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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1880

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

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Dep. of Agriculture
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Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 27, 1910.

No. 944

Get your neighbors together & organize an Independent Telephone Service

Buy the telephones and materials outright
Make your own rates. Pocket the dividends

Hundreds of *Independent* Rural Telephone Systems have been established in Canada during the last four years; and thousands of farmers are now enjoying the privileges of the telephone.

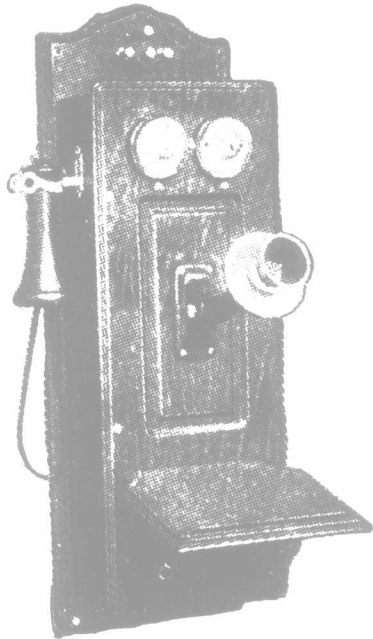
By getting a certain number of subscribers in your locality, you can make sure of success before you invest a dollar in an independent rural telephone system.

The organization, building, equipping and operating of a rural telephone service is a very simple matter. You will find full information in our Bulletin No. 2, which was prepared especially for those who haven't a telephone service in their locality. We will be glad to mail you a copy—no charge.

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We will contract to furnish you with telephones, and all necessary apparatus and materials, at most reasonable prices. We have our factory in Toronto equipped with all the latest machinery, and manned with skilled workmen, to insure a high standard of quality in every telephone we

turn out. Our telephones are guaranteed for ten years against any defect in material or workmanship—a broad, honest, binding guarantee, too.



You buy the telephones and materials outright from us. You own everything. You don't have to pay an exorbitant yearly rental.

Now, don't wait for someone to start things in your locality. Be the enterprising man yourself. Send for our interesting new book, "Canada and the Telephone." Read it. Study it. Look at the thirty-two clever illustrations, by a leading artist, showing the necessity of the telephone in rural districts.

Get your neighbors together at your house, and tell them all you've learned about rural telephones. Enjoy the honor of having an independent rural telephone corporation organized at your home.

Just take the first step right now. Post us a card or letter asking for our book by first mail.

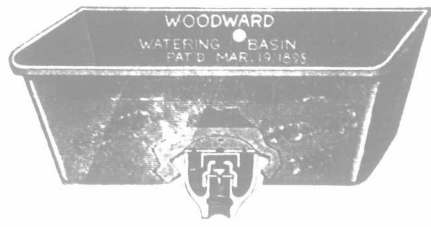
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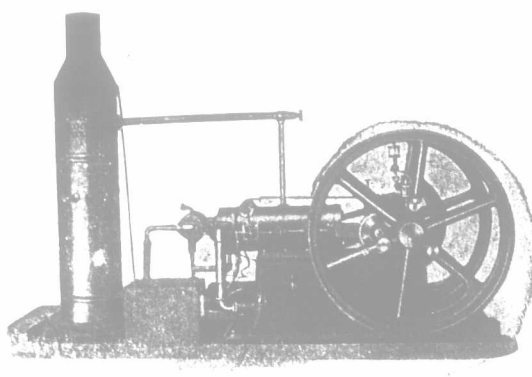
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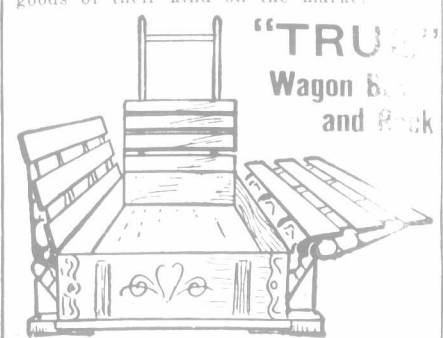
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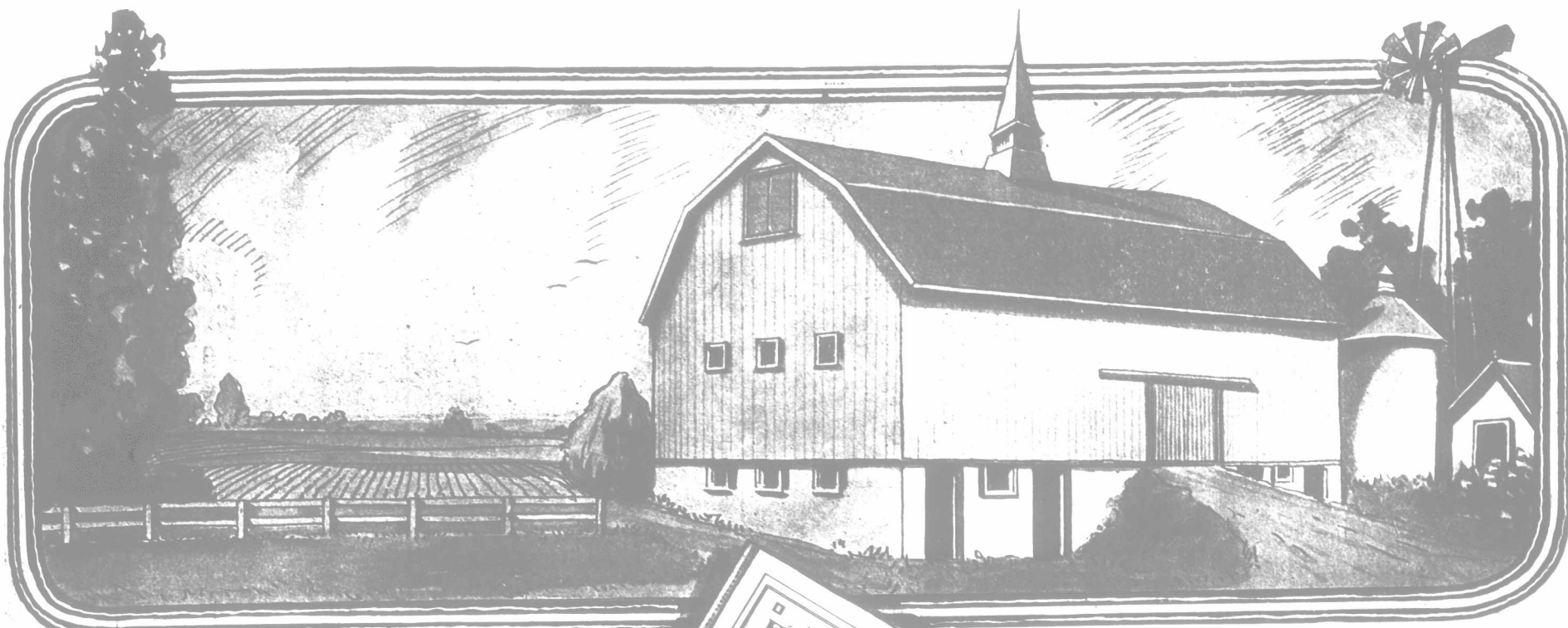
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AND be sure the furnace heated air contains the natural amount of humidity—moist and refreshing—not the parching heat given off by the average furnace.

You'll enjoy more solid comfort and at the same time save coal, by installing a

"Good Cheer"

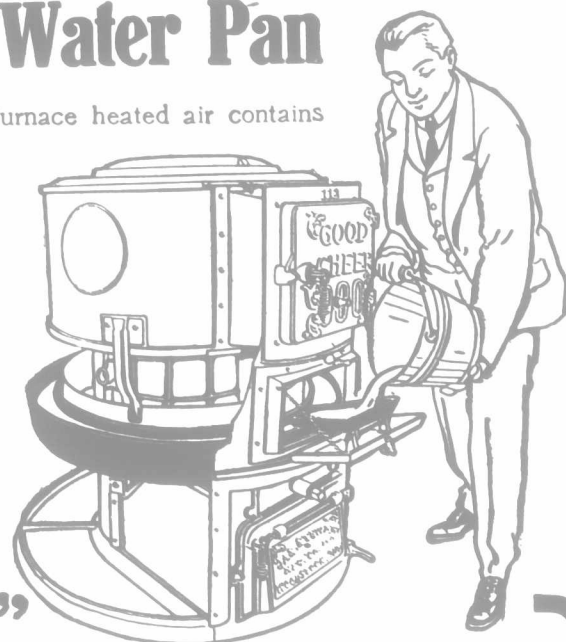
Circle Water Pan Furnace

The evaporation from this big waterpan, which entirely surrounds the firepot and holds from 4 to 6 gallons, is sufficient to keep the warm air supplied to each and every room almost as humid as the outdoor air. That means genuine comfort without heating the house above 68°—and in consequence a substantial saving in coal.

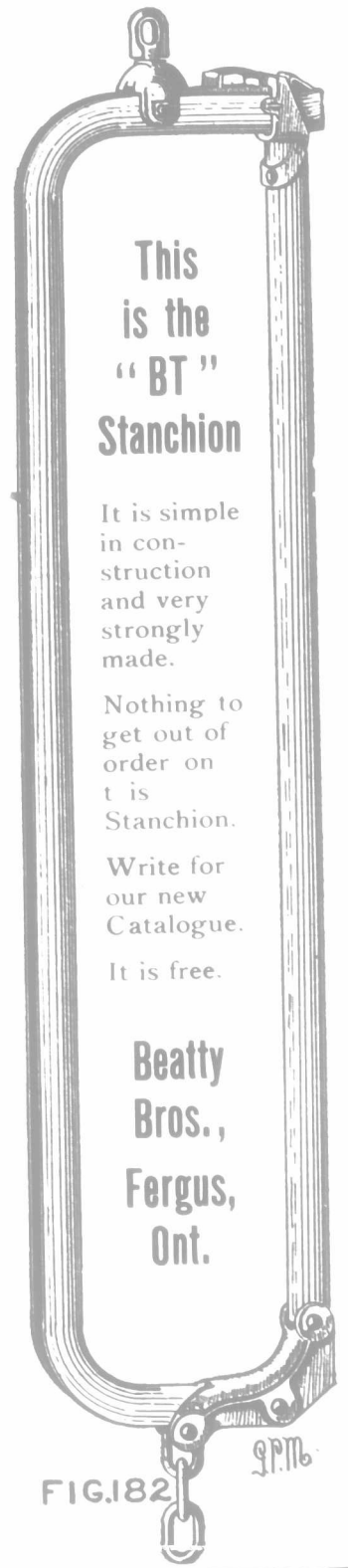
Even more important than the economy is the improvement in the health of your whole family. Breathing the humid, healthy air from the "Good Cheer" furnace, they will escape the colds, sore throats and lung troubles which are bound to follow the continued breathing of the dried out, over heated atmosphere produced by the average furnace with its make-shift little water pan.

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FIG. 182

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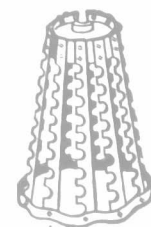
The Value of Money

If you would know the value of a dollar, try to borrow one.

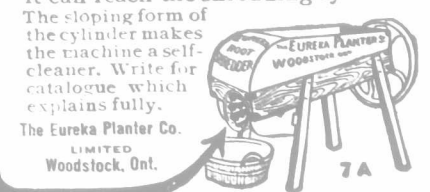
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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 27, 1910

No. 944

EDITORIAL.

A correspondent of a leading American agricultural journal has made the discovery that top-dressing meadows by means of a manure spreader is good for them, and the journal to which he writes has an editorial declaring it is true, and containing the most surprising information that many farmers across the line have believed such top-dressing injurious to pastures. Verily, the American farmer has been a long time learning some very simple facts.

Clover hay should, if at all possible, be fed upon the farm. Analyses show that it is actually richer in fertilizing constituents, ton for ton, than the grain of oats. The nitrogen content is practically the same in each case. The oats have about nine pounds more phosphoric acid per ton, but this is more than offset by the difference in potash content, the clover hay containing over 31 pounds per ton more potash than the oats. Taking the phosphoric acid and potash together, we find a net superiority of 22 pounds per ton in favor of the clover.

If some of our public experimenters wish to do something of outstanding value, let them conduct an elaborate series of field experiments to test the value of barnyard manure, taking into account not only yields, but other items, such as relative labor, cost per ton or bushel of producing and harvesting good crops on manured ground, and poor crops on land unmanured. Few farmers will ever take full stock of their manure piles till their value has been experimentally determined in terms of dollars and cents per ton. Here is work for the agriculturists at Guelph, Macdonald College, Terra and Ottawa.

One of the witnesses at Guelph before the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education suggested that the time had come when most valuable aid could be rendered farming if the railways and leading banks would establish model farms at intervals where they operate, in charge of scientific agriculturists. Pondering the consideration of this proposition, "The Farmer's Advocate" ventures the proposal that, if the railways desire speedily to promote the interest of farm communities, they can do so effectively by taking such measures as will stay the slaughter of people on level crossings, by giving more efficient transportation for animals and farm products, and by giving a general two-cent passenger rate on their trains.

Begin now to plan for the beautifying of your home surroundings. Watch the labors of the women about the house. There is water piped into the cow stable; is it also piped into the house? The latest labor-saving implements are acquired for farm operations; has the same progress been made in the women's work? Sit down and watch for a while. Then suggest the doing of a few of these things for the home, and see the delight you have surprised into your wife's face. Install these needed things, then talk over with the family the beautifying of the home surroundings, the planting of some ornamental shrubbery and a few more trees. Invite your neighbor and his wife in to tea and talk such schemes over together. Let the plans include the school grounds, the day-by-day home of the children for much of their early life. Thus readily may the appearance and life of the entire community be changed.

Do Not Barter Away Electrical Power.

Ex-President Roosevelt has pointed out that, for the United States to give away without conditions the water-power of the country, one of its greatest natural resources, would be an act of folly for which the children of the men of to-day would be forced to pay an annual return upon a capitalization based upon the highest prices which "the traffic will bear." "They will find themselves," he goes on to say, "face to face with powerful interests entrenched behind the doctrine of 'vested rights,' and strengthened by every device which money can buy and the ingenuity of corporation lawyers can devise. Long before that time they may, and very probably will, have become a consolidated interest, dictating the terms upon which the citizen can conduct his business or earn his livelihood, and not amenable to the wholesome check of public opinion."

Referring to the portentous monopolistic concentration of power production in the States, Chas. E. Wright, Assistant Attorney to the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., states that, "For heat, light and transportation, and the power that turns the spindle and grinds the corn, will be the product of transmitted water-power within the lifetime of our children."

Gilford Pinchot, Chairman of the U. S. National Conservation Commission, who was practically crowded out of the Forestry Service because of his pronounced attitude against the alienation of the public domain, declares that General Electric interests are acquiring great groups of water-powers in various parts of the United States, and dominating the power market in the region of each group. Year after year their paid attorneys appear at Congress asking legislative removal of the new remaining obstacles to their perpetual and complete absorption of the remaining water-powers. Unless the people take steps to protect themselves now, they may be sure the trust will give little consideration to the welfare of the average citizen when it comes in conflict with their own."

Such observations as the foregoing should bring home to Canadians the tremendous significance of the water-powers for generating electricity in the Province of Ontario and elsewhere. The control of these resources is the key to the industrial future of Ontario, which, as the inaugural of Niagara power at Berlin portends, will be simply revolutionized in a few years' time. In her dependence, thus far, upon foreign coal fields for supplies of this fuel for heating and the generation of steam-power, Ontario is not in an enviable position, therefore, the authorities should give effective heed to the admonition of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission, that it is of very little advantage, indeed, to this country to develop power, and then permit it to be transmitted to the United States. This matter is of immense indirect portent to Ontario farmers, and Arthur V. White, in the University Magazine, is undoubtedly correct in saying that the export of Niagara power should not be permitted, except under conditions and terms which will absolutely conserve the present and future interests of Canadians. We are only seeing the dawn of the industrial future of this Province, and she may yet require for heating, light and power every unit of electrical energy generated at Niagara and in the eastern waters of the Province. Not only is it the substitute for coal and deliverance from the monopolistic coal interests, but it is an effective lever in the meantime in any negotiations for coal supplies. What we have, let us hold, nor be misled by any gilded bait of immediate returns which might irretrievably compromise our future.

Success.

The general practice of parents, wherever their homes may be located, is to inspire in the hearts of their boys, strongly, the ambition of "Success." We want our children to succeed in school; we want them to stand highest on their examinations, to lead the classes in High School, and to win the prizes in the college or university; we hold up before them how this man, starting with nothing and as a nobody, made his millions, owns railroads, or controls a business, and whose name is known throughout the nation. A good many of us can remember how, as boys, our fathers worked hard and stunted much, that their boys might be something, not mere farmers; and a good many whose parents were doctors, lawyers, tradesmen, or of other calling, remember full well how they, too, wanted their boys to be something—something else—and had placed before them similar ideals. And now, a little older grown, are we any wiser than our parents? Are we not holding up the same will-o'-the-wisp to our children under a different name, but yet the same? Success, what is it? Fame? Sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. Riches? The root of all evil. Power? With it does much grief come. Pleasure? It tastes bitter in the very drinking, and in excess revulses. Estates? "And he went away sorrowful, for he had great possessions."

What, then? Let us not hold up to the boys fast growing into men the chimera that in any of these ways lies the path to a ripe old age of content. Fame may come, but it must be for doing good; the riches that make a man worth while are those of mind and spirit that come from a love of God, of little children, of the blue sky, pure air, and of God's out-of-doors, and of mind from companionship with the verities of the ages learned first-hand and from the master writers of the centuries; the power that is worth wielding is that which comes from the merited confidence placed in an honest man of ability; and estates are hard to justify under any doctrine.

Such is success: ask the old men who have run the race, and some of whom have tried each of the illusive paths. Where better, where else so well, can a man be a man, earn his own bread and that of his family; study, become rich of heart, strong of mind and pure of spirit, as on the farm? Let us inspire our sons and our sons' sons to live upon the land, this land where they were born, to live well, to grow broad and strong, and to achieve truly.

Institutes Must Go Forward or Cease.

No one can compute the good that already has been the outcome of Farmers' Institutes. Amongst some of the good things they have wrought for Ontario farming may be mentioned the bacon-hog industry, better attention to crop rotation, improved methods of cattle-feeding, alfalfa culture, and better methods of poultry-keeping and dairying. Indeed, there is scarcely an aspect of agricultural practice that has not improved by these meetings. Add to this the healthy pride the farmer now has in his work, and his feeling that farm operations require his best thought, and one feels safe in saying that Farmers' Institutes have already justified their existence many times over. Their very success, however, bids fair to be their own destruction. Like everything else in these progressive days, they must move on or move off. Already there is a feeling that the Institute has served its day. Not that the farmers' problems have all been solved, but that the farmers' real problems are not being satisfactorily discussed at the meetings, is the reason for the present unrest.

Why The Cutter

the market. designed. with the one blade eth on the of slicing "Eureka" in shreds strips — of feeding. om one to d turns so operate it. eed is kept ler bottom rods, thus out before g cylinder.



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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

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday.
2. 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, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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One farmer, of Provincial reputation as a practical man, remarked the other day: "The Institute meetings must be addressed by practical men, and three out of four speakers do not make good on their own premises." By a thoroughly practical man he meant one who had faced actual conditions, and who himself, and through help under his own direction, had confronted these conditions successfully.

Clearly, then, Institute speakers must be men who have usable knowledge applicable to the local conditions where the meeting is held. In order that this may be brought about, three things are necessary: (1) The speaker should familiarize himself with local conditions by first-hand observation. The judge on the field competition on root-growing, for instance, would be a good man to discuss that topic at the Institute following the crop. (2) The local Institute should decide early what topics are to be discussed, and ask the Department to furnish a man who knows how to meet the needs suggested by those topics. (3) Sufficient remuneration must be given to induce practical farmers who know their work to leave their farms to give addresses. The Institute is a farmer's school, and, when the speakers make good, they pay their way many times over. When they fail to make good, the day is largely lost.

Be it clearly understood that the farmer must not be patronized in this or in any other matter, nor must he think that the Institute speaker can do all that is to be done, if the meeting is to be a success. The farmer must plan to be at the meeting himself, and bring his help and his boys with him. He must not begrudge a little time in preparing for the meeting, or a good deal of hard thinking on the problems to be discussed. When opportunity is given him, he must not hesitate to set forth his own experience, telling the conditions of his efforts, and stating as best he can the causes of his success or failure, and making known his difficulties. J. K.

That there is urgent need for the introduction into all our public schools, both rural and urban, of nature study, school gardening, manual training and domestic science, cannot be doubted by anyone who approaches the subject with an open mind. Moreover, these branches should not be engrafted as separate, new sciences, but should be closely knit with the rest of the school work, intimately related on the one hand to reading, arithmetic and drawing, and on the other hand to the home life and enjoyment of the pupil.

HORSES

Clydesdales in Canada.—II.

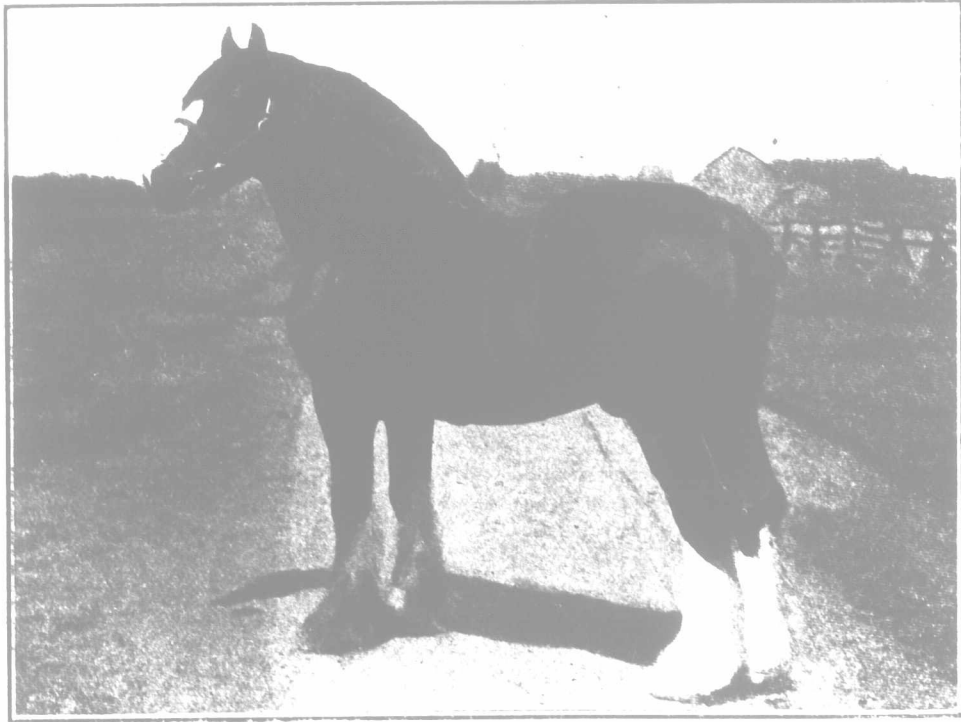
Among the earlier importers of Clydesdales to Canada were a considerable number resident in the Townships of Markham, Pickering and Whitby, Ontario, a district still noted for superior stock in several lines, and figuring prominently in the honor roll at leading exhibitions. Among the earliest imported stallions were the following: Bay Wallace [164], imported in 1854 by Wm. Cochrane, Markham; Jock o' the Side [167], im-



Thomas A. Graham.

Of the firm of Graham Bros., Clarendon, Ont.

ported in 1855 by Simon Connor, Markham; Byron [232], imported in 1856 by James Dalziel, Chesterfield, in Oxford County; Clydesdale Jock, imported in 1855 by John R. Torrance, Markham; Rob Roy [31], imported by Wm. Miller, Pickering, in 1856; and Loudoun Tam [127], imported by Joseph Thompson, in 1860. Not many gray Clydesdales have been imported, but one, named Young Comet, imported in 1863 by J. Copeland, of Cobourg, and later owned by John Miller, of



MacQueen [462].

Clydesdale stallion, photographed at the age of 23 years.

Brougham, was contemporary with Joe Thompson's Netherby, but of a totally different type. He was of medium size, smooth, blocky, low set, and reined in form, but a sire of a very desirable class of thirty, easily kept, stock that were popular with farmers generally because of their fine temperament and docility. Along in the sixties and eighties, associations were made by men whose names will be familiar to many readers at this date, among whom were Robert Ferris, Robt. and Phil. Jonathan Porter, Oshawa; Wm. Cook-

ardson, Columbus; Thos. Hodgson, Raglan; John Sanderson, Markham, and Brooks & Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont. About this time came into the field of importers Richard Graham, of Clarendon, father of the Graham Bros., who have figured so conspicuously in the honor roll of champion winners in America in the last decade or two. Richard was an expert judge of a draft horse, one of the best of fitters for the show-ring, and knew how to show a horse for all he was worth. He would have none but the best, and had no use for a rough horse, but looked for quality always, combined with sufficient size. His sons were left when quite young to carry on the business, with a mother of superior judgment and a natural love for Clydesdales, and a courageous disposition rarely equalled. Reference to individual horses imported by the sons is out of the question in the space available for these chronicles, as they would number high in the hundreds, if not in four figures, while their success in prizewinning in recent years at principal shows has been phenomenal. Other importers, breeders and exhibitors contemporaneous with these have been Senator Robert Beith, of Bowmanville; William Smith, of the firm of Smith & Richardson, of Columbus; O. Sorby, Guelph; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, and many others less extensively engaged in the good work of bringing out a desirable class of stallions and mares for the improvement of the horse stock of the Dominion.

While prizes for heavy-draft horses were awarded at the annual Provincial exhibitions under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario regularly from the date of its inception, 1846 until 1889, when the last of its series of exhibitions ended with its forty-fourth show, held at London in that year, no records of prize-winnings of named individual animals appear to be available previous to 1888. For the first time in this country, at the first of a series of Spring Horse Shows, held in the drill-shed at Toronto, under the auspices of the Clydesdale Horse Association, a catalogue of the animals shown was issued. To publish a full list of the prize animals in all the intervening years would require more space than can be reasonably asked for or afforded, in which case it has been decided to give, with a few exceptions, only the male championship winnings at the Toronto Spring Shows and the Toronto Industrial, later named the Canadian National Exhibition.

We find that the first prize in the aged class, and the stallion championship, at the Spring Show, 1888, was awarded to the four-year-old horse, The Granite City [709], imported in July, 1887, and shown by Robert Beith & Co., of Bowmanville. He was a horse of much substance and fine type and quality, a son of Lord Erskine, his dam being by Old Times, and his grandam by the famous Prince of Wales (673).

In 1889, at the Spring Show in Toronto, Graham Bros., Clarendon, had the champion in MacBean [807], the sturdy bay three-year-old son of MacGregor, by Duinley (222), imported by the exhibitors in 1888. The first prize aged horse at the Toronto Industrial that year, and at the Provincial Exhibition, at London, was Robert Beith's imported Sir Maurice [1126], a bay five-year-old son of Lord Erskine, his dam being a daughter of Topsman, with D. & O. Sorby's Bold Boy a strong second, and popular with many for first place.

The late eighties and early nineties was the era of MacGregor, the Macs winning a large proportion of the best prizes of the period.

In 1890, at the Spring Stallion Show, the champion was Graham Bros.' MacClasie [810], a bay three-year-old son of MacGregor. A striking feature of this show was the winning by Graham Bros. of first prize in the three first sections in the prize list, with MacNeilage, MacTaske, and Ravenwood. MacNeilage was champion also at the Toronto Industrial in that year. An interesting feature of this show was the special prize offered for the best imported Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion and sire of his kind, which was won by Simon McKenzie, of Berlin, Huron County, with the good sire Kent [1112], imported in 1882 by Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell.

who has brought over many high-class horses since that time, and is still doing business at the old stand.

In 1891, at the Spring Stallion Show, MacNeillage, shown by Graham Bros., was again champion, being also first in a class of 31 entries, all imported, and four years old or over, probably the largest entry of imported stallions ever seen in one class at any show in Canada. At the Industrial Exhibition, 1891, the first-prize winner in the three-year-old class, and champion stallion, was Energy (imp.) [1432], a high-class quality bay son of MacGregor, imported by Graham Bros., and shown by Robert Davies, Toronto.

In 1892, at the Spring Stallion Show, at Toronto, with the late John Hope as the single judge, the first prize in the aged class, and the championship gold medal went to Graham Bros. for Queen's Own (imp.) [1708], a bay six-year-old son of Prince of Wales (673), D. & O. Sorby's Imp. Grandeur [1724], a brown five-year-old son of Darnley (222), being a strong second in a class of nineteen imported horses. Queen's Own came out in fine condition again at the Industrial in the same year, and captured the champion award, Robert Davies' Energy, by MacGregor, being second in the class.

In 1893, at the Spring Stallion Show, the championship went to D. & O. Sorby's imported Grandeur [1724], by Darnley, in his six-year-old form. A grandly good horse was Grandeur, one of the most perfect in type and conformation that has been imported to this country, as may be gathered from the fact that the second in his class of ten imported horses was Graham Bros.' Queen's Own, by Prince of Wales. These two horses stood in the same order in their class at the 1893 Industrial Exhibition, but were defeated in the championship competition by the first-prize three-year-old, Symmetry (imp.) [1713], a light-bay son of Ensign, by Darnley, imported by Graham Bros., in 1891, and shown by William Innes, Bradford, Ont.

CAREER OF MACQUEEN.

At the World's Fair, the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, there was exhibited by Robt. Ogilvie, of Madison, Wisconsin, formerly a resident of Canada, the bay seven-year-old stallion, MacQueen [462], foaled in 1885, imported in 1887 by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; sire MacGregor, by Darnley. In a very strong class of stallions five years old and over, MacQueen, fitted and shown at Chicago by J. H. S. Johnstone, won first honors. It is stated that in his class he never met defeat, and only once in a championship competition, and that at the Columbian, where he was reserve to Prince Patrick (8933), a son of Prince of Wales (673), first in the four-year-old class, a handsome quality horse, shown by N. P. Clarke, of Minnesota. In 1899, MacQueen was returned to the Cairnbrogie stud of Graham Bros., at Claremont, where he made a phenomenal record as a sire of uniformly superior progeny, and one worthy of special notice as showing how much money may be made out of a really successful sire, even at a moderate fee. In the statement appearing in the Horse Book, written by Johnstone, the former manager of MacQueen, we read that, "In the season of 1889 he was mated with 182 mares and got 94 colts, at a fee of \$15 to insure. The next season his fee was raised to \$20, and remained in that notch. Since 1900, for seven years he never covered less than 200 mares in a season, and his smallest quota of foals was 123. Here are the figures: 1900, mares covered 214, foals 127; 1901, mares 223, foals 147; 1902, mares 204, foals 133; 1903, mares 209, foals 141; 1904, mares 261, foals 172; 1905, mares 217, foals 123; 1906, mares 208, foals 142; a grand total of eight seasons, 1,717 mares covered, and 1,078 foals. As he stood at \$15 to insure in 1899, he earned \$1,410 that season, and in the seven following years he begat 984 foals, at \$20 each, amounting to \$19,680, a grand total of \$21,090 for his eight seasons' work. Verily, in this regard he richly merits the title bestowed upon him by his old-time manager, 'The Matchless MacQueen.'"

(To be continued.)

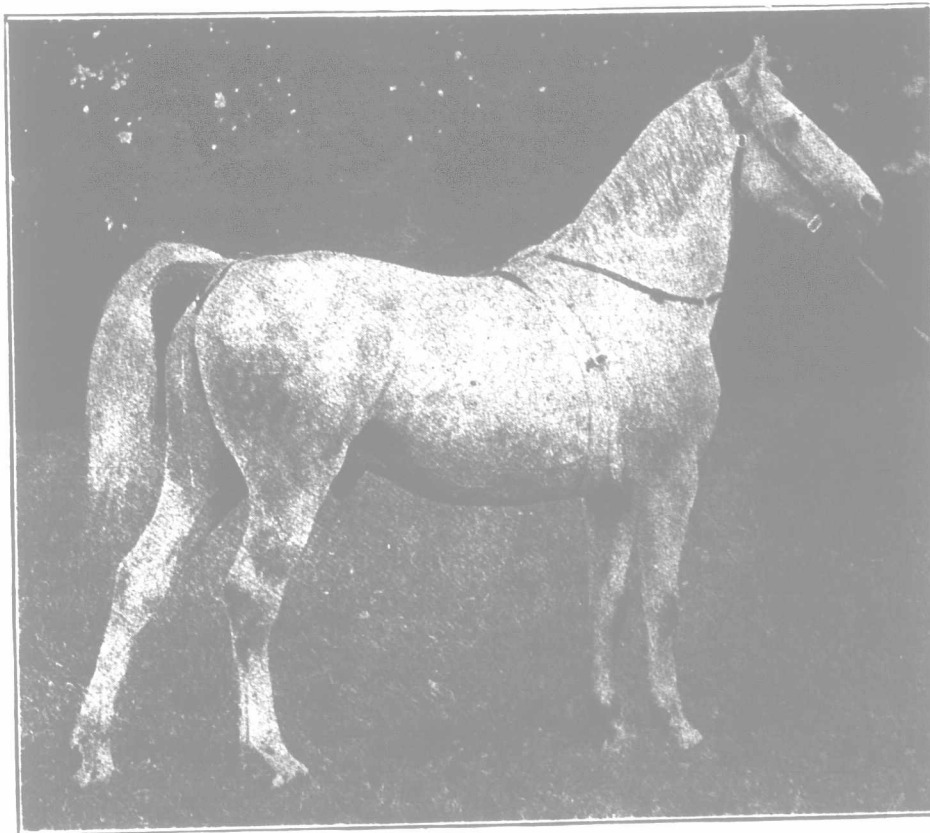
Cost of Raising Colts.

Our readers will recall that in our issues of about one year ago there were several contributions upon the cost of raising colts from birth to three years old. In these computations, by practical men, the cost of raising a colt was placed at from \$66.15 to \$216.00, with an average of all estimates approximating \$120.00. In this connection it is interesting to note similar estimates presented by Iowa farmers in Wallace's Farmer. With these men, the estimates ranged from \$84 to \$216.11, and averaged in the vicinity of \$145, which goes to show that horses are not usually produced at a very low cost, and that high prices for horses are legitimate, considering the investment, the risk, and the time involved. The man who is raising the kind of horses that sell at \$150 at three years of age will get poor satisfaction out of the argument that the colt is costing him less than that sum, and probably will be inclined to rank the statement as a gross exaggeration.

generation. But when many thinking, careful, practical men closely agree in their estimates, these must be duly respected. The man who is making good money out of three-year-old colts that are selling at \$150, or less, had better revise his estimates of cost and investments to make sure he is not deluding himself. And the man who is raising colts that will not sell for more than \$150 at three years old, better revise breeding stock; their wheels are slipping on the rails, and, in reality, progress is not being made, though time, energy and money may not be stinted. The high cost of horse production is one of the strongest arguments for a careful selection of the right kind of mares, and an unsparing dis-

Canada. The development of this industry depends ultimately, and to a very large extent, upon the breeders and farmers. The average landowner cannot afford to instal any considerable group of brood mares with the purpose of specializing along horse lines. Such a practice, as a general thing, is neither profitable nor desirable. But every man should seek to have on his farm, as the chief part of his working force, two or three good mares that will produce the very highest type of market animals. It would be better still if these might be pure-bred mares of superior excellence. The horses that are shipped every year from Scotland, England, France and Belgium to all the progressive parts of the world

are produced on the average farm from working brood mares. When one knows how to look after horses, to care for and feed them (and there is nothing occult about the art), there is no greater danger of their suddenly dying than there is of other kinds of stock. There is no reason why, on the ordinary Canadian farm, as good horses cannot be produced as are now produced in the Old Lands, since the only requisites are foundation stock, judicious feeding, care and management, and these conditions Canadian farmers can readily meet. In Canada there is an abundant supply of a wide variety of hays, grains and grasses eminently adapted for horse-feeding; there is much suitable horse stock now in the country, and plenty of money amongst farmers to augment that supply to any needful extent. There is no wanting the ability to care for and develop the stock, so that a full appreciation of the profitableness and pleasure



Breed-study Contest.

WHAT BREED IS THIS HORSE, AND WHY? The above illustration is that of a pure-bred, registered stallion of a very well-known breed. We will receive answers until November 5th, in reply to the query as to the breed of this horse, and, as before, will give a one-dollar book for the best-substantiated, correct reply, taking into consideration, to an extent, the order in which the answers are received. Let your answers come at once.

card of all doubtful sires. Figure it out by yourself; figure it out with your neighbors; turn it over; talk it over, and together get good mares, and absolutely insist on good sound, typical, proven sires.

of the breeding of supremely good horses is about the only element lacking to establish a much stronger horse-breeding industry in Canada than we now have.

Brood Mares on the Farm.

The original cost of both mares and stallions as foundation stock is considerably higher than the same relative excellence costs in cattle, and very much higher than in sheep or swine. Mares have to be kept longer before they begin to reproduce, and are not as regular breeders as are females of the other species; thus, the risk in horse-breeding is greater than in other lines of stock production. Mainly for these reasons, cattle, sheep and swine production, as breeding industries, have outstripped horse-breeding amongst Canadian farmers. Yet, on account of the primary importance of the horse to most lines of industry, the demand must necessarily be quite constant, and the need of a reliable source of supply imperative. This is especially true when it is remembered that Canadian agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and transportation enterprises are entering upon a period of much greater activity than heretofore experienced.

If, in a particular section, six to ten men would each obtain one, or even two, pure-bred mares of desirable type, and all of the same breed, a sufficient nucleus for an extensive industry would be laid. The presence of such stock in a community, besides stimulating the industry in the locality, and effecting improvement by their progeny, makes the selection of the service stallion a matter of much study and care, and consequently insures the use of a better sire throughout the whole neighborhood.

The establishment of such a horse-producing policy throughout many farming sections would not simply work for a new era in our horse industry, but would also produce a new, profitable and less irksome phase of pleasant activity to Canadian farm life. We need the horses and the establishment of such a policy in most parts of the land.

There is ample room for a largely increased home production of superior draft horses to take the place of the too numerous, undersized, poorly-built and unsound stallions now being used in breeding sections.



Judging Horses at the New Liskeard Fair.

Special class for best farmer's team.

