London; 3, W. R. Bishop, London. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, W. R. Bishop.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1 and 3, J. R. Johnson; 2, Henderson & Billings, St. Mary's. Hen—1 and 2, J. R. Johnson; 3, F. B. Davis. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, J. R. Johnson. Pullet—1, J. R. Johnson; 2, Henderson & Billings.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, Peter Daly, Seaforth; 2, R. H. Saunders, Ealing; 3, A. H. Switzer, London. Hen—1 and 2, Peter Daly; 3, R. H. Saunders. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. H. Saunders; 3, Peter Daly. Pullet—1 and 2, R. H. Saunders; 3, Mrs. G. Benbow, Byron.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, Jas. Arthur; 2, Peep o' Day Poultry Farm, London; 3, A. Flawn, London. Hen—1, Jas. Arthur; 2 and 3, A. Flawn. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, A. Flawn. Pullet—1 and 2, Dr. J. Macarthur, London; 3, A. Flawn.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1 and 2, J. R. Smith, Strathroy; 3, F. B. Davis. Hen—1 and 2, J. R. Smith; 3, F. B. Davis. Cockerel—1 and 2, J. R. Smith; 3, F. B. Davis. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, A. F. Kemp, London.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1 and 3, Carroll & Bartlett; 2, J. F. Erskine, London East. Hen—1, J. F. Erskine; 2, Carroll & Bartlett; 3, N. McLeod, London. Cockerel—1, T. C. Adams, Mat. fat; 2, J. F. Erskine; 3, N. McLeod. Pullet—1, J. F. Erskine; 2, Carroll & Bartlett; 3, N. McLeod.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, J. Adams, London; 2, Adams Bros., London; 3, J. R. Johnson. Hen—1 and 3, Adams Bros.; 2, J. Adams. Cockerel—1 and 2, Adams Bros.; 3, J. Adams. Pullet—1 and 3, Adams Bros.; 2, J. H. Brooks, London.

COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, S. J. Shelly, Brantford; 2, Westhead & Cohn, Ealing; 3, M. Sherlock, London. Hen—1 and 3, S. J. Shelly; 2, J. B. Jones, London. Cockerel—1 and 2, S. J. Shelly; 3, Westhead & Cohn. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, S. J. Shelly.

SILVER-PENCILLED WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, Robt. Patterson; 2 and 3, Geo. Bedgood, London. Hen—1, Robt. Patterson; 2, Geo. Bedgood; 3, A. J. Switzer. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, Robt. Patterson. Pullet—1, Geo. Bedgood; 2 and 3, Robt. Patterson.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Cock—1, Hughes & Taylor, London; 2 and 3, T. A. Faulds, London. Hen—1 and 3, Hughes & Taylor; 2, T. A. Faulds. Cockerel—1, H. E. Talbot, London; 2 and 3, T. A. Faulds. Pullet—1 and 2, T. A. Faulds; 3, W. P. Burns, London.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Cock—1, C. Vogt, London; 2, Red Feather Yards, London; 3, Dr. W. A. Thomson, London. Hen—1, Hughes & Taylor; 2, C. Vogt; 3, Dr. W. A. Thomson. Cockerel—1 and 3, Red Feather Yards; 2, Hughes & Taylor. Pullet—1, Hughes & Taylor; 2 and 3, Red Feather Yards.

BLACK JAVAS.—Cock—1, G. and J. Bogue. Hen—1, A. G. H. Luxton; 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, R. Oke. Cockerel—1, R. Oke. Pullet—1, R. Oke.

A. O. C. JAVAS.—Cock—1, G. & J. Bogue. Hen—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, R. Oke. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, G. & J. Bogue. Pullet—1, R. Oke; 2, G. & J. Bogue.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Cock—1, J. Lee & Sons, Highgate; 2 and 3, R. C. Coates, Thamesville. Hen—1, D. Douglas & Son; 2 and 3, Fred. Wales. Cockerel—1 and 2, Fred. Wales; 3, D. Douglas & Son. Pullet—1 and 2, R. C. Coates; 3, John Lee & Son.

Troubled with Heart

NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG

Mrs. Oscar Hamilton, Forest Glen, N.S., writes:—"I can truthfully say that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been a great friend to me. A few years ago I was very much troubled with my heart and my nerves were all unstrung, I had terrible pains all through my body. I was weak and had frequent and severe dizzy spells, and was continuously having to consult doctors. I had Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills recommended to me and after having taken a box they appeared to help me so much I continued to take them, and was soon able to do my work again. For this I am very grateful and would advise all people with weak heart or unstrung nerves to give them a thorough trial."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the original heart and nerve cure and are sold at all dealers for 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 10 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Parties intending remodeling stables will do well and save money by writing for information on my new idea on

STALLS AND STANCHIONS

Get my prices direct to you. Freight paid on Stanchions, Stalls and Water Bowls. My 1910 Stanchions are better than ever. Ask for my free offer; it will pay you. Write and see.

A. M. RUSH, King St., Preston, Ontario.

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained, Puffy, Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, 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. Horse Book 5 K free.

Mr. Root, Jones, Sr., Marmora, Ont., writes, April 8, 1907: "I had a valuable horse with a big leg, and used one bottle of ABSORBINE, and it cured him completely." W. F. Young, P. D. F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Lymans, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

HIGHLY-BRED GLYDESDALES FOR SALE

Always on hand, stallions, colts, mares and fillies. The champion stallion, "Baron Howes" (13847), was purchased from this stud. Apply: JOHN R. BEATTIE, Annon, Scotland

Don't Throw It Away USE MENDETS

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, granite-ware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, Etc., POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. K Collingwood, Ont.

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Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
 Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
 Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
 Ringbone and other bony tumors.
 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
 Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
 Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
 warranted to give satisfactory action. Price \$1.50
 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
 press, charges paid, with full directions for
 its use. If send for descriptive circulars,
 testimonials, etc. Address
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.


KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



is the remedy you
 can depend on. No
 other preparation
 has done so much
 for the horse and
 the horseman.

Kendall's Spavin
 Cure has saved millions of dollars for
 thousands of owners during the
 past 40 years. It is the quick, sure,
 safe cure that never fails to give
 the best results even when all other
 treatment may prove a failure.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE




cures Spavin, Curb,
 Splint, Ringbone,
 Swellings, Bony
 Growth, Cuts,
 Sprains, Bruises
 and all Lameness.

Kendall's Spavin
 Cure makes a complete and lasting
 cure because it cures the cause of the
 trouble.

It leaves no scars or white hairs
 because it does not blister.

Every Medicine Shelf



should have a bot-
 tle of Kendall's
 Spavin Cure—the
 best liniment in
 the world for man
 and beast. No tel-
 ling when you will
 have the right remedy when the
 emergency arises.

\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. At all
 dealers. Ask for free copy of our
 book "A Treatise On The Horse"—
 or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
 Enosburg Falls, Vt. 50

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby
 Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England.
 EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the fall months the export of heavy horses
 will be a specialty. A trial order will convince you
 that it is to your advantage to do business with us.
 Write for full particulars, stating what you require.

AGENTS 134% Profit



Patented
Safety Hold-Back
 New Agent's Proposition
 Every owner of a vehicle buys.
 Saves time in hitching and un-
 hitching. Ensures safety in accidents—runaways—collis-
 ions. Just out. Thousands being sold. We absolutely con-
 trol the sale of this wonderful seller. \$3.50 to \$7 a day profit.
L. THOMAS MFG. CO., 1144 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

Imported Clydesdales Imported and Cana-
 dian-bred Clydesdale
 mares and fillies and young stallions, of most fashion-
 able breeding, up to a big size, with character and
 quality. Phone connection. **ALEX. F. McNIVEN,**
 St. Thomas, Ont.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Cock—1,
 Rev. J. G. Taylor, Woodstock; 2, P. J.
 McEwen; 3, J. Streib, West Lorne. Hen
 —1 and 3, Rev. J. G. Taylor; 2, J.
 Streib. Cockerel—1, Wm. Moore, Lon-
 don; 2, F. W. Cattel, Norwich; 3, Rev.
 J. G. Taylor. Pullet—1 and 2, J.
 Streib; 3, Rev. J. G. Taylor.

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS.—Cock—1
 and 3, A. H. Switzer; 2, A. E. Doan.
 Hen—1, A. H. Switzer; 2 and 3, W. Bar-
 ber, Toronto. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, A.
 H. Switzer. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, A. H.
 Switzer.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Cock—1
 and 2, H. Thorne; 3, R. Johnston. Hen—
 1, R. Hollaway, Brantford; 2, R. John-
 ston; 3, H. Thorne. Cockerel—1, 2 and
 3, H. Thorne. Pullet—1, 2 and 3,
 H. Thorne.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Cock—1
 and 2, F. C. French, London; 3, H.
 Tozer. Hen—1 and 2, F. C. French; 3,
 Henderson & Billings. Cockerel—1, F.
 C. French; 2, Henderson & Billings; 3,
 R. H. Pond, Woodstock. Pullet—1, Hen-
 derson & Billings; 2, H. Tozer; 3, F. C.
 French.