The General-purpose Horse at Fairs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

I should like to see a word in your paper regarding a small matter that causes considerable dissatisfaction among certain exhibitors at the local fairs. I have attended several county and township fairs this autumn, and heard the same remarks at each. It is in the horse classes that the trouble occurs. In the Draft, Agricultural and Delivery classes, more especially in the two last mentioned, one sees a great variety of horse-flesh, and an exhibitor, losing in one class, sees that he might have had a very good chance in the other; asks why the powers-that-be do not state an approximate weight for each type of horse. It is discouraging for a man with a really good team to be thrown out because he has entered in the wrong class, and we all know that there is some difference of opinion as to what makes up such a vague class of horse as the "general purpose," or the really useful animal for agricultural purposes. Would it not be a simple matter to state in the prize lists a rough weight for each class of horses? Of course, these remarks do not refer to men who exhibit horses of pure breeding; a pure-bred animal has his own class, and no mistakes can occur. But there are many horses in the local fairs that are good individuals and decidedly useful animals, and we want to see their owners bring them out and compete in uniform classes.

There is one other thing about the horse exhibits at the country fairs that is to me hard to understand. Who has attended such a fair, and not heard through the caller's megaphone, "General-purpose brood mares!" What is a general-purpose brood mare, and to what would one breed her to get a general-purpose colt? Is she not a scrub, pure and simple? If not, why is she not entered in the class for her own breed? The general-purpose brood mare seems to me to give the lie to all the recognized laws of breeding, and there should be no such class in our prize lists. E. F. O.

[Note.—On page 1551 of our Sept. 29th issue, this very point was emphasized in our editorial columns. There is no strictly general-purpose breed; there is no distinct general-purpose market class; consequently, there is no uniform standard whereby to measure this class, and, as a result, farm chunks, light drafters and expressers or vaners, all compete in this undefined and at least not easily definable class.—Editor.]

LIVE STOCK.

Profitable Sows.

There is only one type of brood sow that should be maintained on any farm, and that is the kind that may be relied upon to pay its way every year. When pork is as high-priced as it is now, there is a strong tendency to retain even the unsatisfactory females, and take a chance on their producing profitably next spring. But a desirable type of gilt from a proven mother will make a much safer proposition than the older sow that cannot be relied on. Thus, in going over the brood sows at this time with the purpose of selecting the mothers for next year's pigs, one should first make a careful selection from the present breeding group. For each sow, make a note of the number of pigs farrowed, the strength and character of the litter, the disposition of the sow as a mother, the number of pigs raised from the litter, and the breeding tendencies of the sow. If she fails seriously in one or two of these characteristics, mark her as one to be parted from, and head her for the market.

To replace these questionable breeders, great care should be taken in selecting their successors. If one is breeding pure-breds, the first requirement that must be made in the selection of sows is that they fulfil the breed type demands. Aside from that one requisite, the breeder of pure-breds and of grades should follow much the same system of selection. The sows should be essentially feminine; they should show no coarseness of shoulder, hair, bone or head; gentleness should characterize them; a long middle indicative of broodiness, must be present; the teats should be counted, and a preference given to the otherwise good sow with the greater number of normal teats. A vigorous constitution, as indicated by a clear eye, a healthy skin, an active temperament; a deep, broad chest, and a low, full flank, can never be overlooked, for the task of the brood sow is not light. The brood sow should as nearly as possible possess the conformation which is sought in the marketable progeny which she is to produce; consequently, smoothness and depth at shoulders, a strong, slightly-arched back, a wide loin and rump; good depth of body, flank and thighs, with desirable spring of rib, should be characteristic of the breeding stock of pigs. Too much emphasis cannot well be laid on the feet and legs. If the young sow proves a successful breeder, she will be retained as long as she proves herself so, which may mean five or six years. For

such a period of really useful service, the strongest kind of feet and pasterns are essential. With the brood sow, more than any other class of breeding female, is there likelihood of breaking down in the pasterns and feet, rendering the animal to a greater or less degree incapable of her highest capacities. Moreover, if there is any marked tendency to weakness in these parts, the offspring is almost certain to possess it, and they, in turn, cannot be as active, as healthy, or, consequently, as profitable, hogs. Quality, as shown in fine, clear bone, a healthy skin of desirable thickness; a trim head, smooth shoulders, and a fine coat of hair, deserves the consideration of every man in his hog-breeding operations.

A limited number of brood sows, but a greater production of better stock from them, should be kept in mind by breeders generally.

Notes from Australia.

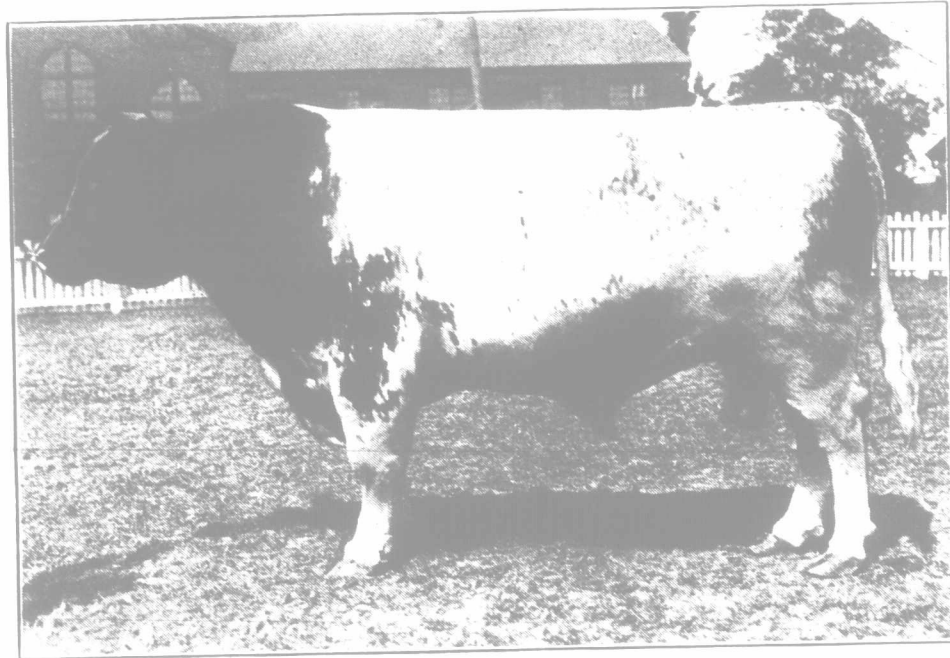
There was a great gathering of fleecy beauties at the Sydney, New South Wales, Sheep Show last July. It is claimed that this exhibition sees the biggest collection of aristocratic Merinos in the world. The island State of Tasmania won with Sylvander, that comes from Esk Vale, and this is the third successive win for that flock. This ram was afterwards sold for 450 guineas to go to South Africa. A ram called Patron II., which beat Sylvander at a Tasmanian show a few weeks before, was sold privately for 800 guineas. He was undoubtedly the best animal of the two, but lacked condition. The highest-priced ram of the Fair, however, was Dandie Dimmont, which fetched 1,550 guineas, and goes to South Australia. He was not a competitor at the show. The South Africans are buying heavily of Merinos in Australia this year, believing that they can

the annual conferences. In those times they were equally divided between free trade and the protection of State policies. Federation swept away this old bone of contention, and gave the country a protective tariff. Since then the Labor Party has assumed the reins of Government, and this has changed the issue. The conventions this year in at least two of the States have decided to become political entities, and put men of their own cult into the various parliaments. The action, of course, multiplies the parties in the House of Parliament, but the farmers contend that it is nearly time they took a hand at the game, and all can follow them who feel so inclined.

There was a marked difference this year at the Australian Sheep Show between the class of sheep which won the prizes and those securing the best average at the sales. Several rams brought more than the grand champion, one twice as much, and one four times the price. The latter, however, was not exhibited. The wool-growers will not in these days buy the type of sheep to which expert judges award highest honors. The demand now is for the large-framed, plain-bodied old type. In some cases the wrinkles and folds have almost disappeared. From the point of view of the buyer out after practical propositions, the great sales were ideal, as he was able to get for a few guineas rams which years ago would have cost hundreds.

Rhodes grass, imported originally from South Africa, is making extraordinary headway in the grazing districts of East Australia. It is declared to be to that part what that wonderful grass, *Paspalum dilatatum*, is to the coastal dairy districts. In some parts, Rhodes grass has measured nine feet high.

Sheep-breeders in different altitudes in Australia raise Merinos of distinct characteristics. The difficulty with some is that they cannot keep the wool dense enough on the flock sheep as these increase in age, unless the stud animals are heavily folded, and the tendency is to breed out the folds as far as possible. In South Australia there is a distinct aversion to folds anywhere excepting on the neck. In recent years, in that State, much has been done to grow rams' necks on the ewes, thus considerably enhancing the carrying capacity of the flocks. For a while the fashion was to breed heavy wool on the heads and faces, but it was found that this was a drawback, as the sheep were thus blinded by the wool, and could not see their way about in the paddocks.



Archer's First -72833-

Short-horn bull, three years old. Second in class, Toronto. First and reserve champion, Western Fair, London, 1910. Bred and owned by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.

produce fine wool, equal to Australia, and they are not sparing any money to back their opinion. The Australians are now saying that South Africa should reciprocate this freedom of trade by taking off the prohibition on ostriches and Angora goats, so that Australia might procure some birds and animals to tone up those industries.

Each season in the shearing sheds sees great competition to decide who is the "ringer." The latter's highest tally there stands a record for the next shed, and so the gang carries on till the end of the season. Some years ago, Jack Howe sheared 321 sheep in eight hours—a record never beaten. He used hand shears, but the sheep in those days carried less wool than they do now; besides, none but machine shears are now used. The smartest men to-day do not get through many more than 250 when at top speed, but, at the rate of 21s. per hundred, this means money to the expert.

George Jeffrey, one time wool expert in South Australia, on his return from a visit to America, said he considered that the wool in the United States was not equal to the finest Australian for length of staple. The soundness of some of the wool, however, was such that growers might well be proud of it. Americans, he said, had a lot to learn in the way of packing wool for the markets, as clips were sent out in a deplorable condition. Nothing was taken off the fleece, while it was tied up with a rough hemp string.

The farming classes in Australia have at last politically awakened. For years they did not allow party politics to enter their deliberations at

Near Zealand utilizes some of its prison labor in land development. Besides carrying out tree-planting schemes this way, the prisoners are taught agriculture, dairying, and the care of stock. In justifying this policy, the Attorney-General explained the other day that the use of this labor for the preparation of fruit and dairy farms for sale to small settlers eventually would not take employment from free citizens. An extension of the scheme is to be made in different sections. It is not proposed to sell the fruit or products, but merely to supply the prisons, and to sell the farms when in profit to settlers. At present, 200 farms of 50 acres each are being established.

It has been proved in Victoria that the spores

of the Irish blight in potatoes are destroyed when the tubers are kiln-dried, and that the germination of the seed subsequently is not affected.

J. S. DUNNET

American Dairy Shorthorn Association.

Americans are nothing if not opportunists. Recognizing the growing demand for dual-purpose cattle rapidly arising within the United States, due, in part, to the disappearance of the large-range conditions, under which beef could be grown cheaply, a body of breeders met on the Vermont State Fair Grounds, Sept. 22nd, 1910, and organized the American Dairy Shorthorn Association. In the constitution it is clearly set forth that it is not intended to establish any separate herdbook, but that the aims are to promote the interest of the Dairy Shorthorn by securing classes at fairs, giving prizes, recommending judges, encouraging and publishing records, and conducting tests. The purpose is surely a laudable one. One has but to read a little of the early history of the breed to discover that by many of the founders of the improved Shorthorn milk and meat were equally considered. The modern improved Shorthorn, which is almost wholly a beef animal, received its impetus from Cruickshank very largely. However, there are those who have never lost sight of the dairy function, although they have been obliged to stay out of the modern showing. Thus, there are such cows as Lulu, that made 12,341 pounds milk and 606 pounds butter in one year; Mamie Clay 2nd, that made 13,232 pounds of milk; and Rose of Glenside, that in semi-official test gave 18,075 pounds of milk in one year.

The milking Shorthorn is likely to come into her own shortly; for meat we will have for a few generations yet, but not by meat alone can high-priced farms be made to pay.

The executive officers of the association are: Leland D. May, Granville Centre, Penn., President; W. A. Simpson, Lyndonville, Vt., Secretary and Treasurer.

Sheep and Silage.

While succulence is not considered so important in the winter feed of sheep as in cattle rations, and particularly the rations of dairy cows, there is data on record pointing to the conclusion that a moderate percentage of succulent feed is of distinct value in the winter ration of breeding stocks. In the British Isles, climatic and labor conditions are particularly favorable to the supply of this characteristic in the ration by the production of root crops, upon which the sheep largely exist. But with us these conditions are scarcely as favorable, and the amount of labor required in the growing of roots prevents their general liberal use. As a consequence, a desirable, more easily produced substitute has been found in silage. It is largely used in feeding dairy cattle, becoming generally used for beef cattle, and, to a considerable extent, is being used for sheep. However, there has been more or less unfavorable experience in feeding it to sheep, and a good many people are chary of using it for such purposes.

The Indiana Experiment Station has recently issued the results of three years' careful investigations into the adaptability of silage as a feed for sheep. Three purposes were kept in mind, viz: The uses of silage as a feed for (1) pregnant ewes due to lamb in March, (2) ewes with fall lambs at their side, (3) young lambs prior to weaning. To one lot of pregnant ewes for three winters was fed oats, mixed hay and silage, while to a corresponding lot was fed oats, mixed hay and corn stover. For the second and third winters, a grain mixture, with clover hay and silage, was fed to one lot, while to the other a similar ration, lacking the silage, was fed. Each lot was fed all the hay it would clean up. The amount of silage during the first winter was limited, since some doubt as to its safe use was entertained. During the second winter the ewes ate nearly four pounds of silage per head per day, and during the third winter over 4 1/2 pounds. No injurious effects were evident from the free use of silage. The ewes evidenced a more vigorous appetite, and seemed healthier. They made larger gains than those on dry rations without in any way impairing their maternal functions. They ate 7.96 per cent. less grain, and 32.25 per cent. less hay or stover, thus being wintered more economically. The average birth weights of the lambs in the silage lots were consistently heavier, and the ewes seemed to milk better.

FOR EWES WITH FALL LAMBS.

For two years, flocks of ewes with fall lambs were wintered on a grain ration with clover hay to one half of them, while to the other half silage was added. Rapid gains for the lambs and a maximum flow of milk being the main objects sought, all the hay, silage and grain were fed

that would be consumed readily. Averaging the results of two years, the ewes fed silage were found to be much thriftier, and yielded more wool than the others. The lambs in the silage lot gained 16 pound each daily, and those in the no-silage lot .47 pound. The ewes with fall lambs receiving silage ate 4.82 per cent. less grain, and 29.86 per cent. less hay.

All of these facts go very clearly to show the value of silage to the shepherd. The investigators state that, after the close of the feeding trial of winter lambs (in the warm spring weather), four lambs died, due, in their opinion, to the eating of decomposed, spoiled silage.

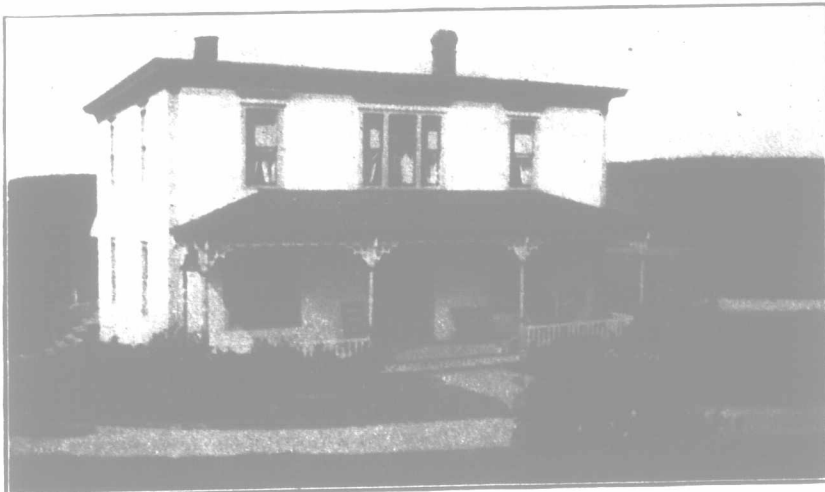
The point principally brought out in these feeding trials is that silage may be safely and profitably added to even a clover hay and grain ration for pregnant ewes, or for ewes nursing winter lambs.

THE FARM.

Goose Lake and Its Mud Industry.

By M. G. MacNeil McWhirter.

The traveller along Bay Chaleur is struck by the beauty of the scenery. The diversity of the landscape, backed by high mountains, is very picturesque. Thriving settlements are scattered on the coast. Sixty miles from the mouth of the Bay is New Richmond, bounded on the east by the Little Cascapedia River, and on the west by the



A New Brunswick Farm Home. Residence of David Porter, King's Co., N. B.

Grand Cascapedia. These two rivers are famous for salmon and trout; while the forests which extend at the rear of the settlement abound with moose and caribou, animals much sought after in their season.

New Richmond has rich lumbering industries, which give employment to many persons at all seasons of the year.

Agriculture is, however, the main occupation of the inhabitants. The farmers are industrious, possessing good farms well stocked.

All the latest improvements in agricultural implements, as binders, mowers, hay tedders, loaders and manure-spreaders, have been introduced. Large crops of hay, grain, potatoes, turnips, etc.



Haying on the New Brunswick Intervale. On farm of David Porter, King's Co., N. B.

are harvested. These rich crops are the result of the manure which the farmers use upon their land.

A considerable part of the dressing is the mud which is found in Goose Lake. This piece of water is situated midway between the two rivers, and three miles from the seashore. The lake is a mile long by three-quarters wide at its widest part, while no more than one hundred and fifty yards at its narrowest. It intersects several of

the farms, and so by right of possession a part of the lake belongs to their proprietors. Goose Lake received its name from the large number of geese which, years ago, being frightened by persistent gunners or heavy gales of wind, flew inland and sought refuge in this lake in the woods. However, even in this secluded spot danger lurked. It was no uncommon occurrence to see the farmers in the vicinity slip back quietly, and return, each laden with five or six of these coveted birds.

It was a long time before the settlers discovered the value of the sediment in Goose Lake. At one place a white mud or marl is found. This made an excellent whitewash.

At last Narcisse Le Blanc carried home a basket full of mud, and sprinkled it upon a corner of one of his fields. I do not know what results were expected, but the difference in the growth on that spot was so marked that next year the old man used more; so gradually the neighbors found it out, and many followed his example.

Narcisse, in his broken English, gave rather obscure directions regarding its use. Said he: "When you want to put that on your land, spread it so thin you can't put it."

So easily was the mud obtained that one man told me he often threw up with his shovel as many as fifty sleighloads in a day. After a time this became dangerous, on account of the increase in depth of water. Several persons were nearly drowned, so it became necessary to find other methods of securing the mud. Before long a mud-digger was obtained, and gave good satisfaction.

The digger is a simple machine, consisting of an upright frame with an arm. Behind this is a capstan; a chain is attached from one to the other, and wound up by a horse making from three to six revolutions, according to the depth of water.

A hole is cut in the ice, fifteen feet long by six feet wide. The shovel is large enough to hold half a barrel of mud; its wooden handle is twenty feet long. To a ring in this handle the chain is fastened. Two men guide the shovel, a little boy attends to the horse. The capstan does its work, and ere long up comes the shovel of mud; it is guided to the side by the arm. The boy stops the horse; the shovel is emptied, and the action is repeated till the quantity required is "lifted."

Three men are sufficient to lift mud. Forty dollars at the outside is the value of the outfit. Seeing the digger in operation for the first time, the spectator is struck by the simple, primitive appearance it presents.

In these days the farmers use from twenty-five to three hundred loads of mud upon their land, according to the size and condition of the farm. A load when freshly dug will weigh about twelve hundred pounds; of course the weight depends largely upon the amount of water in the mud. Dry mud is most frequently lifted, and is lighter. A sleigh eight feet long, by two and a half feet

wide, is filled to the depth of one foot, and costs ten cents. Of course, there is a shrinkage, but not more than one-quarter. It spreads satisfactorily with the manure spreader; as much as 75 bushels are scattered over an acre. It appears to be adapted to the soil of New Richmond. Shells, clams and mussels are plentiful in it.

At the request of the editor of "The Farmer's Advocate," the writer sent a sample of this mud to Prof. Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Dominion Experimental farms, for analysis. The result of his analysis is best given in his own words, which I take the liberty to copy. His memorandum is as follows:

MUD FROM GOOSE LAKE, NEW RICHMOND, QUEBEC.

"As received this 'mud' was a greyish-white earthy material. It was of a pasty consistency, apparently being partly dried out, and contained many small shells. It was found to contain 17.4 per cent. water.

"After being dried it was submitted to analysis, and the following results obtained:—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Moisture | 60 per cent. |
| Carbonate of lime | 80.87 " |
| Carbonate of magnesia..... | .75 " |
| Oxide of iron and alumina..... | 1.50 " |
| Clay and sand (insoluble in acid)..... | 3.62 " |
| Organic matter (by difference)..... | 4.66 " |
| | 100.00 " |
| Phosphoric acid | Traces. |
| Nitrogen in organic matter..... | 3.24 " |

"It will be at once apparent that this so-called 'mud' is marl of very good quality. It consists essentially of carbonate of lime, and its agricultural value undoubtedly depends on this fact, though the nitrogen present in its organic matter (.324 per cent.) is assuredly an element of some worth, especially on soils poor in humus.

"Marl is an extremely valuable form in which to apply lime, as excess thereof does no injury to the soil, and in this respect is unlike quick or caustic lime. Of course it cannot in any sense be regarded as a substitute for barnyard manure, nor can it be used in the place of commercial fertilizers—the function of which is to furnish nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. It is to be considered as a useful amendment rather than as a fertilizer. Improving the tilth, neutralizing acidity and promoting nitrification are among its chief functions, though it has a distinct value as a supplier of lime (an element necessary for plant growth) for soils deficient in that constituent. It can be used on all classes of soils, but its best results are more commonly obtained from heavy clays and peaty loams."

The digging begins after the New Year, and continues as long as the ice is good, usually till the end of March. Sometimes as many as fifty horses are busily engaged in hauling the sediment. Many domestic animals have been drowned in the lake, being unable to swim on account of the sticky bottom. Moose skeletons have also been dug up.

The mud is chiefly found at the lower end of the lake on the bars. Of the six mud-diggers, three are in operation.

A number of years ago a movement was on foot to use this mud in the manufacture of cement, but hitherto nothing has been done in that direction. Year after year the farmers spread this valuable manure upon their land, reaping the rich crops which have made this locality known as one of the best farming sections.

Every boy knows that large trout are found in Goose Lake; some weighing as much as two pounds have been taken.

Goose Lake is drained by Lake Brook, a winding stream which empties into the Little Caspédia River, and thence finds its way to Bay Chaleur.

More Experiences from Temiskaming District.

Jas. Scott, of Hill View, Township of Dymond, went into New Ontario eight years ago from Renfrew County, with \$700 cash, a team and a sleigh. His homestead experience commenced with the purchase for \$230 of 160 acres, with no improvements to speak of. He now has twenty acres chopped, and sixteen acres stumped, and values his property at \$2,000.

A. D. Hermeston, of Uno Park, went to New Ontario in 1896 from the County of Bruce. He had followed the milling business formerly, but was burnt out, and struck Liskeard with \$3,000. He took up 320 acres in Harley Township, at the usual price of 50 cents per acre. The cost of clearing green bush he estimates at \$40, having kept track of the labor thus expended on one acre measured out. He now has 50 acres cleared, with a bank barn 40 x 24 feet, and a two-story house 16 x 28 feet. He had 100 bushels of fall wheat this year from 3½ acres; expected 1,000 bushels of oats from 15 acres. He has no debts of any account, and would take \$10,000 for his property.

Lightning-rod Erection.

Will you please quote directions for putting homemade lightning-rods on a barn 72 feet long? Will six strands of No. 12 coppered-steel wire be heavy enough, or would it need more? Also, directions how to twist the wire with wagon wheel. I have pure copper wire for uprights. Also let me know if I will have to run rod down both ends of the barn to the ground, and how deep in the ground should it go? How can I get the uprights to stand? Will I have to get supports made by blacksmith, or will it stand by twisting six inches of the uprights on the cable on the ridge? How many uprights will I need on a barn of 72 feet? D. M.

Ans.—Both ends. On all barns over 40 feet in length, we recommend that rods be run down the gables and into the ground at both ends.

Size of Cable.—Rods made of wire should be at least ¾ of an inch in diameter. Size No. 12 wires would be much too light; sixteen would not be too many. Wire is cheap. Better err on the safe side.

Depth in the Ground.—Rods should reach permanently moist earth. From 5 to 7 feet down will answer, usually.

Twisting.—First get proper length. Fasten ends of wires firmly to spokes of wagon wheel. Attach the other ends to a stake driven into the ground at the right distance, and braced. Allowance must be made for a 6-inch shrinkage per 100 feet in twisting. Raise the wheel off the ground as if for greasing. Brace wagon firmly. Turn the wheel. Twist only enough to make cable hold together.

Points.—Points may be made of pieces of cable 6½ feet long, cut off the main rod. Open out 1½ feet at lower end for wrapping around and connecting with rod. A few inches of upper end should be opened out and spread in all directions. Blacksmith-made standards should be got to hold points upright. Points should be not more than about 22 feet apart. There ought to be four on a 72-foot barn.

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from reports of its correspondents, that of the area planted to spring wheat this year, about 2.9 per cent. in Minnesota, 2.6 per cent. in North Dakota, and 2.4 per cent. in South Dakota, was not cut for its grain.

THE DAIRY.

The Casein of Milk.

AND ITS RELATION TO PAYING PATRONS OF CHEESERIES.

Considerable difference of opinion exists among scientific men as to the nature of the nitrogenous substances (muscle-formers) in milk. Some say there are as many as seven of the so-called albuminoids, while others argue there is but one. The weight of evidence points to the fact that there are at least two of these, viz., casein and albumin, while Fleischmann says it is highly probable that milk contains three albuminoids, casein, lactalbumin, and globulin, the casein being very much in excess of the others, and forming about 80 per cent. of the total nitrogenous compounds (Book of the Dairy, pp. 14 and 15).

Nearly all students of plant and animal physiology are agreed that the nitrogenous compounds in both plant and animal tissue are the most expensive to produce, and are the most valuable parts of plants and animals. This being so, we have often wondered why scientific men have so long neglected the nitrogenous portions of milk when discussing relative values of the different compounds found in milk. For the past twenty years there has been a veritable fat craze with reference to milk. Scientifically and commercially, milk fat has been overestimated in food value, while the more valuable casein has been practically neglected.

That the casein of milk is coming to its own in the estimation of dairy scientists, is indicated by the fact that, on the front page of a bulletin, issued by one of the most progressive of the American Experiment Stations, and written by three of the leading dairy scientists of America, we read:

"THE TRUE VALUE OF MILK FOR CHEESEMAKING CAN ONLY BE DETERMINED BY TESTING FOR BOTH FAT AND CASEIN."

This thought ought to settle the question as to the best method of paying patrons of cheeseries in Canada. For the past twenty years, we have practically stood alone in our contention for a proper recognition of the importance of considering casein in any system applied to the equal division of proceeds from sales of cheese among co-operative cheese factories.

Among the conclusions of the experimenters at the Station referred to, based upon results obtained at nine different factories located in various parts of the State, we should like to call attention to the following:

1. The data resulting from the testing of milk from many herds show that there is a variable content of casein in herd milks.

Our own experience is similar, and we have found that the extreme variation is more likely to occur in the fall of the year, when the cows are more or less advanced in lactation, and when milk is usually highest in price; consequently, more injustice is likely to occur at this time, when paying patrons according to weight, or fat content, of the milk, alone.

2. There is no constant and close agreement in the proportional relation of the fat and casein content of all herd milks. Consequently, milks of the same fat content may not produce the same quantity of cheese.

Not only is this so, but the yield of cheese is not always proportional to the fat and casein content in the milk. We can readily see how this may be the case, when so many factors, such as skill of the cheesemaker, losses during handling, amounts of moisture and salt incorporated with the curd, etc., all have an important bearing upon the yield of cheese. However, we consider the foregoing conclusion as knocking the last prop from under the fat method as a basis for dividing money among those supplying milk to cheese factories.

3. As if this were not sufficient to melt all the enthusiasm of the fat theorists, the temperature was raised to such a point in the fifth conclusion as to cause the fat to exude through the cheese bandages and swim over the floor of the curing-rooms, endangering the life and limb of the "fat" men. Hear it! "The quality of cheese made from milks ... stood in no direct relation to the quantity of fat in the milk from which they were manufactured." This is enough to cause certain men to wish they had never been born, when they see their "fat" child choked with casein—or, to change the figure, see it swimming in grease, like a rook's doughnut, largely whole.

4. Finally, "An allowance of equal values for the pounds of fat and casein delivered by the patron is a simple and equitable method for distributing dividends."

This is what we have contended for during all the years of the controversy with reference to this question. Up to 1908 there was no simple method of determining casein in milk. With the advent of the Hart casein tester we now have a simple and extensive method of ascertaining the exact content of milk. This, together with the Babcock test for determining per cent. fat, enables the



Invernia's Queen of Kirkfield (870).

First-prize three-year-old Jersey cow, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1910. Imported and exhibited by William Mackenzie, Kirkfield, Ont.

cheesemaker to determine relative values of milk for cheesemaking, as delivered to the cheeseries of the country. To use a slang phrase, it is now "up to the cheesemakers" to take hold of this question, if they wish to be fair and just, and either test the milk individually, or devise some co-operative system of testing, thereby relieving the cheesemaker of the direct responsibility. Personally, we favor a co-operative system of testing, except in the case of large factories which can afford to engage a man to keep books, do the testing, and have a general oversight of the business. Serious dangers threaten the cheese business of Canada, not the least of which is inadequate returns for capital and labor required to produce the milk, which results partly from inferior cows and expensive feed; partly from unfair methods of distributing proceeds of sales, partly from our expensive system of marketing, and also as a result of competition from a source which can produce milk more cheaply than we can in Ontario on high-priced land and with expensive labor. Three of these drawbacks can be remedied by ourselves, and the best thought of Dairymen's Associations ought to be put forward to devise methods which will alleviate these difficulties. It will not do simply to pass a resolution or two at the annual meeting, for which everybody votes without giving any thought to the question, but something should be done which will touch the thought and practice of the people. Anything less than this will be labor and energy worse than wasted. What are we going to do about it, gentlemen of the cheese industry? H. H. DEAN.

Dairy Cow Contest Results.

The cost of milk production is bound to become a factor of very great interest amongst all good dairymen. The time when any kind of a milk cow is profitable is well past, and the many who heretofore have made money in dairying, but find it no longer a revenue producer, must either slowly go out of business or adopt the practical system of knowing just what each cow in the herd is doing, what milk actually costs, and what the profits are in conducting a dairy farm.

In the September 22nd issue, to stimulate this closer study of herd and individual cow production, there was offered twenty-five dollars, divided into three prizes, for the best discussions of the cost of milk production. The answers received have been exceedingly gratifying both in number and merit, and indicate not only that a good few men are now studying milk production carefully, but are getting results accordingly.

After careful study of all the contributions, and recognizing the slight deficiencies and the excellencies of each, we have placed the contribution of David Caughell, Elgin Co., Ont., first; that of H. S. Austin, Norfolk Co., Ont., second; that of A. F. Huffman, Hastings Co., third, and highly commended those of W. J. Main, Wentworth Co., Ont., and W. Hargrave, Waterloo Co., Ont. In making these awards, while recognition has been taken of the methods pursued, yet we have proceeded according to the intimations of the original announcement, and laid most stress on the completeness and accuracy of the statements presented. Below is to be found the first-prize article.

FIRST-PRIZE CONTRIBUTION.

In answer to your questions as to what it costs to produce 100 pounds of milk, I will try to give a detailed statement below, showing you what it costs to produce milk on my farm. You will observe that I do not figure in the calves, but, as I had some heifers that I never intended milking, I raised my pure-bred calves and vealed some grade calves on them, so that the raising of the calves and the milk sent to the cheese factory was done from different cows, so the calves have nothing to do with the production of the milk.

I have my cows freshening at different times of the year, so as to equalize the milking. The cows which we milked consisted of six pure-bred Holsteins and nine grade cows. Each cow's milk was weighed twice a day, and the pure-bred ones were milked and the milk weighed three times a day for from six to twelve weeks after freshening, and a record kept of it. As I was doing some official testing of my Holsteins during this year, I weighed the feed consumed both by the pure-bred and grade cows from time to time to see what effect feeding had on production; also changed the milkers from one cow to the other; found the cows to respond better to different milkers; tried feeding at different times of the day; also tried the effects of ventilation, saltings and watering, and I believe I can safely say that any man that does not weigh his milk and keep a record of his cows, will never produce milk at the same cost as the man who does and knows where he is at each and every day throughout the year. I was picked on the year 1909, as my milk was made into cheese during this year, and I have the weights and returns from the factory, after

paying for the making and hauling, on hand, making it very easy to get at. I will first give you the amount of milk sent each month, and the amount received for it:

| | Amount of Milk, Lbs. | Amount Received. |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| January | 12,231 | \$145.72 |
| February | 9,875 | 107.37 |
| March | 7,445 | 76.78 |
| April | 7,472 | 65.18 |
| May | 15,527 | 140.24 |
| June | 20,383 | 181.57 |
| July | 15,724 | 132.51 |
| August | 13,499 | 116.29 |
| September | 12,432 | 116.36 |
| October | 11,585 | 114.50 |
| November | 7,969 | 79.05 |
| December | 9,817 | 98.17 |
| Total | 143,959 | \$1,373.74 |

I will next give the amount of feed consumed by the fifteen cows for the different months:

| | Silage, Lbs. | Roots, Lbs. | Alfalfa, Lbs. | Chop, Oats, Lbs. | Oil Cake, Lbs. | Straw for Bedding, Lbs. |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| January | 18,500 | 7,000 | 5,300 | 2,000 | 400 | 3,000 |
| February | 16,700 | 6,800 | 4,650 | 1,500 | 300 | 2,800 |
| March | 18,500 | 7,500 | 5,300 | 1,000 | 200 | 3,000 |
| April | 18,000 | 7,000 | 5,300 | 1,000 | 200 | 3,000 |
| May | 15,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 2,000 | 400 | 2,500 |
| June ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | ..... |
| July ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| August ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| September ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| October | 12,000 | 4,200 | 500 | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| November | 16,000 | 7,500 | 5,300 | 1,200 | ..... | 3,000 |
| December | 18,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 133,200 | 45,000 | 34,000 | 12,700 | 1,500 | 19,300 |

Value of Food Consumed.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Silage, 133,200 lbs., at \$3 per ton | \$ 182.00 |
| Roots, 45,000 lbs., at \$3 per ton | 69.00 |
| Alfalfa, 34,000 lbs., at \$8 per ton | 136.00 |
| Oat chop, 12,700 lbs., at \$1.50 per cwt. | 190.50 |
| Oil cake, 1,500 lbs., at \$1.70 per cwt. | 25.50 |
| Straw, 19,300 lbs., at \$4 per ton | 38.50 |
| Pasture, 15 cows, at \$1.50 per month for six months | 135.00 |
| Salt | 3.00 |
| Cost of milking 15 cows, at \$1.00 per month for ten months | 150.00 |
| Cost of milking six cows once a day extra for eight weeks | 10.00 |
| Cost of feeding and care for six months | 90.00 |
| Total cost of production | \$1,068.50 |

Value Placed on Manure.

| | |
|--|------------|
| 60 tons of silage, at \$1 per ton | \$ 60.00 |
| 22½ tons of roots, at 50c. per ton | 11.25 |
| 17 tons of alfalfa, at \$7 per ton | 119.00 |
| 6½ tons oat chop, at \$6 per ton | 38.00 |
| ¾ ton of oil cake, at \$12 per ton | 9.00 |
| 9½ tons of straw, at \$3 per ton | 28.50 |
| Total value of manure | \$265.75 |
| Gross cost of production | \$1,068.50 |
| Value of manure | 265.75 |
| Net cost of production | \$ 802.75 |

I have made no allowance for the whey, but, as we are on a large milk route, we don't fare very well for whey some of the time, and I consider what we get would about pay for the emptying and washing the cans, cooling the milk, and bringing the cows from the fields in the summer. So, according to my way of figuring, it cost me \$802.75 to produce 143,959 pounds of milk, or 55.76 cents per cwt.; and, as I received 95.42 cents per cwt. from the factory, I had a profit of 39.66 cents per cwt. for my milk. Elgin Co., Ont. DAVID CAUGHELL.

English Milk Prices.

(Our English correspondence.)

English farmers are much dissatisfied at the wholesale prices of milk, and claim that the high cost of mill stuffs and dairy cows leaves little or no margins. The public health authorities, too, are strict in their requirements, and these add to cost of production. The prices received by farmers for milk average about 6d. per gallon in summer, and 8d. for winter, and the margin for profit is certainly small. If contracts could be made on the basis of 8d. and 10d., there would be a reasonable profit. The greatest obstacle to getting an increase of prices is the lack of combination amongst milk producers. They are too prone to act independently, and this leaves them largely at the mercy of the middlemen, who are very closely organized. These middlemen retail the milk to consumers at 1s. 4d. per gallon, a price which leaves a large profit. It would seem that dairy farmers must combine into associations, as is done in other industries, before they can successfully demand higher prices for their product.

The Real Thing.

A Toronto Fresh-air Fund boy, who had never enjoyed the privilege of living in the country before, spent two weeks during the past summer with a real dairy farmer. For breakfast, the good-wife regaled him with a bowl of wholesome unskimmed milk. "Well, now, what's this?" he asked. "Why, that's milk," replied the lady, rather amused at his innocence. "Where does it come from?" the lad further queried. "Why, we get it from the cows, of course," was the reply. "My! I wish our milkman kept cows," was the boy's final comment as he washed down the rolled-wheat porridge.

Cows Appreciate Paderewski.

From Michigan comes the story that the phonograph is a valuable adjunct in the dairy barn; that, by such music, both the amount and fat content of the milk have been markedly increased. The first use of the music in a dairy happened accidentally, but an influence seeming to be apparent, it was continued experimentally, and now, according to report, that serviceable bit of machinery has a permanent place in at least one dairy barn. Mayhap the influence on the milkers is as great as on the cows, both in sweetening their humor and, through a selection of music, increasing their speed.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Single Fare to Ontario Horticultural Exhibition.

Price lists of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, to be held in St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto, November 15th to 19th, may be obtained on application to Secretary P. W. Hodgetts, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Practically single-fare rates will obtain on the railroads to all persons visiting the exhibition from points outside Toronto, as follows:

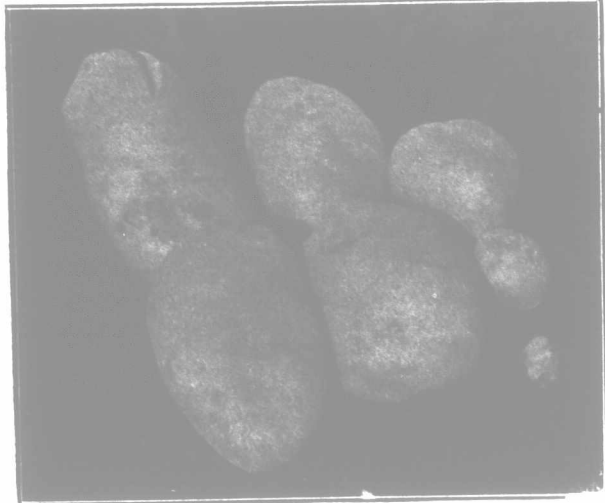
From Tuesday to Saturday, November 15th to 19th, special excursions will be run by the railways to Toronto, from all points in Ontario where first-class single fare does not exceed \$2.50, at lowest one-way, first-class fare, plus 25c. for admission coupon to the show. Railway tickets bought on these dates will be good for return up to and including November 21st. People desiring to attend the exhibition on other dates, and from places where the single fare exceeds 50c., will be able to do so for first-class single fare, but it will be necessary for them to obtain standard certificates from their station agent when they purchase their tickets to Toronto. One-way tickets to Toronto, with standard convention certificates, can be purchased from November 11th to 19th, inclusive, and will be honored for the return journey free, regardless of the number in attendance, up to and including November 23rd, 1910. These certificates must be endorsed by the Secretary at the Exhibition before they will be honored by the railways for the return trip. A fee of 25c. will be charged by the railway company for each certificate used.

California Apples in Toronto.

A car of California fruit, consisting of Spitz and other red varieties, sold easily in Toronto lately on the day they arrived at from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a box—proving plainly that there is a lucrative demand in our cities for fancy-looking fruit skilfully box-packed. Our fruit-growers have still some lessons in enterprise to learn from Western growers.

A Potato Yield.

While exceedingly large potatoes are not desirable, yet large potatoes, like large yields, are always interesting. E. D. Nelson, of the office where this paper is printed, planted one fairly-large potato, without cutting, in his garden last



The Product of One Potato Planted Uncut.

spring. The above photograph represents the resulting crop. The largest potato in the hill was 6½ inches long, 10 inches in circumference, and weighed 1 pound 6 ounces; while the total yield weighed 5 pounds 1 ounce. Can anyone excel it greatly?

POULTRY.

An Ineffective Egg Preservative.

A first-class egg-preservative, convenient to use, reasonable in cost, and unattended with any serious objections, is greatly to be desired. The lime-water and waterglass methods of treatment are fairly successful, but not attempted by a great number of ordinary producers. Some of the simpler methods such as packing in salt and bran or wrapping in paper, are fairly efficient, but not perfectly so.

This season, a commercial egg preservative called "Galo" was placed on the market by the Canadian Galo Company of Hamilton, Ont. It was praised in literature sent out as a "wonder without bounds" and was described as a "bacteriological colorless, highly antiseptic and non-poisonous fluid which will form a non-porous, airtight, hardly visible film on an egg after a momentary dip which rises in 15 to 30 minutes." It was sold in tin cans, containing about a quart of liquid, for \$1.00 a can, and on the can labels was printed: "We guarantee fresh-laid eggs dipped in Galo will remain absolutely fresh for a period of twelve months or more under any ordinary conditions." It was said to be a by-product of skim milk, discovered accidentally. It seemed to have a flavor of formaldehyde. Arrangements were made to advertise it in "The Farmer's Advocate," but, the matter coming to the attention of our editorial staff, who had misgivings concerning the merits of the article, the advertisement was withheld pending investigations. Letters of inquiry were addressed to the Poultry Depts. of our leading Exp. Stations and Agricultural Colleges, as well as to one or two of the foremost poultry journals across the line. None of these had ever heard of the article, but all the experimenters expressed willingness to give it a trial, which several of them have done. The company offering the preservative was also communicated with, but a request for definite data of indisputable reliability was met with several alleged testimonies from parties in the States totally unknown to us. The upshot of the matter was that we requested the company's consent to our withholding of the advertisement until we could satisfy ourselves as to the value of the article, to which they graciously agreed. We might say that the company also sent us a tin can of half a dozen eggs which they had recently treated with Galo. All of them but one were cracked or broken on arrival. This one was kept in our office from June 22nd until about the middle of September, when it was opened and found to contain a partially-decayed chick. We also sent a dollar to the Canadian Galo Co. and ordered a can of Galo, in which one of our editors dipped, according to directions, about four dozen fresh-laid eggs, purchased from a reputable poultry fancier who gathers his eggs daily. On June 29th, at 8 a. m., 24 eggs were treated, said to have been all laid on the previous day. Another 23 eggs, laid June 29th, were dipped at 7 p. m. on the evening of the same day.

These eggs were placed in a good cellar, reasonably dry, except for two weeks in August, when it was somewhat damp. From time to time the eggs were examined, and appeared to be

keeping far otherwise than well. The yolk thickened to a lung-like consistency, the air-space enlarged, and most of the eggs, when opened, were quite unfit to eat. The last of them, opened this month, were fairly putrid.

Not content with our own test, we wrote several other experimenters.

Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, Que., had 30 dozen eggs treated with this mixture during July and August. Upon receipt of our letter, dated September 27th, he opened several of them, and, to quote his own words, "found that there had been considerable shrinkage, the air-space being almost as large, in many instances, as an egg that had been between two and three weeks in the incubator. On breaking them, there was noticed a musty odor. The egg itself lacked the appearance and character of a new-laid egg. Both the white and the yolk flattened out considerably. Judging from what was opened, I would not think the preservative a success, though I would like to have a little more time before giving a definite opinion."

A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, replied to our letter under date of October 14th, enclosing the following memorandum, received by him from Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms:

"We to-day concluded the first test period—three months—in the comparison of Galo with lime-water and waterglass, as egg-preservatives. The results showed unmistakably the inferiority of Galo. While the eggs that had been kept in lime-water and 5-per-cent. waterglass solution were in excellent condition, and quite free from any objectionable properties, those which had been treated (according to instructions) with Galo were characterized by discolored whites, degraded yolks, and a musty, disagreeable odor."

(Sgd.) F. T. SHUTT."

Black-head in Turkeys.

Many of the newspapers gave space last week to an Ottawa despatch purporting to emanate with the authority of Dr. Chas. Higgins, Dominion Pathologist, accounting for the soaring prices of turkeys by the fact that black-head is responsible for an alarming turkey mortality in all the Provinces. The disease is due to a parasitic affection of the liver and intestines, particularly the caecum or blind gut. It develops no special symptoms until in an advanced stage, when the dark heads of its victims denote its presence, giving rise to the name "black-head."

Robinson, an American author, in Diseases of Poultry, speaks of it as having been most prevalent in Eastern and South-eastern sections, where turkeys have long been raised on the same ground, but adds that instances of it as being epidemic in other sections seem to be on the increase. Besides the discoloration of the head, a conspicuous (though less conclusive) symptom of the disease is diarrhoea, with weakness and emaciation. A post-mortem shows the caecum inflamed and sometimes clogged with tumorous matter, and the liver enlarged and discolored with whitish or yellowish spots.

"The course of the disease," according to Salmon, "is variable. In some cases it develops rapidly after infection, and the affected birds die in from two to six weeks. In other cases, the morbid processes may come to a standstill, but the amount of dead tissue in the caeca and liver may be so great as to favor the entrance of bacteria which are directly responsible for the death of the bird in the summer or fall. In still other cases, regenerative processes may begin, and lead to complete and permanent recovery."

The parasitic protozoa multiplying in the caeca are voided with the excrement, which contaminates food and drinking water; and, these being consumed by healthy birds, the disease-producing organisms reach the caeca of healthy birds through the digestive tract, thus distributing the infection. Land which has been contaminated with the droppings of black-head-infested turkeys is not safe for healthy birds for at least that season, possibly not for a considerably longer time.

It is held by some turkey raisers that black-head is not so much a cause, but to some extent a result, of unhealthy conditions in the birds; that the germs of the disease are quite widely distributed, and that they produce the disease only when the vigor of the stock is not up to the mark. Whether this be partially true or not, there seems no room to doubt that the presence of the germs is attended with much risk to healthy stock.

Robinson says that medical treatment of black-head in individuals in which it has developed so much as to show the external symptoms which identify it, is generally ineffective. As treatment for mildly affected birds, Salmon suggests:

Sulphur 5 to 10 grains, sulphate of iron 1 grain, or—

Benzonaphthol 1 gram, salicylate of bismuth 1 gram.

Sulphur 10 grains, sulphate of iron 1 grain, sulphate of quinine 1 gram.

These remedies are to be given two or three

times a day, and continued for a considerable time. The doses mentioned are for turkeys weighing four or five pounds each, that being about the weight at which most of those which require treatment will have arrived. The disease attacks mostly young turkeys, and in these does not generally show outward symptoms until the season is well advanced.

A remedy suggested in the newspaper item was to starve the bird forty-eight hours, and then let it drink from a mixture composed of a teaspoonful of muriatic acid to a quart of water. Communicated with by wire, as to whether muriatic acid was effective in advanced cases, Dr. Higgins wrote us, in part, as follows: "Experience in one case indicates that it exerts some beneficial action, but whether it will act similarly in all cases, is very hard to state at the present time. I have for some years advised the use of muriatic acid for fowls suffering from various forms of indigestion, some of which have been accompanied by profuse diarrhoea, and mistaken for fowl cholera. There is in many an infection involving the digestive tract. . . . Personally, I am of the opinion that, in dealing with the black-head problem among turkeys, the most satisfactory results will be achieved through obtaining some means by which we can carry the birds over the acute attack. Other methods will naturally follow which will lead to the extermination of the disease, but the extermination can come only after we have a much fuller knowledge of the problem than is at present available. I may further state that the use of muriatic acid in the amounts indicated can do no harm, but that it should be supplemented by ordinary precautionary measures to prevent re-infection, together with a change in feed, as far as possible."

Handsome Returns from Egg-production.

All but recent subscribers will recall the very creditable account of profitable egg production published in our Exhibition Number, 1909, describing the poultry practice and setting forth the results obtained by Mrs. R. J. Temple, of Middlesex Co., Ont., who had sold an average of \$130.49 worth of eggs per annum for 17 years, with an average flock of about 80 to 85 hens. The eggs are regularly sold wholesale to a grocer for the highest cash price, and, being of good size and reliable freshness and quality, are eagerly taken. Mrs. Temple has recently favored us with a monthly memorandum of egg sales for the seven months beginning March 1st, 1910, from a flock of 90 hens, the total footing up to \$153.27. We may add that Mrs. Temple left with us an egg preserved for 13 months by simply keeping it wrapped in paper. It was opened, fried and eaten by our poultry editor, who found it of good flavor, the yolk standing up well, and both yolk and white opening out in such good condition that it might almost have passed casually for a fresh-laid egg.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Fine Dry Fall in Simcoe Co.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to this remarkably fine fall—too fine from the farmer's point of view. We have had no rain to speak of since the first week in September, and the result is fall wheat generally has made a poor growth, pastures were done some time ago, clover seeding has made but little growth, and the turnip crop has grown more to top than bulbs. It has been splendid weather to harvest the potatoes, corn and mangel crops, which, speaking generally, are all good. The e. with abundance of hay and the fair crop of straw, relieves us of all anxiety about winter feeding. Since the first of the month we have been compelled to feed our stock night and morning to supplement the failing pasture. We have had a good harvest. Prices are fair, and stock is selling high. We are in fine shape to brave a good old-fashioned Canadian winter, should it come. E. FOYSTON, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Premium for Pure-bred Sires.

Welsh agriculturists are going to have a share of the funds provided by the British Development Commissioners, and have declared that the best results would be obtained by a system of giving premiums on sires of pure-bred stock for the use of farmers. They recommended that a central committee be formed to administer the funds.

At a conference, the Parliamentary secretary of the Local Government Board spoke of the remarkable progress made in agriculture by Norway, Sweden and Denmark. In Denmark they have actually made a light railway for the purpose of making additional land by laying soil upon rocks. That was one illustration of the advantage of scientific education.

B. C. Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster.

To see what are the agricultural possibilities of British Columbia, one should attend her large exhibitions. And if you wish to convince yourself that the products seen in the Fruit Buildings or in the Agricultural Hall really do grow in British Columbia, wander down amid the large district displays, and, without being questioned, someone will tell you more than it is possible to comprehend and safely carry away. They tell you that the peninsula or the lower mainland is the best mixed-farming country in the world; that the District of Ladner can grow more tons of oats per acre than any holed in Saskatchewan; that Surrey can grow anything from peanuts to elephants. You are reminded that the turf on Vancouver Island is unsurpassed, and that land sells at six hundred dollars an acre—worth it for the climate alone. At this juncture a man from the upper country taps you on the shoulder and mutters of the Okanagan country or the Kootenay. He speaks of irrigated lands, developed and undeveloped, of high-tabled lands and valleys where apples and peaches grow in abundance. Those mammoth and blushing fruits and the overgrown vegetables are before you as witnesses, and, once convinced, you move on. Walking through the dairy barns, or loitering by the horse-ring, you notice that the winners are largely bred in British Columbia; that the Canadian-bred classes contain the championship animals, and, upon consideration, you are prone to remark that British Columbia truly has great agricultural possibilities.

But there is one thing you must not expect when you attend a British Columbia exhibition, and that is fine weather. There was a grand display of fruit and agricultural products, and a good showing of live stock, but the weather was most unfavorable. Each and every day there was continuous precipitation. Despite it all, the Fair was held, and an average attendance went forth in umbrella parade doing honor to the Queen City exhibition.

The citizens of New Westminster pride themselves on their exhibition, because it is successful from an agricultural standpoint. In this they are right, and much credit is due the managers for their honest endeavors. At the present time they have the support and confidence of the farmers and live-stock men, and we judge it would be to the interest of the exhibition management to retain this support. This year there was considerable dissatisfaction voiced among the exhibitors regarding the courtesy and accommodation given them. Whether or not there was due cause for this discontent, it is not for us to say, but, speaking for the exhibitor, we should say that any breeder who goes to the trouble and takes the risk of bringing his live stock to the Fair, should receive every encouragement from the management. Manager Keary is an efficient man, but he should not be hampered by stringent rules and regulations, enforced to make financial profits. The New Westminster Exhibition is renowned as an agricultural educator, and it is to be hoped it may ever be known as such. The fruit display is an exhibition in itself, for the showing of apples stands unprecedented in the history of the Province. Mr. E. C. Armstrong, Superintendent of Fruit Culture in Oregon State, and E. C. Roberts, also of Oregon, made the awards in the fruit sections, and both made favorable comment regarding the quality and the quantity of fruit on exhibition. One of the important special features of the Fair this year was the demonstrations on fruit-packing given by B. R. Denny, of the Oregon Agricultural College, and a large number of Provincial fruit-growers, as well as local farmers, attended these demonstrations. The grading of the different fruits was also taken up thoroughly. Grading has been the chief difficulty with small-fruit growers, and the Government inspectors have quite often had to report the growers. These demonstrations will, no doubt, give fruit-growers a good idea of how the fruit should be graded.

DISTRICT EXHIBITS.

Perhaps no one feature of the Exhibition was of greater consequence than that of the district exhibits. These were displayed in the Agricultural Hall, and they filled almost the entire lower part of the building. The District of Surrey for the second time carried off first honors, winning the Dewar trophy for the finest district exhibit. The Langley District was a good second, being only a few points behind the winner. Kelowna and Salmon Arm had also fine displays. The Kelowna District is especially noted for its apples, both winter and early varieties.

In the Dairy Building, butter and cheese was found in abundance. P. H. Moore, B. S. A., dairy expert for British Columbia, made the awards in the dairy products.

LIVE STOCK.

Generally the same entries entered the competition as filled the classes of live stock at the Victoria Exhibition. However, in most instances they did not stand in the same order of merit. Especially in the horse classes was this noticeable.

A different judge ruled, and his rulings were quite different. In the classes for dairy cattle, more entries were found among the Ayrshire breed, and in the Holstein classes new entries came forth at New Westminster, while others remained behind. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., and P. Farrell, Woodstock, Ont., made the awards in the light and heavy horses. Mr. Gardhouse also judged the sheep, while W. H. Peters, Professor of Animal Husbandry at Manitoba Agricultural College, judged the cattle and swine. H. Collier, Tacoma, Washington, made the awards in the poultry section.

HORSES.

The Clydesdales made the strongest showing among the draft breeds. The exhibitors in this breed were Captain Watson, owner of the Cariboo Ranch; S. R. O'Neil, Vancouver; Pemberton Stock Farm, Pemberton; Shannon Bros., Cloverdale; Inverholme Stock Farm, Port Guichon; Guichon Estate, Port Guichon; Colony Stock Farm, New Westminster; Savage Bros., Westham Island, and J. O. Trethewey, of Abbotsford.

In the Clydesdale aged stallion class, the Victoria winner, Baron's Craigie, was relegated to fourth place, while Rosendale, owned by O'Neil, headed the line. Dean Swift, from Pemberton, stood second. Garty Guarantee, an O'Neil horse, came third. Rosendale was a good winner, being a horse of merit, and well developed. Trethewey had the only three-year-old entry, in Dunure Wallace. Prince Elert, of the Guichon Estate, was a good winner in the two-year-old class. Royal City and Bonny Dean, from Pemberton, were second and third. Savage Bros. showed the only yearling stallions. Stallion foal of 1910-1, Shannon Bros.; 2, Inverholme Stock Farm. In the brood mare class there were four entries. Nellie Garrick, owned by Pemberton, and later sold to the Colony Farm, was first. Nan, shown by Colony Farm, was second, while A. D. Paterson, of Ladner, owned the third animal. The dry-mare class brought out the same entries as faced the judge at Victoria. Arios Flower, an imported mare, owned by Watson was first; A. D. Paterson was second with May Queen, while Lily of Grandview, the Victoria champion, was placed third. Shannon Bros. had two good winners in the filly class two years old. Grandview Lassie is an especially good mare, and should develop well. Princess Ena, owned by Guichon Estate, was third. Filly foal of 1910-1, Pemberton Stock Farm; 2, Inverholme Stock Farm; 3, Guichon Estate. Produce of one mare, two animals, any age or sex—1, Shannon Bros.; 2, Guichon Estate.

Percherons.—In the Percheron classes, W. W. Hunter, of Olds, Alberta; A. C. Ruby, Portland, Oregon, and J. McCulloch, Lulu Island, were the exhibitors in the stallion classes. McCulloch won the championship with his aged horse, Merinor. Hunter had second and third in the four-year-old class, with Gontran II. and Hornung. Ruby had the only two-year-old entry in Alfonso. Alex. Davie, of Ladner, had a few entries in the Percheron mare classes.

Belgians.—There were but two Belgians shown, and they were found in the two-year-old stallion class. Ruby, of Portland, won with the sorrel, Frelon. W. W. Hunter, of Olds, had the other entry.

Shires.—W. W. Hunter and Alex. Davie were the exhibitors in the Shire classes. Davie exhibited some Shire mares. Hunter had three four-year-old Shire stallions. Wrintridge Boy was champion, and Measham Samson second.

The draft stallion championship went to Rosendale, the Clydesdale winner. The champion female was Nellie Garrick, the winning Clydesdale mare. In the British-Columbia-bred Clydesdales, Shannon Bros. won the championship.

LIGHT HORSES.

The Hackney horses presented the greatest display in the light-horse classes. J. T. and J. H. Wilkinson, of Chilliwack, were out with their line of Standard-breds, and they succeeded in capturing practically all the prizes in these classes. In the Hackney stallion class four years and over, Silpho Sensation, now owned by the Colony Stock Farm, was the winner. Drysdale King, the Seattle champion last year, was second. Jos. Tamboline, of Westham Island, is his owner. D. C. McGregor's horse, Holland Prince, came third. Hackney stallion, one year old—1, Capt. Williams, Vancouver. Brood mare with foal at foot—McGregor, of Vancouver, won first and second with Warwick Dora and Warwick Graceful. Yeld mare, three years old—1, Colony Farm, New Westminster. D. C. McGregor won the female light-horse championship with Warwick Dora. A. C. Ruby, of Portland, won the stallion championship with Alder, his German Coach stallion, afterwards purchased by J. McCulloch, Lulu Island.

CATTLE.

The greatest entries in the cattle classes were found among the dairy breeds. There was some keen competition in the Holstein and Ayrshire classes. In the beef breeds the entries were small. Joseph Tamboline, Westham Island, alone exhibited Shorthorns. J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, was out with his herd of Red Poll cattle

and found no competition. In Herefords, Savage Bros., Westham Island, and W. H. Austin, Coquitlam, divided honors. Austin won the championship prizes. A. J. Street, from Chilliwack, was one of the strongest exhibitors of Jerseys; he was out with thirteen head. A. H. Menzie & Son, of Pender Island, and Mr. Street divided honors in the championship prizes. Other Jersey exhibitors were Sprott and Schru, of Burnaby Lake; McLennan, of Vancouver, and Robinson, of New Westminster. W. M. Banford, of Chilliwack, was the only exhibitor of Guernseys.

The Holstein competition was chiefly between W. J. Tregillus, from Calgary, Alberta; Logan Bros., Amherst, N. S.; the Colony Farm, Mount Coquitlam, and Alex. Davie, of Ladner. Tregillus swept the board in the bull classes, his aged bull, Peitje De Kol Butter Boy, being first in the four-year-old class, and also winning the championship prize. Tregillus had also second placing in the four-year-old class, first and third in the two-year-old class, and first for junior bull. Logan Bros. received first for senior yearling bull, and in the cow and heifer classes they received practically all the first awards. In the class for heifer two years old, the Colony Farm was first, and Tregillus second. Logan Bros. won the herd prizes.

Strong competition was found in the Ayrshire classes. A. C. Wells & Son, Jos. Thompson and C. T. Higginson & Son, all from Chilliwack, were exhibitors. Chaplin Bros., of Agassiz; Austin, of Coquitlam, and McCulloch, of Stevenson, also competed for honors. The awards were: Aged bull—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Bull, two years old—1, A. C. Wells & Son; 2, J. McCulloch. Senior bull, yearling—1, A. C. Wells; 2, J. Thompson; 3, W. R. Austin. Junior bull, yearling—1, Higginson; 2, Wells & Son; 3, Austin. Senior bull calf—1 and 2, Thompson; 3, Wells & Son. Junior calf—1, Wells & Son; 2, Austin. Champion bull—Wells & Son.

In the Ayrshire female classes, A. C. Wells & Son won all the ribbons, also herd prizes.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

British Columbia is the home of some fine pure-bred sheep, and it is always the custom for breeders to congregate at the New Westminster Exhibition. This year there was a representative gathering of the best breeders. A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack, were the exhibitors of Lincolns. W. M. Banford swept the boards in the Leicester classes. J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, exhibited Dorset Horns, while P. H. Wilson, of Chilliwack, had out some very fine Shropshires.

There was a larger entry in the Oxford Downs. Every class was full, with a choice lot of entries. Alex. Davie, Ladner; McClugham Bros., of Langley, and John Richardson, of Port Guichon, were the exhibitors. Davie and McClugham owned the champion pens, the former exhibitor winning highest honors.

Dr. A. T. Watt, of Metchosin, Vancouver Island, and C. T. Higginson & Son, of Chilliwack, divided honors in the Southdown breed.

In the fat sheep class, all breeds were entitled to enter, and the honor of winning the prizes is, therefore, no mean one. C. T. Higginson, for fat wethers, won all three prizes with his Southdowns. For fat ewe, McClugham Bros. won first with a good one of the Oxford Down breed. Another prize that is much sought after in the sheep exhibit is the championship and blue ribbon for best ram lamb and two ewes bred in British Columbia. Dr. Watt received the first for this with his Southdowns, and P. H. Wilson second with Shropshires, a reversal of what happened in Victoria.

There was competition in almost every class in swine. In the Duroc-Jersey and Essex breeds, J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, was the only exhibitor.

In Yorkshires, Jos. Thompson, Chilliwack; H. Webb, Saides, and McClugham Bros., Port Kells, were the exhibitors. Thompson won the championship prizes, and also the herd prize. Webb came second in the herd award.

There were three exhibitors of Berkshires: A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis; H. Webb, Sardis, and Shannon Bros., Cloverdale. A. C. Wells & Son owned the champion animals.

In Tamworths, Alex. Davie, Ladner, and W. M. Banford, Chilliwack, divided honors. In the herd prize, Banford received first and third, while Davie secured second. The diploma for best boar went to Davie, while Banford had the champion sow.

Bacon Hogs—Best pen of bacon hogs for bacon trade, any grade or breed—1, Jos. Thompson, with Yorkshires; 2, A. C. Wells & Son, with Berkshires; 3, H. Webb, Yorkshires; 4, McClugham Bros., Yorkshires.

Entries for International.

As a great many of our readers are exhibitors at the International Live-stock Exposition, which is held this year from Nov. 26th to December 3rd, attention is drawn to the fact that entries close November 1st this year. All intending exhibitors will therefore, see to the matter of entries at once. The address of the secretary is B. H. Heide, Union Stock-yards, Chicago.

The Search for the Passenger Pigeon.

NO AWARDS WON AS YET.

The passenger pigeon has not yet been found, and the awards offered have not been won. Considerable interest was aroused in this bird in early spring by the announcement that an award of \$1,000 would be paid for the first information, exclusive and confidential, of the location of a nesting pair or colony of wild or passenger pigeon, anywhere in North America; when properly confirmed, and if found by confirming party with parent birds and eggs or young undisturbed.

All summer long letters were received from all portions of Canada, to the effect that the long-lost pigeon had been found. In some cases there seemed no doubt the writers were mistaking some other bird for the passenger pigeon. In others, however, the descriptions suggested the passenger pigeon, and further inquiries were made. In order to save unnecessary expense in connection with the confirming of the find, it seemed wise to ask that the finder send \$5 as an evidence of good faith. If, after investigation, the birds were found to be the true wild or passenger pigeon, the money would be refunded, and the awards given.

The small guarantee demanded produced in most cases a calming effect. The fact that no deposits were sent in showed clearly that the informants were not absolutely certain in their own minds that the birds they had seen were the true wild pigeons.

The birds most frequently mistaken for the wild pigeon were the Mourning Dove, the Band-tail Pigeon of British Columbia, and Cuckoos. The Mourning Dove, however, is about 4 inches shorter, and both sexes have black spots on the ears, and brownish backs. Its nest is usually less than 10 feet from the ground, while that of the wild pigeon is usually above that height.

The Band-tailed Pigeon of British Columbia has a square tail, and is more stocky than the wild pigeon. Cuckoos do not resemble the wild pigeon, while their nests are very frail and shabby, they are built at low elevations, and the three or four eggs are blue.

The Passenger Pigeon is 16 inches long from bill to end of tail; it is of slender build, and has a long graduated tail, i. e., the central tail-feathers are about twice the length of the outer ones. The male is blue-gray above and on the head, and ruddy beneath; the female is dull-colored, inclining to brownish. The Passenger pigeons nest during April or May, making rude, scanty platforms of twigs, through which the eggs can usually be seen; nests are usually from ten to thirty feet above ground, and are apt to be found in any woodland. They lay usually one or sometimes two elliptical eggs, measuring 1.5 by 1 inch.

It is hoped that the search will be renewed the coming year. The preceding details are here given to enable the pigeon to be more readily recognized.

W. LOCHHEAD,

Macdonald College, Oct. 8th, 1910.

U. S. Crop Conditions.

The month of September was favorable for crops in general, taking the United States as a whole, an improvement during the months of about 1.0 per cent. being shown, whereas there is an average decline in September of 0.8 per cent. Aggregate crop conditions in the United States on October 1st (or at time of harvest) were about 1.8 per cent. higher than on corresponding date a year ago, and 0.4 per cent. lower than the average condition on October 1st (or at time of harvest) of the past ten years. The area under cultivation is about 3.2 per cent. more than last year. Crops that have already been estimated quantitatively are as follows:

| Crops. | YIELD PER ACRE. | | |
|------------|-----------------|------|------------|
| | 1910 | 1909 | 10-yr. av. |
| Wheat | 14.2 | 15.8 | 14.1 |
| Oats | 31.9 | 30.3 | 29.5 |
| Barley | 22.4 | 24.3 | 25.7 |
| Rye | 16.2 | 16.1 | 16.0 |
| Hay (tons) | 1.34 | 1.42 | 1.44 |

| Crops. | PRODUCTION. | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1910. | 1909. |
| Wheat | 691,769,000 | 737,189,000 |
| Oats | 1,096,396,000 | 1,007,353,000 |
| Barley | 158,138,000 | 170,284,000 |
| Rye | 32,088,000 | 32,239,000 |
| Hay (tons) | 60,116,000 | 64,938,000 |

Stock Sales Advertised.

Oct. 29—John Ferguson, Camlachie, Ont.; Ayrshires.
 Nov. 1—Wm. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.; Holsteins.
 Nov. 2—John Senn & Sons, York, Ont.; Shorthorns.
 Nov. 2—Mrs. Thos. Davidson, Spring Valley, Ont.; Holsteins.
 Nov. 11.—Lyman C. Smith; Holsteins, at Glandford, Ont.

International Exposition Judges.

As an exhibition, the Chicago National is quite in a class by itself in its scope and magnitude, and, as a consequence, from year to year increasingly interests progressive and practical stockmen. The list of judges who this year are to pass upon the principal classes of live stock at this show is as follows:

CATTLE.

Shorthorns (Breeding Classes)—C. E. Marvin, Payne's Depot, Ky.; T. E. Robson, London, Ont.; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.

Shorthorns (Fat Classes)—J. E. Robbins, Horace, Ind.; John R. Tomson, Dover, Kas.

Aberdeen-Angus (Breeding and Fat Classes)—Stanley R. Pierce, Creston, Ill.

Herefords (Breeding Classes)—S. W. Anderson, Blaker Mills, W. Va.

Herefords (Fat Classes)—J. A. Shade, Kingsley, Iowa; Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kas.

Galloways (Breeding and Fat Classes)—Prof. R. J. Kinzer, Manhattan, Kas.

Red Polled (Breeding and Fat Classes)—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.

Polled Durham (Breeding and Fat Classes)—T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo.

Grades and Cross-breeds and Championships.—Richard G. Carden, Fishmoyne, Templemore Co., Tipperary, Ireland.

SHEEP.

Shropshires (Breeding and Fat Classes)—J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.; L. Kammerer (alternate), Brodhead, Wis.

Hampshires.—P. W. Artz, Osborne, Ohio.

Southdowns.—H. Noel Gibson, Millbrook, N. Y.; J. C. Duncan (alternate), Lewiston, N. Y.

Oxford Downs.—Prof. E. L. Shaw, Dept. of Agriculture, Wash.

Lincolns.—Prof. E. L. Shaw, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.

Cotswolds.—J. Hal. Woodford, Paris, Ky.

Continental Dorsets.—Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

Cheviots.—F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Leicesters.—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

Grades, Cross-breeds and Champions.—David McKay, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

SWINE.

Berkshires (Breeding Classes)—S. C. Hollingsworth, Shreveport, La. Fat Classes—Prof. R. S. Shaw, Lansing, Mich.

Tamworths.—Frank Thornber, Carthage, Ill.

Yorkshires.—Prof. R. S. Shaw, Lansing, Mich.

Grades and Cross-breeds—Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Champion Swine.—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho.

HORSES.

Percherons.—John DeLancy, Northfield, Minn.; Wm. Bell, Wooster, Ohio; Joseph Watson, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Clydesdales.—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho; Andrew McFarlane, Polo, Ill.; Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, Columbia, Missouri.

Shires.—A. L. Wilson, Creston, Iowa; Joseph Watson, Lincoln, Nebraska; O. B. Siger, Fisher, Ill.

Belgians.—Ely Sprunger, Decatur, Ind.; Robert Graham, Claremont, Ont.; Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho.

Draft Horses in Harness.—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.

JUDGES FOR STUDENTS' JUDGING CONTEST.

Horses.—Chas. Coleman, Wayne, Ill.; James Z. McLay, Janesville, Wis.; Prof. W. B. Richards, Agricultural College, N. D.

Cattle.—O. E. Bradfute, Xenia, Ohio; Prof. W. A. Cocker, State College, Pa.; Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn.

Sheep.—David McKay, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; H. Noel Gibson, Millbrook, N. Y.; Prof. W. D. Faville, Laramie, Wyo.

Swine.—Prof. H. G. Fuller, Madison, Wis.; Ed. Klever, Bloomington, Ohio; C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill.

Regarding Horse Power.

In the issue of October 13th there was announced in the Horse Department a twenty-dollar prize competition for the best treatises upon the subject, "The Cost of Horse Power." Do not lose sight of this competition; if you have forgotten it, look up the announcement. The important feature is not that you should stand first in the competition, but that you should study this question and contribute to the general fund of knowledge upon the subject to the best of your ability. Get out your writing-tablet, your inkpot, and your horse accounts, and let us hear from you.

Technical Education Commission.

The wide-awake public generally, and the progressive manufacturers, tradespeople, laborers and farmers particularly, have been following with interest, and as carefully as they have been able, through the newspapers, the progress of the work of inquiry carried on by the Technical Education Commission, appointed early last summer by the Dominion Government. Recently, their visit to London afforded the staff of "The Farmer's Advocate" a convenient opportunity to observe at first hand the spirit in which the people receive the Commissioners, the nature of evidence received, and the attitude of the people toward their educational system. An attempt will not be made to cover the evidence brought forth at these sessions, but, as an indication of the nature of the information gleaned throughout various parts of Ontario and the other Provinces, the main facts emphasized by the citizens of London and contiguous territory are worthy of consideration.

The heartiest kind of co-operation on the part of the people interviewed was manifested. Business men, manufacturers, farmers, teachers, printers, moulders, carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers all appeared before the Commission to give expressions to their judgment upon our present educational system, and regarding technical education, and a pleasing frankness was manifested.

There was a concurrence of opinion running through the evidence of all parties. These pointed out that the present system of education, while giving training in reading, writing and arithmetic, yet does not train the mind as it might, and fails to develop the hand, the eye, the ear, and, in short, the body, while a system allied to and including nature study, domestic science, manual and technical training, would be fully as cultural, and develop the mind to a greater degree, while also developing the body functions. The manufacturers pointed out the lack of available competent labor, and the tendency of boys to drift, rather than enter apprenticeships. Printers, moulders, carpenters and all the laboring men joined with the employers in testifying to the advantage which would arise from the establishment of trade or technical schools which would, while educating the children mentally, train them physically, give them a use of their hands, sharpen their judgments, develop their ability, and discover their natural aptitudes.

By farmers it was shown that our educational system in no way relates itself to the practices of rural life; that the studies of the present system should be more closely related to the environment; and the course should be lengthened to keep the children in the schools a couple of years longer, thus affording the opportunity for the introduction of additional studies, and making room for practical work. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion of teachers and all who appeared before the Commission that the introduction of sewing, cooking, and allied domestic science studies for the girls, and of manual training and shop work, for the boys, with properly related nature study for all, should take place in the public schools, following closely upon the place where kindergarten work stops, and that it should be continued through the Public and High School courses.

One of the regrettable pieces of testimony, from the rural standpoint, was that enthusiastic teachers who are attempting to introduce these subjects into country schools are finding much opposition. May we never be able to find another instance of such short-sightedness. The communities should co-operate to the greatest extent, and hold up the hands of teachers in such undertakings.

Coming Events.

Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, Nov. 15-19.
 International Horse Show, Chicago, Nov. 22-26.
 International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, Nov. 26th to December 3rd.
 Smithfield Fat-stock Show, London, Eng., December 5-9.
 Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 5-9.
 Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S., Dec. 5-8.
 Toronto Fat-stock Show, Union Stock-yards, Dec. 12-13.
 Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa, Jan. 16-20, 1911.

No Equal on the Continent.

I esteem "The Farmer's Advocate" very highly. The fine grade of paper on which it is printed, and the many fine pictures, make it a work of art. But the quantity and quality of the reading material from week to week, the practical suggestions and discussions which it contains, makes it a very valuable and indispensable journal to the agriculturist. I think it has no equal on the continent. Wishing you long-continued success.

A. J. LACEY,
 Northumberland Co., Ont.

OCTOBER 27, 1910

The Scottish Shorthorn Sale.

The annual joint sale of bull calves from the herds of Wm. Duthie, Collynie, and John Marr, Uppermill, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, was held at Uppermill on October 11th, and, though rain fell heavily during most of the time of the sale, the attendance of visitors and bidders was exceptionally large, including representatives of firms engaged in the Argentine trade, Germans, and visitors from all parts of the British Isles, and bidding was phenomenally brisk. The highest price for a bull calf at these sales was recorded. This was 1,050 gs. (\$5,365), at which figure the white calf, Snow Storm, by Danesfield Storm King, went to Wallace & Gresson, of the Edgecote Shorthorn Company, Banbury, Oxfordshire. Mr. Duthie's average was £378 (\$1,848) for eighteen calves, which was £120 (\$584) better than that of last year.

Prices were very irregular. The highest price for an Uppermill calf was 120 gs., and the lowest 20 gs., three times repeated. The lowest for a Collynie calf was 32 gs., once, 48 gs. being the second lowest, and the highest was, as stated above, 1,050 gs. The second highest price was 620 gs., for the roan, Coming Storm, purchased by Mr. Leon, Blechley. Two others of the Collynie contingent made 600 gs. each.

The Loanhead joint sale, at Wartle, the following day, proved even more sensational than that at Uppermill. The bidding was remarkably keen, and the record of the Duthie-Marr sale was broken by Mr. Ogilby, of Dunraven, Ireland, who paid 1,300 gs. (\$6,643) for A. T. Gordon's red-roan calf, Count Crystal, by Newton Crystal. The average of A. T. Gordon's eight bulls was £289. J. Wilson, Pieriesmill, realized an average of £238 for ten bull calves, the highest price being 1,000 gs., for the red calf, Lord Canning, said by experts to be the best seen at northern sales this year, purchased by Mr. Maden. J. Deane Willis paid 500 gs. for Factotum, a roan calf, at this sale, considered by not a few breeders quite as meritorious as the higher-priced one.

At the Aberdeen joint sale, 158 head of Shorthorns, bulls, cows and calves, averaged £52 12s., the highest price being 420 gs., paid by Mr. Hawkin, Germany, for the roan bull calf, Fine Morning, exposed by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and sired by the Duthie-bred bull, Gay Morning. The highest price for a female was 330 gs., for the roan calf, April Augusta, by Spicy Gift.