A. O. V. LEGHORNS.—Cock—1, E.
 Jeffries, Toronto; 2, R. Newcomb, Lon-
 don; 3, Fred. Wales. Hen—1, E. Jef-
 fries; 2, R. Newcomb; 3, A. Rogers, Lon-
 don. Cockerel—1, E. Jeffries; 2, A.
 Rogers; 3, Fred. Wales. Pullet—1 and 2,
 A. Rogers; 3, J. C. Powney.

BLACK SPANISH.—Cock—1, A. G. H.
 Luxton. Hen—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue;
 3, A. G. H. Luxton. Cockerel—1, G. &
 J. Bogue; 2, A. G. H. Luxton. Pullet—
 1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, A. G. H. Luxton.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Cock—1
 and 2, T. A. Faulds; 3, Jas. Brooks.
 Hen—1 and 2, T. A. Faulds; 3, Mrs.
 Walsh, London. Cockerel—1 and 3, T.
 A. Faulds; 2, Geo. Young, London.
 Pullet—1 and 2, T. A. Faulds; 3, Geo.
 Young.

WHITE MINORCAS.—Cock—2 and 3,
 E. A. Bock, London. Hen—1, 2 and 3,
 E. A. Bock. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, E.
 A. Bock. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, E. A.
 Bock.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Cock—1, 2
 and 3, T. A. Faulds. Hen—1 and 3, T.
 A. Faulds; 2, Miss B. J. Mountjoy, Lon-
 don. Cockerel—1, Miss Mountjoy; 2 and
 3, T. A. Faulds. Pullet—1 Miss Mount-
 joy; 2 and 3, T. A. Faulds.

ANDALUSIANS.—Cock—1 and 3, T. H.
 King, Appin; 2, Baker Bros. Hen—1,
 Baker Bros.; 2, T. H. King; 3, A. H.
 Switzer. Cockerel—1 and 3, A. H.
 Switzer; 2, T. H. King. Pullet—1 and
 2, A. H. Switzer; 3, T. H. King.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Cock—1, A. G. H.
 Luxton. Hen—1 and 3, Mrs. Chas.
 Waters, St. Thomas; 2, A. G. H. Lux-
 ton. Cockerel—1 and 2, Mrs. Chas.
 Waters; 3, A. G. H. Luxton. Pullet—1
 and 3, Mrs. Chas. Waters.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Cock—1, 2 and 3,
 L. C. Sage, London. Hen—1, C. A. R.
 Tilt; 2 and 3, L. C. Sage. Cockerel—
 1 and 3, L. C. Sage; 2, C. A. R. Tilt.
 Pullet—1 and 3, L. C. Sage; 2, C. A. R.
 Tilt.

BUFF COCHINS.—Cock—1, Hugh
 Wyatt, London. Hen—1 and 2, Hugh
 Wyatt. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, Hugh
 Wyatt. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Hugh Wyatt.

WHITE COCHINS.—Cock—1, David
 Bogue, Lambeth; 2, G. & J. Bogue,
 Strathroy. Hen—1, David Bogue; 2, G.
 & J. Bogue. Cockerel—1, G. & J.
 Bogue. Pullet—1, G. & J. Bogue.

BLACK COCHINS.—Cock—1, C. A. R.
 Tilt. Hen—1, C. A. R. Tilt. Cockerel—
 1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, A. J. George,
 London. Pullet—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2,
 A. J. George.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Cock—1 and
 2, Fred. Wales, Milton. Hen—1 and 2,
 Fred. Wales. Cockerel—1 and 2, Fred.
 Wales. Pullet—1 and 2, Fred. Wales.

LANGSHANS.—Cock—1 and 2, R. Mc-
 Curdy, London; 3, C. A. R. Tilt. Hen—
 1 and 2, R. McCurdy. Cockerel—1 and
 3, R. McCurdy; 2, C. A. R. Tilt. Pullet—
 1 and 3, R. McCurdy; 2, C. A. R. Tilt.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cock
 1 and 2, Hockin & Marsh, London; 3,
 Jno. E. Thorne, London. Hen—1 and 2,
 Hockin & Marsh; 3, Jno. E. Thorne.
 Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, Hockin & Marsh.
 Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Hockin & Marsh.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cock—1
 and 3, Fred. Andrews; 2, R. Gibson,
 London. Hen—1 and 2, Carrel & Bayl.

IMP. CLYDESDALE FILLIES
BY AUCTION
 AT THE BUTLER HOUSE, OTTAWA, ON
Friday, October 14, 1910



Wm. Meharey, of Russell, Ont.,
 will sell by auction
20 IMPORTED FILLIES
 2 and 3 years of age, specially
 selected for their big size, good
 quality and popular breeding. A
 number of them are safe in foal.
 They are the kind the country
 wants, and will be sold.

Terms cash, unless previously
 arranged. Sale at 1 p.m. sharp.
 Catalogues on application.

Wm. Meharey
 RUSSELL, ONTARIO.

POLES OF STERLING QUALITY
 Michigan White Cedar
W. C. STERLING & SON COMPANY
 Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business
 Producers for 30 Years
 1880 MONROE, MICHIGAN 1910

UNION STOCK - YARDS Horse Exchange
WEST TORONTO, CANADA.
 The Greatest Wholesale and Retail
 Horse Commission Market.



Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every
Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand
 for private sale every day.
 The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in
 Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door.
 Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. **Northwest**
 trace a specialty. **HERBERT SMITH, Manager.**
 (Late Grand's Repository.)

T. H. HASSARD'S NEW IMPORTATION!
 Clydesdale Stallions and Mares I have still some extra good
 fifteen imported and registered mares. The mares have all been bred, are all up to a
 big size, 2 and 3 years old, and are of choice Clydesdale breeding. C. P. R. and
 phone connection.

T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ontario.

NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES
 Superior breeding and quality, selected for the requirements of the Canadian trade—9
 stallions, 6 fillies, 3 colts, including prizewinners and champions. This consignment will
 bear close inspection, and will be sold at moderate profit.

Phone connection. **GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.**

Imported Clydesdales My new importation
 1910 have arrived. They were selected to comply with the Canadian standard, combining
 size, style, quality and faultless underpinning with Scotland's richest blood. They will be
 priced right, and on terms to suit. **C. W. BARBER, GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.**

ORMSBY GRANGE Duncan McEachran, F. R. C. V. S., LL. D., Etc., Proprietor.
STOCK FARM. The June importation being immediately disposed of, to fill numerous
ORMSTOWN, QUE. orders, a large consignment of yearling and two-year-old Clydes-
 dales will arrive at the end of September. Special orders will be executed at minimum cost.
 Everything so far imported by us has given unqualified satisfaction as to quality and price.

Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Quebec.
Champion Clydesdales and Hackneys. We have for sale 2 imp. Clydesdale stallions,
 by Pride of Blacon and British Chief; 2 imp. Hackney stallions, by Copper King and Ter-
 rington Temple-bar. Prizewinners. Prices right. Long-distance phone.

T. B. Macaulay, Proprietor. **E. Watson, Manager.**

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS
 In my stables at Ingersoll, Ont., I have always on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and
 Hackney stallions, personally selected in Scotland for their high-class type, quality and
 breeding. Let me know your wants.

W. E. BUTLER, INGERSOLL, ONT.

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 Our 1910 importation of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies are now at our stables.
 We can show some of the best individuals and best breeding sires
 imported. Our prices are right, and terms to suit.

Phone connection. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont.**

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 I am off to Scotland and France for my 1910 importation. I intend bringing over a
 lot with size, character, breeding and quality that will please the most exacting.

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 Gentlemen, don't miss this opportunity. I am out for business now that my Toronto and
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Sprains, Rheumatism, Carls, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds,

Broken Knees, Sore Throat, Sore Shoulder, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, For Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, For Foot Rot in Sheep, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds,

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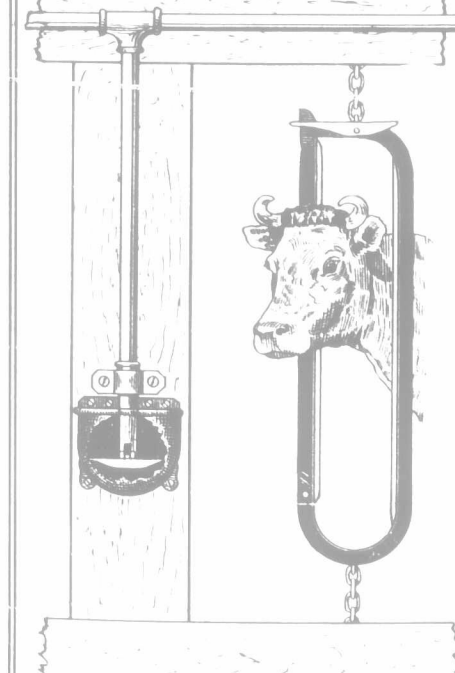
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It is a labor-saver, too—no need to drive the herd out into the cold barn-yard to drink. Just keep water in your supply-tank, and your cattle will help themselves whenever they are thirsty.

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PRESTON, ONTARIO.

Salem Shorthorns

I have a large number of young bulls for sale under one year. In this lot are bulls to suit the showman, breeder and farmer. They are mostly sired by (Imp.) Jilt Victor. Come and see them if you are interested.

Flora Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. **J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont.**

Shorthorns (Scotch)

Cows imported and home-bred, either in calf or with calf at foot. Royally bred and right quality. Catalogue.

John Clancy, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

Eight extra good young bulls, from 10 to 15 months old; 20 choice cows and heifers, forward in calf or with calves at foot. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Farms close to Burlington Junction, G. T. R.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

Jett, London; 3, Fred. Andrews. Cockerel—1, R. Vanstone, Wingham; 2, B. H. Gilbert, London; 3, H. M. Kedwell, Petrolia. Pullet—1 and 2, B. H. Gilbert; 3, H. M. Kedwell.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cock—1 and 2, E. H. Hilborn, Leamington; 3, H. Fetterly, London. Hen—1 and 2, E. H. Hilborn; 3, G. Tozer, London. Cockerel—1, Lewis Smith, Leamington; 2 and 3, E. H. Hilborn. Pullet—1 and 3, Lewis Smith; 2, E. H. Hilborn.

G. S. HAMBURGS.—Cock—1, R. Oke, London; 2, G. & J. Bogue. Hen—1, R. Oke; 2, G. & J. Bogue. Cockerel—1, R. Oke. Pullet—1, R. Oke.

S. S. HAMBURGS.—Cock—1 and 3, R. Oke; 2, G. & J. Bogue. Hen—1 and 3, R. Oke; 2, G. & J. Bogue. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. Oke. Pullet—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, J. C. Powney.

G. P. HAMBURGS.—Cock—1, R. Oke. Hen—1 and 2, R. Oke. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. Oke. Pullet—1, R. Oke.

S. P. HAMBURGS.—Cock—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, R. Oke. Hen—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, G. & J. Bogue. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. Oke. Pullet—1 and 2, R. Oke.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—Cock—1, R. Oke. Hen—1, R. Oke; 2 and 3, Geo. Burgess, London. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, Geo. Burgess. Pullet—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, Geo. Burgess.

RED CAPS.—Cock—1, Geo. W. Kinder, Strathroy; 2, Geo. W. Wells, London Junction; 3, John Cunningham, London. Hen—1 and 2, R. S. Patterson, St. Mary's; 3, Geo. W. Kinder. Cockerel—1, John Cunningham; 2, E. J. Pullman, London; 3, J. C. Powney. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, R. S. Patterson.

WHITE COCHINS.—Cock—1, Mrs. Slessor, London; 2 and 3, Doidge & McNeill, London. Hen—1 and 3, Doidge & McNeill; 2, E. O. Boug, London. Cockerel—1, Mrs. Slessor; 2 and 3, E. O. Boug. Pullet—1 and 3, Mrs. Slessor; 2, Doidge & McNeill.

BLACK COCHINS.—Cock—1 and 2, W. J. Slessor, London; 3, Baker Bros. Hen—1 and 2, W. J. Slessor; 3, C. A. R. Tilt. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, W. J. Slessor. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, W. J. Slessor.

BUFF COCHINS.—Cock—1, F. M. Briggs, London; 2, L. A. Brill, London; 3, Jas. Vance & Son, Ingersoll. Hen—1 and 3, Jas. Vance & Son; 2, C. A. R. Tilt. Cockerel—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, John Curtis, Tambling's Corners; 3, Jas. Vance & Son. Pullet—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, Jas. Vance & Son; 3, John Curtis.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Cock—1 and 2, J. M. Thorpe, London; 3, P. W. Delmer, London. Hen—1, G. Tozer; 2, L. A. Brill; 3, J. M. Thorpe. Cockerel—1 and 2, J. M. Thorpe. Pullet—2 and 3, J. M. Thorpe.

Judge—S. Butterfield, Windsor.

SILVER-GRAY DORKINGS.—Cock—1, David Bogue; 2, Henry Goddard, Listowel; 3, Geo. W. Rawlings, London. Hen—1, D. Ross, Jr., Watford; 2, David Bogue; 3, H. M. Kedwell. Cockerel—1, P. W. Delmer; 2, David Bogue; 3, Henry Goddard. Pullet—1 and 3, P. W. Delmer; 2, David Bogue.

COLORED DORKINGS.—Hen—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, A. G. H. Luxton. Cockerel—1, David Bogue; 2 and 3, G. & J. Bogue. Pullet—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue.

WHITE DORKINGS.—Cock—1 and 2, David Bogue; 3, A. E. Doan, Watford. Hen—1 and 2, David Bogue; 3, A. E. Doan. Cockerel—1 and 3, David Bogue; 2, A. E. Doan. Pullet—1 and 2, David Bogue; 3, A. E. Doan.

HOUDANS.—Cock—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Fred. Wales; 3, R. Reardon, London. Hen—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Fred. Wales; 3, R. Reardon. Cockerel—1, Fred. Wales; 2, F. W. Angus, Wingham; 3, G. & J. Bogue. Pullet—1, F. W. Angus; 2, Fred. Wales; 3, G. & J. Bogue.

Judge—L. G. Jarvis, Grimshy.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Gobbler (old)—1, E. V. Beattie, Wilton Grove; 2, Wm. Marr, O'Dell; 3, L. R. Shellery, Union. Hen (old)—1, E. V. Beattie; 2, D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell; 3, L. R. Shellery. Gobbler of 1910—1 and 2, R. G. Rose, Glanworth; 3, L. R. Shellery. Hen of 1910—1 and 3, R. G. Rose; 2, E. V. Beattie.

A. O. V. TURKEYS.—Gobbler (old)—1, Baker Bros., Guelph; 2, J. W. Little, London; 3, A. G. H. Luxton, Mt. Forest. Hen (old)—1, Baker Bros.; 2 and 3, A. G. H. Luxton. Gobbler of 1910—1, Baker Bros. Hen of 1910—1, Baker Bros.

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Balmedie Polled Angus and Oxford Down sheep — Offering several exceptionally nice heifers, and a few young bulls. Discriminating buyers will be pleased with my herd. Anything in the herd will be priced. Also ram and ewe lambs. **T. B. Broadfoot, Ferguson P. O. and Station.**

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Stock all ages, good strains, at reasonable prices. Apply to **ANDREW DINSMORE, "Grape Grange" Farm Clarksburg, Ont.**

For Sale: Pure-bred Polled Herefords
Including five young bulls. Breeding choice.
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ABERDEEN - ANGUS
Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. Drumbo station.
WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm
1854-1910.
A lot of choice young SHORTHORN BULLS, and a splendid lot of LEICESTER rams and ewes for sale.
A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER,
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Offers a few choice Shorthorn Cows at bargain prices, bred to stock bull, Benachie (imp.) = 6954=, also Shorthorn heifer calves. Three Clydesdale fillies 1 and 2 years old; and Yorkshire sows ready to breed. **Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.**

Spring Valley SHORTHORNS
We have for sale Newton Ringleader (imp.) = 73783=, A good bull, with first-class breeding. Also a Canadian-bred 15-months-old bull of the choicest quality. Phone **Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.**

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS
I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me.
GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P.O. and station, also Waldemar station.

INVERNESS SHORTHORNS.
I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality.
W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.

Imp. Scotch Shorthorns—When looking for Shorthorns, be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service, and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right good ones. **A. C. PETTIT Freeman, Ont.**

A HIGH-CLASS YOUNG FOR SALE, sired by imp. Ben Lomond; also a heifer calf of good quality. Prices reasonable. Stewart M. Graham, Port Perry, Ontario.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Oxford Downs
A number of red bulls, 9 to 15 mths., by Protector, imp.; some with imp. dams. Heifers 2 and 3 yrs. Clydesdales of both sexes, Lincoln and Oxford Down ram and ewe lambs. All at reasonable prices. Phone connection. **McFarlane & Ford, Dutton, Ont.**

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Of course the Pandora Range is a few dollars more than an ordinary range. But it will soon pay for itself in the fuel it will save for you.



The Pandora Flue System and Wide Fire Box, designed by our brainy stove experts, save about half a ton of coal per year, because they supply more air than the flue systems and fire boxes of ordinary ranges, causing better combustion of fuel.

The Steel Oven saves some more fuel, because it heats up more rapidly than a cast iron oven. The heavy Fire Clay Coating on the main bottom of range prevents any heat wasting towards the floor. It drives the heat back into the oven, and thus saves still more fuel.

But the big economizing feature is this: The draft for cooking on top of the range is also the draft for baking in the oven. The heat does double duty and your fuel bill is largely reduced.

Get the Pandora---the range that pays for itself. No other range is high-class enough for you.

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Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs
1- and 2-year-old Shire stallions, females from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes, beautifully belted.
PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P.O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone.

CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS
FOR SALE. HERD-HEADING QUALITY.
H. SMITH R. R. 3, Hay, Huron Co., Ont. Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS
I breed Scotch Shorthorns exclusively. I have some choice young females sale in call and some good young bulls for sale at present at prices you can pay. Long-distance phone.
A. EDWARD MEYER, BOX 378, GUELPH, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns
One choice imported bull, a Crickshank Butterfly, dam bred at Uppermill. Six extra good bull calves, suitable to head high-class herds. Two good farmers' bulls, 25 heifers, mostly forward in calf to high-class imported bulls. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R.
J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.

Rowan Hill Shorthorns
Herd headed by "Best of All," a Campbell Bessie, sired by Uppermill Omega. For sale is a roan 15-months show bull, one 2-year-old show heifer, and a few young cows and heifers. Write, or, better, come and see.
R. F. DUNCAN, Carluke, Ont.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS
For Sale: Fred, 1-year-old show bull. Several good bull calves, also some yearling heifers. Some show propositions among them. If interested, write or call and see us before buying.
GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO.
Farm 11 miles east City of Guelph on C. P. R. 1/2 mile from farm.

Irvine Side Shorthorns Property of J. WAIT & SON Will price dam as \$5,100 Lord Banff. Having used him for four seasons, we have a number of his heifers on hand, and cannot use him to advantage. He is a good worker and sure, and will be priced reasonable. Five young bulls of hand of highest breeding.
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ELMDALE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE
We are offering some choice heifers in calf to that king of sires, Prince George, also some extra nice young bull. High-class Shropshires of both sexes, from among 1000s. One of our Clyde stallions, a show proposition, and some extra nice ponies.
Ochawa station, G. T. R. THOS. BAKER & SONS, Solina P. O.

BREMEN GEESE—Gander (old)—1, Baker Bros.; 2, C. A. R. Tilt, Doon; 3, A. G. H. Luxton. Goose (old)—1, A. G. H. Luxton; 2, Baker Bros.; 3, A. G. H. Luxton. Gander of 1910—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, A. G. H. Luxton. Goose of 1910—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, A. G. H. Luxton.

TOULOUSE GEESE—Gander (old)—1, D. Douglas & Son; 2, Baker Bros.; 3, A. G. H. Luxton. Goose (old)—1, D. Douglas & Son; 2, Baker Bros.; 3, A. G. H. Luxton. Gander of 1910—1, Baker Bros.; 2, D. Douglas & Son; 3, A. G. H. Luxton. Goose of 1910—1 and 3, D. Douglas & Son; 2, Baker Bros.

A. O. V. GEESE—Gander (old)—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, Baker Bros.; 3, A. G. H. Luxton. Goose (old)—1, Baker Bros.; 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, A. G. H. Luxton. Gander of 1910—1 and 3, A. G. H. Luxton; 2, C. A. R. Tilt. Goose of 1910—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2 and 3, A. G. H. Luxton.

AYLESBURY DUCKS—Drake (old)—1, G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy; 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, F. B. Davis, London. Duck (old)—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, A. G. H. Luxton. Drake of 1910—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, J. W. Little. Duck of 1910—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, J. W. Little.

ROUEN DUCKS—Drake (old)—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, F. B. Davis; 3, Baker Bros. Duck (old)—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Baker Bros.; 3, F. B. Davis. Drake of 1910—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; 3, A. G. H. Luxton. Duck of 1910—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2 and 3, D. C. Flatt & Son.

PEKIN DUCKS—Drake (old)—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, D. Douglas & Son; 3, A. Stevens. Duck (old)—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, D. Douglas & Son; 3, A. Stevens. Drake of 1910—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, Jos. Hills, London; 3, A. G. H. Luxton. Duck of 1910—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2 and 3, Douglas & Son.

A. O. V. DUCKS—Drake (old)—1, Baker Bros.; 2 and 3, C. A. R. Tilt. Duck (old)—1, Baker Bros.; 2 and 3, C. A. R. Tilt. Drake of 1910—1, A. H. Switzer, London; 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, J. C. Powney, Blyth. Duck of 1910—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, A. H. Switzer; 3, J. C. Powney.
Judge—L. G. Jarvis, Grimsby.

GOSSIP.

W. E. WRIGHT & SON'S CHESTER WHITES AND SHROPSHIRE.

There are few breeders in Ontario of Chester White hogs and Shropshire sheep better or more favorably known than W. E. Wright & Son, of Glanworth, Ont. Their herd of Chester White swine is one of the best in Canada. All their breeding stock are Toronto winners, or their sons and daughters. The main stock boar, Cedar Grove King, was first at Toronto and London for two years. His assistant in service, White Boar, was also twice first at Toronto and London; one of the brood sows, Kate, was second at Toronto and London for two years; Glanworth Belle was second at Toronto and London in 1907. Snowdrop was first at Toronto, London and Guelph Winter Show last year, and her full sister was second to her at the same three shows. This is the kind of breeding stock that go to make up this great herd, in all, seven brood sows averaging 650 lbs. each. For sale are young stock of all ages, and both sexes. During the last year, the Messrs. Wright have shipped pigs all over the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, without a complaint, but with many letters of satisfaction. Their Shropshires are up to a high standard of excellence, having won many prizes at Toronto, London, and the Guelph Winter Show. This year's crop of lambs are sired by a son of an imported Butter-bred ram. They are a growthy, well-covered lot, and are all for sale. The firm have also for sale forty Bronze turkeys, for which orders should be sent in quickly, as the reputation of the Bronze Turkeys bred by the Messrs. Wright is such that every year they go like the proverbial hot cakes.

A very small box was taken to hold a big St. Bernard on the road. When you are your going to take the dog, get a little more than 7 inches. It is a good idea to get the box as well as where the dog is, as that is the way to get the dog.

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I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.

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Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.
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A High Percentage
The combined percentage of Protein and Fat in
BRANTFORD GLUTEN FEED
is 25%
There is no better feed for milking cows. Present price, \$24.00 per ton.
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GLENGOW Shorthorns
Have two excellent bulls left yet, both about ten months old, and good enough for any herd; also a number of choice heifers, all ages. For particulars write to:
Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.
Maple Grange Shorthorns
Royal Bruce, imp., a Bruce Mayflower, is the sire of all my young things. Nonpareils, Clarets, Myrtles and Lavinias. Heifers up to 2 years of age, of show type. Several young bulls, thick, even and mellow.
R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

Sunnyside Shorthorns
With 15 head to select from, of Scotch-bred Shorthorns, we can meet the requirements of anyone looking for choice females of any age, or a herd-leader fit to be called such. Write us your wants.

Estate of Late JAS. GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.
W. E. GIBB, Manager.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS
Always have for sale a number of first-class Shorthorns, Shires and Lincolns, of both sexes. Drop us a line, or better, come and see for yourself. Weston Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. Long-distance phone in house.

HIGHFIELD P. O., ONTARIO.
OAK LANE FARM
Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds
Young stock for sale—most fashionably bred.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE P. O., ONT.
Bolton Station, C. P. R.; Caledon East, G. T. R.
Local and Long-distance telephone.

CLOVER DELL SHORTHORNS
Always have for sale, young stock of both sexes. Milking strains a specialty. Moderate prices.
L. A. Wakely, Bolton, Ont.
Bolton Junction, on C. P. R., within half mile of farm.

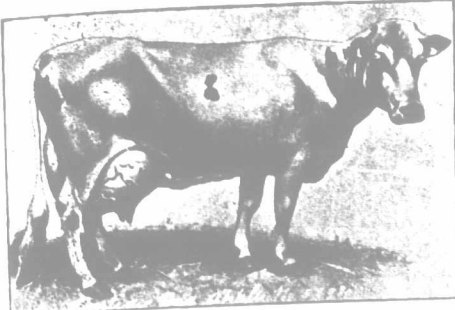
Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep
Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding and highest quality. Twelve ewe lambs, two aged rams and two ram lambs. None better. Phone consultation. **Duncan Brown, Iona P. O., Ont.**
When Writing Mention This Paper.

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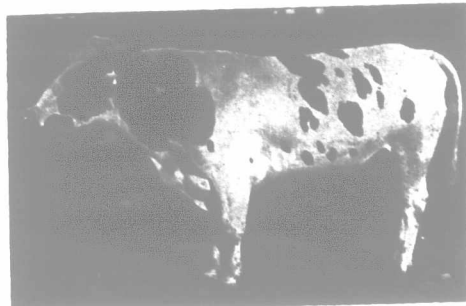
The largest sale of high-class registered Holstein cattle ever held in Canada will take place at the

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There are 10 young bulls under 1 year of age, 25 heifers under 1 year, 7 heifers between 1 and 2 years, 35 between 2 and 4 years, and only 4 over 8 years. All in splendid condition, and many of those in milk have official records. Fuller particulars next week.



Pontiac Rag Apple (58980).



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Apply for catalogues to: **Wm. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.**

Jerseys and Chester Whites

I am offering some choice young Jersey bulls, sired by Brampton's Blucher, winner of first prize, Toronto and Winnipeg, and from choice, deep-milking cows with good tests. Also Chester White pigs, 3 to 4 months old, both sexes, at special prices.

CHAS. E. ROGERS, Dorchester, Ont.

BRAMPTON Jerseys

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD
We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them or write.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

WANTED!