The Fertilizers Act, 1909.

Bulletin No. 213, issued from the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, consists of a report by the Chief Analyst, dated August 12th, on the results of the first inspection under the Fertilizers Act of 1909, which came into force on January 1st, 1910. The report deals with 161 samples, of which 97 were offered for sale under registration numbers, as required by section 7 of the act. In the case of 53 other samples, although the registration number was not attached to the sample, as offered for sale, the description furnished was sufficient to admit of identification. Eleven samples, sold without registration numbers, could not be identified, and appeared to be unregistered. Fertilizers that are unregistered, or that are sold without registration numbers, infringe the law, and vendors are liable to the penalties prescribed. Of the 97 samples sold under registration numbers, 81, or 85.5 per cent., were found to meet the requirements of their guarantee. The deficiency in the remaining 16 samples is stated to be usually in potash, though in general the deficiency is very slightly in excess of that permitted. In some cases the deficiency is compensated for by an excess of other valuable ingredients. The report concludes that, while it may be reasonable to exercise some leniency during the first year, the efficiency of the act as a protection to purchasers is dependent upon the registration of all fertilizers, and upon their carrying the registration number when actually sold. It is urged that vendors who neglect registration and proper labeling or tagging, should be brought under the penalties prescribed by section 15.

World's Wheat Crop Below Average.

A cablegram, received at Ottawa, Oct. 22nd, from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, gives the yield of wheat crop, estimated October 1st, as follows: France, 263,923,000 bushels, compared with 359,178,000 last year, and a ten-year average of 335,388,000. Italy, 153,339,000 bushels; 193,853,000 last year; 165,347,000 reported last month. Roumania, 119,863,000 bushels; 58,873,000 last year, and 108,353,000 last month. Great Britain and Ireland, 56,075,000 bushels, against 51,250,000 last year, and ten-year average of 55,355,000.

T. K. DOHERTY,
Canadian Cor., International Institute of Agriculture.

Needs of New Ontario.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The needs of New Ontario are roads—roads and railroads. One million dollars could be well spent on roads in the Temiskaming Valley, and would bring in untold wealth to the Province of Ontario in a very short period. We have land that, for productiveness, could not be surpassed under the sun. But the poor settler is handicapped among veterans who have been distributed all over the valley by the late Government, few of whom, as a rule, will either clear any land or do any statute labor. The only way for the Government to overcome this difficulty would be to build roads, and charge the expense up to the lots deriving benefit from same, for not until roads are built will this country be settled with first-class farmers. As it is now, a man with a family has to go through great hardships, and nine times out of ten will lose what little he brings in if he settles on a lot without an outlet. Where there are roads, the land is clearing rapidly, and our products of every description would be very hard to beat in Old Ontario. Alsike clover six feet high was common here this year, and peas grew from ten to twelve feet high, and were well podded. Samples of these mentioned, grown round Englehart, were sent to the Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Another feature of this country is our grass-fed cattle, which, for color and quality of flesh, are equal to Old Ontario grain-fed beef. Having had experience in the live-stock trade, I know whereof I speak when I say that this is destined to be the stock-raising valley of North America. A very few years will tell.



Near to Nature's Heart.

Dame Nature—"Don't omit me, John, from your list of things to be thankful for. You think I am a hard old body sometimes. The fact is, my man, you don't appreciate me as you should. There's many a man would be glad to live with me."

Our railroad system may be all right so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough; there should be direct routes to Toronto. It is like a merchant starting a business on the outskirts of a city and expecting the public to come to him, but he finds out that he must go to them. Our railroad has a poor hold of the small end of the stick. Freight and express rates are prohibitive. The express on a six-months-old pig from near Toronto is more than first-class passenger rate. Cattle are out of the question; cars of cattle will go from Toronto to Winnipeg quicker and cheaper than from Toronto to Englehart. Why? Not because of any fault on the part of the T. & N. O. Railway Commission, but because they are under an obligation to other railroads. We think that the Premier and Members of the Cabinet of the Ontario Legislature should take a look into the future of this Greater Ontario, and not let politics interfere. It concerns the whole Province. I believe that if we had a Government railroad through to Toronto, it would be telling more for Ontario than Hydro-Electric Power, and in a very few years harvesters' excursions would be running to Greater Ontario, instead of the Northwest. THOMAS SMITH WOOLINGS,
Temiskaming District, Ont.

Winnipeg telegraph despatches indicate that the monster delegation of farmers to wait upon the Dominion Government and Parliament at Ottawa, on Dec. 16th, to present their views on the tariff question, will number some five or six hundred representatives of the organized farmers of Canada. It is certain that the voice of this delegation will be strongly in favor of downward revision of the customs tariff. Besides urging tariff reduction, the Western representatives will have some other matters to press upon the attention of the Government.

Death of A. M. Campbell.

Death called away lately one of the best-known workers in the interests of agriculture in Western Canada, in the person of Alex. M. Campbell, M. A., of Stonewall, formerly of Argyle, Man. While in Winnipeg, Mr. Campbell was suddenly taken ill with stomach trouble. He was removed to the general hospital, but, despite all that medical skill and trained nurses could do, he passed away after a few days.

He was of Scotch descent, and a native of Simcoe County, Ontario. In the early eighties he obtained an M. A. degree, and for some ten years was teacher in mathematics in Manitoba College, Winnipeg. Later he was principal of the High School at Edmonton, Alta. Shortly after going West he took up land near Argyle, and over ten years ago quit professional work to attend to his acres. Well versed in economic questions, and a strong platform man, his services were in frequent requisition for Institute work. In 1906 he was chairman of the Royal Beef Commission, and last spring was one of a commission of three men to gather particulars regarding stock-yards and abattoirs in Winnipeg.

Increase in Grain Shipments from Montreal.

Complaints from Toronto that Canadian grain is beginning to flow towards Buffalo, instead of to Montreal, are not seriously regarded in the Canadian port by exporters, ocean transportation interests or the lake carriers. "It occurs every season," said a grain man; "it is just an overflow."

"While there has been a decrease in wheat shipments through Montreal this season, there has been a substantial increase in the total shipments of grain," says the Montreal correspondent of the Globe. Up to date, this season, 18,833,307 bushels of wheat, corn and oats were exported through this port. For the same period of last season the total was 16,015,213. This season's wheat exports through Montreal amounted to 14,290,356 bushels, while last season the total was 15,175,449. Corn exports this season totalled 1,312,625 bushels, while last season there were but 424,183 bushels shipped during the same period. So far this season, 3,230,326 bushels of oats have gone forward, against last season's total of 415,581.

New Food Standards.

An Order-in-Council has been passed at Ottawa establishing new standards for meats and meat products, including fish. This is the first installment of the new food standards now being established by the Inland Revenue Department, with a view to securing a better basis for enforcing the law governing the adulteration of food products manufactured or placed on sale in Canada. New standards for milk and milk products and for grain and grain products will be promulgated shortly. After being advertised for thirty days in the Canada Gazette, the new standards will become operative.

The regulations now promulgated affecting meat products are for the most part of a technical nature. They will provide the Department with a definite basis on which to go in determining whether or not meats and meat products placed on the market contain any foreign or injurious substances contrary to the standards now defined.

No Dairy Show at Montreal this Year.

At the recent meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committee of the Canadian National Dairy Show, held at Windsor Hotel, Montreal, it was unanimously decided to have the first annual Dairy Show during the week of October 2nd to 7th, at the Montreal Arena, 1911. The prize lists were discussed, and some additions were made to the Advisory Board.

F. E. CAME, Secretary.

Alberta won the grand State trophy for the best exhibit at the recent Dry-farming Congress in Spokane, Wash. The trophy is a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar silver cup, given by Governor M. E. Hay, of the State of Washington, for the best exhibit on the grounds. Besides doing this, Alberta took many other prizes on exhibits made by districts and individual exhibitors. The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, who attended the Congress, was very enthusiastic over the Alberta winnings. He stated that "Alberta simply swept the board, and made a very excellent impression all through."

A brief despatch from St. Catharines last week recorded the death, after a lingering illness, of A. M. Smith, the last surviving charter member of the Fruit-growers' Association of Ontario, and a pioneer in fruit-growing in that part of Canada. He leaves a widow and three children.

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.

OVER 200 BRANCHES throughout Canada, including Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Charlottetown, New Glasgow and Truro.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, October 24, receipts numbered 157 cars, comprising 3,060 cattle, 95 hogs, 1,189 sheep and lambs, 13 calves. Quality of cattle good; trade brisk; prices about steady. Export steers, \$5.75 to \$6.32; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5; prime picked butchers', \$5.90 to \$6.15; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.40; common, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$5; feeders, \$5 to \$5.60; stockers, \$4.25 to \$4.75; milkers, \$5.00 to \$8.00; calves, \$3.50 to \$8. Sheep, \$4.85 to \$5 per cwt.; lambs, \$6 to \$6.15 per cwt. Hogs, \$7.60, fed and watered, and \$7.25 to drovers, f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union yards last week were as follows:

| | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars | 270 | 240 | 510 |
| Cattle | 3,322 | 4,190 | 7,512 |
| Hogs | 6,628 | 1,950 | 8,578 |
| Sheep | 5,937 | 2,431 | 8,368 |
| Calves | 250 | 239 | 489 |
| Horses | 1 | 40 | 41 |

The total receipts at the two yards for the corresponding week of 1909 were as follows:

| | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars | 291 | 187 | 478 |
| Cattle | 4,712 | 2,719 | 7,431 |
| Hogs | 4,612 | 1,334 | 5,946 |
| Sheep | 4,179 | 3,268 | 7,447 |
| Calves | 353 | 94 | 447 |
| Horses | 8 | 182 | 190 |

The above figures show a total increase of the combined receipts of live stock for the past week, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1909, of 32 carloads, 81 cattle, 2,632 hogs, 921 sheep, 42 calves; but a decrease of 149 horses.

There was a fair supply of live stock in all classes during last week. Prices continue to be still high in all departments, notwithstanding a slight decline in export cattle, and a heavier one in hogs. Manitoba and the Northwest Provinces have been sending a large number of feeders and stockers, as well as butchers' cattle, many of which were of superior quality. The bulk of these have been handled at the Union Stock-yards, which has now become the center of trade for this class of cattle.

Exporters.—Trade in exporters was not nearly as brisk, and prices declined from 10c. to 20c. per cwt. Export steers sold at \$5.75 to \$6.25, and one load of export weights was bought from McDonald & Halligan, by the Harris Abattoir Co., at \$6.30, the best load of cattle on the market being retained for home consumption. Export bulls sold at \$4.75 to \$5.35.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots sold at \$5.90 to \$6.15; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.80; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.40; common, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$4.75; canners, \$1.75 to \$2.50; bulls, \$3.25 to \$4.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was a brisk trade in stockers and feeders, at

following prices: Steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., at \$5.15 to \$5.50; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$4.80 to \$5; stockers, \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade in milkers and springers was never better on the Toronto markets. Receipts have not been equal to the demand, and all offerings were readily taken. Prices ranged from \$50 to \$90 each. A few common cows sold at \$35 to \$40 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were moderate, with prices firm, at \$3.50 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were fairly large, and prices were firm, at following quotations: Ewes sold at \$4.75 to \$5.10; rams, \$3.25 to \$3.75; lambs, \$6 to \$6.30 per cwt., with a few lots at \$6.35 to \$6.40, and one extra lot sold at \$6.50.

Hogs.—Receipts were large, and prices easier. Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$8.25, and \$7.90, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Nothing of any account doing on the horse market, but prices are reported to be as firm as ever.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, red or mixed, 84c. to 85c., outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.01; No. 2 northern, 98c., track, lake ports. Rye—New, 48c. to 55c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 82c. to 83c., outside. Barley—New, 48c. to 55c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 35½c.; No. 3, 33½c., lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 32c.; No. 3, 31c., outside. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 55½c.; No. 3 yellow, 55c., Toronto freights. Ontario flour—New winter wheat flour, \$3.60, at seaboard, or \$3.35 to \$3.45, in buyers' bags, at the mills. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.70; second patents, \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5.

HAY AND MILLFED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, No. 1, \$12.50 to \$13; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11.50.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$19 per ton; shorts, \$21; Ontario bran, \$20, in bags. Shorts, \$22, track, Toronto.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The Wm. Rennie Seed Co. report liberal receipts of both red and alsike clover seed, and quote prices as follows: Alsike, fancy, per bushel, \$8 to \$8.50; No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8; No. 2, \$6.75 to \$7.25; No. 3, \$6 to \$6.50. Red clover, No. 1, \$7 to \$7.50; No. 2, \$6.50 to \$6.75; No. 3, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prime quality creamery butter is about 1c. per pound higher, while common grades are unchanged. Creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 27c.; creamery solids, 25c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 30c.; cold storage, 25c. to 26c.

Cheese.—Large are still quoted at 12c., and twins, 12½c.

Honey.—Trade is reported as active. Extracted, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; comb, No. 1, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per dozen sections. Buckwheat honey sells at 7c. for extracted.

Beans.—New-crop beans are reported at \$1.75 per bushel, car lots, on track, Toronto. Broken, or small lots, are reported at \$1.90, to the trade.

Poultry.—Receipts large, with prices for live lots as follows: Turkeys, 14c. to 17c.; geese, 9c. to 11c.; ducks, 10c. to 11c.; chickens, 10c. to 11c.; fowl, 9c.

Potatoes.—New Brunswick Delawares, 60c. to 65c. per bag; Ontario potatoes, 50c. to 52c., car lots, track, Toronto.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 9c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 8c.; country hides, 9c.; calf skins, 11c. to 13c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c.; tallow, No. 1, 5½c. to 7c.; lamb skins, 40c. to 50c. each; wool, unwashed, 13c. to 14c.; wool, washed, 19c. to 21c.; wool, rejections, 15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The late fine weather has caused larger receipts during the past week than had been anticipated. Grapes have been

offered in abundance. Several lots of second-growth strawberries, in small quantities, have been offered on sale. The following prices were current: Apples, \$2.50 to \$4 per barrel, cantaloupes, crate, 40c.; citrons, dozen, 60c. to 75c.; pears, 20c. to 60c.; grapes, 15c. to 35c.; pumpkins, dozen, 75c.; plums, \$1 to \$1.10; peaches, 50c. to 60c.; tomatoes, 17c. to 25c.; watermelons, 15c. to 25c. each; beets, 15c. to 25c.; cauliflowers, dozen, 75c.; cabbage, crate, 30c.; celery, 23c. to 40c.; carrots, 15c.; cucumbers, 15c. to 25c.; gherkins, \$1.50 to \$1.75; peppers, green, 30c. to 40c.; onions, pickling, 75c. to \$1.25; sweet potatoes, barrel, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exports of cattle from the port of Montreal for the week ending October 15th, amounted to 3,179 head, against 2,827 the previous week.

The demand for cattle on the local market was none too active, butchers having stocked up well recently. Shippers were holding for firm prices. Ontario steers held for 6½c., for choicest, while fine sold at 5½c. to 5¾c. per lb., good being 5c. to 5¼c., medium at 4c. to 4½c. or 4¾c., and common down to 3½c. per lb. Small meats were in good demand. Lambs were firm in tone, and higher. Ontario stock sold at 6c. to 6¼c., and Quebec at 5½c. to 5¾c., while sheep sold at 3½c. to 4c. per lb. Calves are becoming very scarce, and prices are advancing, milk-fed stock being now 5½c. to 6c. per lb. Hogs were on the easy side, in view of fairly large receipts. Sales took place at 8½c. to 8¾c. per lb., for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market for horses showed very little change, there being but a light demand for them. One of the largest dealers only turned out a few. He reported, however, that it was very hard to get horses, and that there was a good demand for them in the West. Heavy horses are particularly scarce, and the level of the market was higher, as follows: Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200, and light, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100. Choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes was firmer than the previous week, although prices seemed to be around the same figure, being 65c. to 70c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track. Smaller lots brought more. This was for best potatoes.

Eggs.—The market has had a decided advance during the past week. Dealers paid 24c. to 25c. per dozen, for straight lots, in the country. These sold here at 25c. per dozen for No. 1 candled, while selects sold at 30c. per dozen, and new-laid at 37c. to 38c.

Apples.—The fruit auction rooms have been handling an increased quantity of stock of late, and several cars have recently been sold. The apples were of all grades and varieties, including Greenings, Kings, Snows, St. Lawrence, Wealthies, etc. No. 1 stock brought as high as \$4.40 per barrel, for a few, others ranging down to \$3.50, and the average being from \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2 stock was reported at \$3 to \$3.25 per barrel, and No. 3 at \$1.60 to \$2.25.

Butter.—The market looked very easy at the beginning of last week, owing to the fact that purchases were made in the country at 22½c. It seems, however, that this was a fluke, a right price being about a cent more. Finest Townships sold at about 24c. to 25c. here, and Quebecs at about 23½c. to 24½c., wholesale. Many look for an advance shortly. Total shipments since first of season amount to 27,000 packages, or 11,000 less than a year ago.

Cheese.—Although this market, also, has been reported as much easier, the evidence of prices hardly bears out the report. It was said that Quebecs were being held at 10½c. to 11c.; Townships at 11c. to 11½c., being scarce, and Ontarios at 11½c. to 11¾c. Shipments for the season are about 23,000 boxes more than a year ago, being 1,523,000.

Grain.—The market for oats declines from week to week. No. 2 Canadian Western sold at 37½c. to 38c. per bushel, ex store; No. 3 Canadian Western and No. 2 local white being a cent less; No. 3 local being yet a cent less; No. 4 Manitoba barley was 48c. to 48½c., feed bar-

JOINT SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

AT THE

Bank of Toronto

are proving to be a very great convenience to many of our friends. With these accounts—

Either of two persons of the household may deposit or withdraw money.

Interest is paid on all balances twice a year.

In the event of the death of either party, the survivor may withdraw the money.

CAPITAL \$4,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS 4,818,000

Head Office: TORONTO CANADA.

ley a cent less, while No. 2 barley was quoted at 64c. to 66c., malting.

Milfeed.—Although Manitoba bran was quoted at \$19 per ton, in bags, it was said that some are taking \$18. Shorts were steady at \$22. Ontario bran was \$19.50 to \$20; middlings \$22 to \$22.50; pure grain mouille \$31 to \$32, and mixed mouille \$25 to \$28. Cotton-seed meal, \$37 to \$38 per ton.

Hay.—There was no change in hay. No. 1 hay was \$11 to \$11.50 per ton; No. 2 extra \$1 less, and No. 2 yet \$1 less. Clover mixed was \$7.50 to \$8, and clover 50c. less.

Hides.—Conditions were unchanged, demand being fair, and prices steady. Prices were 8c., 9c. and 10c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, respectively, and 10c. and 12c. for calf skins, sheep skins being 40c. to 45c. each, and horse hides \$1.75 and \$2.50 each. Tallow showed no change, being 1½c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6½c. per lb. for rendered.

Cheese Markets.

Campbellford, Ont., 11c. Peterboro, Ont., 11½c. Madoc, Ont., 10 15-16c. Woodstock, Ont., 11 1-16c. Stirling, Ont., 10 15-16c. Brockville, Ont., colored, 11½c.; white, 10½c. Winchester, Ont., 10½c. bid. Russell, Ont., white, 10½c.; colored, 11c.; Kemptville, Ont., 11½c. and 11 3-16c. Ottawa, Ont., white, 10½c.; colored, 11½c.; Kingston, Ont., colored, 11½c.; white, 10 15-16c. Belleville, Ont., 11 1-16c., 11½c. and 11 3-16c. London, Ont., 11c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 10½c. Chicago, Ill., daisies, 15c. to 15½c.; twins, 14c. to 14½c.; young Americans, 15c. to 15½c.; longhorns, 15½c. to 15¾c.; butter, creameries, 24c. to 25c.; dairies, 23c. to 27c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.60 to \$7.85; Texas steers, \$4.25 to \$5.60; Western steers, \$4.10 to \$6.85; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 to \$5.70; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.30; calves, \$7.25 to \$10.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.65 to \$9.30; mixed, \$8.15 to \$9.20; heavy, \$7.90 to \$9; roughs, \$7.90 to \$8.15; good to choice, heavy, \$8.15 to \$9; pigs, \$8.20 to \$8.95; bulk of sales at \$9.20 to \$8.80.

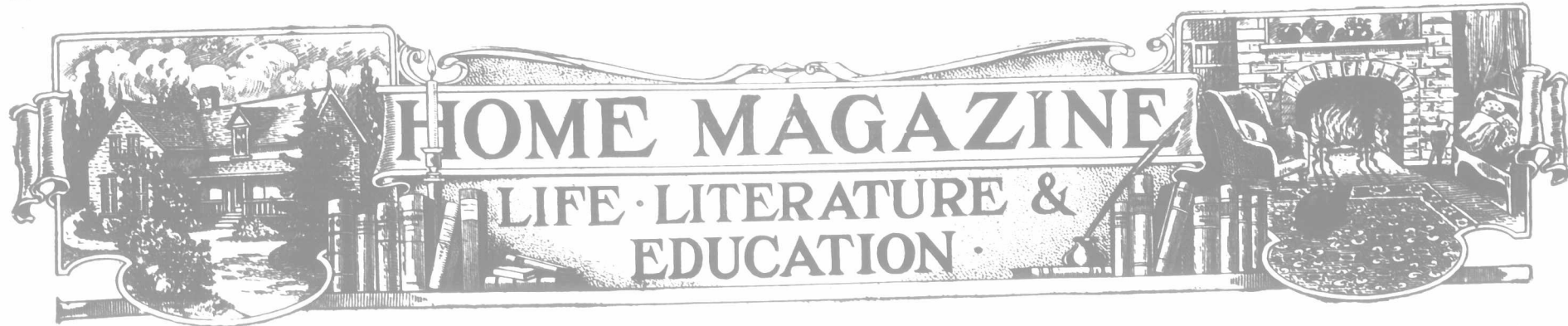
Sheep and Lambs.—Natives, \$2.60 to \$4.40; Western, \$2.75 to \$4.35; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.50; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$7.10; Western, \$4.75 to \$7.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7 to \$7.25. Veals—\$6.75 to \$10.25.
Hogs.—Heavy, mixed, Yorkers and pigs, \$9.20 to \$9.25; dairies, \$9 to \$9.20.
Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.85; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.40.

British Cattle Markets.

Prices were well maintained, though supply was small. Quotations as follows: States steers, from 13½c. to 14c.; Canadians, 12½c. to 13½c., and ranchers, 11½c. to 12½c. per pound.



It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto Thy Name, O most High.—Psalm 92, 1.

Gleanings from Great Writers.

FROM "THE GREAT STONE FACE."

(By Hawthorne.)

[This allegory was suggested by the Old Man of Profile Mountain, one of the White Mountains, a remarkable resemblance in the high cliff to a human face.]

It was a happy lot for children to grow up to manhood or womanhood with the Great Stone Face before their eyes, for all the features were noble, and the expression was at once grand and sweet, as if it were the glow of a vast, warm heart, that embraced all mankind in its affections and had room for more. It was an education only to look at it. According to the belief of many people, the valley owed much of its fertility to this benign aspect that was continually beaming over it, illuminating the clouds and infusing its tenderness into the sunshine. As we began with saying, a mother and her little boy sat at their cottage door, gazing at the Great Stone Face, and talking about it. The child's name was Ernest.

"Mother," said he, while the Titanic visage smiled on him, "I wish that it could speak, for it looks so very kindly that its voice must needs be pleasant. If I were to see a man with such a face, I should love him dearly."

"If an old prophecy should come to pass," answered his mother, "we may see a man, sometime or other, with exactly such a face as that."

"What prophecy do you mean, dear mother?" eagerly inquired Ernest. "Pray tell me all about it."

So his mother told him a story that her own mother had told to her when she herself was younger than little Ernest; a story, not of things that were past, but of what was yet to come; a story, nevertheless, so very old that even the Indians, who formerly inhabited this valley, had heard it from their forefathers, to whom, as they affirmed, it had been murmured by the mountain streams, and whispered by the wind among the tree-tops. The purport was that, at some future day, a child should be born hereabouts who was destined to become the greatest and noblest personage of his time, and whose countenance in manhood should bear an exact resemblance to the Great Stone Face. Not a few old-fashioned people, and young ones likewise, in the ardour of their hopes, still cherished an enduring faith in this old prophecy. But others, who had seen more of the world, had watched and waited till they were weary, and had beheld no man with such a face, nor any man that proved to be much greater or nobler than his neighbors, concluded it to be nothing but an idle tale. At all events, the great man of the prophecy had not yet appeared.

"O mother, dear mother!" cried Ernest, clapping his hands above his head, "I do hope that I shall live to see him!"

His mother was an affectionate and thoughtful woman, and felt that it was wisest not to discourage the generous hopes of her little boy; so she only said to him, "Perhaps you may."

[The story from this point goes

on to describe Mr. Gathergold and a great general and statesman for whom a resemblance to the Great Stone Face was claimed, and finally a poet in whom Ernest himself imagined a likeness. But the poet protested that he did not live the poems that he wrote. Ernest was, by this time, an old man.]

The poet spoke sadly, and his eyes were dim with tears. So, likewise, were those of Ernest.

At the hour of sunset, as had long been his frequent custom, Ernest was to discourse to an assemblage of the neighboring inhabitants in the open air. He and the poet, arm in arm, still talking as they went along, proceeded to the spot. It was a small nook among the hills, with a gray precipice behind, the stern front of which was relieved by the pleasant foliage of many creeping plants, that made a tapestry for the naked rock, by hanging their festoons from all its rugged angles. At a small elevation from the ground, set in a rich framework of verdure, there appeared a niche, spacious enough to admit a human figure, with freedom for such gestures as spontaneously accompany earnest thought and genuine emotion. Into this natural pulpit Ernest ascended, and threw a look of familiar kind-

reverentially at the venerable man, and said within himself that never was there an aspect so worthy of a prophet and a sage as that mild, sweet, thoughtful countenance, with the glory of white hair diffused about it. At a distance, but distinctly to be seen, high up in the golden light of the setting sun, appeared the Great Stone Face, with hoary mists around it, like the white hairs around the brow of Ernest. Its look of grand beneficence seemed to embrace the world. At that moment, in sympathy with a thought which he was about to utter, the face of Ernest assumed a grandeur of expression, so imbued with benevolence that the poet, by an irresistible impulse, threw his arms aloft and shouted, "Behold! Behold! Ernest is himself the likeness of the Great Stone Face!"

Then all the people looked, and saw that what the deep-sighted poet said was true. The prophecy was fulfilled. But Ernest, having finished what he had to say, took the poet's arm, and walked slowly homeward, still hoping that some wiser and better man than himself would by-and-by appear, bearing a resemblance to the Great Stone Face.

But gone into that school
Where she no longer needs our poor
protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.

In that great cloister's stillness and
seclusion,
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's
pollution,
She lives, whom we call dead.
—Longfellow.

The Windrow.

The first full-blooded Kafir has been elected to Cape Colony Provincial Parliament. He is the Rev. W. Benson Rubusana, Ph. D.

Maurice Maeterlinck's fantasy, the "Bluebird," is being played in New York. It is an allegory with a "lesson."

A new book, by Archie P. McKishnie, entitled "The Love of the Wild," is now on the market. It is a story of the South-western portion of Ontario.

Sir Frederick Lugard is making an appeal to England for funds for the endowment and equipment of a university, to be situated in Hong Kong, and partly intended for Chinese. It will be located upon British territory, and the instruction will be given in English.

The National Tuberculosis Societies calculate that one-twentieth now in school, nearly a million of children, will (without preventive measures) die of tuberculosis before the age of manhood and womanhood. This terrible sacrifice is evidently not necessary. Professor Irving Fisher estimates that it can be reduced 75 per cent. The number of deaths from tuberculosis has already decreased nearly 15 per cent. in five years. The battle is a fierce one, but we can come off victorious with persistence.—[Independent.]

Instead of finding Japan the gallant knight who will deliver her from the European dragon, Asia is discovering that Japan can be something of a dragon too, says a keen writer in India, whose words appear in The Contemporary Review, of London. Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, a Sikh journalist, who has travelled all over the world, recalls that when Japan fought Russia on Chinese soil, to save China from the clutches of the bear, it was thought that the little brown soldiers might next be fighting England to deliver India from alien rule. This is all changed now. As Japan learned the arts of Europe in order to vanquish Europeans, so the other Asiatic nations have been trying to learn the arts of Japan, says Mr. Singh, in order to maintain the integrity of their territory from Japanese invasion. The consequence is that Japan is becoming the school of the East. Foreign Asiatics through its places of education, its workshops, and its factories, in order "to learn how Japan is able to do all this" that she has done.—[Literary Digest.]

That man may last, but never lives,
Who much receives, but nothing gives.
—Thomas Gibbons.



Lulworth Castle.

FROM "RESIGNATION."

[Written by Longfellow in 1848, after the death of a little daughter.]

There is no flock, however watched
and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!

There is no fireside, howsoever defended,
But has one vacant chair.

The air is full of farewells to the
dying,
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel, for her children
crying,
Will not be comforted!

Let us be patient! These severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

There is no death! What seems so
is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portals we call death.

She is not dead—the child of our affliction—

ness around upon his audience. They stood or sat, or reclined upon the grass, as seemed good to each, with the departing sunshine falling obliquely over them, and mingling its subdued cheerfulness with the solemnity of a grove of ancient trees, beneath and amid the boughs of which the golden rays were constrained to pass. In another direction was seen the Great Stone Face, with the same cheer, combined with the same solemnity, in its benignant aspect.

Ernest began to speak, giving to the people of what was in his heart and mind. His words had power, because they accorded with his thoughts; and his thoughts had reality and depth, because they harmonized with the life which he had always lived. It was not mere breath that this preacher uttered; they were the words of life, because a life of good deeds and holy love was melted into them. Pearls, pure and rich, had been dissolved into this precious draught. The poet, as he listened, felt that the being and character of Ernest were a nobler strain of poetry than he had ever written. His eyes glistening with tears, he gazed

Our English Letter.

XXI.

As the hour draws near for me to leave this most interesting county, it finds me with many regrets that I have not been able to make a still fuller use of my time, for there will remain still unvisited many a spot, in which is kept green, by means of its natural or man-made landmarks, the history of the past.

With the picturesquely-situated pier at Swanage as a point of departure (an illustration of which I am sending), I have been within reach of many such, but could not always avail myself of my opportunities. For instance, I should like to have gone to Lulworth, not only for its natural surroundings, its rocky precipices, which, like an impregnable wall, protect its sweep of coast; its romantic cove; its smugglers' caves; its proximity to the old Celtic camp of Flowers Barrow, with its well-defined line of ramparts and ditches, from which have been dug up urns and implements of old-time warfare, relics in bronze and stone, but because of its castle, which has, I believe, a link with Canada through the founders and present proprietors of our own "Farmer's Advocate," for, as the records of the early part of the 17th century have it, "A Weld built it," to which is added a memorandum in 1906, "and Welds live in it still." The writer, from whom I will again quote, says, with reference to the remains of the still more ancient Celtic castle of the place, called "Lulworde," in Domesday Book, and the Lulworth Castle of the present day, "Between the old stronghold and the new is interposed nothing less than the history of the world," a pronouncement which makes it all the more humiliating for me to offer my very prosaic reason for not visiting Lulworth. I was told that, as no pier had been built at Lulworth Cove (the center of attraction to the thousand and one "trippers" of early holiday season), I should have to descend, and again ascend "by a perilous-looking construction dignified by the name of a landing stage." This method of transit might very possibly be a source of huge delight to the Dicks and Toms, with their Ethelindas and Julianas, who, with many little shrieks and clutches, could avail themselves of the helping hands of their gallant escorts, but to the old lady of over three-score and ten, travelling alone, and alive to the well-known fact that "old bones are more easily broken than mended," this gangway-passage did not commend itself. The same sense of my physical limitations has also kept me content with only looking downwards over the cliff, instead of trying to crawl through the dark tunnel or up the giddy path from the rocks below, to visit the cavern of Tilly Whim, near Swanage. These and similar places, the access to which require strong limbs and a steady brain, I am content to leave to the holiday people who are still enjoying their heritage of youth and vigorous health, and who, as the "steamer folks" of the ports, and the "trippers" of the inland places of interest, are to be met with throughout the length and breadth of the land.

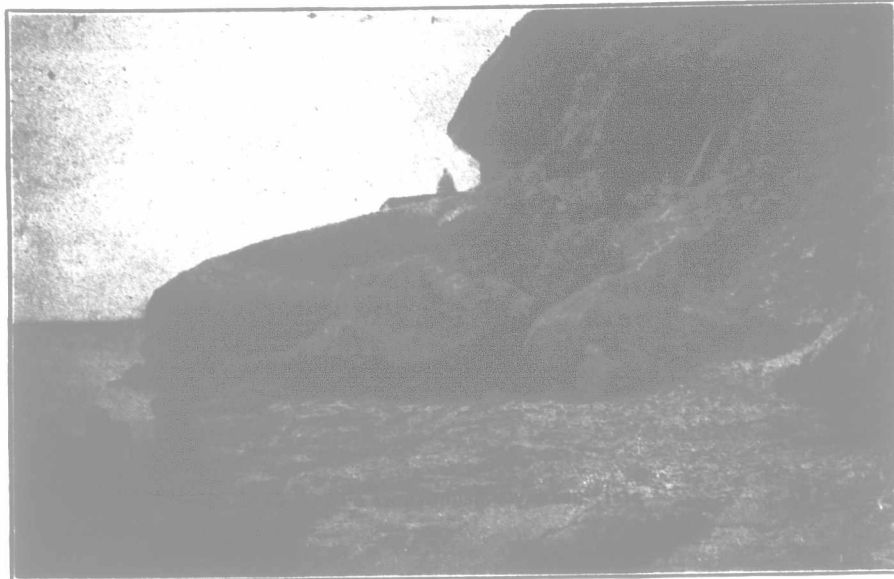
POOLE HARBOR

One of my pleasant short excursions was along the coast, from Swanage to and around Poole Harbor, passing the rocks dubbed "Old Harry and His Wife," both of which, the latter especially, having been shorn of much of their original height by the buffeting to which, in the course of time, they had been exposed. From the point of view of my picture, they appear to be standing back to back, as though they had had, some centuries ago, a matrimonial squabble too serious for reconciliation. Probably, when the blows fell which removed a third of her stature, and with it what had stood for her head and shoulders, Mrs. Harry, not knowing better, blamed her husband, and turned her back upon him forever. But this is not even circumstantial evidence, and would

not stand in any divorce court today.

At high tide, the Harbor of Poole, dotted about with its several islands, its little forest of masts, its maze of waterways, of capes and creeks, with silvery waves breaking upon its several patches of sand, is a beautiful sight, and it was in that guise I saw it; but, at low tide, when the receding waters have laid bare its less

coast of Brittany, into "oure little harbour of Poole." There is, of course, a modern Poole, with its park and tramway and spick-and-span villas; but it is the old quay, with its arcade of pillars, its harbor office, and sundial, its town-cellar, King's hall or wool-house, etc., each with its story of the past, which makes a visit to this old sea-town of more than ordinary interest. H. A. B.



Tilly Whim and Lighthouse, Swanage.

This also shows how Ethelinda was helped through the Tunnel to the Tilly Whim Cave.

comely parts, its beauties are less apparent. The whole estuary of Poole extends inland for seven miles, wending its course through tortuous paths of moorland and strands of stones and fir trees, all of which had its part in the happenings of the past. "Go back ten centuries," says the writer of Dorset Highways and Byways, "and this Wessex Estuary is still the same, the same as when up the fairway came, with thud of rowlocks, the long boats of the Danes, lined with glistening shields, while on the shore were burning huts and folk fleeing across the heath." It seems to have been the fate of Poole to be pillaged and burnt times without number, for if any marauders thought fit to visit the South of England, they seldom left Poole out of their programme; therefore, had it not been for the hiding places accessible only to those who knew the secret of the shallows which guarded them, there would not have been a man or woman left to tell the tale.



Tilly Whim Caves, Swanage.

The people of Poole must have been made of pretty stern material, for throughout the centuries they seem to have had a hand in nearly every bit of warfare which has happened in England's history, to say nothing of smuggling and piracy, also, for was it not a Poole man, Harry Page, whom the French called "Arripay," as being the easiest way to pronounce it, who was the terror of the Channel, and who was credited with having on one occasion brought no less than 120 prizes, picked up off the

in the footsteps of Christ—does transform ugliness into beauty. It is the sham article that men speak about contemptuously. When they see a man or a woman with a soul of absolute purity, living a life of unselfish service, they can't help wanting to be better themselves—and imitation is the best proof of admiration.

It is easy to talk as though St. Peter's advice to wives were out-of-date, when he says that they may win their husbands to the faith they profess, if their adornment is not that outward

adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel," but is the beauty of soul-purity, "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit which is in the sight of God of great price." This inner beauty can never be out-of-date, can never be valueless in the sight of anyone. It is often true that a man will joke and laugh with a woman whose conversation is far from being—as St. Peter advises—"chaste, coupled with fear." But he is influenced infinitely more by a woman in whose presence he could not tell a "risky" story—it would shrink ashamed before the whiteness of her thoughts, and he would shrink from her clear-eyed astonishment. True meekness is as priceless as it is rare. One who is never "touchy" when a slight is offered to his personal vanity, who goes through life not seeking his own gain, but ready to shoulder the unpleasant duty that other people shirk, is able to make any ugly corner a delightful spot for his relatives or neighbors.

One person may travel about and another may be tied to a narrow, apparently sordid existence. One may be called to do "interesting" work, while another may have the same round of commonplace "chores" to do day after day for many years. But the real difference between beauty and ugliness in any life is always its inner spirit. A temper that can be trusted not to get out of order, a gladness of heart which is wonderfully infectious, a love which is considerate and thoughtful in trifles—these are the great beautifiers.

If you want to make ugly corners beautiful, then don't grumble or worry because you can't do exactly the kind of noble work that especially attracts you, but go right to work where you are to be good and happy yourself, and help those within reach to be good and happy too.

The most beautiful life is the one that is most nearly like the Life of Christ. The Master knows the kind of discipline that each soul needs, and if He has given you the most common kind—the discipline of the ordinary cares and pleasures of home—then that is the best opportunity you could possibly have of climbing daily higher, nearer to the King Himself. Of one it was said:

"For her there had not needed dark heart-throes

Of agony; simple words sufficed.

And griefs that come to all, to bring her close.

And closer still to Christ."