Ten Jersey Heifer Calves, from 2 to 4 months old, eligible to register. Send description, with lowest cash price, to: **High Grove Stock Farm P. O. Box 111, Tweed Ont.**

WOODBINE FARM HOLSTEINS

Offers a number of fine bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Creamelle, who is a direct descendant in two different lines of the great cow, Duchess Ormsby, 24.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, dam of five daughters with records that average 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days, the greatest producing family of the breed. Write for prices. Telephone connection. Shipping stations: Ayr, C. P. R.; Paris, G. T. R.

A. KENNEDY, AYR, ONTARIO.

HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS.

The grand bull, Sir Ormsby DeKol (four years old), sired by Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world champion two-year-old heifer, dam Beauty DeKol, 14.48 pounds butter seven days at two years. Full sister of Fancy 3rd. For sale at a bargain at once.

WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

SPECIAL OFFERING:
Four-year-old cow, fresh last October; bred April 23rd to Choicest Canary, whose dam is the highest seven-and-thirty-day record cow in Canada.

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

Holstein Cattle

The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets, free. **Holstein Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Secy, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.**

Two-year-old Harry had never seen a live lamb, his only knowledge of that animal being derived from a toy one on wheels. While visiting grandpa on the farm, he was taken to the sheep-pen to see the lambs. After looking at them for a few minutes, he looked up at grandpa with a puzzled expression, and asked: "Where's the whool?"

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 doesn't cure. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw, is given in 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, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BRISTLY OXTONGUE.

I enclose a specimen of a new weed that was introduced to my farm this year in clover seed.

Ans.—The new weed referred to is the bristly oxtongue.—*Picris echioides*. It is an annual, or short-lived perennial, with yellow, sow-thistle-like flowers, and prickly leaves. As it is so newly introduced, we cannot yet tell whether it will prove troublesome in this country. It is well, however, to be on the safe side, and prevent the plants from seeding while the number of them is small.

CHICORY.

I enclose a piece of a weed that came up in the garden. No one here knows its name.

Ans.—Chicory. This is a plant with large blue flowers, which grow in clusters close to the stem. Its juice and leaves are much like those of the common dandelion. It is too common in Eastern Canada, and is becoming locally abundant in Ontario where farmers neglect it in old pastures. It disappears before good cultivation and crop rotation. Well-grown roots have some commercial value as an adulterant of coffee.

ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

J. McL. seeks information respecting two weeds sent:

Ans.—1. St. John's-wort, *Hypericum perforatum*. This weed has deep yellow, black-dotted flowers. The scientific name—*perforatum*—comes from the half-transparent dots that may be seen in its leaves when they are held up to the light. It spreads by seeds and runners from its perennial root. As its herbage is avoided by stock, it becomes a conspicuous and pernicious weed in pasture lands. It succumbs to repeated cutting at the surface of the ground, and to good cultivation.

2. The Hairy Potentilla; in Spotton's Botany, it will be found under Potentilla Norvegica. It is an erect, hairy annual, bearing yellow flowers; its leaves are divided into three coarsely-toothed leaflets. While rightly regarded as a weed, it can hardly be called noxious. A year in hood crop will clean it out of the soil.

Veterinary.

ENLARGED PASTERNS.

Mare got foot caught, and it has caused an enlargement of the pastern joint. She appears to be getting worse, and is very lame. Would it be wise to blister?

Ans.—Yes, blister repeatedly with 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip hair off. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days; on the third day apply sweet oil. Let loose in box stall now and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up and blister again, and after this blister once monthly. If you see no improvement in two or three months, get your veterinarian to tie and blister.

Holstein - Friesians

FAIRVIEW FARM offers young bulls, sired by Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke, without question the two greatest Korndyke bulls in the world, and out of cows with large A. R. O. records and testing 4% fat. Come and see them or write.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y.

Near Prescott.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

We own the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. We own the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old and champion cow in the Record of Merit. We own the sire and dam of champion of the world and the champion three-year-old. We are breeding 30 heifers to this great bull, which are for sale. Also bull calves from high-record cows, and one two-year-old bull, dam's record over 27 pounds butter in 7 days. Trains met by appointment.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

Hamilton Station. Farm phone 2471, Hamilton.

Holstein Bull

Special offering: Bull calf, dropped Jan. 11th, 1910. Individually and breeding one of the best ever produced at Maple Grove. Three world's records close to him in his pedigree. If you want that kind write:

H. BOLLERT CASSEL, ONT.

Elmwood Holsteins

Choicely-bred calves for April and May delivery. Sired by imported Ykema Sir Posch and Pontiac Sarcastic, a grandson of Sarcastic Lad. Registered. Delivered. Express paid. Safe delivery guaranteed.

E. D. GEORGE & SONS, PUTNAM, ONT.

Lakeview Holsteins

Several bull calves sired by Count Hengerveld Favne De Kol, and one ready for service sired by Brightest Canary. These young bulls are from A. R. O. cows, and are big and strong. Come and see them, or send for catalogue. Telephone.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

World's Champion-Bred Bull

Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha. His dam, sire's dam and two sisters average 31.80 lbs. butter in 7 days. For further particulars send for catalogue. Address **M. L. HALEY or M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ontario.**

High-class Holsteins and Tamworths.

I am now offering a number of two and three year old heifers, with official records from 11 to 20 pounds butter in 7 days; also bull calves with rich backing. Tamworth boars from 6 weeks to 1 year old—imp. sire and dam.

A. C. HALLMAN, BRÉSLAU, ONT.

Fairmount Holsteins.

Must sell 35 head before fall, as I have sold one of my farms. Herd headed by Aaggie Grace Cornucopia Lad, whose dams for four generations have records that average 21.30 pounds.

C. R. Gies, Heidelberg P. O., St. Jacob's Sta.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES!

Fresh importation just landed in quarantine of 60 head. I have the choicest lot of 12 young bulls I have ever imported. From the best herds in Scotland, such as Auchenbrain, Osborne, Netherhall, Bargeoch, Barr of Hobsland, Mitchell of Lochfergus. All fit for service. A number of cows, 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, and 20 choice yearling heifers. All are for sale.

R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires!

We still have a few choice individuals of almost any age on hand in Ayrshires, and are always ready to price any. Other breeders in this section. Bull calves from Record of Performance cows. A few young Yorkshires on hand.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.

N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

Stonehouse Ayrshires

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have added to head our herd a young bull from King Segis, world-record sire, and a 26-lb. 4-year-old dam. Have 2 bulls born in January from Bonheur Statesman. Their granddams have over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also younger ones from good A. R. O. dams. These will be sold right, considering their backing.

P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Stn.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires.

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire 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., Ont.

Ridgedale Holsteins—I have left three

bull calves that will be priced right for quick sale; their dams are heavy producers, and their sire was bred right.

R. W. WALKER, Utica, Ont. Phone connection.

The Maples Holstein Herd

has still on hand three sons of King Posch DeKol. All choice individuals and fit for service. All from Record-of-Merit dams. Seventeen females in the herd in calf to King Posch DeKol, bred to freshen between September and February. Calves of either sex, from any of these, for sale at reasonable prices.

Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES

have won more money the last four years than all competitors combined. They are heavy producers and high testers; records of production given. Stock of both sexes for sale of show-ring form.

H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT.

Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R. Bell phone connection from Markham.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES!

Fresh importation just landed in quarantine of 60 head. I have the choicest lot of 12 young bulls I have ever imported. From the best herds in Scotland, such as Auchenbrain, Osborne, Netherhall, Bargeoch, Barr of Hobsland, Mitchell of Lochfergus. All fit for service. A number of cows, 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, and 20 choice yearling heifers. All are for sale.

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Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.

N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

Stonehouse Ayrshires

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

Lost Five Children With DIARRHOEA Saved the Sixth One With DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Mrs. John Firth, Craighurst, Ont., writes:—"I have had six children and lost them all but one. When young they would get Diarrhoea and nothing would stop it.

As I lived in a backward place, I did not know of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

I saved my last child, who is now eight years old, but I owe it to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Had I known about it before I feel that I would have saved the others. I shall forever praise and bless it and will never be without it again."

"Dr. Fowler's" has been on the market for over sixty-five years, and has a "world wide" reputation for curing all Bowel Complaints.

Do not be imposed upon by any unscrupulous dealer who wishes to substitute the so-called Strawberry Compounds for "Dr. Fowler's." Price 35 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WOOL HIDES

WRITE FOR PRICES.

E. T. CARTER & CO.,
84 Front St., E.,
TORONTO, ONT.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont.**

Shropshires—The right quality to breed from. Choice animals of both sexes for sale. Also White Wyandotte cockerels. **W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.**

"Pennyworth of cobbler's wax, please, sir," said the tiny boy, as he stretched his hands to a level with the counter.

"Wouldn't shoemakers' wax do as well?" asked the facetious shopman.