We are fired by the story of some brave martyr's witness for Christ—in the past or in the present—and we long to be able to live or die gloriously. Then, perhaps, we lower the standard committed to our trust by speaking crossly to someone, or by passing on an unkind bit of gossip, or by doing our best to get some advantage for ourselves at the expense of another. So we are making our corner ugly instead of beautiful, and how disappointed our watching King must be. He loves beauty, even the beauty that lasts only a moment. Look at a spider's web, which is like a coronet of diamonds in the early sunshine; look at a glorious sunset, which changes as you watch it and dies out in a few minutes. I think the most glorious one I ever saw was when I was steaming over the sea from Ireland to Scotland one evening last August. It looked like a vision of the holy city, the new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband for it seemed all one blaze of precious stones and "pure gold, like unto clear glass." Then I saw another glorious sunset in Switzerland, a few weeks later. The great hills of God, crowned with eternal snow, were flushed with delicate tints of wonderful color, changing moment by moment until they died out into pearly grey as the sun went down. If God takes pleasure in such swiftly-vanishing beauty, how much more must He care for the beauty that is eternal—the beauty of character.

Beauty is a difficult thing to define. We look back two thousand years to that home in Bethany where three people lived whose Jesus especially loved, and we can understand why Mary's earnest fellowship was more attractive to Him than the bustling attentions of Martha. And yet there are plenty of people still who dare to think that the Searcher of hearts

made a mistake when He praised Mary's quiet attentiveness and warned Martha that she was missing the highest opportunity of pleasing Him. Some people even dare to say that our Lord's commendation was unjust; they echo the self-satisfied complaint of Martha: "Lord, dost Thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone; bid her therefore that she help me."

A few weeks ago a lady said to me, "Mary was the lazy one, wasn't she?" This lady felt quite sure of her own blamelessness in the matter of industry. She was at that moment knitting a pair of socks for her husband. She had already knitted forty-four pairs for him, all of which were in perfect condition, so possibly a few hours spent like Mary at the feet of the Great Teacher might have yielded better results than such unnecessary industry. She thought that Mary was idle, while I thought she herself was wasting a great deal of precious time which might have been spent in cultivation of her own mind or spirit, or in doing something to lift the heavy burdens of people who had no time for knitting countless socks. There is a difference of opinion, you see. Even if I thought that Mary was idle—which I don't—I should be quite sure that my opinion was a mistaken one, as it was opposed to the solemn statement made by the wisest of men: "One thing is needful; and Mary hath chosen that good part; which shall not be taken away from her."

The best way of making an ugly corner beautiful is by living a beautiful life there. A life that is reaching up in trustful courage to God, and reaching out in tenderest consideration and unselfish service to all within reach, cannot fail to be beautiful. Anyone may live such a life. It is a grand opportunity, within the reach of each of us. Are we really eager to make the most of it, right here and now?

A beautiful life is more inspiring than any number of sermons. If you are living a life hidden with Christ in God, a life of shining thoughts and radiant joy, and are seeing to it that the power drawn from the touch of God is not dissipated in spiritual excitement, but is made to do real helpful work, then you are certainly a great power for good. You don't know how many struggling souls might say of you

"Because of your strong faith, I kept
the track
Whose sharp-set stones my strength
had will-nigh spent.
I could not meet your eyes if I turned
back;
So on I went.

"Because you would not yield belief in
me,
The threatening crags that rose, my
way to bar,
I conquered inch by crumbling inch—to
see
The goal afar.

"And though I struggle toward it
through hard years,
no blinch, or falter blindly, yet within,
"You can!" unwaveringly my spirit
hears:
And I shall win."

DORA FARNCOMB.

Drumquin, Oct. 9th, 1910.

To the Editor of "Quiet Hour":

I enclosed, please find a piece for your Thanksgiving Number. Hoping to see it published, I remain, yours truly,
A SUBSCRIBER, C. F.

A Prayer of Thanksgiving.

We thank Thee, Heavenly Father, for this, another year of plenty.

We rejoice, these beautiful October days, for all the beauty and grandeur of the woods, yet we are glad that these woods have given place to beautiful homes and the farms, with their tall, waving corn-fields, and lovely orchards, with their boughs laden with delicious fruit. All these things make us rejoice, and be glad to be alive and full of health and strength.

We are glad and rejoice that we have a God that is full of love and mercy. Who is continually showering down upon our lives blessings day by day. May we ever be thankful for our Father's great love to His children.

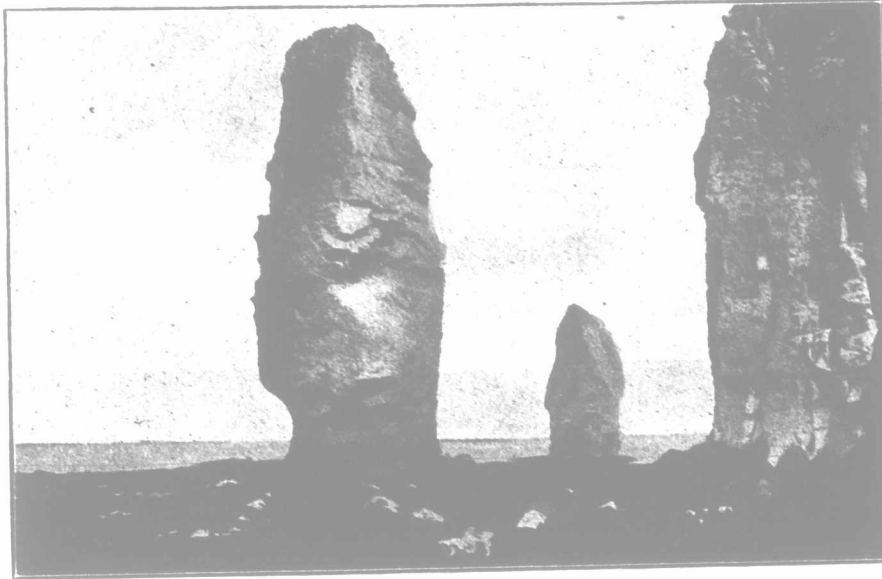
Of Little Faith.

Oh, troubled heart of mine, we must less anxious be,
And learn our Father's love to trust implicitly.

For why should we, with doubt and fear,
Sit gloomily in shadows here?

And question whether God is near?

We should not doubt our Father's love,
nor doubt His care;
He showers blessings from above free as
the air:



Old Harry Rocks, Swanage.

And yet we put His gifts aside,
And fear that evil may betide,
Or that our sorrows may abide.

Oh, let us love Him more, my soul!
love and adore!
And on Him all our burdens roll for ever
more.

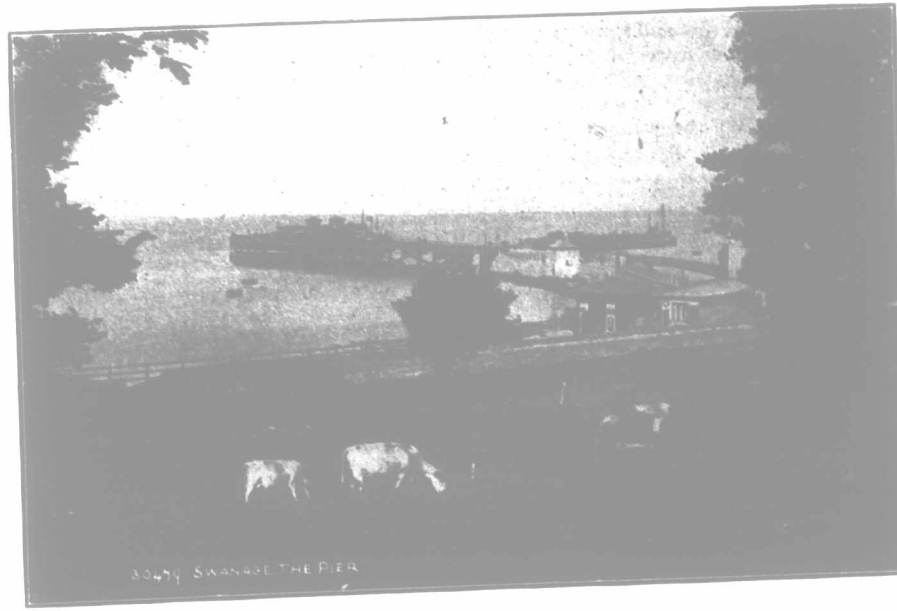
Let us look up into His Face,
And there His loving kindness trace,
His saving and His keeping grace.

ANNA M. HICKS.

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.]

My Dear Chatterers.—While it is still fresh upon me, I must write you about our cooking classes. A short time ago, a German Professor of Cookery and his



Swanage: The Pier.

wife arrived in the city, and it was announced that he would give a course of lectures, with demonstrations. "Now," thought I, "here may be a grand chance to get some ideas for our Ingle Nook folk," so to the introductory lecture I went.

Um-m-m-m! What good things he made! And how pretty they looked! If it hadn't been that everything was cut up and divided around as soon as it was

made, I might have taken pictures of each of the dishes for you; but—well, I didn't quite like to ask for the delay. Perhaps I shall summon up courage enough yet before the lessons are over.

One thing I noticed particularly, viz.: that the demonstrator had everything he needed by way of utensils—and surely this is desirable; a good workman should always be provided with good tools—yet his whole outfit was not expensive. There were, of course, the usual pans and saucepans, and a double boiler; there was a very deep lid, something like the cover of

salt, white pepper to season, the yolk of 1 egg, 10 drops lemon juice, 1 teaspoon of chopped parsley, and the grated rind of $\frac{1}{4}$ lemon.

These were mixed well and let stand a few minutes until the pastry was made, as follows:

He took $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pastry flour, remarking that spring-wheat flour should be used for bread, pastry or winter-wheat flour, for all pastry; and blended flour, part spring, part winter wheat, for biscuits or doughnuts. Half a pound of flour, he said, is plenty to make an ordinary covered fruit pie.—This by the way.

Putting the $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups) flour in a pan, he rapidly rubbed in 6 ounces (6 rounded tablespoons) butter with his fingers, then added just enough water to make the dough hold together, leaving the dish clean.

He now rolled the pastry out, ran the pastry wheel along the edges to cut off strips, prettily scalloped, and put the remaining sheet on a grassed pan. The pastry was now "glazed," or brushed with a mixture of yolk of an egg, mixed with 2 tablespoons milk, the meat was piled on in a neat loaf, the pastry at the sides turned over and neatly pressed together to hold. Next, the scalloped strips were placed across to ornament, a hole was made in the top to let the steam escape, and the whole was brushed over with the milk and egg again (to glaze and brown), and put into the oven.

When it came out, we all thought it just as pretty as could be, but the Professor was not satisfied. Next, he put some mashed potatoes, seasoned and moistened a little with milk, into a pastry bag, and piped them in a fancy pattern over the top. Finally, a few sprigs of parsley were stuck on, a brown gravy was poured round, and the dish was ready to serve. Needless to say, it tasted as good as it looked. "And it's this minute I'm wishing I had a picture of it for you."

The brown gravy was made as follows: Brown 1 tablespoon butter. Add 1 tablespoon flour, stirring rapidly. Add 1 pint water or stock, stirring well until it thickens. Season with salt, pepper, and a little kitchen bouquet. Strain quickly and serve.

Lemon Cream Pie.—The pastry was made as above, using, of course, a smaller quantity of flour and butter.

For the filling, the Professor took 3 ounces sugar (1 rounded tablespoon=1 ounce), 2 ounces flour (2 rounded spoonfuls flour=1 ounce), and mixed them together. He next put in 2 eggs, stirring all until smooth, then gradually stirred in 1 pint milk, cooking all over hot water until thick, and stirring steadily. He next added the juice and grated rind of a lemon, but stated that, if preferred, coconut and vanilla might be added instead, or bananas, or chocolate, anything, in fact, that one liked.

He baked the pastry before putting in the filling. After putting it on the pan, he pressed in into shape and perforated all over, then glazed and baked it.

When filled, he covered the pie with a meringue of the whites of eggs. As this was to be a fancy pie, presumably for a state occasion, he used the whites of 4 eggs, beating them up with a little fruit sugar. He now spread some of this over the top, then piped a rim around the edge with the pastry bag, and criss-crossed more over the top, ending up with a wavy border. Finally, he dusted powdered sugar all over the top, and browned the whole in the oven. You have no idea how delicious it looked, and, still better, tasted.

The pastry-bag, by the way, is a great invention. It is simply a cornucopia-shaped bag of pillow ticking, with a little funnel-shaped tube passed through the smaller end while in use. There are more expensive ones made of rubber to be had, but Prof. Detlef considers the ticking kind the better, as it can not only be washed, but also boiled, as often as necessary, and so kept sweet and pure.

The Professor, I may tell you, has no sympathy with "luck" as a factor in cooking. Given a good recipe, right conditions, and a particular cook, he says, and the cooking is bound to be good. He believes that many people suffer ill-health by reason of continually using poorly-cooked or innutritious food, and he considers himself a missionary in this respect. That his audience agrees with him, goes without saying. At the close of this first lesson, one lady of the city

you ever saw or tasted in your life.

To make the Cannelon, he first took 1 lb. lean beef, cut off all the fat and gristly bits, and put the rest through a meat-chopper. Incidentally he remarked that if suet is white and brittle, and the meat a clear red, then the beef is good, whereas if it is soft and yellow and the meat dull or pink, it is not good. To the chopped meat he added 2 ounces (2 round tablespoons) butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon

said, "Well, Professor, I consider you a benefactor to humanity."

More anon.

D. D.

Lard—Rose Jar.

Dear Dame Durden,—I noticed some time ago an inquiry for taking the taste off lard. To boil lard that has any bad taste in sweet milk, is almost certain to remove the bad taste or smell. Now, will you please publish that recipe that you published some time ago for making a rose jar, and oblige an old subscriber?

BEAVER.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

A rose jar should be made when the rose leaves are fresh. Pack the petals in a jar (with a close lid) in layers two inches deep, sprinkling each layer with about two tablespoonfuls of fine, dry salt. The layers should be added from time to time, while the petals are fresh. Keep on until the jar is full, keeping the jar always in a dark, dry, cool place.

A week after the last layer has been added, turn out the salted petals on a platter, and toss them about until the mass is loosened. Then mix thoroughly with the following mixture: Violet powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; orris root, 1 ounce; rose powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; heliotrope powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; mace, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful; cinnamon, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful; cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful; oil of cloves, 4 drops; oil of chiris, 10 drops; oil of melissae, 20 drops; oil of eucalyptus, 20 drops; bergamot, 10 drops; alcohol, 2 drams. Keep in a tightly-closed rose or pot-pourri jar.

Attractive Cookery.

How much better a dish tastes when it looks pretty! Don't you believe that? Then, explain why it is that a delicate girl, or a convalescent, will so often turn aside from a mussy, unattractive tray of food, yet eat, with apparent pleasure, a little luncheon daintily contrived and prettily served. True, the man or woman, or child of robust health, with appetite whetted by working or walking in the open air, may enjoy any kind of meal, served in any way; yet the truth of the matter still stands, that appearance has more to do with the value of food than it is sometimes given credit for.

Rice pudding served in saucers, with cream and sugar, is nutritious and palatable. Rice pudding, moulded in cups, and served on pretty plates with some strawberry preserves on top and about, is one illustration is something to stimulate the appetite, put one in good humor, and make digestion easy. To have the moulded rice at best, prepare it in this way: Steam the rice until tender, then cook it in milk. Just before taking from the oven, fold in the stiffly-beaten whites of from one to three eggs, depending on the size of the pudding. Turn into moulds and cool. The egg-whites add to the nutritiousness of the dish, and a little good sweet cream poured about the preserves makes it a morsel for the gods.

Again, tomatoes sliced on a plate are good, but place the slices on crisp lettuce leaves, and put a spoonful of thick cream salad dressing on each (provided dressing is liked by all), and see how much more attractive they are. If you want to have them extra good, sprinkle the dressing with chopped nuts.

Often attractiveness depends greatly upon the china or glassware used. A dead white cornstarch blanc-mange on dead white plates is not particularly "drawing," but put the blanc-mange on dainty pink dessert-plates, or in clear glass fruit dishes (so much prettier than "pattern" glass, especially if of the pressed variety), and note the difference. When the clear glass is used, decorate the blanc-mange with preserved cherries, dots of jelly, or sections of orange, just to give a dash of color. The glasses may be low, or may stand on slender stems (sherbet glasses), and are invaluable for fruit, fruit-salads of all kinds, ice creams, etc.

When serving vegetable soups, put a spoonful of whipped cream and a sprinkling of grated cheese on top, and see how readily a plain dish may be transformed into an interesting one.

Onions, can they be made to look attractive? Try this: Peel large onions, cover with boiling water and cook half an hour. Drain, remove the centers, and fill with the following: Run a slice of bacon and some veal or beef through the chopper. Add seasoning to taste, the

yolk of an egg, and a little breadcrumbs. Moisten with cream or milk, and stuff the onions. Put them in a granite baking dish with a little hot water and butter in it, and bake until brown on top, basting when necessary. Thicken the liquid to make a gravy.

Just two more dishes that are good to look at as well as to eat:

Apple Porcupine.—Pare nice firm apples of uniform size, and cook to clearness in a syrup of water, sugar and lemon juice. Take them out, stick them full of

Cushions.

What is a home without cushions? Let chairs and sofas be ever so plain and inexpensive, a few cushions may take away all the stiffness and give them quite an air of luxury. People do not like to be comfortable. They do not like to feel their bones in contact with hard, unyielding surfaces,—hence the appeal which cushions make.

To be really artistic, however, even cushions must be planned to harmonize

expensive. Denims, crashes, linens, muslins, good satines, are all better and prettier for most situations—than the muslins and silks. When buying the material, never lose sight of the fact for one moment, that cushions are to be used, and are created solely for that purpose,—not to be set up as mere ornaments, or pictures.

A very good cushion cover may be crocheted, or knitted, from coarse cotton. Make it like a slip, to be buttoned on beneath the frill, and so easily removed for laundering. All wash covers should be similarly made.

White linen covers, embroidered in blue or green, are very pretty for bedrooms or very dainty rooms. Do not use a variety of colors. Choose a simple, conventional design, and embroider in outline or in raised stitch—in one color, preferably. For living-room, or library, the foundation may be of sage green or old blue, and the embroidery done in white, or natural-colored burlap or crash may be worked in brown cross-stitch. Cross-stitch, by the way, often permits of the use of several harmonizing colors, to bring out the oriental effect. Bulgarian embroidery also permits some beautiful combinations, its distinguishing characteristic being that the design is always outlined in black.

Crash and burlap lend themselves especially well to stencilling, a bold, simple design, say of stiff, conventionalized iris, or a geometrical pattern, being usually most effective, particularly so if outlined in rope silk, or fine silk rat-tail cord.

A cushion cover, very easily made, is of pongee, with a border of Dresden ribbon stitched about it.

If there is not time to make fancy covers, one need by no means despair. A cushion is always a cushion, and plain denim or crash to match, or form a necessary contrast with the wall paper or rugs, may look as attractive as the most elaborately-worked covers—perhaps more so. Do not try to make frills of these stiff materials. Simply finish with a cord and tassels, which may be bought all ready for putting on.

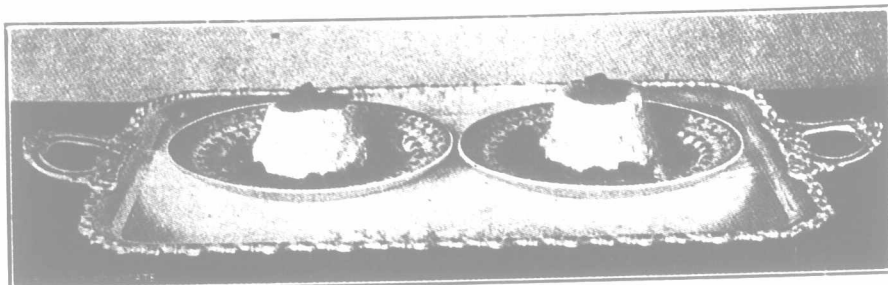
Above all things, do not make the mistake of buying "picture" cushion-tops—beautiful "ladies," golf-girls, etc. These are never chosen by the women of best taste. A cushion is a cushion, not a picture.

From Lankshire Lass.

Dear Dame Durden, Chatterers and All,—Good day to you all, my dears. Have you a wee corner for me while I call on you again, just so you don't forget the "Lass"?

Yes, I am here yet in the same old way, counting up the blessings, and so glad for the sunshine so bright to-day.

Now, where have you all been? Where did you go holidaying? Surely somewhere, or were you all too busy to write to the Nook? So many dear, familiar writers have failed to do so long, and how I miss the nice chats, but you are all so kind, so many of you, and you help me so by the kind letters and beautiful cards you kindly sent me. I enjoy looking at the pretty cards so much, and read kind



Rice, Shaped in Moulds, with Preserves.



Jelly, Garnished with Whipped Cream and Preserved Cherries.

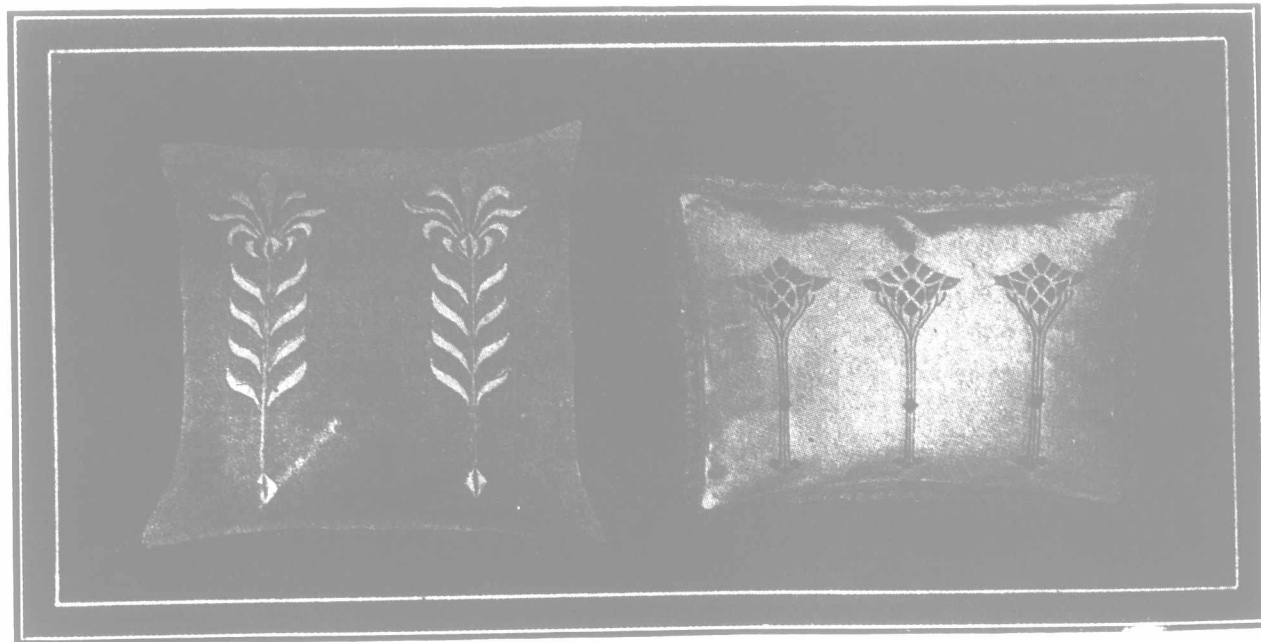


Tomato Salad, with Nuts.

blanched almonds, brown quickly in the oven, pour the syrup around, and serve.

A Good Bread Pudding.—Cut some stale bread into strips, dip in melted butter, and roll in powdered sugar. Line a round baking dish with the "fingers" so made. Fill the center with a good apple sauce, cooked with sugar and rubbed through a colander, brown in the oven, and sprinkle with powdered sugar. Layers of stale cake, or breadcrumbs, with spice, may be used with the apple sauce to make up the center.

with their surroundings. A red one, a blue one, a "rocky-mountain" one, all in a room papered with green, are sufficient to make restfulness fly away at double-quick speed. To be restful, they must carry out the tones of the room in which they are used. To be "sensible," they must be washable. To be suitable for all occasions, they must be of various fillings, pine-needles and soft, dry grass, for the very hot days of summer, fluffy feathers for cool and wintry weather. The materials used need not be at all



497—Conventional embroidery on green monk's cloth makes an attractive pillow for green wicker or mission furniture. Green monk's cloth is used for

this pillow, and the embroidery is in shades of dull rose and green. See illustration above at the left.

498—Oblong pillow, made of Bulgarian linen embroidered with two shades of blue and green.

[From Farm and Ranch Review.]

letters often, as I lie alone a lot. Have not been even as well all this year. Suffered much more all the time, but yet at all times Jesus was my comfort. My constant friend is He, and I know when He cares for the sparrows, He cares much more for me. Sometimes the clouds come, and the sun hides awhile, but after a while how warm and bright the sunshine seems. So it is with pain and trials.

We appreciate it when ease and rest come and make us glad, after all, for being able to trust in Jesus, and know it

is all for the best, and we will understand some day if we wait. Oh, that we may trust more, for, lo, He is with us always. I would like to make special mention of all who were so loving and helpful to me, but I cannot hold pad up and seldom I can write at all this long time, but will you each and all kindly accept my greatest gratitude and thanks to everyone for any kindness shown me in any way, especially to dear Dame, for through her I have had the pleasure of much kindness from others. How grateful I am, and why I try so hard to

write, is to tell the one who wrote about yellow patches on her face, I forget who it was. A doctor says, "Tell her to have her kidneys tested, and if they are all right, if she will continue taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, they have cured others of those yellow patches, and I hope she will try them, and get cured, too; but one box alone will not be expected to cure."

Here is something useful, if it is not too late to try. Take grapes, fresh and good, and dip the stem at end of each bunch in warm wax, and they will keep

like fresh grapes for months, if laid in batting and put in a dry, cool place. So nice to have fresh grapes at Xmas, and how soon Xmas will be here. Hope it brings gladness and cheer to all, and able to enter the New Year with bright prospects. Now, dears, I have been days at this, and again thanking dear Dame and all for every kindness, and wishing all a most happy Thanksgiving season, and to hope renewed strength after her trip, ever your grateful shut-in friend.

A LANKSHIRE LASS.

Introduction.

To-day we are more than pleased to present to you our new "Page of Opinions." The reason for its existence is as follows: For some time we have been thinking out plans to bring the Home Department of our journal into closer touch with the practical needs of its readers, and one of the plans formed was to write to various ladies throughout the Dominion, asking for personal opinions on specified subjects.

The first letters sent out asked for opinions on two questions:

(1) What do our schools most need to improve them?

(2) Give plans for amusing children on a rainy day.

The response has been generous, and we have indeed been pleased with the venture.

Now, a few words in regard to the future of "Our Page of Opinions." It will not appear every week, perhaps not more than once or twice a month. Any correspondent of the Ingle Nook, or anyone recommended by any correspondent of the Ingle Nook, may be especially asked to contribute. If any chance reader wishes to express an opinion called forth by the letters appearing in "Our Page" she may do so, but her letter must appear in the usual Ingle Nook issues. This is necessary to prevent overcrowding. We wish to finish up each question in one, or at most, two issues of "Our Page," and if we threw it promiscuously open, there might be a dragging on from week to week, to the crowding out of a seasonable topic.

Many questions will be discussed, and we shall be especially grateful to anyone who will write us suggesting any topic which she would like to see brought up. Already one subject has been mentioned, "Beautifying Canada." This will be introduced during the winter, when the arrival of seed catalogues set the beautifying impulses tingling.

Now, we throw "Our Ingle Nook Page of Opinions" on your sympathy. If you wish to contribute to it, kindly send your name, address, and "specialty," addressing all communications to "Dame Burden."

What Our Rural Schools Need Most to Improve Them.

The need of more attractive surroundings, though perhaps not the greatest need of our rural schools, is at least one that must be obvious to the veriest outsider.

Draw a mental picture of your local schoolhouse; isn't it either one of the old frame type, with nothing in the world to distinguish it from a drive-shed (except the windows), or the more modern brick building, with very little more character than the first, except that its steep roof gives it some degree of grace, and that it has a porch, and sometimes a bell?

And the yard! The hot, shadeless, unlovely yard! One sees a few stunted trees, struggling to exist amid most hostile surroundings, which seems to imply that the School Board has at some time bought and planted trees, but, that done, considered their responsibility ended.

Children are destructive little creatures. They romp around the young trees, jump over them (if they are evergreens), tramp the earth hard around them, and sometimes willfully damage them. No trees could do well under such conditions. The only way is to put a fence (two wires will do) between the trees and the playground, and make it well understood by the children, that it would be better for their health not to be found on the wrong side of those wires.

How is it, that the greater number of people concerned in anything, the less individual interest is taken in it? We all take

an interest in our homes, most of us take an interest in our church, but how many take a real interest in the school—apart from their children's progress in their studies? He was a wise man who said, "What's everybody's business is nobody's business."

The efforts of the children themselves to beautify their school-yard are so misdirected, and the results so unsatisfactory, that it is little wonder they become discouraged. On Arbor Day they sow seeds in little round beds, and tend them more or less faithfully until the summer holidays, when the weeds have their turn, and hold undisputed sway until the end of the summer. If you want flowers, why not plant hardy bulbs and perennials in the fall. Daffodils, narcissus, peonies, and a few hardy rose bushes, will keep you in flowers until the holidays, and a few groups of golden glow and phlox will give you a bright welcome when school commences in August. And don't forget the shrubs, which are a garden in themselves, and, after a little care at first, are practically no trouble.

And, now, our time is up—and nothing said about the schoolroom—the pictures, good copies of great masterpieces, the library for the older pupils, and the picture books for the little ones, and to those who will have to build a school-house in the near future, about the possibility of combining beauty and usefulness, and of making their schoolhouse a model of its kind, as regards modern appliances, sanitation, heating, etc., and a thing of beauty as well.

G. H. SHORE.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Some Rare Food for Thought Here

Dear Dame Burden,—It is well that my ideas on "How to Improve Our Country Schools" shall be considered simply my personal opinions. I am quite well aware that they will not be very generally adopted.

The first and greatest effort should be directed towards keeping children out of schools. Most earnestly would I advocate that children should not be sent to school under eight or nine years old, except where parents are illiterate. Farm homes are not ideal, but the schoolhouse is usually the most sordid and dusty sitting-room in the whole section. For generations, we have misread the parable of "Tommy and the Cow." Tommy learned some valuable lessons, but not at school; he learned them dozing under a tree, where every child ought to be on fine May days.

But school law and public opinion, and often the child's own eagerness, force the little ones off to school.

If the room were painted and mended? If once a month the floors were scrubbed with soap and water, if the yard were drained and sanitary; oh, if only the poor children could, once a day, have a drink of clean, cold water!

Where school boards do put the premises in good repair, the teacher should be compelled to compel the children to maintain and preserve the school property, and to do all in their power to improve and to beautify it. The teacher should be required to stay at school during noon-hour, and, if necessary to secure that, close school at 3, or at 2 o'clock. By any, every, and all means, stop the unprovoked, brutal bullying of the playground. There is no rural school in Ontario where a little child may go and escape being chastised, spit upon, and mocked at.

The more inoffensive a child is, the more of this it must endure, while the sturdy, vigorous young scamp soon learns to pass abuse on to a weaker.

Every Township Council should appoint and pay some sensible, righteous man—accessible by daily mail—whose duty it should be to flog soundly any big boy or girl who will not behave at school, or on the road to and from it. Moral suasion of the immoral is casting pearls before swine, and the frail girl-teacher cannot adequately whip the hulking young tough of 14 or 15.

So far as country schools are concerned, one or two years might be taken off the High-school course for teachers, with, perhaps, a little added to the Normal training. Inspectors and Normal instructors should diligently weed out from the profession all the unfit. Common sense and justice are more needed than much book-learning.

Regular attendance is a fetish at whose shrine I worshipped many years, but I no longer believe in it, having demonstrated by experiment that the more irregularly a child attends the more it gains on its classmates.

Our counties might be divided into sections, say 6 miles by 3 miles, with three schools at intervals, and one teacher, who could take No. 1 on Monday and Thursday; No. 2 on Tuesday and Friday, and No. 3 on Wednesday and Saturday. So the teachers would obey the command, "Six days shalt thou labor," and any child will learn more in two days than in five.

"Home work" in small quantities might then be tolerated. At present, it is worse than wicked,—it is stupid and stupefying.

In places thinly settled by poor or illiterate people, schools should be open all summer, as that is the only time little children can walk a long distance in comfort and safety.

Dear Dame, I have greatly exceeded my space, and you will wear your blue pencil to a stub cutting out "heresies," but if I coax a little relief for some poor over-driven little scholar, my evening is well spent.

"A WISE OLD CROW."

My blue pencil never once appeared. Wise Old Crow.

Re "Migratory Teachers," and Some Other Questions.

Ram it in, cram it in.
Children's heads are hollow,
Jam it in, slam it in.
Still there's more to follow.

More what? Education, or knowledge, or what? Education is one thing; knowledge is another. Education is driven in; knowledge is what we absorb, or take in. Some children are like some animals, "good-doers"; others are like some of the poultry at Guelph, they would need a cramming machine, and then not be able to take in much. Then, there are different kinds of knowledge, and knowledge is power. But the question is, What do our schools need most to improve them? In the first place, we need more permanent and better teachers. Teachers who only use the public school as a stepping-stone to something higher, don't very often take much interest in it; at least, not as much as they ought to. A great many teachers, as soon as they are qualified, go to teach for a year or two, or till they get enough of the "needful" to

enable them to go on for another term, or to the Normal School. Such migratory teachers are, perhaps, just beginning to get to know the children, or the children are beginning to get used to their little ways, when they pick up and leave, and the whole thing has to be gone over again; whereas, with a permanent teacher, after, say, the first six months, the whole school would be able to go on and progress more rapidly. No doubt the Minister of Education and his staff are doing their best, but there are many mistakes made.

This summer, for instance, I knew of several schools where the trustees were notified to get a new teacher, because the one they had was teaching on a permit, or her certificate had run out. Some of them were nearly beaten to get what they wanted, and in some cases had to take a poorer teacher, or the old one back again. Now, I ask the question, is it fair to teachers or scholars, in cases like the following: In one instance, a man who had taught in the same school for six years, in another a middle-aged lady, who has had long years of experience in teaching (and both good teachers), are asked to retire, because they have only a permit, and young, raw recruits of eighteen (who have the necessary papers) are put in their places.

With which teacher, do you think, would the children come along best? With the old ones, of course, because they had the most experience, and the children had got used to their ways. In the Old Country, where I went to school, teachers were seldom changed, many of them keeping their positions for thirty or forty years. That was men, of course. The women teachers sometimes changed their occupation and name too. Over there, too, girls were taught sewing in the schools, which, I think, could be introduced with advantage here. Girls here are not taught to sew anywhere, as far as I know, unless it is at home (and very few there). Fine sewing is a lost art. Girls may learn dressmaking, and rattle up seams on the sewing machine, but when it comes to a bit by hand, or whipping seams, it is often done "not very neatly." Some may argue here that ready-made clothes can be bought so cheap that it does not pay to make them, but it does pay to know how to both make and alter them, and every girl who aspires to be a "homemaker," ought to be able to both sew and knit. In this, as in other things, knowledge is power.

The school I went to had three rooms. One for the head teacher, one for the assistant, and one for the lady teacher. The lady teacher had only the small scholars, up to the Second class. These she had full charge of through the day till three o'clock, when they were dismissed and sent home. Then all the girls in the higher classes marched into the lady teacher's room and received lessons in sewing and knitting and fancy-work till four o'clock. We had to take sewing or knitting or something useful first, and make whole garments by hand, and when we got proficient, we were allowed to do fancywork. On Saturdays, the teacher taught cookery and cleaning up the house. Why could it not be in our public-school curriculum here, that lady teachers should be qualified to teach such things? It would do the teachers good as well as the scholars.

I think that the hour that many teachers have on Friday afternoons is beneficial, when they have recitations and such. It helps the children in afterlife, especially the boys, when they may be called upon to preside at public meetings, or make a speech. Very few men among the farmers of the present day are able to do that same. And then the old-time spelling-bee was a good institution, but I do not like the phonic system of



True Household Economy

MOTHERS, we owe it as a duty to our husbands and families to take good care of them. We all want, of course, to have our loved ones cheerful and comfortable.

Our dominant part is to give them the very best that we can make or bake. But sometimes we are tempted to save a few pennies in food and think that in so doing we are economising. But is it so? Is this the kind of economy that is wise and profitable? Is it doing our full duty to our loved ones?

Royal Household Flour

We wouldn't think of buying the lowest priced eggs in the market just for the sake of economy. We would feel that because they were cheap they would be good eggs to avoid. The low price would give us a suspicion of their freshness and quality.

But when it comes to flour, for example, we may be tempted to buy the second best instead of the best because of the few pennies difference in price. We may think that economy in flour is different from economy in eggs. But it isn't. The principle is the same. The difference in cost between the best flour in the



world and ordinary flour is so little that in justice to our responsibility as wives and mothers *we can not afford to take chances.*

From every point of view Royal Household Flour is more economical than any other. It produces more loaves to the barrel. It is richest in food value. It is more uniform. It is best for Pastry as well as Bread and yields more baked product in either bread or pastry than any other flour.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR furnishes more nourishment, more real food value per pound and per penny's worth than any other flour in the world.

Ogilvie's "Book for a Cook" will be sent free to the woman who asks for it and sends in the name of her dealer.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Limited.



32

THOROUGHNESS
IN
CONSTRUCTION
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Against Loss of Tone, and tone is the most important factor in any piano. In every Gourlay Piano the expert knowledge of its builders and the determination to use NOTHING BUT THE BEST either in labor or material, produces a sympathetic richness of tone that is unmatched among Canadian pianos.

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Gourlay, Winter & Leeming
188 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

the present. I like when a youngster comes to a word he does not know when the teacher says, "spell it," and not have him "gagging" and trying to get the sound without. And I think, also, there are not enough national songs introduced, nor enough patriotism nor love of their country instilled into the minds of our children when young. Also, agriculture should be taught, and plots secured for demonstration. It is all very well to teach history away back from the times of Agricola, but it ought to be taught briefly. Children ought also to be taught something of the old lands where many of their parents came from, but ought to be taught more of their own land, and their surroundings. Instead of doing such fiddling things as making things with paper and pasteboard, they ought to know about "seeds," and how they germinate; "plants," and how they grow, and all about domestic animals and their habits, also birds, butterflies, beetles, and grubs, etc., and everything going on around them. I wonder how many know, when a horse goes to lie down, which end goes down first, and which end comes up first, and a cow, ditto; or how many legs a caterpillar has got. Such things ought to be of more interest than Napoleon crossing the Alps. A teacher asked me only last spring, "What do you call those trees with the smooth bark?" meaning the beeches. "What do you call those cattle with the white faces?" "What like is a groundhog?" and such like questions, and when I asked her, "Of what composition does a snail make its shell?" she could not tell me. What is the use of a teacher like that in a country school? And she was one with a "certificate."

Nature study ought to be one of the principal studies, with illustrations and demonstrations. When a child is taught to love nature and understand it, there is not much fear for it. It brings it in touch with Nature's God. How much better would such studies be than accounts of bloody battles that took place hundreds of years ago. There is no such thing as "War and Glory." The war may be, but not the glory. In olden times, men were not much better than savages, and children's minds ought to be pointed forward instead of back. All such pictures as "Inkerman" and "Balaklava," and the "Thin Red Line," should be eliminated from our schools and homes, and in their places something quiet and restful should be put.

The schools themselves need nearly all to be remade. All the old schools have the light coming in from the side. I saw a school lately that had nearly all the windows in the front, so that when the children faced the teacher, the light came over their shoulders. Then, our schools are not cleaned often enough. Which house-keeper amongst us would be satisfied to houseclean twice a year, with only an occasional sweep-up between? And how many amongst us would be satisfied with bare walls and bare floors? Why cannot a few strips of matting be got, and a few rugs to lay down around the front; also some nice pictures for the walls, and some nice plants for the windows? And why cannot the mothers, yes, and fathers, go and visit the school and the teacher once in a while, and encourage her, instead of listening to tales that are too often carried home, of what So-and-so did, but how their own little angel was all right, and never did anything? The parents should speak respectfully of the teacher, even if they do not consider her a good one, and instill into the minds of the children, "respect for their elders," for that is one thing that is sadly lacking in the children of the present.

GREY BIRD.

Grey Co., Ont.

Two Topics.

Dear Dame Durdon.—When your request came for me to write on "What our schools most need to improve them?" the first thought was, I am not in touch with the schools, and cannot pass an opinion on that subject. There has been, and is now, so much written and published in the papers about our school system, its advantages and defects, that it is puzzling. But something has happened to set me thinking. We have a four-roomed school. Two of the teachers left in June, one to be married, the other to go on the city staff. So we had two new teachers when school opened, but one had to resign at the end of September

and they had to advertise for another. One of the trustees called one morning and told me they had several applications, but some would not do at all. Drawing a bunch of letters from his pocket, he handed me one, and said, "What do you think of this?" I read the letter. The writing was in the style that a child of 10 or 12 might write, the spelling bad, the language very ungrammatical. So I think that one requisite for the schools would be to have teachers that could write, spell, and compose properly.

I have been surprised and shocked at the poor way the young folks read nowadays. What I think is needed is to have the children taught to read distinctly, and express the author's meaning. Where one has the gift of singing, twenty could read, if this art were cultivated.

Your second question, "How to amuse children on wet days?" I had to think what I did for my children, and what I did when I was a child. One of the pleasant pictures of memory is an arbor in our old English garden, where we kept store and made mud pies, cups and saucers, and other things on half-holidays, for it was the custom then to have Wednesday and Saturday afternoons for half-holidays. There was a place near where we got the clay, and worked it until it was like putty, so that we could fashion it into what we wanted.

One of the pleasures of my own children was to play store and make money out of cardboard to represent cents, five and ten cents. This would amuse them a whole afternoon. Then they were very fond of dressing like grownups, and having a tea party with their little dishes. I knew a lady who mixed flower and water into a stiff dough so that it would not stick, and this would amuse her three stirring boys and keep them quiet making things on a wet day. Hoping these few hints may help some busy mother.

HELPONABIT.

York Co., Ont.

"Our Schools Really Need Intelligent Parents."

Years ago, I used to think what our schools—particularly the one I attended—most needed to improve them, was a race of angelic teachers; later, I thought it the children who lacked angelic qualities, and later still, I came to the conclusion it was my own individual comfort I was thinking about in both instances.

Our school system is a good one. It is not perfect; but, like a good Christian, is improving all the time, and is plenty good enough now to work on.

The course of study might be made a shade more practical; no doubt it will be. Teachers usually do their part well, but what I think our schools really need, are parents, intelligent parents, who understand their responsibility, and are willing to co-operate with the teacher and help her do her best work.

I think one is safe in saying that the majority of parents know little—and if the child's school reports are fairly satisfactory, care less—about what their children are studying. No matter how conscientious a teacher may be, her work will fall far short of what it should be, if the pupil sees that her efforts are not backed up by the parents.

The inquiry, "Johnnie, have you studied your lessons?" may be made; perhaps not even that much interest taken; but the chances are that the knowledge of what Johnnie should be learning is of the most vague character.

I do not advocate parents trying to keep pace with their children in all their studies. We do sometimes read of wonderful women who studied Latin while washing dishes. No doubt one of the two suffered, and most likely it was the dishes; but I do think it is possible, and, indeed, necessary, that parents should "keep track," so to speak, of the child's school work.

There has been a great deal, of late years, in the papers and magazines about "overstudy," "too much school work at home," etc., etc., and the teachers, and school boards, and council, and various other persons, were blamed, and all the time ninety-nine per cent. of the fault could have been laid at the door of the pupils' parents.

Who has the child's greatest good at heart? Whose duty is it to watch over the health of the child? Who has so good a chance to understand its constitution and what it can stand as have the

parents? I think altogether too much is laid to the "cramming system." I have noticed different times, that the people who talk the most about it, are those who allow their daughters and their sons to "take in" all sorts of festivities in the evenings. Naturally enough, they are not in a fit condition to get up their school work properly, and too much is piled up for the last few weeks before examination, and then there is the usual wail over the land, "Mamie has been studying so hard getting ready for examination. She must go away for a rest." And, in most cases, if Mamie had honestly done each week's work, her papers would have been more of a credit to her, and she would have felt like enjoying her vacation, instead of being fagged out for the first half of it. I do not blame the girl, nor her teacher, nor the Council of Public Instruction; but I do blame the mother and father.

Of course, all the "Mamies'" mothers and fathers are busy people; but "there is always time to do what has to be done," and "put first things first" are the old, but true, words.

after supper, there can be no music, talking, reading or games for any of the family, which makes home pleasant, rests one after the day's work, and can aid in general culture.

As for the amount of studying accomplished, I think the children would study with more zest, and learn more in school, for the complete change out of school.

MOTHER OF FOUR.
Essex Co., Ont.

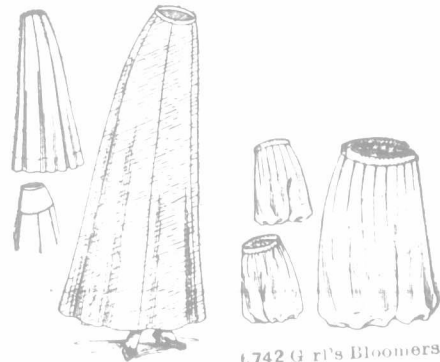
The second question, "How to amuse children on a rainy day," will be dealt with in an early issue.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6775 Girl's Apron, 8 to 14 years.

6674 Negligee with Fancy Collar, 32 to 42 bust.



6770 Seven Gored Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

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

Sabbath Work.

Two Highland farmers met on their way to church. "Man," said Donald, "I was wonderin' what you will be askin' for you but sheep over at your steadin'?"

"Man," replied Dougal, "I was thinkin' I wad be wantin' fifty shullin's for that sheep."

"I will take it at that," said Donald; "but, och, man, Dougal, I am awfu' surprised at you doin' business on the Sabbath."

"Business!" exclaimed Dougal. "Man, sellin' a sheep like that for fifty shullin's is not business at all; it's just charity!"

—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Series of Essentials.

The importance of school influences can hardly be overestimated, since the whole being, body, mind and soul, is in a plastic condition during the period of school life. Hence, no means should be left unused which can improve the conditions for development of the future citizen.

Of first importance are those matters which affect the bodily welfare of our children, since health of body makes for health of mind and soul. The sanitary construction of the building in which they necessarily spend most of their waking hours, should be of interest to every father and mother. The heating is usually attended to, but quite as usually the systematic purifying of the air is neglected. Sometimes this neglect is caused by a lack of knowledge of the fact that a few minutes' breathing of the air of a room by the class occupying it uses up all its life-giving qualities, so that, if provision is not made for a continuous fresh supply, the children are inhaling the refuse from their own bodies and those of their companions, thus being slowly poisoned and made susceptible to many ills. Even that bugaboo, a direct draft from an open window, is preferable to a total lack of ventilation. Can it be true that school boards or ratepayers are parsimonious in so vital a matter? If so, it is a very short-sighted economy. A thorough ventilating apparatus is expensive, but some expense is worth while if it saves one from going through life handicapped by diseases caused by breathing germ-laden air. The writer has had the privilege of teaching in a school ventilated by a fan system, which carried into the room every minute a change of pure air, warmed to an agreeable temperature. At the close of the day, teacher and pupils were as fresh and bright as at the beginning, whereas, the impure atmosphere of the old regime of faulty ventilation, resulted in drowsiness and headache, with a lack of zest in the work for all concerned.

Taking it for granted that pure air, pure water—with fountain taps, or individual drinking cups—are provided, and that our children sit in seats and at desks so constructed as not to deform their bodies, let us look to the no less important point of providing a teacher who is fitted by education to give them an adequate literary training, and who is also broad, strong, and wise enough to open those infinite avenues of culture wherein they may walk in "sweetness and light," as Arnold calls it—that atmosphere so essential to the growth of the delicate qualities of the soul, without which life is only half lived. Give them, too, the teacher of manual training, that they may learn to use hands in conjunction with brain, and you are in a fair way to turn out world-uplifting citizens.

N. E. BACON.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

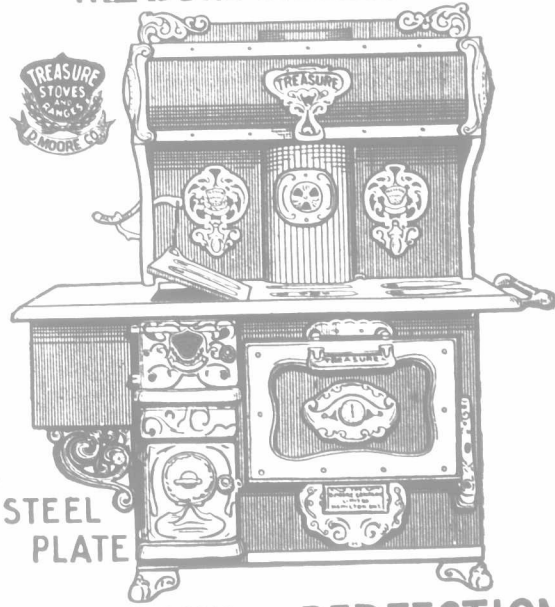
Opposed to Homework.

As to the school question, would like to say that I am opposed to homework in the primary schools.

When a child is in school nearly six hours, has chores to do, and homework

"PAR-EXCELLENCE" TREASURE STEEL RANGES

is the only word fit to describe the



SOVEREIGN TREASURE STEEL RANGE

Made of two thicknesses of Heavy Polished Steel Plate, with all the vital parts protected by cast iron.

Has extra large, capacious Fire-box, Deep Ash-pan, Removable Draw-out Duplex Grates. Our grates are patented, and won't burn out, and are guaranteed for five years. Is a great saver on fuel.

Large square oven bakes even and quickly. Oven door will not break at all. Stands any weight. Nickel plates, edges and towel-bar, etc., "lift off."

The special conveniences are many on this range. Treasure nickel is whitest, brightest and longest-lasting.

Made with either left-hand reservoir, as shown, or right hand, enclosed.

Guaranteed by the makers, who are to-day the oldest and largest manufacturers of stoves in Canada.

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The D. MOORE COMPANY, Ltd., HAMILTON, CANADA. AGENTS EVERYWHERE

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Is the Lamp of Real Beauty

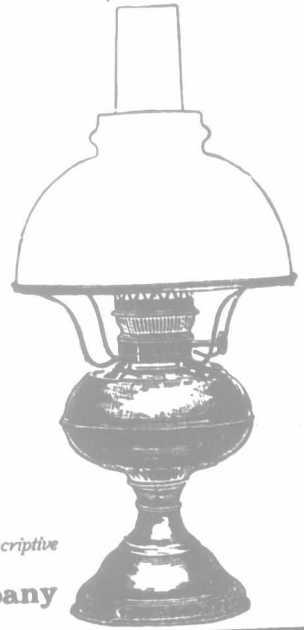
because it gives the best light of all lamps. The Rayo gives a white, soft, mellow, diffused light—easy on the eye because it cannot flicker. You can use your eyes as long as you wish under the Rayo light without strain.

The Rayo Lamp is low-priced, and even though you pay \$5, \$10 or \$20 for other lamps, you may get more expensive decorations but you cannot get a better light than the low-priced Rayo gives. A strong, durable shade-holder holds the shade on firm and true. This season's new burner adds strength and appearance.

Once a Rayo User, Always One.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Queen City Oil Company Limited.



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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.

Get Highest Poultry Prices

After the care you've taken in fattening your chickens for market, you deserve to get the top-notch price for them. So send them to us. We are the largest poultry buyers in Ontario, and promptly pay the highest price for good, plump fowls. Write us to-day.

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 Over 1,000 unsolicited testimonials from last season's shippers. We pay Express charges on all shipments over \$10.00—remittances forwarded same day furs are received. Upon request any shipment held separate for approval.
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M. SLOMAN & CO., 166 Congress St., West,
 The firm with a record of 25 years of honorable dealings. **Detroit, Mich.**

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If you want a big salary. We teach and qualify you by mail in from 8 to 14 weeks without loss of time from your present work. Positions are secured; there are many openings right now. Our course is the most complete treatise in existence on the subject of Railroading. **FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN EARN FROM \$75 TO \$150 A MONTH!** Two or three years advances you to engineer or conductor with a salary of from \$90 to \$185 per month. This is the only school of its kind in Canada with textbooks written for use on Canadian Railways. When writing for our FREE BOOKLET state age, weight and height.

WRITE MAILING CLERK No. F **Dominion Railway School, Winnipeg, Canada**

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOLSTEINS

The pioneer herd of Brockville District, home of some of the best dairy cows ever bred in Canada, will be sold at the farm, Spring Valley P. O., Leeds County, four miles from Brockville, on

Wednesday, November 2nd, 1910

TWENTY-ONE (21) HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
Also a few Dorset Horn Sheep and Tamworth Swine

Terms of sale: Eight months' credit on approved joint notes at six per cent. interest.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp.

Mrs. Thos. Davidson, Executrix, Spring Valley, Ontario

DAIRY FARM—150 ACRES FOR SALE

Thoroughly underdrained; large barns, cement foundation, equipped with water basins, two silos and litter carrier; good driving barn; pigpen. Buildings covered with steel siding and roofing, cement floors throughout.

House equipped with all modern conveniences. Separate house for help.

FRANK PHILLIPS, MT. ELGIN, ONTARIO.

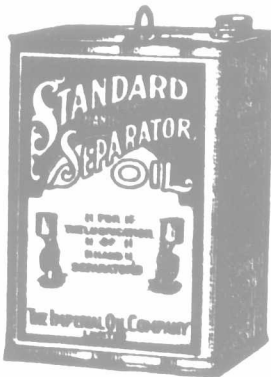
Farm is very productive, and is specially adapted for dairying purposes, watered by two never-failing streams.

Situation: 1/2 mile from railway station, affording good accommodation for shipment of cream and milk to Toronto; one mile from cheese factory and village; good graded school.

For full particulars apply to:

The Full Percentage of Cream

Getting the full percentage of cream from milk depends as much upon the oil used to lubricate the separator as upon the separator itself. Gummy oil will cut the fine bearings of your machine, spoil its balance and waste good cream in the skim-milk pail.



STANDARD Hand Separator Oil

never gums, never rusts, never corrodes. It feeds freely into the closest bearings and insures the perfect lubrication that is essential to the free spinning of the bowl and the complete separation of cream from milk. It lessens the driving effort and lengthens the life of your separator.

One gallon cans. All dealers. Or write to

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited
 Ontario Agents: **The Queen City Oil Co., Ltd.**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Joyful Thanksgiving.

For the lovely days of summer,
 For the flowers' rich perfume,
 As they grow in rich profusion,
 Full of beauty, bud, and bloom,
 For the handsome, rosy apples,
 Almost bending down the tree,
 For the rich and bounteous harvest,
 Lord, we now give thanks to Thee.

For the happy joys of friendship,
 For all good, and seeming ill,
 For the Bible's light to guide us,
 And the strength to do Thy will,
 For bright Hope forever pointing
 Upward, onward, straight ahead,
 For the Arms of Love around us,
 Guiding us wh'er'er we tread.

For the lessons taught by failure,
 For the strength Thou dost impart,
 Filling with glad inspiration,
 Every earnest, faithful heart,
 For the Truth that shall victorious
 Reign, and evermore be free,
 For the hope of Heaven so glorious,
 Lord, we now give thanks to Thee.

A. R.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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.]

Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers All,—I, also, like John Cusic, am too old to try any of the competitions now, so I will write a letter.

I was out on the Twelfth of July, but I did not see any drunken men, as there was local option in the town—but I did see any amount of smoking and chewing—even boys about fifteen or sixteen, whose parents, I think, ought to teach them better. I think the best way to teach a boy different is to talk to him kindly, and deal with him patiently; do not scold and jaw at him for a half a day; that only makes him worse.

Now, I am talking about the boys' bad habits, but are there not girls who have just as bad habits? There are girls that smoke; yes, and drink. "A young girl drunk!" Is that not worse than "a young man drunk"? I hope, when some of us have a chance to help these wandering ones, we will not delay in performing it, and raise them up to higher and nobler ones.

As to the fairy tales John Cusic does not like and thinks there is no substance in them. Why, dear readers, I just love to get my grandmother telling stories about fairies; I can let my imagination roll and tumble over stumps and logs in the bush, long ago, when Canada was all bush, and fairies danced and sang.

Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" future success, I bid adieu.
 NINA E. WILSON (16)

P. S.—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for many years, and thinks there is no other magazine so good. Here is a poem I composed myself. If it is not fit to publish, please do not:

The sun is sinking fast, behind is left a reflection of richest gold,
 The dimly, crimsoned clouds move on, but, yet seem to be at rest,
 Beautiful! can you not see God's goodness, as in the Bible we are told,
 Of how many sins He has forgiven, and sinners He has blest.

The sun has sunk; the clouds, now darkening with the night, beautiful still,
 The birds tired of singing all day, to their many homes have gone,
 We miss thy cheerful song, as the whole world with cheer you always fill,
 But we may, and may not, hear you again, when some other mornings dawn.

N. E. W.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I go to school and am in the Senior Fourth class. My

father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about twenty years, and thinks it is a very good paper. I like reading the letters of the Beaver Circle. Some of the letters are very interesting, and I have learned a lot of things out of the Circle.

I live on a large farm, and have a good time going to school. Our farm is the "Gore Farm," and it is three-quarters of a mile long, and half mile from the school, which I attend every day. There are about twenty going to our school.

On our farm we have six horses and about twenty head of cattle. Every spring we plant flowers in front of our house, and it looks very pretty.

There is a river about a mile from our place, and we go there to bathe. We have a football at our school, and we kick it at nights, but the last time we played we burst it, and we cannot kick until it is fixed.

WILLIE LIVINGSTON
 (Age 12, Book IV.)

Dear Puck and Cousin Beavers,—I have been a silent reader of this Circle, but I cannot hold my pen from writing any longer. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about ten years, and since I have been able to read the letters in it, I have seen about three or four from this county (Essex). There is scarcely a man in this county that does not take your paper, and perhaps the girls will be more willing to correspond with the Beavers after they see that one girl near them has written. As I write, I am sitting in my own little room by the window. My sister passed her Entrance, and is going to High School. On the west side of our house is the orchard; on the east is the garden. Our orchard contains about fifty apple trees. Nearly every fall we send apples to make cider. We live about six miles from town. In the front yard there are about four soft maple trees. I would like for some of the Beavers to correspond with me. Oh, by the way, I would like to have a name for our farm. We have the telephone in our house now; we got it in in May.

RITA COYLE (age 9, Book III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I think I will write again to your Circle. I wrote twice before. One I saw in print, but the other must have found its way to that terrible monster, the w-p. b. I hope this one will not meet with such a fate.

I like to read the letters in the Beaver Circle. I passed my Entrance a year ago last June. It will soon be winter. I like the winter, because there is skating and sleighing. I think it would be nice to have some particular subject to study during the fall and winter. Don't you think so too?

I think your members must number up near a thousand or more. You must be a very patient being, whoever you are. I guess I will not take up any more room. I hope to see this in print soon.

GRACE AMEY (age 13, Class V.)
 Lloydtown, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, but since two or three years I have been an interested reader of your paper.

My father is a farmer, and owns three hundred acres of land. He thinks "The Farmer's Advocate" is the best farmer's paper to be had.

I am twelve years of age, and passed the Entrance exam. last summer, and will stay at home till the first of next September, when I intend starting to High School.

Two of my brothers are going to college. One is in the Saskatchewan University, the other in Queen's. My sister, and another of my brothers, are going to High School.

Will some of the Beavers please correspond with me? I must close now, so here's a riddle:

If a man were walking along and saw a large tree, what three men of literary ability would he be likely to name?
 Mrs. Dabens, Howat, Burns.
 MARION JEAN McRAE (age 12),
 Avonmore, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I go to school and am in the Senior Fourth class. My

father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about ten years, and since I have been able to read the letters in it, I have seen about three or four from this county (Essex). There is scarcely a man in this county that does not take your paper, and perhaps the girls will be more willing to correspond with the Beavers after they see that one girl near them has written. As I write, I am sitting in my own little room by the window. My sister passed her Entrance, and is going to High School. On the west side of our house is the orchard; on the east is the garden. Our orchard contains about fifty apple trees. Nearly every fall we send apples to make cider. We live about six miles from town. In the front yard there are about four soft maple trees. I would like for some of the Beavers to correspond with me. Oh, by the way, I would like to have a name for our farm. We have the telephone in our house now; we got it in in May.

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RITA COYLE (age 9, Book III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I think I will write again to your Circle. I wrote twice before. One I saw in print, but the other must have found its way to that terrible monster, the w-p. b. I hope this one will not meet with such a fate.

I like to read the letters in the Beaver Circle. I passed my Entrance a year ago last June. It will soon be winter. I like the winter, because there is skating and sleighing. I think it would be nice to have some particular subject to study during the fall and winter. Don't you think so too?

I think your members must number up near a thousand or more. You must be a very patient being, whoever you are. I guess I will not take up any more room. I hope to see this in print soon.

GRACE AMEY (age 13, Class V.)
 Lloydtown, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I go to school and am in the Senior Fourth class. My

father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about ten years, and since I have been able to read the letters in it, I have seen about three or four from this county (Essex). There is scarcely a man in this county that does not take your paper, and perhaps the girls will be more willing to correspond with the Beavers after they see that one girl near them has written. As I write, I am sitting in my own little room by the window. My sister passed her Entrance, and is going to High School. On the west side of our house is the orchard; on the east is the garden. Our orchard contains about fifty apple trees. Nearly every fall we send apples to make cider. We live about six miles from town. In the front yard there are about four soft maple trees. I would like for some of the Beavers to correspond with me. Oh, by the way, I would like to have a name for our farm. We have the telephone in our house now; we got it in in May.

RITA COYLE (age 9, Book III.)

A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM KEROSENE COAL OIL

The Aladin Incandescent Mantle Lamp generates with kerosene (Coal Oil) a light more brilliant than gas and electricity. It is simple, durable, portable, odorless and safe.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY by showing the light, the lamp sells itself. It revolutionizes rural lighting; needed in every home. Every lamp guaranteed. The Sunbeam Burners fit all ordinary lamps.

Ask for a agency proposition or how you can obtain a lamp free to introduce it.

The MANTLE LAMP Co. of AMERICA, Chicago and Dept. B. MONTREAL.

The Quickest, Simplest Cough Cure.

Easily and Cheaply Made at Home. Saves You \$2.

This recipe makes 16 ounces of cough syrup—enough to last a family a long time. You couldn't buy as much or as good cough syrup for \$2.50.

Simple as it is, it gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. This is partly due to the fact that it is slightly laxative, stimulates the appetite, and has an excellent tonic effect. It is pleasant to take—children like it. An excellent remedy, too, for whooping cough, sore lungs, asthma, throat troubles, etc.

Mix 2 cups of granulated sugar with one cup of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 24 ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16-oz. bottle and add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

Pinex is one of the oldest and best known remedial agents for the throat membranes. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the other natural healing elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The prompt results from this recipe have endeared it to thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ontario.

A Thick Neck

This is the name usually given to Goitre, a most uncomfortable, unsightly and dangerous condition. A few years ago we were asked to prepare our home treatment for Goitre, a trial having been so satisfactory in one case. Since that time our

GOITRE SURE CURE

has been a winner. Letters of gratitude from those who have used it received frequently. A young man recently said: "My collar is a size smaller in three weeks and my health is better. Internal and external treatment. Price \$2, express paid."

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, Moles, Etc. permanently removed by our reliable treatment. Electrolysis, which is given only at our offices, here. Satisfaction assured. Booklet "F" mailed free.

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

Home DYEING Is the way to **Save Money** and **Dress Well**

Try it! Simple as Washing with

DY-O-LA ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

JUST THINK OF IT! Dyes Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME DYE. 25¢ per lb. in 1 lb. boxes. List and Beautiful Colors 10¢ extra. From your Druggist or Dealer. Send for Color Card and N.F.G. Booklet, 7¢. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

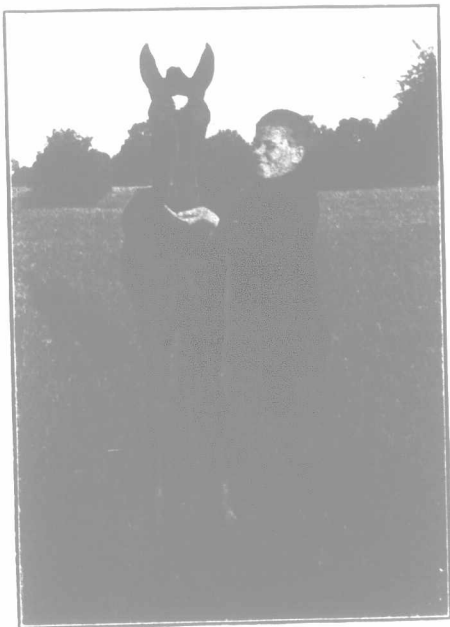
Make YOUR OWN Will

No lawyer necessary. With Bax's Correct Will Form you can make your own will as perfectly legal and binding as any lawyer. Insures privacy and saves the usual \$5 or \$10 fee. Send 5¢ stamps or coin, for complete Will Form, also specimen Will, with full instructions, postpaid.

BAX'S WILL FORM COMPANY 125C Howland Ave., Toronto

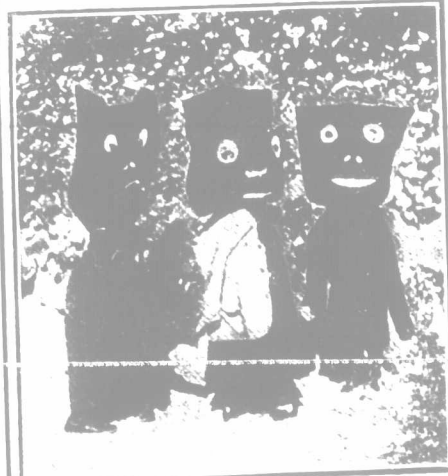
longer and more interesting letters, we shall be glad to publish them. Above all things, letters should be as interesting as possible.

Murray McKnight (page 12, Book III) would like some of the Beavers to correspond with him.



Vernon Augustine and Princess May.

Dear Friend,—Thinking it might be of interest to the readers of Beaver Circle, I am sending you a picture of myself and pet coll. It is all May and I have of ourselves. I can make her believe she is sick, she will lay her head on my lap and shut her eyes, and when I tell her she is not a bit sick now, she is better, she will jump up again and want some sugar for her pay. I paid \$40 for her. She is my own; I bought and paid for her all myself, and so I am proud of her, she is so tame, and she will answer me every time I call her, wherever she is. I call her Princess May, and I will tell you why. Her mother's name is Queen.



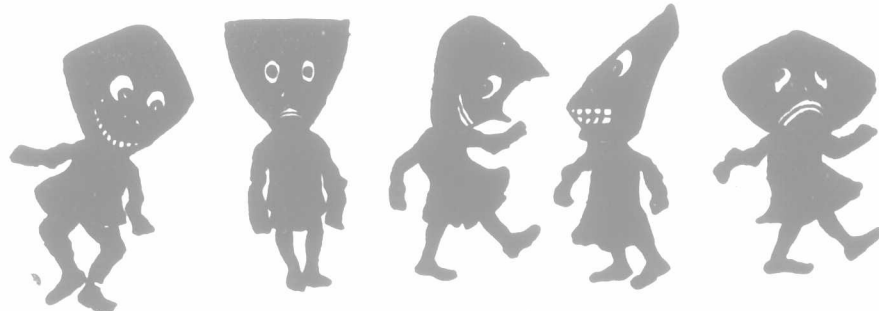
Dressing-up Like "Goops."

She was born just at the time our present king and queen came to the throne, so she is really entitled to that name. Mamma says I look as if she was the only thing that ever happened. Now, I hope you will print her picture for me, so other little boys can admire Princess May also.

VERNON CROFT AUGUSTINE, (Age 12, Book IV.) Anghram P. O., Ont.

A Hallowe'en Party.

There is no need to tell you how to carry on a Hallowe'en party. Every



The "Goops."

You may even use them at your party on Hallowe'en.

girl and boy knows all about bobbing for apples in a tub of water, about jack-o'-lanterns, and having somebody tell ghost stories in a dim light, while all the girls and boys sit round close. If you want to have something new, however, at your party, try cutting out "goops" like the above and pasting them on your invitations, you may draw the "goops" and fill in with black ink, one for each invitation, if you like. Ask everyone to dress like a "goop" and come to your house that way. Then you can imagine what fun there will be trying to find out who everybody is. After a while, of course, the masks are taken off, and the fun goes on as usual.

Current Events.

Field Marshal Lord Kitchener has accepted an invitation to become a member of the Committee on Imperial Defence.

The Olympic, which is nearly 100 feet longer than any other vessel afloat, was launched at Belfast, Ireland, October 20th.

Evidence was last week given in New York to the effect that a corruption fund of half a million dollars had been raised in New York to fight the Hughes race-track bills.

Walter Wellman has discovered, after his 1,000 miles' journey over the Atlantic, that an equilibrator of the kind used on the America will not be used for the next airship for ocean travel.

Hon. Clifford Sifton stated recently that legislation will be introduced at the next session of the Dominion Parliament to require railway companies to maintain efficient fire protection all along their lines.

Julia Ward Howe, author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, who died last week, aged 91 years, was a member of the famous New England literary coterie to which belonged Lowell, Emerson, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Holmes, and others.

Thanksgiving.

The crops are in, the fields are bare, The forests gleam with gold, While glints of crimson, here and there, The heart of man doth hold.

The ripened corn has filled the bin, The cattle frolic roam, No bars, no gates, to keep them in, The fruits are gathered home.

The yellow pumpkins priny stand, Tho' naughty thoughts have they, A jack-o'-lantern, impish band, With fairy sprites to play.

The nuts are dropping quickly down, The busy squirrels, low gay, The children nutting, out from town, Spend many a happy day.

One than's, oh Lord, to Thee we give, For this abundant store, All thro' the seasons help us live, To praise the more and more.

P. Q. JAUNITA.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good purebred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

FORTY BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, May hatched, one dollar each; cash. H. W. Parry, Princeton, Ontario.

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Banded Plymouth Rock cockerels (Pringle strain); also White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets (Martin and Russel strain), for sale. Alton Stevens, Lambeth, Ontario.

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

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



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 60 cents.

BELGIAN HARES—Good strain; three dollars a pair. Forster Farm, Oakville, Ont.

FOR SALE—Woodside Farm, six hundred and twelve acres, or would divide into three hundred-acre farms. One of the best farms in Ontario. Situated east of Brantford. For full particulars, write E. Todd, Caledonia, Ont.

FOR SALE—Creamery in Ontario. Up-to-date plant; output, 140,000 pounds butter. Runs year round. Address: Box C, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chains, 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.

OR SALE—Chop Mill and Grain Elevator, with profitable side line, in good live village, surrounded by excellent farming district. Good chopping trade and very large grain business. Small investment; big returns. Apply quickly. "Eastern Ontario," care "Farmer's Advocate," London.

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for ambitious fruit-growers, poultry, farming, manufacturing, leads, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, etc. No thunder storms; no mosquitoes; no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 102 Broughton St., Victoria, B.C.

WANTED—Experienced cattleman, for herd of Short horns. Good wages, steady employment. Apply: Box 5, Stouffville, Ont.

Farms For Sale by Philp & Beaton, Real-estate Brokers, Whitevale, Ont.

200 acres, Markham Township; good clay loam, mostly underdrained and in good state of cultivation; fall plowed and well fenced; 2 acres good orchard; good wells, windmill, spring creek; splendid 24-story brick house, large bank barn, second barn, large double silo and other buildings, very complete, comparatively new and in good repair; second brick house; 2 1/2 miles from Locust Hill, C.P.R.; 3 miles from Markham, G.T.R.; church, public school and post office near at hand; 2 miles from creamery; 2 1/2 miles from Toronto. \$15,000; \$4,000 down.

100 acres, Pickering; 1 1/2 miles from post office, store, shops, grist mill, churches, etc.; on milk route to Locust Hill creamery; telephone line passes door; rural-mail delivery; 3 1/2 miles from C.N.R. station, 4 from Locust Hill, C.P.R.; 22 miles from Toronto; good clay loam, in good state of cultivation; fall plowed; level and free from stumps and stones; 15 acres of scattered hardwood bush; comfortable frame house of 7 rooms; good bank barn, with commodious stabling and all other necessary outbuildings; good fences and water supply; large orchard of good varieties. \$7,000; \$2,700 down.

Philp & Beaton, Whitevale, Ont.

The teacher had been telling the class about the rhinoceros family. "Now, name some things," said she, "that are very dangerous to get near to, and that have horns."

"Automobiles!" replied little Jennie Jones, promptly.

JOHN F. RICHARDSON, MILTON, ONT

OFFERS TWENTY-FIVE

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle

Of the richest breeding, including the most noted families. These cattle are right, and will be priced right. You can purchase the lot or any one of them. If you are interested, correspond with:

JOHN F. RICHARDSON, MILTON, ONT.**COTTON-SEED MEAL****The Greatest Milk - producer Known**

The highest protein dairy feed. Recommended by every agricultural college and experimental station in the United States.

Averages from 40 to 44 per cent. protein. Send for samples and prices. Warehouse use at Windsor, Canada, for ton-lot shipments.

The Dominion Feed Co., Windsor, Ont.**Stockwood Ayrshires**

Imported and Canadian-bred. High producers and high testers. Females of all ages for sale; also several young bulls, from 8 to 13 months old. Imp. sires and out of imp. dams. Right good ones, and bred from winners.

D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec.**Clydesdale Stallions and Mares**

Just landed, per S. S. Athenia, from Glasgow. Some of the best we ever imported, including several prizewinners, and all up to big size. Good colors; one choice grey, which has proved himself a good stock horse. Ages two to seven years.

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO.**"ELECTRO BALM"**

CURES ECZEMA.

Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands and Face

Gentlemen use it after shaving. This Balm is handled by the best firms, and is highly recommended by those who have used it.

Write for Free Sample

ENCLOSE 2c. STAMP FOR POSTAGE

50c. a Box at all dealers or upon receipt of price from

THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO.,
LTD., OTTAWA.

TRADE TOPICS.

WARM ROOMS IN COLD WEATHER.
Everyone sleeps with the windows open nowadays, but how cold the room usually is in the morning! Do you want to know how to heat it quickly while you dress? Or in the night when baby cries? Or when you come home from church and find the range fire down? Then, read the advertisement of the Queen City Oil Company elsewhere in this issue. Your nearest dealer can probably supply you with their Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater. If not, write us.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam is a French veterinary remedy which has been long on the Canadian and American markets, handled by the Lawrence-Williams Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. It is advertised by the proprietors to be "a speedy and reliable remedy for all humors, and very many diseases and ailments of horses, cattle and other animals."

GOSSIP.

Oxford Down ram lambs are advertised for sale by E. Barbour, Erin, Ont., Erin Station, C. P. R.

Carloads of recorded Shropshire lambs are wanted by Kope Kon Farm, Kinderhook, Michigan. See the advertisement in another column, this issue.

At the London, England, Dairy Show, Oct. 4-7, the first-prize Shorthorn cow, Princess Eva, gave a daily average of 49 lbs. 13 ounces milk, and 2 lbs. 14½ ounces butter, in the two-days' test. The second-prize cow gave 58 lbs. milk daily, and 2 lbs. 10½ ounces butter.

HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION.

Fourteen pure-bred, registered Holsteins and three grade Holsteins of the profitable-producing class, as the advertisement in this issue indicates, will be sold by auction on November 11th, at the farm, 2½ miles from Glandorf Station, G. T. R., eight miles from Hamilton. Interested parties will do well to look up the advertisement, note the milk records, send for the catalogue, and attend the sale.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., whose advertisement runs in "The Farmer's Advocate," writes that he has for sale Cotswold and Shropshire shearing rams and ram lambs, strong, and of best breeding; also ewes and ewe lambs of both breeds. Also a three-year-old Shorthorn bull, almost a full brother to the Toronto grand champion this year, and a yearling imported bull with breeding and quality. Besides calves by a Whitehall Sultan sire.

J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: "I have purchased the herd of Shorthorns owned by Herbert Wright, Guelph. They are all straight Scotch, the foundation having been purchased here. In the lot is a three-year-old roan bull, by Springhurst, out of a Royal Sailor cow. This is one of the best breeding bulls I know. He is intensely well bred, and was the pick of our calves when selected by Mr. Wright. Anybody in search of a good sire would do well to look him over. Scotch bulls, carrying the blood of Royal Sailor, have sired more champions in recent years in Canada than any others. Have also a number of young bulls, good individuals, with the best breeding, for sale."

GOSSIP.

Cotswold shearing rams, ram lambs, shearing ewes and ewe lambs, are advertised for sale by J. H. Campbell & Son, Montrose Stock Farm, Jericho P. O., Lambton Co., Ont., Theford Station, G. T. R. Their flock, they write, won 25 first and 24 second prizes at five prominent fairs this year.