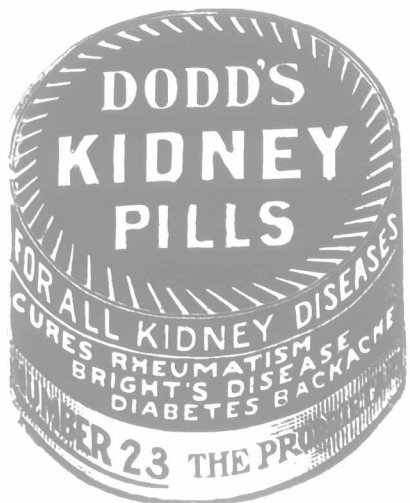
"Don't know," replied the small boy, "but I'll ask pa."

Five minutes later he was back again with the announcement that shoemakers' wax would do all right. The shopman grinned.

"And did your pa tell you what the difference was?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," said the little boy. "He said there's the same difference as between you and a donkey."

Though small, the child was intelligent, and he made a record sprint for the door.



GOSSIP.

H. GERMAN'S TAMWORTHS.

The entry of Tamworth swine from the renowned herd of Herbert German, St. George, Ont., at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto for 1910, has again demonstrated that among the leading Canadian herds they easily rank in the front row. For a number of years past, they have invariably won their full share of honors, and this year, in the strongest classes ever, they won second on aged boar; second, third and fourth on six-months-old sows, and first on young herd. The main stock boar is Hilton Sam 5710, a son of Imp. Cholderton Golden Star. Second in service is Springbrook Oscar 5230, and these are assisted in service by Troy Prince 5776, a son of Imp. Knowle King David, dam Hillcrest May, imported in dam. Seldom has any Tamworth herd in Canada been headed by a trio of such high-class boars. In breeding, there are twelve sows averaging along about 600 lbs. in weight, all of them Toronto and London winners, and their daughter, Hillcrest Mayflower 5837, won first at Toronto and London, and for sale, out of her, are six-months-old boars and sows of breeding age, and a young litter, the older ones being sired by the great Toronto champion, Newcastle Choice, the younger ones by Hilton Sam. Hillcrest May 4475, imported in dam, has a litter of young ones and older ones of both sexes, about six months of age. These young things are most richly bred, on prizewinning lines, and are most desirable for breeding purposes. The above-mentioned breeding is typical of the whole herd, from which there are for sale both sexes and all ages. Mr. German reports a most active demand for breeding stock, one of his latest sales being six head to J. J. Waxelbaum, of Macon, Georgia, U. S. A.

R. O. MORROW & SON'S PURE-BREDS.

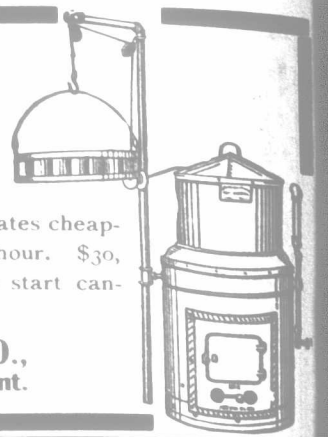
Holstein cattle, Tamworth swine and Cotswold sheep are the specialty in pure-bred stock-breeding of R. O. Morrow & Son, of Hilton, Ont. For a great many years these three special breeds have been leaders with the Messrs. Morrow, whose energies have ever been concentrated on raising their favorites to the highest standards of their respective breeds. On the herd of Record-of-Performance Holsteins, the richly-bred bull, Sir Johanna Wayne Riverside, has for some time past been in use with signal success, his getting coming with remarkable uniformity of type and quality. He was sired by that renowned breeding bull, Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer, whose dam has an official seven-day butter record of 24 lbs., the dam of Sir Johanna has a seven-day record as a two-year-old of 17½ lbs., and she was sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, whose five nearest dams have records that average 22 lbs. A considerable number of his cows are in the official yearly Record of Performance. The merits of this herd are well known, and the consequent demand for breeding stock is a little more than the herd can supply, and, therefore, in bulls, there are only for sale five head, from two to six months of age, sired by the above stock bull, and out of R.-of-P. cows. The Tamworth herd is one of the best in Canada, all the breeding stock being imported, or the get of imported stock, as well as Toronto and Ottawa winners. The main stock boar is Imp. Cholderton Golden Star, and his assistant in service is a son of Imp. Knowle King David, and out of an imported-in-dam sow. Great size and ideal type are characteristic of the breeding stock. For sale are young things of both sexes and all ages. The firm are also to a considerable extent, breeding Chester White hogs, of which there are for sale both sexes of breeding age and younger. In Cotswolds, in common with the other breeds, have been bred along lines of improvement for many years, with the inevitable result that the flock is up to a high standard of excellence. This year's crop of lambs are an extra-well-covered growthy lot. All are for sale.

"Educational facilities were not so good in the early days as they are now." "No," admitted the grumpy citizen, "they were not. I was 16 years old before I knew as much as my father. The kids today reach that stage at 10. Judge."

THIS MODERN CANNER SAVES ALL IT COSTS

in one short season. Preserves fruit and vegetables in best manner. Turns waste into profit. Keeps your products for favorable market. Operates cheaply at high speed. Sizes: 100, 200, 400 tins per hour. \$30, \$60, \$90. Our free booklet, No. 4C, tells how to start canning on farm or in store. Ask for it now.

THE MODERN CANNER CO.,
Canadian Branch: St. Jacob's, Ont.



FARNHAM OXFORD DOWNS

The Champion Flock. First importation, 1881. Our present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, from our imported champion ram, and a number of them from imported ewes. Also a first-class imported yearling and a two-shear ram. Fifty superior yearling ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. We are also offering a few large Hampshire ram lambs from imp. sire and dam. Long-distance phone on the farm: Central, Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

LABELS

Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

I have big, thick and woolly rams and ewes, mostly lambs, but some yearlings, both **Shropshires and Cotswolds**. Have also the best lot of young **SHORTHORN BULLS** have ever bred, sired by one of Whitehall Sultan's greatest sons. They will be sold worth the money. You should write soon. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

SOUTHDOWNS SHROPSHIRES AND COTSWOLDS

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
A few fitted shearlings and lambs for sale, and some good strong breeding sheep of all ages. Long-distance phone.

ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO.

I am now offering a choice lot of yearling rams of my own breeding from imp. Minton ewes, also ram and ewe lambs of both breeds. A few rams and ewes fitted for showing.

John Miller, Brougham, Ontario
CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

MAPLE VILLA OXFORD DOWNS AND YORKSHIRES

Are ideal in type and quality. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 22nd. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.

Bradford or Beeton Station. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head P.O., Ont.

SPRING BANK OXFORD DOWNS—Ram and ewe lambs, shearing ewes; one imported 3-year-old ram, first at London and Ottawa, second at Toronto as a lamb. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont. Fergus Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

Shropshires—A number of extra good shearing and lamb rams for sale from imported ewes of best breeding. Prices cheap for quick sale. C. P. R. and G. T. R. **HAYWARD, Eastwood, Ont. Oxford County.**

Fairview's Shropshire Offerings—Their breeding is of the very best, and for 26 years they have proved their superior quality in the leading show-rings, including **three World's Fairs**, where the Fairview exhibits won more section, flock, champion and special prizes than all competitors combined. That's the kind we now offer. For a flock header or a few ewes, write for circular and prices to: **J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

MORRISTON TAMWORTHS—A grand lot of boars from 2 to 10 mos., also young sows (dandies). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Prices right. **Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.**

Leicester Sheep and Duroc-Jersey Swine—Chatham. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, Ontario.**

Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que., Breeds and Imports Ohio Improved Chester Swine

The very best approved type. Young stock for sale. Two litters just farrowed. **J. H. M. PARKER, LENNOXVILLE, QUEBEC.**

Hilton Stock Farm—Holsteins and Tamworths. Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.** Brighton Tel. & Sta.

NEWCASTLE Tamworths and Shorthorn—For sale: Young sows, due Sept. and Oct., by imp. boar. Dams by Colwell's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls—Syracuse and Lavender families; 6 choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices right. Bell phone. **A. A. Colwell, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

HILLVIEW YORKSHIRES—Are ideal in type and quality. We have young things of both sexes for sale. Also one ton Clyde mare; one grand Shorthorn bull. Long-distance Bell Phone. G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Willowdale Berkshires!—Nothing to offer but suckers and three extra choice young sows, bred to farrow May and June. Be quick if you want one. **J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station. C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

W. F. DISNEY, GREENWOOD, ONT.

Monkland Yorkshires—With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance phone. **JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.**

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES!—Sows bred and ready to breed. Nice things, three and four months old. **W. W. BROWNRIDGE, Milton, C. P. R. Ashgrove, Ont. Georgetown, G. T. R.**

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES.—Have for sale at the present time a fine lot of young sows bred to imp. boar, due to farrow end of Aug. and Sept.; boars ready for service. A good lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin from large stock from the best British herds. Long-distance Bell phone. **C. P. R. & G. T. R.**

Swine—OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE. I breed Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty. **John Harvey, Frelighsburg Que.**

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES—At the late Guelph Winter Show we won more prizes than any two exhibitors, including all the firsts and sweepstakes for best dressed carcasses, both at Guelph and Ontario Winter Fair stock Shows of 1908-09. Young pigs for sale, mated not akin, all of pure bred imported stock of the highest excellence. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

GOSSIP.

Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ont., write: "Since advertising our Short-horn bulls in 'The Farmer's Advocate' we have sold one to D. C. Fletcher, Eckford; one to George Henderson, Talbotville, and one to Medcraft Bros., of Sparta. The two last-named gentlemen have been old customers of ours, and they got two good bulls. We have a Strathallan bull about twelve months old, a good one, and anyone wanting a good bull, it would be worth their while to come and see him. We have sold to C. Botsford, of Amherstburg, an Oxford Down ram lamb, and we have several other inquiries. We have high-classed yearling ewes, and a few ewe lambs, that we would sell at reasonable prices."

Members of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association are advised that Volume 19 of the Herdbook has just come from the press, and is now ready for distribution. A large edition has been printed in order that every member will be able to secure a copy. The price to members is \$1, express or postage prepaid, and to non-members \$3, express or postage prepaid. Volume 19 contains 12,000 pedigrees, and is very completely indexed, including a list of all members up to date, arranged alphabetically, and by States, as well as by Counties. The actual cost of the book in large quantities is \$1.60 per volume, and by adding prepaid express charges, the amount is about \$2. Thus one can readily see the Association quotes the Herdbook at just half the actual cost. A few complete sets can be furnished at \$1 per volume. Send your order by return mail in order that you may not be disappointed. The Association has still a number of copies of the revised edition of "Supremacy of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle," and will send a copy to anyone upon request. The Secretary is Chas. Gray, 817 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HECTOR GORDON'S AYRSHIRES.

The almost marvellous rapidity with which the great herd of Ayrshire cattle, the property of Hector Gordon, of Howick, Que., have risen to the very top among the many great herds of Canada, must be most pleasing and satisfactory to Mr. Gordon, and should be an inspiration to young breeders. In founding his herd, Mr. Gordon used his own judgment and paid the price. His success for the last few years, in competition as strong as the breed could put up in any part of the civilized world—competition as it appeared at Toronto, Ottawa and Sherbrooke shows—is proof positive that his selection embraced the choicest representatives of the breed, all of them imported from the leading herds in Scotland. The herd as it stands today are either all imported or bred from imported stock. This year, at Toronto, in the usual strong competition, they won practically all the firsts, all the champions and grand championships, as well as the best sires in senior and junior herds. The senior bull in service for some time is Imp. Auchinbraam Abram, who has to his credit in years past, second at Toronto, first at Ottawa and Sherbrooke, and second at Chicago as a two-year-old, as a three-year-old he was second at Ottawa and Sherbrooke, and as a four-year-old he was first at Sherbrooke and second at Ottawa. His lieutenant services is Hillhouse Bonnie Scotland, winner of first, senior and grand championship at Toronto this year. Many of the younger things in the herd are the get of the senior bull, and are being bred to the last named. A number of the herd are winners at the various shows, a number of which are senior and grand champions. The yield varies from 35 lbs. for two-year-olds, to 60 lbs. for four-year-olds. Mr. Gordon has left for the show two bulls, one of them was the champion of the others under one year, and the other two of them were the champions of the others from the same year. Two of these daughters were second prize winners at the Toronto show. Three of the daughters were 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Put Your Feet in a Pair at Our Risk!
STEEL SHOES Will Surprise and Delight You With Their Lightness, Neatness and Comfort—Their Almost Unbelievable Durability

We want you to slip your feet into a pair of Steel Shoes—to feel and see and know how much lighter, neater, stronger, more comfortable they are than any other work shoes in existence. Hence we are making this special Free Examination Offer, merely asking a deposit of the price, while you are "sizing up" the shoes. If they fail to convince you immediately you can notify us to send for them at our expense and we will refund your money.

Must Sell Themselves

We ask no favors for Steel Shoes. Compare them with the best all leather work shoes you can find. Give them the most rigid inspection inside and out. Let them tell their own story. It's no use unless of your own accord, you decide that you must have them.

Better Than the Best All-Leather Work Shoes

Steel Shoes are the strongest and easiest working shoes made. There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best all leather work shoes. The leather is waterproof. The Steel soles are wear-proof and rust-resisting. They are lighter than all leather work shoes. Need no breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on. Impossible to get out of shape. They keep the feet dry. They retain their flexibility in spite of mud, slush or water. They cure corns and bunions, prevent colds and rheumatism—save doctors' bills and medicines.

Thousands of Farmers Shout Their Praises

The enthusiasm of users knows no bounds. People can't say enough for their comfort, economy, lightness and astonishing durability. The introduction of Steel Shoes in a neighborhood always arouses such interest that an avalanche of orders follows. Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, as waterproof as leather can be tanned. Wonderfully soft and pliable—never gets stiff! The soles and sides are made out of one piece of special light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel. Scales and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets easily replaced when partly worn. 50 extra rivets cost only 30 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years! No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between. The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions, which absorb perspiration and odors and add to ease of walking.



FREE!

Send for Book "The Sale of Steel," or order Steel Shoes direct from this ad.

For Men—Sizes 5 to 12, 6, 9, 12 and 16 Inches High

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.
N. M. Ruthless, Sec. and Treas.
STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 458, Toronto, Can.
Main Factory, Racine, Wis., U. S. A. Great Britain Factory, Northampton, England

Overwhelmed by the World-Wide Demand

The success of Steel Shoes is almost startling. Within three years we have established Steel Shoe factories in Racine, Wis.; Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England. These great factories, running at full capacity can scarcely keep up with the demand from all over the world. The public is rapidly learning that Steel Shoes are

Good for the Feet! Good for the Health! Good for the Bank Account!

These shoes are better for the feet, better for the health, better for the pocketbook than heavy work shoes or rubber boots.

You Actually Save \$5 to \$10 a Year

by wearing Steel Shoes. Figure it out for yourself. One pair will outlast 3 to 6 pairs of ordinary work shoes. They save all repair bills and keep your feet in perfect condition.

Free Examination

And Your Money Back Promptly if It Looks Better Than the Shoes!

You owe it to yourself to investigate. Get a pair of Steel Shoes for Free Examination by sending the price, which will be returned if you and your own feet are not convinced of their merits.

For Boys—Sizes 1 to 5

Boys' Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.
Boys' Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

Why Wait? Send Now!

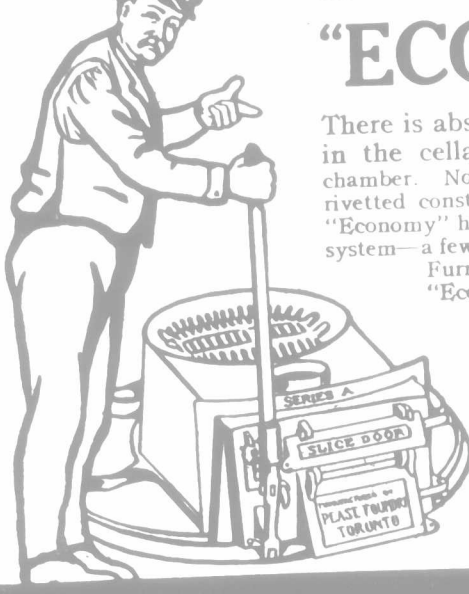
No risk! No bother! No obligation! Don't hesitate! Act while this offer is open! Simply state size of shoe you wear, enclose the price and get the shoes for Free Examination.

For general field work we strongly recommend our 6 inch high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 per pair or the 9-inch at \$5.00 per pair. For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes our 12 or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable.

YOU DONT HAVE TO STOOP TO SHAKE THIS GRATE

This is an exclusive feature of the "Economy" Furnace

Consider this point for a moment. Isn't this arrangement much better than the old-fashioned back-breaking style? Simply work lever back and forth a few times, the ROCKING AND DUMPING GRATE clears itself of all ashes and breaks up any clinkers. And NO DUST—that is another important feature of the Pease



"ECONOMY" FURNACE

There is absolutely NO DIRT when you shake the "Economy." None in the cellar—the large dust flue carries it up to the combustion chamber. None in the outer shell of air because of the cup-joints and the steel-riveted construction of the dome. There's just pure, fresh, warm air when an "Economy" heats the home. This is a part of the perfectly arranged Pease heating system—a few of many reasons why you should see and investigate the "Economy" Furnace before investing in any heating system. I will give you more "Economy" features in my next talk. Watch for it. Wright Furnace.

Send to-day for our free booklet—"The Question of Heating."

PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY

LIMITED
Toronto - Winnipeg
NOTE—We manufacture exclusively Warm Air, Hot Water, Steam and Combination Heating Systems.