\$9,000 IN PRIZES.

The prize list of the Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, which will be held at Ottawa, January 16th to 20th, 1911, contains a splendid lot of cash prizes, totalling nine thousand dollars. The prizes are offered for all the principal breeds of horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, swine, the leading varieties of poultry, and also for seeds. Most of the classes in the live-stock departments are divided into sections for animals of the different ages, so that young animals do not have to enter an unfair competition against ones that are more mature. As many of our readers are interested in this great educational show, we give a brief summary of the prize list.

In the horse department there are classes for Clydesdale stallions (open), Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions, Clydesdale mares (open), Canadian-bred Clydesdale mares, Shire stallions, Shire mares, Hackney stallions and mares, Standard-bred and Thoroughbred stallions, geldings and mares suitable for hunters, Pony stallions and mares, Heavy Draft geldings and mares. Beef-cattle prizes are for Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Devons, Grades and Crosses and Export steers. The Ayrshires, Holsteins, Shorthorns, Jerseys and Guernseys and Grades, have classes in the Dairy Department. In sheep, the breeds are: Cotswolds, Lincolns, Leicester, Oxfords, Shropshires, Southdowns, Dorsets, Hampshires, Suffolks and Grades and Crosses. The swine crosses are for Yorkshires, Berkshires, Tamworths, Grades and Crosses, and Bacon hogs. There are about one hundred and sixty classes in the live and dressed poultry departments. The seed prizes are for wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, corn, potatoes and timothy seed.

The amount of prize money offered in each of the departments is as follows: Horses, \$2,000; beef cattle, \$1,300; dairy cattle, \$1,200; sheep, \$800; swine, \$800; poultry, \$2,400; seeds, \$300. Prize lists are now ready for distribution, and may be secured, free of charge, on application to D. T. Elderkin, Secretary, Ottawa, Ont.

In his advertisement in another column, D. M. Watt, of St. Louis Station, Que., is offering for sale several choice young Ayrshire bulls, two of them 13 months old, sired by Imp. Monkland Hector, whose winners at a number of leading shows make a long list. One is out of Eva of Stockwood, the other out of Barheskie Cinderella (imp.); another 13 months old, is out of Imp. Lane Cherry, and sired by the noted bull, Imp. Lessnesock Burward Loly; two others, 8 months old, are out of the noted show cow, Lily of Kelsie, and the other out of Imp. Southwick Kate, both sired by Monkland Hector (imp.). Here are an exceptionally well-bred lot of young bulls that are hard to duplicate, and their kind is all too scarce in the country. There are also for sale females of all ages.

At the American Royal Live-stock Show at Kansas City, a great showing of Shorthorns was made. In the aged bull class, Frank Harding won with his newly-imported White Star, over Carpenter & Ross' Avondale, which was first at Toronto, Shenston Albino, another white, shown by Carpenter & Ross, being third. White & Smith, St. Cloud, Minn., won in the two-year-old section with Ringmaster, the roan bull which was grand champion at Winnipeg this year, and repeated the record at Kansas City, where the red cow, Mina Princess 10b, which was first at Winnipeg in the Van Horne herd, and at Toronto in the Emmert herd, was again the winner of first in her class at Kansas City, shown by Thos. Stanton, of Aurora, Ill., a piece of battledore between wealthy exhibitors not encouraging to competitors of moderate means. Susan Cumberland, the two-year-old heifer that was grand champion at Winnipeg and Toronto in the Emmert herd of Selkirk, Manitoba, won the same honors at the American Royal in the hands of Stanton, of Illinois. The prizes for exhibitors' herd went 1 to Thos. Stanton, Columbus, Ohio, 2, to Stanton, 3, to

White & Smith, 4, to Carpenter & Ross, of Ohio. Young herds—1, Johnson; 2, Saunders, Winchester, Ill.; 3, Rees, of Nebraska.

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., announce in their new advertisement in this issue, the arrival of their new importation of Clydesdale stallions, including some of the best they have ever brought over, which is saying a good deal, since their long experience in handling Clydes and their uncommonly good business connections in the Old Country enable them to make first-class selections. The present consignment includes several prizewinners in the Old Country, and all up to a big size. A choice gray horse included, which has proved a good stock-getter, should be an attraction, as gray drafters are in active demand for city lories, and bring high prices.

LAMBTON COUNTY SPECIALS.

Special prizes, County of Lambton, Ont., offered by the County Council for competition at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 5-9, 1910.

Class 15.—Special—For the best horse, shown by an amateur exhibitor, resident of the county of Lambton; prize, \$15.

Class 39B.—Special—For the best beef animal, shown by an amateur exhibitor, resident of the county of Lambton; prizes, 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5.

Class 76.—Special—For the best sheep, shown by an amateur exhibitor, resident of the county of Lambton; prizes, 1st, \$6; 2nd, \$4.

Class 92.—Special—For the best bacon hog, shown by an amateur exhibitor, resident of the county of Lambton; prizes, 1st, \$6; 2nd, \$4.

The rules and regulations of the Fair will apply to competitors for the above specials, including the requirement that animals must be shown in regular classes before being eligible to compete for specials.

Entries should be sent before November 19th, to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

ONTARIO WINTER FAIR PRIZES.

Four thousand dollars will be offered in prizes for beef and dairy cattle at the Winter Fair, which will be held at Guelph, December 5th to 9th, 1910. The prizes are placed in 21 classes for beef cattle, and 13 classes for dairy cattle, and provide in each department for animals of the different ages in all the leading breeds, together with grades.

Attention is especially directed to the separate classes that have been made for Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords, and Galloways. The Fair Board gives \$128 to each of the three classes, and the Hereford prizes are increased by \$220, from the Canadian and American Hereford Breeders' Associations, making prizes totalling \$348 for Herefords. The Shorthorn class gets \$215 in prizes, of which \$100 is given by the Shorthorn Association. Other regular classes are for grades and crosses, export steers and dressed carcasses. Special prizes are offered to amateur exhibitors from the counties of Wellington, Halton, Brant, Ontario and Lambton. To show what large prizes are offered, it might be mentioned that, should an Aberdeen-Angus grade steer win the grand championship prize, his money will amount to \$170.

Besides the large, regular prizes, for dairy cattle, the breed associations are offering the following prizes: Shorthorns, \$45; Ayrshires, \$226; Holsteins, \$150. Amateur exhibitors from Brant and Norfolk counties are offered special prizes.

In addition to the prizes for beef and dairy cattle, the sum of \$12,000 is offered for exhibits of horses, sheep, swine, poultry and seeds. Our readers will secure free copies of the complete prize list on application to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Toronto.

TRADE TOPIC.**FURS WANTED.**

Not the highest quotations, but the highest market value for furs, and a square deal, are promised by M. Sloman & Co., 146 Congress Street West, Detroit, Mich. Sloman & Co. are a well-established firm, with a good rating, and we recommend any reader having furs to dispose of, to get in touch with them. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

**WASTE NO TIME
On Common
Cream Separators**

Waste no time on common, complicated cream separators. You don't need to. You will be better pleased to have a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator in the first place—for you know that Tubulars are

**The World's Best
Cream Separators**

Tubulars are guaranteed forever. Back of that guaranty stands the oldest separator concern on this continent. We can make that guaranty because Dairy Tubulars produce twice the skimming force of common separators and, therefore, neither need nor contain the complicated parts all common machines must have. This makes Tubulars vastly simpler, vastly more efficient and vastly more durable than others.

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Tubular sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. Later than and different from all others. Write for catalog No. 193



30 Yrs
Dairy Tubulars are self-oiling. No oil holes, tubes or caps.
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

**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.

STAMMERERS

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech don't hesitate to write us. I care pupils everywhere. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.

OCTOBER BREAKFAST

- Waffle irons hissing hot;
- Coffee steaming in the pot;
- Griddle cakes that spit and sputter;
- Marmalade and apple butter;
- Country sausage, sage and spice;
- Savory odors that entice;
- Doesn't it seem that after all,
- The finest season is the fall.

**"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 daintiest 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.

**GUMMER - DOWSWELL
Limited
HAMILTON, ONT.**

GOSSIP.

Volume 16, of the Kent or Romney Marsh Flockbook, a copy of which has been received at this office, by courtesy of the Secretary, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk street, Strand, London, England, has recently been issued. The volume contains 320 well-printed pages, and the pedigrees of 1,946 rams, 511 ewes, and 162 flocks. It also contains the constitution, by-laws and regulations of the Society, and a list of members and of prizewinners at principal shows.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The last few years have witnessed a rapid growth in the popularity of technical education in connection with the boot-and-shoe industry at Leeds. At a nominal cost of a few shillings, facilities are now offered by the educational department of the city, whereby any young person desirous of obtaining knowledge of the various branches of the manufacture of footwear is enabled to attend an evening boot-and-shoe-trade school provided for this purpose. A model factory is fitted at this school with over fifty of the latest mechanical contrivances for boot and shoe manufacture, under the control of practical instructors. By their aid, such subjects as clicking, pattern-cutting, upper closing, machine and hand lasting and making, machine finishing, rough stuff cutting and factory management, are taught to students. This school has the full support of the manufacturers interested, and through the instruction afforded is the means of supplying higher skilled operatives and machinists with results decidedly to the advantage of both employer and employed.

PICKLING TIME.

Have you been where the vinegar trickles—where everything's canned but ourselves? Oh, say, is the house full of pickles on tables, chairs, windowsills, shelves? Is life but a huge spoon and kettle?—the stream of domestic life dammed with jars of stuff put out to settle? Is everything jellied or jammed? Have they speed all the rind of the melon? Preserved the rugs, blankets and shawls? Are Dora, Jane, Mary and Helen, besprinkling the floors and the walls with vinegar spots and sweet cider, strips, slices, cubes, shreds and debris? Has Aunt Anastasia Ann tried her grandmother's fruit-punch recipe? Is everything boiling and wheezing, peeled, pared, washed, stripped, scrubbed, stewed and stirred? Is fruit juice all dripping and wheezing, splashed, sprayed, spilled, slopped, spotted and blurred? Are all of the big dishpans brimming with waste-piles of pulp, seeds and mash, cores, eyes, leaves, stems, bruises and trimming, debris, refuse, skins, peel and trash? Is every cookbook duty serving—each volume, brief, print, sketch and tome? Ah, well, then I know they're preserving—I'm sure they are pickling at home.—J. W. Foley, in Saturday Evening Post.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.**

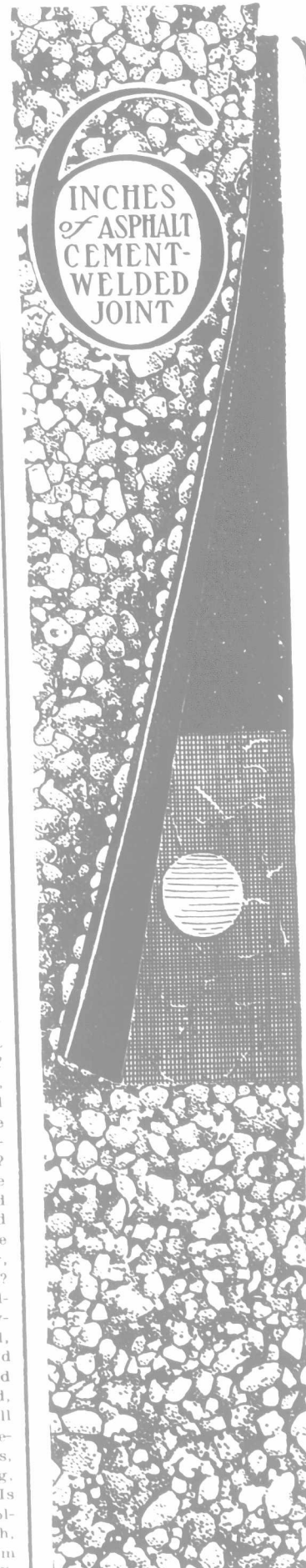
CAPPED HOCK.

What is the best treatment for a two-year-old colt with a capped hock?

J. H.

Ans.—Capped hocks are very hard to reduce. If there be considerable liquid in the abscesses, they should be lanced, and then flushed out twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. If little liquid be present, the enlargement can be reduced some in time by rubbing a little of the following liniment well in once daily, viz: Four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, mixed with four ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. Repeatedly blistering the parts is sometimes practiced instead of using the liniment.

The electric ventilating fan on the wall of the restaurant was whizzing around. A gentleman who had dined extremely well, sat looking at it for some time. "Waiter," he complained at last, "that clock 's fast!"—Punch.



**Make Your Roof Tight
At the Point Where
Most Roofs are Weakest
by using**

**SECURITY
WIDE-WELD
ASPHALT
ROOFING**

PATENTED

THE cut at the left shows what this Wide-Weld means. On the upper edge of each sheet of roofing the bottom layer of felt is extended six inches beyond the gravel (or crushed feldspar rock) surface. The other layers of felt and asphalt extend two inches beyond the surfacing, giving the full thickness through which to drive the nails.

The next sheet of roofing is brought down over this 6-inch belt, covering the nail-heads and bringing the felt layers of the two sheets together. In the picture the bracketed portion is the ungraveled part of the lower sheet; the flap which is turned back is the overlapping part of the upper sheet.

The two sheets are welded firmly together by hard, mineral-asphalt cement, which unites them into one, covering and permanently imbedding every nail-head in a water-tight joint.

This makes a continuous one-piece roof that resists rain, snow, heat, frost, or even a shower of sparks and embers from a burning building.

How Security Roofing is Made

Security Wide-Weld Roofing is built up in layers of special high-grade, long-fibred, wool-felt, saturated with natural mineral-asphalt—the best weather-proofing material known. Between each two layers of felt is a thick layer of hard mineral-asphalt cement. The surfacing is a thick layer of natural mineral asphalt cement into which is permanently imbedded a final layer of white sea-gravel or crushed feldspar rock. No coal-tar products or inferior volatile oils are used in Security Roofing.

Security Wide-Weld Roofing is made in three styles:—Gravel Surface; Coarse Feldspar; and Fine Feldspar. It can also be furnished with burlap insertion for siding or roofs over one-half pitch. Anyone can easily apply Security Roofing, and it is perfectly adapted for use on any type of building.

There is a Security Agent in almost every town. Write us and we'll send name and address of the one nearest you. Write for Free Book, "The Requirements of a GOOD Roof." It tells in detail why Security Roofing meets these requirements; and how easy it is to weld the patented 6-inch joint.

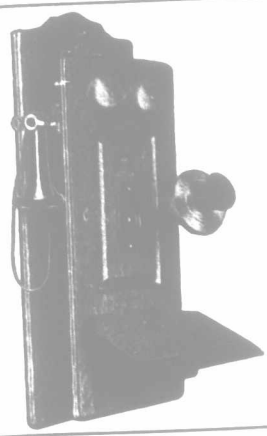
The National Roofing Co.
Mfrs. of Asphalt Roofing and Paint
Address all communications to
212 Filmore Ave., Tonawanda, N. Y.

**Telephones and Switchboards for
Rural Lines a Specialty.**

Made in Canada by Canadian Experts.

It will pay you to get our prices and investigate the merits of our apparatus before placing your order. Poles, wire, brackets, insulators, tools, and everything necessary to construct a telephone system of any size. If you are interested, let us send you our 112-page Rural Book, giving complete information HOW TO ORGANIZE, CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE RURAL TELEPHONE SYSTEMS. Will be sent you FREE for the asking. WRITE US NOW.

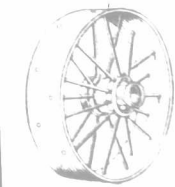
Dominion Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
Dept. "C," Waterford, Ontario.



WON'T WEAR OUT!

Fit these wheels to the wagons you now use, made of steel-patterned like a heavy wheel-strain even divided absolutely SMASH-PROOF. EASY ON HORSES AND MEN. Our wheels fit any axle—outlast wood wheels ten to one—yet cost but little.

ASK TO DAY ABOUT PRICE
Guaranteed every way against breakage and dry-rot. Inquire!



DON'T WORK SO HARD!

Invest a few dollars in a Handy Wagon, and save yourself muscle-ache, and your horses toil. It does save!



ASK now about the wagon that saves a man's labor, and lasts till you are tired of it. Write to: **TUDHOPE KNOX CO. LTD., Successors to Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co. Ltd., ORILLIA, ONTARIO.**

DOES A WASHING JUST LIKE PLAY!

Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

Ladies! just see how easy I do a big washing with my 1900 Gravity Washer. I start the tub a-whirling. Then the gravity device under the tub begins to help and the rest is just like play. Washes a tubful in six minutes! How's that for quick and easy work? The 1900 Washer Co. sent me this marvellous machine on trial. They didn't ask for notes or cash in advance. And they let me pay for it a little each week out of the money I saved me! They treat everybody the same way.



You can have
one shipped
FREE

on thirty days' trial, the same as I got mine. The company will let you pay for it on the same easy terms they offered me. The Washer will actually pay for itself in a very short time. Mine did! I wouldn't take \$100 cash for my 1900 Gravity Washer if I couldn't get another just like it. It does beautiful work—handles anything from heavy blankets to daintiest laces. Every housewife who is tired of being a drudge and a slave to the washtub should write to

F. A. E. BACII, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont., for their beautiful Washer Book and generous offer of a Washer on free trial—Mrs. R. H. Fredrick. 2191

This offer is not good in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or Vancouver and suburbs, as we have branch offices in these places. Special trial arrangements are made in these districts.

PHONOGRAPHS and RECORDS



EDISON, VICTOR, COLUMBIA.
\$19.60 to \$240.00.

Cash or monthly payments. Send for catalogue.

WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LTD.,
194 Dundas St., London.

Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the hunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser**

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you writes.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

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.

Friend—So your great Russian actor was a total failure?

Manager—Yes. It took all our profits to pay for running the electric light sign with his name on it.

Conservation and Rural-life Problems.

One of Col. Roosevelt's practical addresses deals with farm life and its relation to the city. He says:

"There are no two public questions of more vital importance to the future of this country than the problem of conservation and the problem of the betterment of rural life. Moreover, these two problems are really interdependent, for neither of them can be successfully solved save on condition that there is at least a measurable success in the effort to solve the other.

"We are now trying to preserve, not for exploitation by individuals, but for the permanent benefit of the whole people, the waters and the forests, and we are doing this primarily as a means of adding to the fertility of the soil; although in each case there is a great secondary use, both of the water and of the forests, for commercial and industrial purposes.

"Therefore, friends, the conservation and rural life policies are really two sides of the same policy; and down at the bottom this policy rests upon the fundamental law that neither man nor nation can prosper unless in dealing with the present he steadily take thought for the future.

"In one sense, this problem with which we have to deal is very, very old. Wherever civilizations have hitherto sprung up, they have always tended to go through certain stages, and then to fall. No nation can develop a real civilization without cities.

"Up to a certain point the city movement is thoroughly healthy; yet it is a strange and lamentable fact that always hitherto after this point has been reached, the city has tended to develop at the expense of the country by draining the country of what is best in it, and making an insignificant return for this best.

WHEN CITIES PROSPER MEN DECAY

"In consequence, in the past, every civilization in its later stages has tended really to witness those conditions under which the cities prosper and the men decay. There are ugly signs that these tendencies are at work in this nation of ours. But very fortunately we see now what never before was seen in any civilization—an aroused and alert public interest in the problem, a recognition of its gravity, and a desire to attempt its solution.

"The human side of the rural-life problem is to make the career of the farmer and the career of the farm laborer as attractive, and as remunerative as corresponding careers in the city. Now, I am well aware that the farmer must himself take the lead in bringing this about. A century and a quarter ago, the wise English farmer, Arthur Young, wrote of the efforts to improve French wool. 'A cultivator at the head of a sheep farm of 3,000 or 4,000 acres would, in a few years, do more for their wools than all the academicians and philosophers will effect in ten centuries.' It is absurd to think that any man who has studied the subject only theoretically, is fit to direct those who practically work at the matter.

"But, friends, I wish to insist to you here—to you practical men, who own and work your farms, that it is a pernicious absurdity for the practical man to refuse to benefit by the work of the student. The English farmer I have quoted, Young, was a practical farmer, but he was also a scientific farmer.

WHY CAPTAINS FLOURISH

"One reason why the great business men of today—the great industrial leaders—have gone ahead, while the farmer has tended to sag behind the others, is that they are farmers willing, and, indeed, eager, to profit by expert and technical knowledge—the knowledge that can only come as a result of the highest education. From railways to factories, no great industrial concern can nowadays be carried on save by the aid of a swarm of men who have received a high technical education in chemistry, in engineering, in electricity, in one or more of scores of special subjects.

"The big business man, the big railway man, does not ask college-trained experts to tell him how to run his business, but he does ask numbers of them, such, to give him expert advice and aid on some

(Continued on next page.)

FIRST ANNUAL

Toronto Fat Stock Show

UNION STOCK YARDS

TORONTO, MONDAY and TUESDAY

Dec. 12 and 13, 1910

\$1,100.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Entry free. Entries close Dec. 1, 1910.

For premium list, entry blanks and any further information, apply to:

J. H. ASHCRAFT, JR., GEN. MAN.

Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

Reduced rates on all railroads.

Ontario Horticultural Exhibition

TORONTO, NOV. 15th TO 19th

Special Low Rates on all Railways.
More and Better Fruit than Ever.

For Prize Lists apply to:

P. W. HODGETTS, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO.

CLYDESDALES COMING!



T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., sailed for Scotland Sept. 28th, to select another consignment of Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies, the best that money will buy. Intending purchasers will do well to wait for this new importation.

T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ontario.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSTOWN, P. QUEBEC.

Duncan McEachran, LL. D., F. R. C. V. S., Etc., Importer and Breeder.

The demand for the special selections, and satisfaction so far given by them, has been such that I will hold annual auction sales, the first on the 26th Oct. Special importations on order will in the intervals be made at lowest cost, by buying from the breeders and paying cash.



Imported Clydesdales

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions for 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. BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

My 1910 importation of Clyde stallions and mares are in my stables at Mitchell. They are ideal in draft character, big in size, toppy, and have perfect underpinning, and bred from the best blood of the breed. Prices right. Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont. Phone connection.



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.



NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED

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

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



Please Mention this Paper.

OCTOBER 27, 1910

ELLIMAN'S Embrocation



FOR USE ON ANIMALS.
 Sprains, Broken Knees, Sore Throat, Sore Shoulders, Sore Udders of cows, Sore Mouths in sheep and lambs, For Foot Rot in sheep, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, Rheumatism, Curb, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Cupped Hoofs, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds.

FOR HUMAN USE.
 Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Bruise, Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

Spurting Backache, Bruise, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the limbs after exercise.

Elliman's Royal Embrocation.
 ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

one point indispensable to his business. He finds this man usually in some graduate of a technical school or college in which he has been trained for his life work.

"In just the same way the farmers should benefit by the advice of the technical men who have been trained in phases of the very work the farmer does.

"The rich man, who spends a fortune upon a fancy farm, with entire indifference to cost, does not do much good to farming; but, on the other hand, just as little is done by the working farmer who stolidly refuses to profit by the knowledge of the day, who treats any effort at improvement as absurd on its face, refuses to countenance what he regards as newfangled ideas and contrivances, and jeers at all 'book farming.'

DUTIES OF THE WOMEN.

"Country life should be as attractive as city life, and the country people should insist upon having their full representation when it comes to dealing with all great public questions. In other words, country folks should demand that they work on equal terms with city folks in all such matters. They should have their share in the memberships of commissions and councils; in short, of all the organized bodies for laying plans for great enterprises affecting all the people.

"The country church should be made a true social center, alive to every need of the community, standing for a broad individual outlook and development, taking the lead in work and in recreation, caring more for conduct than for dogma, more for ethical, spiritual, practical betterment than for merely formal piety.

"The country fair offers far greater possibilities for continuous and healthy usefulness than it at present affords. The country school should be made a vital center for economic, social and educational co-operation; it is naturally fitted to be such a center for those engaged in commercial farming, for those who live on and by the small farms they themselves own. The problem of the farm is really the problem of the family that lives on the farm.

"One feature of the problem should be recognized by the farmer at once, and an effort made to deal with it. It is our duty and our business to consider the farm laborer exactly as we consider the farmer. No country life can be satisfactory when the owners of farms tend, for whatever reason, to go away to live in cities instead of working their farms, and, moreover, it cannot be really satisfactory when the labor system is so managed that there is for part of the year a demand for labor which cannot be met, and during another part of the year no demand for labor at all, so that the farmers tend to rely on migratory laborers who come out to work in the country with no permanent interest in it, and with no prospect of steady employment.

"The woman who shirks her duty as housewife, as mother, is a contemptible creature, just as the corresponding man is a contemptible creature. But the welfare of the woman is even more important than the welfare of the man; for the mother is the real Atlas who bears aloft in her strong and tender arms the destiny of the world.

"She deserves honor and consideration such as no man should receive. She forfeits all claim to this honor and consideration if she shirks her duties. But the average American woman does not shirk them; and it is a matter of the highest obligation for us to see that they are performed under conditions which make for her welfare and happiness and for the welfare and happiness of the children she brings into the world."

The preacher's evening discourse was dry and long, and the congregation gradually melted away. The sexton tiptoed up to the pulpit and slipped a note under one corner of the Bible. It read:

"When you are through, will you please turn off the lights, lock the door, and put the key under the mat?"

"What kind of a career have you mapped out for your boy, Josh?"

"I'm going to make a lawyer of him," answered Farmer Cornbassel. "He's got an uncomparable fancy for tending to other folks' business, and he might as well get paid for it."

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.



A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scab or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

Kendall's Spavin Cure



The cure that saves horsemen and farmers millions of dollars every year.

It is known the world over as the one certain, reliable remedy for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths and any Lameness.

Cases just developing and old, stubborn sores and swellings readily yield to the wonderful curative powers of this famous remedy.

Orangeville, Ont., Dec. 21, '08
 "We had a horse which was getting very lame on account of a Spavin. I was anxious about him as we could not work the beast when we most needed him.
 Our teamster saw Kendall's Spavin Cure in the store and tried it.

I am pleased to say he had success as the horse has stopped limping and is doing his day's work."

W. A. NICHOLSON.

Don't worry about Spavins, Growths, Swellings or Lameness, but use Kendall's Spavin Cure. It cures every time. The world's best liniment for man and beast.

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Get our book "A Treatise On The Horse," free at dealers or from us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
 Enosburg Falls, Vt. 52

To Prospective Stallion and Mare Buyers

We have at our barns the largest and finest bunch of imported approved Percheron Stallions and Mares ever brought into this country. Our stallions range in age from two-year-olds to six, and are all the large, drafty, heavy-boned type and good movers.

Our mares, of which only a few are left, range from two to five years old, and are all in foal.

As we buy for cash direct from the small French farmer, we are able to sell at prices that will save any buyer from \$200 to \$500 on a stallion, and give more quality and breeding.

To all parties contemplating buying a stallion, we feel confident that it will be to their advantage to inspect our stock, as we sell below competition.

Correspondence invited from all interested parties.

R. HAMILTON & SON, SIMCOE, ONT.



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 trade a specialty.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager. (Late Grand's Repository.)

Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

For Sale Gentlemen, don't miss this opportunity. I am out for business now that my Toronto and London prizewinners are in my stables at Milverton. I am open to compare prices and quality with any man in the trade. Don't be without a good stallion or mare when I will either buy, sell or exchange for Canadian-bred stallions or workable, sound horses. Write me or call, and you will have every attention.

JNO. SEMPLE, SPRING HILL STUD FARM, MILVERTON, ONTARIO.
 Stations, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Phone connection, long-distance.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS SPACE.

The Columbus, Ont., firm of Smith & Richardson will keep you posted on their Clydesdale stallions and mares.

MYRTLE, ONT., C. P. R. BROOKLIN, ONT., G. T. R. PHONE CONNECTION.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS.

My 1910 importation are in my stables at Bolton, Ont. There never was a better bred lot landed, nor a better lot of big, typical draft horses, full of quality and with perfect understanding. Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Percheron stallions. I will not be undersold.

T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ontario.



BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digestor & Worm Destroyer.

For Horses, Cattle and Sheep

SEND FOR BOOKLET B. WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS 152 Bay Street, TORONTO, ONT.

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. Does not blister or remove the hair, and the horse can be worked. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Horse Book 9 E free.

Mr. Robt. 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. O. P., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Lyman, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

IF YOU WANT TO STOP A MAN FROM DRINK

She Cured Her Husband, Her Brother and Several of Her Neighbors and Prompted by Her Restored Happiness, she Generously Offers to Tell You of the Simple, Inexpensive Remedy that she so Successfully Used.

For over 20 years the husband of Mrs. Margaret Anderson was a hard drinker, but nine years ago, by using a simple remedy, she stopped his drinking entirely. He has not touched a drop since.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON
She Will Tell You How To Stop a Man From Drink

The remedy can be given secretly, so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She wants every man or woman who has drunkenness in their home to write to her so she can tell them just what remedy she used. Hundreds have freed their homes from drink by using the information she gave them, but there are still hundreds of others who need and should have it, so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who have a dear one who drinks, to drop her a line to-day.

The proofs of the hundreds of really remarkable cures are too strong to be doubted or denied. Yet she makes no charge for her help. (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. She only requests that you are personally interested in curing one who drinks. Send your letter with confidence to her home. Here is her address:

Mrs. Margaret Anderson,
183 Home Avenue, Hillburn, New York.
Note: (Write your full name and address plainly—do not delay.)

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. Drumbo station.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

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, Fergus P. O. and Station.**

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

GEORGE D FLETCHER,
BINKHAM P. O., ONT.,

Offers a few choice **Shorthorn Cows** at bargain prices, bred to stock bull, Benachie (imp.) = 69954=, 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 connection. **Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.**

INVERNESS SHORTHORNS.

I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality.

W. H. FASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.

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

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.**

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.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PAYING A CARPENTER.

I give a carpenter the contract of building a frame house, and agree to pay him \$200 for work. I find all material. When house is partly constructed, it is burned down from some unknown cause. Unfinished work is estimated at \$50. How much can carpenter collect? Loss to me, \$1,000 for material. No insurance. ENQUIRER.

Ontario.

Ans.—Probably the \$150.

VENDOR AND PURCHASER.

A bought farm from B, and took possession on April 1st, 1910. Can B come and take anything off the farm now, after six months, such as hay fork and rope, tubs, or lumber, or any other article, which neither A or B had any agreement about, or anything that was not mentioned by either parties?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—We do not think that B is in a position at this late date, legally, to insist upon entering upon the farm and removing articles such as those mentioned.

AWARD OF FENCE-VIEWERS.

1. Would a notice handed my wife on a Sunday stand law for calling on an engineer?

2. After the fence-viewers have made an award, would it be all right to notify a man by mail, or should it be served upon him to obey the award?

3. Which should I do before I build the fence?

Ontario.

Ans.—1. It would be irregular, but probably effective as of the following Monday, provided it had by that time actually come to your knowledge.

2 and 3. The award must be deposited in the office of the local municipal clerk, and notice of its having been made given to all parties interested. Such notice may be mailed to a party; but it might be difficult afterwards to prove that he really received it. Personal service is safer. The notice is required by law to be given by the Clerk.

Veterinary.

SPAVINS.

1. Mare slipped and fell, and next morning her hock was puffed same as in case of bog spavin and thoroughpin.

2. Mare has a bone spavin and is lame. I. C.

Ans.—1. No doubt this is bog spavin and thoroughpin. Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts; tie her so that she cannot bite the parts; rub well with the blister once daily for two days, and on the third day apply sweet oil. Let loose in a box stall now and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up and blister again, and, after this, if necessary, blister once every month. These puffs are very hard to remove, and even when removed, are very liable to recur.

2. In some cases, repeated blisterings as for No. 1 question, will cure, but in most cases it is better to get a veterinarian to fire and blister at first.

WHAT DID THE CLAIM AGENT DO?

In Minnesota, Mr. Olsen had a cow killed by a railroad train. In due season, the claim agent for the railroad called.

"We understand, of course, that the deceased was a very docile and valuable animal," said the claim agent in his most persuasive claim-agently manner, and we sympathize with you and your family in your loss. But, Mr. Olsen, you must remember this: Your cow had no business being upon our tracks. Those tracks are our private property, and when she invaded them, she became a trespasser. Technically speaking, you, as her owner, became a trespasser also. But we have no desire to carry the issue into court and possibly give you trouble. Now, then, what would you regard as a fair settlement between you and the railroad company?"

"Well," said Mr. Olsen slowly, "I have poor Swede farmer, but Ah shall give you two dollars."

Now is the Time to Clear Your Land of the Stumps and Boulders Thereon.

STUMPING POWDER



Result after using Stumping Powder on boulder, shown in our issue of Oct. 13.

Is just the thing to do the work, quickly, very little labor, and at small cost.

Write:

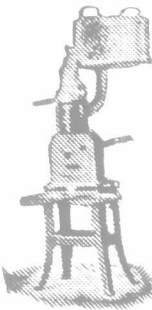
HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY,

Nearest office to where you reside

**Toronto, Ont.,
Montreal, P. Q.,
Victoria, B. C.,**

For free descriptive catalogue and prices.

\$15.00 AND UPWARDS The DOMO Separator



Excels any other separator in the world. Our liberal offer enables you to prove this. Our prices for all capacities, SIX SIZES, is astonishingly low. The quality is HIGH. Our machines are well built, up-to-date, handsomely finished, Skim Closer, Turn Easier, are Durable and Guaranteed. Thousands in use. We send them to you on trial, FREIGHT PREPAID, and if YOU are not satisfied, return it at our expense. We take ALL the risk. Can we offer anything more fair? Write to-day for our circular "A," which gives Our Special Trial Offer, Testimonials, Remarkably Low Prices, and Easy Terms of Payment. It's Free.

DOMO SEPARATOR COMPANY
Brighton, Ontario.

Dairy-bred Shorthorns at Auction

AT THEIR FARM, 5 MILES FROM CALEDONIA STATION, ON

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1910

John Senn & Son will sell by auction their entire herd of **26 HEAD OF SHORTHORN CATTLE**, including their stock bull, 5 other young bulls, the balance females. All in good condition and of modern type. Prizewinners in strong company. They are essentially dairy-bred, and are heavy milkers. Terms: 11 months on bankable paper. All morning trains met at Caledonia. Catalogues on application to:

JOHN SENN & SON, YORK P. O., 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



Irvine Side Shorthorns Property of J. WATT & SON Will price (Imp.) Pride of Scotland 45213 (out of same dam as \$5,000 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 on hand, of choicest breeding. **Salem P. O.**

ELMDALE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

We are offering some choice heifers in call to that king of sires, Prince Gloster; also one extra nice young bull. High-class Shropshires of both sexes, from imported stock. One yearling Clyde stallion, a show proposition, and some extra nice ponies. **THOS. BAKER & SONS, Solina P. O.**



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 roan, 2-year-old show bulls. 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.

CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS

FOR SALE. HERD-HEADING QUALITY.

H. SMITH R. R. 3, Hay, Huron Co., Ont.

Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OCTOBER 27, 1910

SHARP KNIFE-LIKE PAINS Would Go Through Heart

Thousands of people go about their daily work on the verge of death and yet don't know it.

Every once in a while a pain will seem to shoot through the heart but little attention is paid to it at the time, and it is only when a violent shock comes that the weakness of the heart is apparent.

There is only one cure and that is **MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**

Mrs. J. E. Nixon, Riverview, Ont., writes:—"Two years ago I suffered with a bad pain around my heart. At times it would almost stop beating and then, a sharp knife-like pain would seem to go through it. As I had heard Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills were a grand remedy for the heart, I sent and got two boxes of them, and when I had only used a box and a half I was entirely free from pain."

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Still have for sale a right good lot of young Shorthorns; a few No. 1 Shire stallions and fillies just imported in August; also a choice lot of ram lambs. Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance phone.

HIGHFIELD, ONTARIO.

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.

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, 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.**

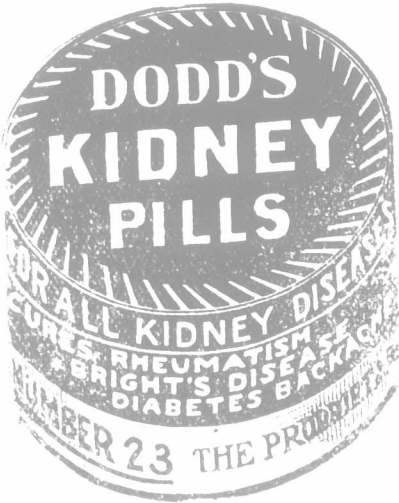
Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep
Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding and highest quality. Twelve ewe lambs, two aged rams and two ram lambs. None better. Phone connection. **Duncan Brown, Iona P. O., Ont.**

AND THIS IN KANSAS, TOO.

In speaking of his campaign for Governor of Kansas, waged last June and July, Mr. Wagstaff said: "My campaign is gathering momentum just like a snow-ball."

Whereat a Kansas editor, who was not in sympathy with Mr. Wagstaff and his campaign, ironically remarked:

"In selecting his simile, Mr. Wagstaff evidently forgot what time of year it is. From our observation, though, a more expressive figure could not have been chosen."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

GROUND CHERRY.

The weed received from W. M. Scogon, is the ground cherry, or Physalis. It has fringed, yellow flowers, shaped like those of the tomato; glandular, somewhat hairy leaves, and a yellowish fruit of the structure of the fruit of tomato. The berry is enclosed in the enlarged calyx, which, as it ripens, assumes a kind of papery texture. The ripe fruit is not poisonous; attempts have been made to develop it by cultivation to have economic value. As its roots are perennial, and it is a free seeder, it is capable of becoming a troublesome weed in neglected fields. J. D.

WINDGALL.

Can anything be done for windgalls of long standing? Horse has had these coming on him for five years, gradually getting larger. Is slightly lame on the start. J. R.

Ans.—Windgalls do not often cause lameness, and we would advise a thorough examination to ascertain if the lameness is not due to some other cause. Bathe the windgalls with cold water and salt for half an hour every evening, then bandage, leaving this on for a couple of hours. Then apply liniment made up as follows, and rub in well: Two ounces spirits turpentine, one-half ounce sulphuric acid poured slowly into the turpentine, the bottle being turned sidewise; take four or five minutes to pour this in. Then add two ounces methylated spirits of alcohol poured in slowly; and, lastly, cider vinegar enough to make a quart, and shake well, when it is ready for use. If this does not effect a cure, blister with iodine liniment, consisting of one dram of iodine crystals to sixteen ounces water, and repeat two weeks later.

GOSSIP.

NOTES FROM THE ENGLISH SHOWS AND SALES.