2334

Anti-Trust Prices Freight Prepaid To You—No Duty
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Telephones and Switchboards
Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire, and everything necessary.
NO CHARGE for our experts' letters of advice, drawings, explanations, instructions, telling you in any language, non-technical, just how to build, own and operate your rural, town or long distance telephone system in the most economical way and at a profit, thereby getting your own telephone free.
This is the largest, most extensive and the only bona fide Independent Telephone Company in the world, operating in Canada and Great Britain.
Our telephones are extensively used in Canada, England, France and by the U.S. Navy.
On request, a plan of the Telephone sent free to anyone writing for it. The plan is based on the latest systems being talked of or organized.
We have a splendid money-making proposition for good agents.
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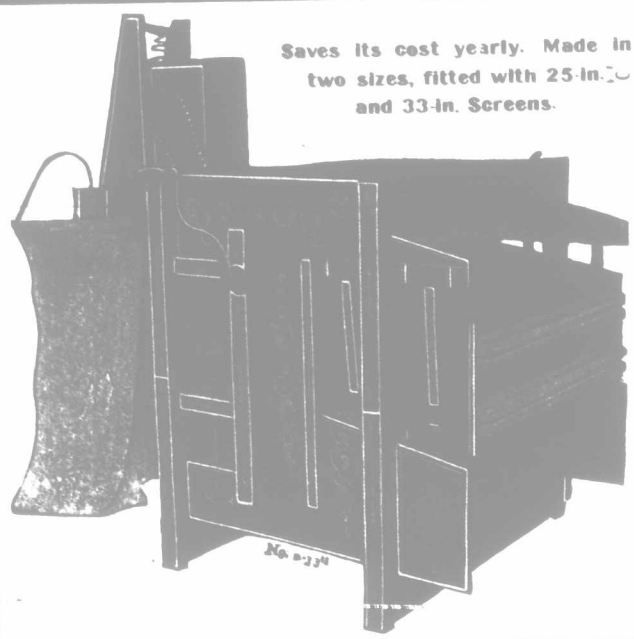
The Columbia Hay Press
BAILED 68 TONS IN 10 HOURS.
It has the points that sell: Automatic Self Feeder, Automatic Safety Fly Wheel, Handiest Block-dropper, Double Gear throughout, Extra Long Tying Chamber, etc. Write for prices.
THE COLUMBIA HAY PRESS CO.
Kingsville, Ontario
When Writing Please Mention this Paper

This Mill Earns \$10 an Hour!

Saves its Cost
Each Year
Runs Fastest
Works Easiest

Cold fact—because the Chatham Fanning Mill adds ten cents value to every bushel of seed grain it cleans—and it will clean a hundred bushels in an hour! You gain MORE than the ten cents a bushel, in fact. For this is the machine that helps rid your farm of the weed pest—separates every weed-seed from the seed grain; separates the shrunken, immature or broken grain from the sound seed—makes your crop yield bigger, and cuts down the cost of cultivation besides.

Twice a year a Chatham Fanning Mill rewards the farmer who buys it. At planting-time it cleans and grades your seed. At selling-time it cleans and grades the grain yield. DOES it easily, does it perfectly, does it at the rate of 800 bushels a day. YOU NEED A CHATHAM if you sow grain at all! Don't imagine it's only suited to the big farms of the West. It belongs on EVERY farm—and it PAYS ITS WAY ON ANY FARM.



Saves its cost yearly. Made in two sizes, fitted with 25-in. and 33-in. Screens.

Handles Any Kind of Grain

Its seventeen screens grade and clean every size of grain from millet to maize—do it without a miss—separate cockle and wild oats and weed seed from grain quicker and more thoroughly than any other mechanism ever built. If that is so, you need it—and it IS so.

Prove It
Before
You Plant

For your own sake, don't confuse this Chatham Fanning Mill with the experiments and the untried machines that some farmers mistakenly buy. The Chatham has been profiting its buyers for more than forty years. It has made good in every grain-growing country on earth. It will do its work with absolute thoroughness, under conditions that would stall any other machine of the kind. YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHATHAM. If it doesn't make good you don't have to pay for it.

Built for Lifelong Service

The Chatham is the easiest-running grain-cleaner there is, and it is built with such regard for the Chatham reputation that you can count on it to stand hard usage, year after year. Nothing about it to go wrong; hardly anything about it to wear out. Literally good for a lifetime, and certain to satisfy and profit you.

Comes to You Ready to Use

The Chatham is a complete machine—a combination fanning mill, grain-grader and grain-separator, fitted with seventeen screens and riddles of every necessary mesh. You have no "extras" to buy; no "special" attachments to reckon on. The Chatham is ready to go to work the minute you set it on your barn floor.



Manson Campbell, President

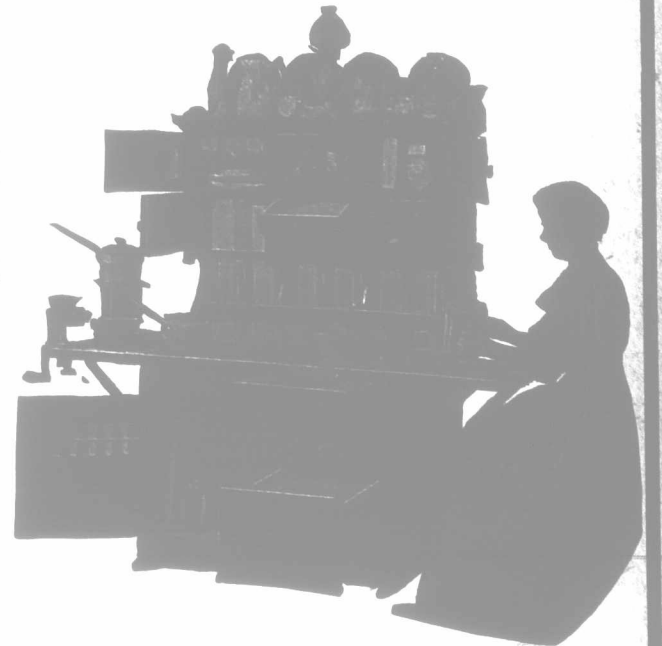
Send for details and terms about any of the many farm helps we make.

Send now for FREE BOOK and FREE TRIAL OFFER.

Get
Bigger
Crops
Have
Fewer
Weeds

SAVES -MONEY- -TIME- -WORK- AND REALLY COSTS NOTHING

You can easily afford this handsome, practical kitchen necessity. For our special offer (please send for details of it) lets you pay for it out of what it actually saves in lessened grocery bills. You should ask us about it at once.



Whole table-top one heavy sheet

OF BRIGHT ALUMINUM

You cannot begin to know the CHATHAM by this picture. For the picture cannot show even one of its most pleasing and valuable features—the SOLID SHEET OF BRIGHTLY-POLISHED HEAVY ALUMINUM that forms the covering of the table-top and extension leaves. This ALUMINUM is extra-heavy weight, pure metal—LOOKS LIKE SILVER—LASTS LIKE STEEL—cannot rust—won't gather dust or dirt—easily cleaned—simply perfection! And this is the ONLY kitchen cabinet you can buy with an aluminum top—which ADDS FULLY FIVE DOLLARS TO ITS VALUE. Yet you pay NOTHING EXTRA for it!

You must see it to know it

You must see the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet to appreciate how handy, compact, sensible it is. Exterior of specially-selected black ash, hard as rock and beautifully polished. Panels of golden chestnut. Bake-board, drawers and flour-bin of snow-white basswood. With the CHATHAM everything you use in cooking is at your fingertips. You can get meals ready sitting down. Your flour-bin (metal lined—holds 75 pounds!) is right under your hand in easy reach. Sugar-bin (opened or closed by a touch) is just in front of you. Six air-tight canisters (free with every Chatham Cabinet) stand in the shelf-rack. Big, dust-tight drawers hold spoons, egg-beater, funnels, strainers, etc.; ample closets for kettles, pans, and the like.

Everything in its place

And you can tidy up as you go along when you have a CHATHAM. There is a place provided for all the things you now walk back and forth for, between pantry and table. The CHATHAM spares you all those countless steps. Cupboards for jams and tinned foods; three roomy drawers (besides the two large ones) for small packages. High top makes a fine shelf for dishes—enclosed on three sides, and a rod at the back as a plate rack. Fine French plate mirror in center door—fix your hair in a second if anyone comes. The CHATHAM is mounted on ball-bearing castors. You can readily move it when you are sweeping up. Yet it is most solidly built—nothing shaky nor wobbly about it. Whole thing is dust-tight, mouse-proof—a permanent, durable, satisfying kitchen help.

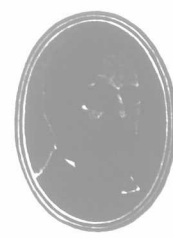
Easily moved to sweep under

You should now investigate

Yet, with all these conveniences—features found in nothing else—the cost of a CHATHAM is probably less than you imagine. You should write us for the address of our agent nearest you. He can name you a price that will surprise—and he will gladly show you the Cabinet and point out its merits.

Allow us to send you illustrated explanatory

FREE BOOK
JUST ADDRESS



And I know we build it so well it can safely be GUARANTEED to you.
Manson Campbell, President

We use one of my Cabinets in my own home; and the women-folk say frankly that they simply could not get on without it. It certainly does cut kitchen-work square in half.

The Manson Campbell Company, Limited, Chatham, Ontario.

Quebec Agents: Cote & Company, 6 St. Peter St. Montreal.

Makers of the famous Chatham Fanning Mill.