Though the Kendall Show has a long history, the society being founded in 1799, there are no signs of faltering from old age. This year's show was well attended, and the collection of stock was well worthy of Westmoreland. Sheep and cattle were the outstanding features. A grand roan, Comely Gem, owned by Tom Hunter, took the Shorthorn Society's prize. When milked, she yielded 30½ lbs. of milk. Lord Rothschild bought her for his Tring herd.

Altrincham, Cheshire, boasts the biggest one-day show in the kingdom, and this year's entries were a record, being 5,852 in number. The entries have doubled in the last fifteen years. Nearly every section showed improvement. Horses and dairy cattle were strong features, and dairy products made a tempting display.

That motor traction has made no impression on Shire horse breeding, was evident from the grand display at the Ashbourne Shire Horse Show. The demand was never better, and prices are high. The brood mares were an especially strong class. For mares with foal at foot, two famous winners at the Shire show, and other places, were in competition, both by the great Lockinge Forest King. These were Messrs. Whitley's Mollington Movement, and Sir A. Nicholson's Mollington Manners.

A considerable portion of the famous Shorthorn herd owned by Harry Butler has been sold by auction. Considering that Argentine ports are still closed, good prices were realized. The 42 cows averaged £12 8s., and 6 bulls, £37 7s. The highest price was 100 guineas, paid by the Duke of Devonshire, for the three-year-old cow, Rose of France.

The dispersal sale of the late C. A. Scott-Murray's herd of Shorthorns at Hambleton brought out a large number of stockmen. Capital prices prevailed, 79 cows and heifers being sold for an average of over £17, and 12 bulls for £61 average. The top price of the sale was 320 guineas, paid by W. E. D. Smith for the old Hambleton General 15th. J. E. Potter, Ormskirk, bought the best 1-year-old cow, Hambleton Oxford Duchess, for 200 guineas. 47 two-year-olds.

BOVRIL

IS PARTICULARLY GOOD IN THE FALL

When the days grow cool and the nights become chilly, there is danger to weak or run-down constitutions. Keep the body strong and vigorous by the daily use of BOVRIL.

DAIRY COWS

will soon diminish their flow of milk at this season if they are not supplied with proper food. Experienced dairymen will welcome our announcement that we are now booking orders for fall delivery of

Sugar Beet Meal

Appropriately termed, "June Pasture all the Year Round," convenient to handle and price moderate. You must order early if you do not want to be disappointed. Apply to your nearest dealer, or write to-day to

Dominion Sugar Co., Limited, Wallaceburg, Ont.

OIL CAKE

J. & J Livingston Brand

The finest feed known for stock. Once a user, always a user. Sold either fine or coarse ground. Write:

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONTARIO. 31 Mill St., MONTREAL, QUE.

RAW FURS

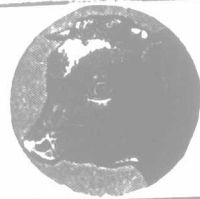
TORONTO, 1815.

WALKERTON, 1895.

ALL KINDS WANTED.

In any quantity. Ship by freight, express or mail. We pay charges, and remit full market value same day. Send trial shipment, or write for information, prices, tags, etc.:

C. H. ROGERS, WALKERTON, ONT. DIRECT EXPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.



H. CARGILL & SON

have to offer at the present moment an exceptionally good lot of young bulls, which combine all the requisites necessary for the making of superior stock sires, viz.: Quality, Size, Conformation and Breeding. If interested, come and make your selection early. Catalogue on application.

John Clancy, Manager, Cargill, Ontario.

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.



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.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I breed Scotch Shorthorns exclusively. I have some choice young females safe in calf 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 Cruickshank 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 ¼ mile from Burlington Jet. Sta., G. T. R.

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket 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

LOGICAL REMEDY FOR ECZEMA.

Many different remedies have been tried for Eczema and other skin diseases. But it is now known that the only possible cure is a mild, soothing liquid, made up of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, Glycerine, and other ingredients so carefully compounded that each ingredient has its proper effect.

This compound is now made up in the D. D. D. Prescription. Ten years of success, and thousands of cures, show the merit of this wonderful compound, but the most convincing proof is a trial of the remedy by any eczema sufferer.

D. D. D. will prove to you that you can be cured. The very first drops will give you instant relief.

Write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. A, 49 Colborne St., Toronto, for a free trial bottle, and prove its wonderful effectiveness. For sale by all druggists.

Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

Heifers 2 years old, 1 year old and calves; 2 young bulls 6 months old, bred from dairy-bred Shorthorns. Right good ones, and right easy prices. Ram and ewe lambs of high-class quality, type and covering.

C. E. BONNYCASTLE,
Campbellford, Ontario, P. O. and Station

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 Lavimas. Heifers up to 2 years of age, of showing type. Several young bulls, thick, even and mellow.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

Sunnyside Shorthorns

With 45 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-header fit to be called such. Write us your wants.

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

GOSSIP.

HIGGINSON'S SALE OF HOLSTEINS.

Among the many high-class Holsteins to be sold at W. Higginson's sale, at Inkerman, Ont., on Tuesday, November 1st, 1910, are thirty head, bred from the renowned Fletcher stock, which produced the world's champion two-year-old, in the hands of W. H. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, of the great Francy tribe, among them being Francy 2nd, with a milk record of 92 lbs. in one day, and her daughter, Francy 2nd's Blossom, that in twelve months gave 15,571 lbs. milk, that brought, in cash, \$190.85, these being daughters and granddaughters of Francy, whose milk record was 104 lbs. in one day. The Francy tribe to-day stands at the top in Canada, their butter-fat test averaging 4 per cent. This sale will thus offer an opportunity that will probably never occur again of getting representatives of this famous strain at auction prices. Those to be sold that have been officially tested, have records from 12 lbs. for a two-year-old, to 20 lbs. for adults. All are in prime condition, and the young things are an exceptionally choice lot; 67 of them are under four years of age, 18 between four and eight years, 4 over eight years, the balance being bulls. Nearly all females of breeding age are in calf to the stock bull, whose breeding appeared in these columns last week; the balance are in calf to a son of Sarah Jane Hengerveld 3rd, whose official record is 30.30 lbs. butter in seven days. Reduced railway fares will be available, owing to Monday being Thanksgiving Day.

J. SENN & SONS' SHORTHORN SALE

The dispersion sale of the Fairview herd of dairy-bred Shorthorn cattle, to be held at the farm, five miles from Caledonia Station, G. T. R., where conveyances will meet all morning trains on day of sale, Wednesday, November 2nd, will offer an uncommon opportunity for farmers to lay the foundation of a herd of Shorthorns bred on milk-producing lines, breeding that is becoming more popular every day. There will be sold the entire herd, consisting of twenty-six head, including the stock bull, Fairview Chancellor, a red three-year-old son of that noted sire, Imp. Bapton Chancellor, dam Imp. Fairy Queen; also four young bulls from 6 to 12 months of age. Among these are some right good ones, carrying a wealth of flesh. The females are descendants of those famous Bates-bred cows, Imp. Beauty, Imp. Lily, Imp. Julia, Imp. Margaret, and others of the Miss Syme tribe, many of them daughters of Imp. Rosicrucian of Dalmeny, and Imp. Christopher, the younger ones by the present stock bull. Most of these cows are profitable milk producers, some of them extra good. They are generally of the low, thick type, and, as show cattle, have won practically all the firsts hung up at Cayuga and Caledonia for the last two years, and that in pretty strong company. They are a lot of cattle that it will pay to go a long way to attend the sale. The terms are most liberal, 11 months on bankable paper. Catalogues on application to John Senn & Son, York P. O., Ont.

Holsteins at Auction

DISPERSION SALE OF 14 THOROUGHbred REGISTERED HOLSTEINS.

3 grade Holsteins, and 3 common grades. No reserve, as farm is sold. Thoroughbreds. Certificates produced on day of sale. These have been specially selected for their work at the pail, from some of the best American and Ontario herds. The records given are from actual weighing about every week, and from returns from milk contract.

1. Glossy Rose, imported; record for 9 mos., ending Oct. 1, 10,505 lbs. Value of milk at 16c. per gal., \$168.
2. Bleske Clothilde, imported; record for 9 mos., 8,851 lbs. Value of milk, \$141.
3. Cerise Belle, imported; record for 6 mos., 6,805 lbs. Value, \$108.
4. Francis H., Record-of-Merit; record for 18 mos., 16,074 lbs. Value, \$256.
5. Queen Artis De Kol, R. O. M.; record for 9 mos. (had milked 3 mos. before bought), 6,039 lbs. Value, \$96.
6. Alexena, R. O. M.; record for 9 mos. (had milked 3 mos. before bought), 8,226 lbs. Value, \$131.
7. Sylvan Rose; record for 8 mos., 8,874 lbs. Value, \$141.
8. Topsy Lass; record for 6 mos., 6,118 lbs. Value, \$97.
9. Sylvan Aaggie Johanna, heifer 9 mos. old.
10. Jane De Kol Johanna, heifer 18 mos.
11. Albino De Kol Johanna, heifer 18 mos.
12. Stock bull, Sir Hengerveld De Kol Aaggie, 2 yrs., 4 mos.
13. Bull calf, Sir Calamity De Kol Aaggie, 7 mos.
14. Bull calf, Cerise's Paul De Kol, 7 mos.

SALE ON FRIDAY, NOV. 11th, 1910

At eleven o'clock, at lot 3, 5th concession, GLANFORD, 2½ miles from Glanford Station, 6 miles from Caledonia, and 8 miles from Hamilton. Catalogues sent on application to:

LYMAN C. SMITH, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.



SALEM SHORTHORNS

One three-year-old roan bull by Springhurst = 4864 =, out of a Royal Sailor cow. Anybody in search of a good sire would do well to look him over. Have also a number of young bulls with best breeding for sale. Elora sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.

J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.

Jerseys and Chester Whites

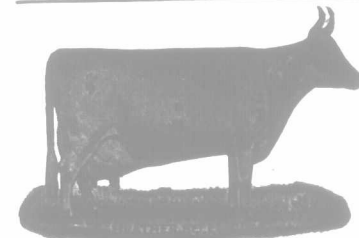
I am offering some choice young Jersey bulls, sired by Brampton's Blucher, winner of first prize, Toronto and Winnipeg, and from choice, deep-milking cows with good teats. Also Chester White pigs, 3 to 4 months old, both sexes, at special prices.

CHAS. E. ROGERS, Dorchester, 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.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



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 Auchinbraun, Osborne, Netherhall, Bargaenoch, 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. Long-distance phone.

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.



HILLCREST AYRSHIRES.—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.

FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, 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.



100 Holsteins by Auction 100

100 HOLSTEINS OF THE RICHEST BREEDING, including stock of the greatest Holstein families, will be sold by public auction at

Inkerman, Dundas Co., Ont., Tuesday, November 1, 1910

PROPERTY OF WM. HIGGINSON.

Cows offered in this sale have, in 14 months, produced over 17,000 lbs. of milk, and made over \$208.00. This was between freshening, and one of the good cows to be sold in this sale is Francy 2nd's Blossom No. 3418. This cow gave 17,204 lbs. milk in 14 months, and made \$208.70. In 12 months she produced 15,551 lbs. milk, and made

\$190.85. This cow's dam is a sister to Francy 3rd, the Canadian champion-bred cow that produced over 29 lbs. butter in 7 days. Another 5-year-old, Althe Pesche No. 10964, gave 13,107 lbs. in 11 months. She produced two heifer calves three days inside of a year. For the offspring inside of a year I refused \$190.00. I have many others equally as good, and as well bred as can be produced in Canada.

The terms are 9 months' on bankable paper, with 5% interest, or 5% per annum off for cash. Good accommodation at Temperance House at Inkerman. All morning trains will be met at Inkerman, main line C. P. R. If weather is unfavorable sale will be held under cover.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION TO:

WM. HIGGINSON, INKERMAN, ONT.

LAWRENCE LARNE, CLERK.
THOS. IRVING, AUCTIONEER.

OCTOBER 27, 1910

GOSSIP.

John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "We have just shipped to Arthur J. Dove, of Halifax, N. S., a carload of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep. They are a right good lot, including one imported bull. We still have a right good lot of young Shorthorns, and a few No. 1 Shire stallions and fillies, just imported in August, for sale, as well as a number of choice Lincoln ram lambs."

LORD BRASSEY'S OPINION OF CANADA. (English correspondence.)

Lord Brassey, who has recently been touring in Canada, was quite optimistic regarding the Dominion in his Presidential address at the recent meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, at Leeds, Canada, he said, offered many opportunities to fathers with growing sons, and fruit farming with an employment specially suited to women. Canada is an excellent market for British goods. The consignments from Great Britain exceed those from all other countries. In 1909, they were valued at 87,000,000 dollars, against but 6,000,000 dollars from Germany.

During the meeting, there was a discussion on employment, and it was suggested that the hundreds of thousands of pounds spent at home on unremunerative or relief work, might be used to place the unemployed on land in the colonies, and make them producers and not a burden to the community. At home, too, there are a large number of boys who go into what is termed "blind-alley" employment, which leads nowhere. At 16 or 17 years of age, these boys are replaced by others, and are just the sort of material required in the over-sea dominions. The conference passed a resolution in favor of an imperial scheme of emigration and land settlement in order that men might find employment on the land, either at home or in the colonies.

Once, again, an endeavor was made to reopen the question of the admittance of Canadian cattle into this country. A resolution was moved, and supported largely by delegates from Hull and Glasgow. The discussion was principally on the injury the exclusion causes to indirect interests, such as the users of tallow and hides. No action was taken, and a direct vote was buried by the moving and carrying of the previous question.

LEARYLAW CLYDESDALES, LEICESTERS, AND DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

Clydesdale horses, Leicester sheep, and Duroc-Jersey swine, are the specialties in pure-bred stock-breeding at Learylawn stock farm, the property of Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont. This well-known farm lies in the county of Kent, two miles from Northwood Station, on the G. T. R. The name of Mac Campbell has been before the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" for a great many years. He has shipped stock, particularly Duroc-Jersey swine, of which he is the most extensive breeder in Canada, to every Province, from sea to sea, with universal satisfaction. Just now, the Messrs. Campbell have fourteen sows in brooding, including such good ones as Howard Queen 669, by Royal Trader, then Red Rose, by Duke of Harwich; four of her daughters are also doing duty as brooding matrons. Daisy 820, by General Jack, dam Maid of Honor, by Jabel, and her full sister, Annie 819, Red Mollie 809, Red Bird 810, etc. These mentioned are principally the foundation sows imported from the leading breeders of the United States. They are an exceptional choice lot, of a type, on bacon lines, that would be a revelation to Canadian swine-breeders not conversant with the modern type of this popular, easy-feeding breed. The main stock lot is Canada Red (Imp.) 711 C, 1909; A., by Esford King, dam Wagoner Lady, by Sutton's Dictator. This hog has won at all the good shows, as well as at London and Windsor. Second in service is Jack 821, by General Jack, dam Maid of Honor, by Jabel. This hog will weigh 700 pounds, and is probably the best Duroc-Jersey in Canada today. He has wonderful length, good depth, strong bone, and

Continued on next page.

We go to all parts of the world for the wonderful ingredients of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen). We combine these ingredients in the finest chemical laboratories in Canada, and so great is our 30-year-old faith in this preparation that we'll buy a 50-cent bottle of it from your druggist and give it to you to try.

For nearly the third of a century we have known what Psychine will do. We have known it to cure hundreds of thousands in that time, of some of the most desperate cases of disease known to medical science.

We have received thousands of unsolicited testimonials, which we will gladly let you look over should you desire.

Think of it, a third of a century's experience with one preparation, a third of a century's intimate knowledge of what extraordinary cures it has made—almost a lifetime!

Do you wonder then with that perfect knowledge of Psychine, that we are anxious to bring it to the notice of everyone in Canada suffering from disease?

Do you wonder that we want those to know who are using wrong methods of cure, who are not getting well, and who we know will be benefited by Psychine.

Do you wonder that we can buy hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine from the druggists of Canada to give to those who wish to try it?

Psychine builds vitality.

It strengthens and increases the white corpuscles of the blood—the phagocytes, the policemen or scavengers of the blood.

These white corpuscles of the blood, when strong enough, destroy every disease germ that gets into the body, keeps the body healthy.

If these white corpuscles are not in sufficient numbers or are not sufficiently strong, then these disease germs destroy them and disease holds the body. That's the cause of nearly every disease that afflicts the human race. For years, centuries, in fact, it has been recognized that herbs are the most effective treatment for disease.

It is only within recent times that we have been able to tell just why they were so effective.

Because certain of them increased and strengthened the white corpuscles or phagocytes.

These herbs are employed in compounding Psychine.

We go all over this world to obtain these herbs. Arabia, South America, China and Japan all contribute.

And the result is a preparation that will restore health and build vitality as no other preparation will.

That has proven itself in nearly the third of a century's use as no other preparation has proven itself.

That is a most effective treatment for:

- La Grippe, Bronchitis, Hemorrhages, Sore Throat, Anaemia, Female Weakness, Indigestion, Poor Appetite, Chills and Fevers, Sleeplessness and Nervous Troubles, After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La Grippe, Bronchial Coughs, Weak Lungs, Weak Voice, Spring Weakness, Early Decline, Catarrhal Affections, Catarrh of Stomach, Night Sweats, Obstinate Coughs, Laryngitis and Dyspepsia.

Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon

below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 34. To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd. 193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto. I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me. My Name, Town, Street and Number, My Druggist's Name, Street and Number. This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

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.

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 grand-dams 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 Str. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

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. Farm phone 2471, Hamilton.

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. Bell phone

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.

Lakeview Holsteins

Several bull calves sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne 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.

The Maples Holstein Herd

has still on hand for sale 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 call 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.

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, BRESLAU, 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, 24.44 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.

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.

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. Campbellford Station.

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.

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

Chicely-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.

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.

She—Shall I have your lunch brought up to you here, dear?

He (feebly)—No, love; have it thrown overboard. It will save time—and trouble.

I Cured My Rupture I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

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.

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,
Box 653 Watertown, N. Y.
Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....
Address.....

SHROPSHIRE WANTED!

One or more cars recorded Shropshire lambs. Can buy small lots and bunch them. Write at once.

Kope Kon Farm, Kilderhook, Mich., U.S.A.

Shropshires The right quality to breed from. Choice animals of both sexes for sale. Also White Wyandotte cockerels.
W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.

Tower Farm Oxford Downs I am offering a bunch of good strong ram lambs for flock headers from imported sire. Prices right.
E. BARBOUR, ERIN, ONT. Erin station, C. P. R.

Montrose Cotswolds For Sale We are offering a choice lot of shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs, also shearing ewes. First come first served, and get the best.
J. H. CAMPBELL & SON, Jericho Ont. Theford Station, G. T. R.

From the Neepawa (Manitoba) Register:
WANTED, AT ONCE.—Two fluent and well-learned persons, male or female, to answer the questions of a little girl of three and a boy of four; each to take four hours per day, and rest the parents of said children. Apply at the Register office.

Her Baby Nearly Died. WAS TAKEN SICK WITH Dysentery.

Mrs. Chas. Farrell, Oakland, Man., writes:—"My dear baby was taken sick last fall, and we got the doctor and he said she had dysentery. She nearly died with it, but two or three doses of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry completely cured her.

"My two little boys got a bad case of diarrhoea and two doses made a wonderful change and they were completely cured also. I would not be without such a grand medicine as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry if it were twice the price, as I consider it a wonderful medicine, and I cannot recommend it too highly."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for over sixty-five years, so you are not experimenting when you use this old and tried remedy.

Do not accept any of the many substitutes for this sterling medicine, but ask for Dr. Fowler's and insist on getting what you ask for. Price 35 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 1725.)
splendid type, and was never beaten in the show-ring. Third in service is Red Wilkes 797, by Maidstone Boy, dam Canada Queen, by Colonel P. This fellow has the type that, when developed, will make a right good one. For the fall trade are about thirty young sows that will be bred, and fifteen young boars, from three to four months of age, besides about sixty younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios are supplied not akin. In Clydesdales, there are in breeding two imported mares, Lily Chattan (imp.) 12059, a roan six-year-old, by Clan Chattan, dam by Ballantrae; Bossie Bell (imp.) 13234, a brown five-year-old, by Lord Brown, dam by Young Darnley; Abbie Mac 8736 is a Canadian-bred mare, brown, five years old, by Clan Mac (imp.), dam by Lord Lynedoch (imp.). All three are in foal to Imp. Baron Lomond, a London first-prize winner. The Leicesters are an old-established flock, that have won many prizes at local shows. This year's crop of lambs are by a Snell-bred ram. For sale are 20 ram lambs and 13 ewe lambs. The farm is connected with long-distance Bell phone from Chatham.

WILLOW BANK SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

In 1855, the present Willow Bank herd of Shorthorn cattle was founded, and has been in continual existence ever since. In 1848, or seven years earlier, the present flock of Leicester sheep was founded. Both are the property of James Douglas, of Caledonia, Ont., whose reputation as a breeder of high-class stock, and whose reputation as a man whose word is absolutely reliable, is as well known as that of any breeder in this country; neither is there a herd of Shorthorn cattle, nor a flock of Leicester sheep in Canada, that is up to, and kept up to, a higher standard of excellence than the Willow Bank herd and flock. Eighty strong, and all in splendid condition, the Shorthorns are an exceedingly thick, well-fleshed lot, Scotch and Scotch topped. Those of pure Scotch breeding are of the following fashionable types: Marr Beauty and Pride, Cruickshank Orange Blossom, Jilt, Boyne Lady and Nonpareils; several of them being imported. The Scotch-topped section of the herd all trace to Beauty (imp.), by Snowball, and among the latter are a number of exceptionally choice animals, up to 1,600 lbs. in weight; they carry a grandly-fleshed body, and flesh most evenly put on. Many of the pure Scotch-bred ones belong to the great Boyne Lady strain, certainly one of the best Shorthorn strains known to the breed to-day. They are not only a very big, thick strain of cattle, but there are no better milkers in the breed; in fact, it is one of the strains that is kept for supplying the family with milk and butter. While no test has ever been made, there are cows among them that look like 60 pounds a day, easy. As a herd, they probably will stand comparison with any herd on the continent for milk production, many of them daughters of those well-known bulls, Imp. Christopher, and Imp. Rosierian of Dalmeny, the younger ones the daughters of the present main stock bull, Imp. Joy of Morning, a Cruickshank J., or Jealousy, sired by the world-renowned Pride of Morning, dam by Scottish Archer. Joy of Morning won first prize at Toronto, and was one of the highest-priced Scotch-bred bulls ever imported to Canada up to 1899, costing \$2,000. His daughters are being bred to the wonderfully-thick, mellow bull, Royal Star, a son of the Toronto champion, Royal Favorite, a Duchess of Gosport-bred son of Imp. Royal Diamond. The dam of Royal Star was the \$820 cow, Missie of Pine Grove 6th, by Imp. Marquis of Zenda. For sale, are ten yearling heifers and six two-year-olds, of a type not easily duplicated. In young bulls, there are a number of right good ones, some of such good cows as Imp. Beauty 15th, Imp. Pride 17th, Imp. Diamond 25th, etc. None but the best of female stock have ever been in use on the Leicesters. The present stock ram is Imp. G. 54, sired by W. J. Ferguson, of Pelham, Ont. Scotland. For three years ago, when the Toronto champion ram was imported to the farm, as well as a few other choice rams, in 1901, as were Dr. 87, 88, 89, and 90, which is a choice ram, and a number of other rams, sired by the same sire, and of the same type.

RAW FURS

Another fur season approaches, and we take this occasion to again request the confidence of shippers TO OUR OLD CUSTOMERS Price Lists will be mailed regularly as issued. TO ALL OTHERS interested we will gladly do the same on receipt of their names and addresses. WRITE AT ONCE, that you may miss none of the lists. We pay express charges in addition to all quotations, and remit promptly on arrival.

E. T. Carter & Co., 84 Front St. E., Toronto, Canada

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.

SOUTH DOWNS

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

First-prize Canadian-bred flock at Toronto, 1909 and 1910. Your choice of the best lot of rams I ever owned. The prices are right.
Long-distance phone. **ROBT. McEWEN,** Railway station, London, BY-ON, ONTARIO.

SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS

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.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS

We now offer a choice three-shear ram (second at Toronto), a few shearings, and some extra choice ram lambs. All are sired by our champions. They are such as we can confidently recommend to breeders desiring to produce high-class Shropshires, as they are good individuals, and their breeding is of the very best. Prices moderate. Send for them and circular to:
J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

Highest Quality LEICESTERS

We are offering 8 shearing rams, 25 ram lambs, 10 shearing ewes and 15 ewe lambs. Big in size, very heavy covered and choice quality. Flock headers and show stock a specialty.
C. & E. Wood, Freeman Ont.

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.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Harrisburg, Ont.** Buena Vista Farm.

HILLVIEW YORKSHIRES

High-class young stock of both sexes for sale, sired by Craigcreek Duke, imp. 1908—out of large mature sows. It will pay you to get our prices. G. T. R. and C. P. R.
W. F. DISNEY, Greenwood, Ont.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

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.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES!

Sows bred and ready to breed. Nice things, three and four months old.
W. W. BROWNIDGE, Milton, C. P. R. Ashgrove, Ont. Georgetown, G. T. R.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

Have on hand at the present time a choice lot of boars ready for service, and a fine lot of young bred sows for the fall trade. Young pigs all ages. Pairs supplied not akin, from large imported stock. Write, or call on
H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
Long-distance Bell phone. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

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. & Stn.

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.**

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE AND LEICESTER SHEEP

Choice bred leather sex, various ages. Bell telephone Chatham.
MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, NORTHWOOD, ONTARIO

MORRISTON TAMWORTHS

A grand lot of boars from 2 to 10 mos., also young sows (landies). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Prices right.
Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.

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, Freilighsburg, Que.**

PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES

At the late Guelph Winter Show exhibitors, including all the firsts and second prizes for best dressed carcasses, both at Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fat-stock Shows of 1908-09. Young pigs for sale, mated not akin, all the progeny of imported stock of superior excellence.
Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

NEWCASTLE Tamworths and Shorthorns

For sale: Young sows, due Sept. and Oct. by imp. boars. Pairs by Cobwell's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Also choice pigs bred to sows. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls. Some also available, including 6 choice 1-litters and better boys. Prices low. Bell phone. **A. A. Colwell, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

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.**

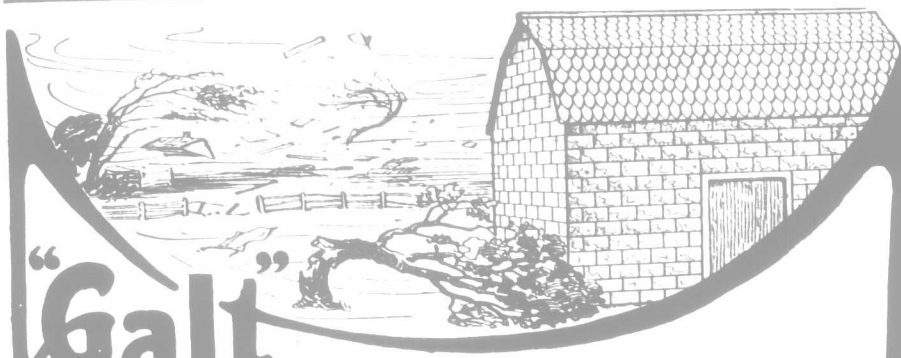
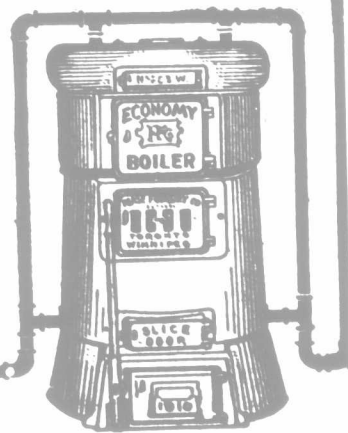
PEASE "ECONOMY" BOILER

California weather in every room the cold winter months

"Economy" Boilers combine comfort with low cost. They give out nothing but pure, clean heat, making every nook and corner of the home liveable and enjoyable. "Economy" Boilers put new life into old houses, and are the heart of the most modern heating system for new buildings. Easy and safe to operate, "Economy" Boilers embody special advantages which insure the greatest volume of heat from the smallest consumption of fuel. The firepot, being corrugated, has one-third more live heating surface than ordinary firepots. This also provides a continual draft, insuring lively combustion where coals lie dead around the ordinary smooth interior—another proof of the perfection of "Economy" construction. You should know more about "Economy" Boilers before investing in any heating system. Send to-day for free booklet—"Boiler" Information.

PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY
LIMITED
Toronto - Winnipeg

NOTE—We manufacture exclusively Warm Air, Hot Water, Steam and Combination Heating Systems.



"Galt" Shingles

The new "Galt" Steel Shingles and Sidings are the surest protection from the fiercest storms that rage—yes, even lightning storms.

They are made from the Best British Galvanized Steel Plates, which shed lightning like water from a duck's back.

No wind, rain or snow can penetrate the new Gale-proof, closed-end side-lock or the continuous interlocking and overlapping bottom joint. They are twice as securely nailed as any other—that's very important.

They are easily and quickly laid, and the Bold Gothic Tile pattern makes a very handsome roof.

They cost no more than ordinary metal shingles—why not have the "Galt Kind"? Our free Catalog "B-3" explains all about them.

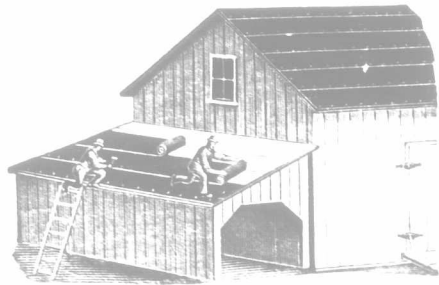
THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

THE GALT ART METAL CO. LIMITED, GALT, ONT.

Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

Mica Roofing

Perfectly flat roofs, waterproof, fireproof, and laid cheaper than other types. Send stamp for sample, and price paper.



HAMILTON MICA ROOFING COMPANY,
HAMILTON, CANADA
100 GCA STREET

GOSSIP.

CO-OPERATION IN BREEDING

In our Gossip column of the October 6th issue, reference was made to the important purchase by R. T. Hicks, Newton Place, Ont., of a young son of King Squire, to head his splendid herd of Holstein cows. Regarding this, Mr. Hicks writes: "Your reference in the issue of Oct. 6th, to my purchase of a high-class Holstein bull, needs just a word of explanation. In co-operation with four of my neighbor breeders, a bull has been secured for the use of all, that alone, not one of the parties interested could or would have purchased, the cost being practically prohibitive. I am aware that there are difficulties to be overcome in the carrying out of an arrangement of this kind, but the fact remains that the co-operation of breeders in any locality is about the only method by which the best bulls of the breed can be obtained for more general use. This is a subject that should commend itself to the most serious consideration of breeders who are situated in a manner that would make such an arrangement possible. Co-operation is becoming the chief feature in the disposal of Canadian dairy products; co-operation might also be introduced to assist in the production of a greater number of good cows, by the diffusion of the very best blood among the herds."

MAPLE HALL SHORTHORNS

For nearly fifty years, the Maple Hall herd of Scotch Shorthorns have been in continual existence without a dispersion, and recognized by those competent to speak with authority, as one of the best-bred and individual herds in Canada, the property of David Birrell & Son, of Greenwood, Ont., one of the earliest importers of Scotch Shorthorns to Canada. No herd of the present or past in Canada has had more care exercised in the selection of herd-heads. In all those years, bulls of Cruickshank blood, or breeding, have been preferred, the majority of them of Mr. Birrell's own importation, an enumeration of a few of which will show the high-class character and fashionable breeding that has prevailed. Scotsman 2nd (imp.) was a bull of massive scale, thick and smooth; Lewis Arundell (imp.), a high-class bull that finally went to Illinois for a long price; Premier Earl (imp.), a Cruickshank Village-bred bull, whose grandam was by the great champion of England; the renowned Cruickshank Victoria bull, Indian Chief (imp.), who left so many prizewinners; the Shepherd Rosemary bull, Blue Ribbon (imp.); the Maid of Promise bull, Royal George (imp.); the Golden Drop bull, Royal Prince (imp.), and the present Marr Clara-bred bull, Spiry Count (imp.), a son of the great Spicy King, dam Carnation, by Favorite, grandam Clara 31st, by Hercules. The females are nearly all descendants of cows imported by Mr. Birrell, the originals being 34th Duchess of Gloster, by Dunblane, bred by Cruickshank, and Crimson Flower, by Refiner. The major part of the herd are of these two well-known and popular tribes, a number of the others are of the most popular Cruickshank Butterfly tribe, others are of the Shepherd Rosemary and Wedding Gift tribes. Of such breeding as this there are seventy head that make up the herd as at present, a thick-fleshed, early-maturing, up-to-date herd. There are ten two-year old heifers, daughters of the present stock bull, that are being bred to that renowned sire of high-class stuff, Uppermill Omega (imp.). These heifers are thick-fleshed, and among them are show material, and, being in calf to that great bull, they are certainly attractive to anyone looking for choice animals. In yearlings there are fifteen, among which are Toronto winners, and certainly many show things. All these are for sale. In young bulls, there is one of 18-months-old Duchess of Gloster, by the stock bull, that is an attractive young bull. At Toronto this fall, in a class of 17, he won fourth place; he is a good type, thick-fleshed, even and smooth. There are twelve other bulls from seven to twelve months of age that are for sale. Their breeding is the very best, their type is modern, and the number gives a big range for selection. They will be proved right.

Barn Roofing

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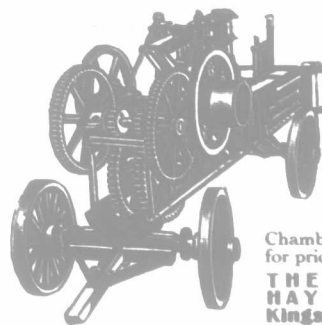
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If you would make me satisfied with life, give me a bluegrass pasture where, in assimilative contentment, the cows lie down in peaceful nooning to store away the gathered products of the soil that, all unconsciously, they may yield regular and triumphant dividends to a business whose common-sense principles are founded upon the honest needs of all mankind. I know not how better to describe the moek and tender-eyed cow, than to say with him of superlative wisdom: "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace"—and profit, to sire and son and soil.—Exchange.

WAS UP AGAINST A HARD COMBINATION

But Dodd's Kidney Pills Vanquished Them All.

Sundridge man suffering from Gravel, Diabetes and Dropsy finds an easy and complete cure.

Sundridge, Ont., Oct. 24.—(Special.)—Gravel, Diabetes and Dropsy are a terrible combination for one man to have. It means that his life is in the gravest danger, unless, like George Vanhooser, a well-known resident of this place, he finds the simple and natural cure. Here is the story Mr. Vanhooser tells, and all his neighbors know every word of it is true:

"I had pains in my back and across the loins. My stomach would swell, I was constipated, and I had sharp, cutting pains in my bladder, which made me sure that I was suffering from the terrible Gravel. The doctor attended me, but I kept getting worse every day.

"Others had told me of the great good Dodd's Kidney Pills had done them, and I determined to try them. Six boxes made a new man of me."

Gravel, Dropsy and Diabetes are all either Kidney Diseases, or are caused by diseased kidneys. The easy and natural way to cure them, is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They never fail to cure any form of Kidney Disease.

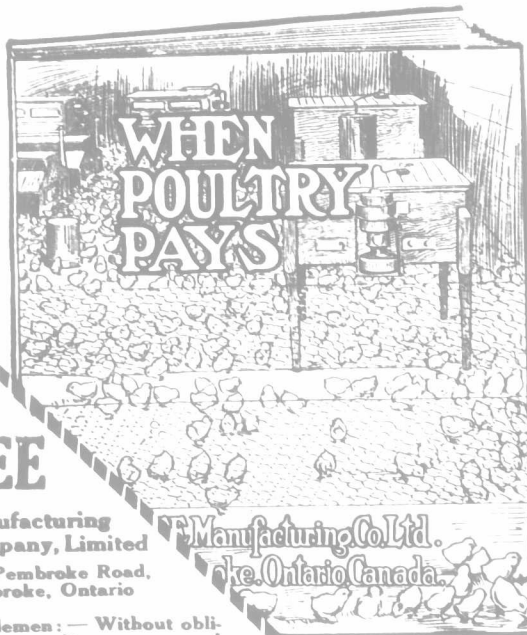
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Simply fill out the coupon and send it to us. Then when you get the book, read it at least twice. You will find it packed full of facts about raising poultry for profit. There is no clever writing nor empty theory about the book, "When Poultry Pays"; but it certainly does clear up a whole host of problems that have long and often puzzled practical poultrymen. Let this book put its plain, terse facts before you—let it tell you **why** and **how** you can put The Peerless Way to work to make money for you. Do not put it off—there is no time like the present for increasing your knowledge.

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Knowledge Is More Essential Than Money

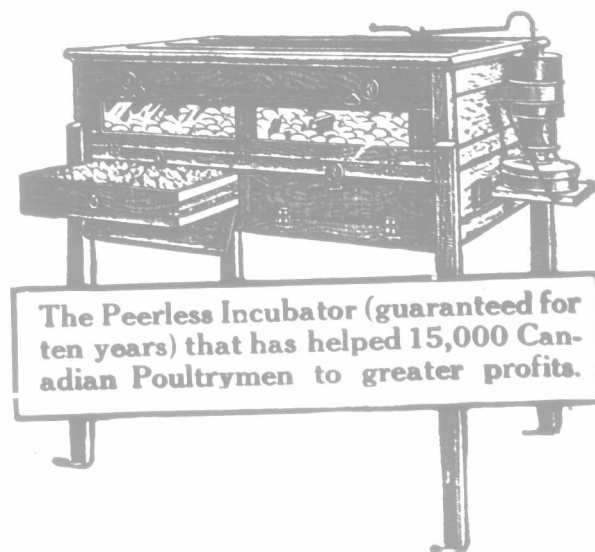
Very little money will start you right in profitable poultry-raising—if you know how to go about the business. And The Peerless Way will show you exactly what you have to do and how you have to do it to make money. The Peerless Way is more than merely a system for raising poultry; it is a system for raising **at a profit!** The knowledge that The Peerless Way offers you is so explicit that a child could not misunderstand it—it explains everything—and if, beyond that, some unusual problem does arise, our Poultry Advisory Board is at your service without charge to consider your case individually and to write you personally.

Poultry Raising is the Profitable Branch of Agriculture

Given the same care, time and attention as any other branch of agricultural work, there is no department that can be made to yield such handsome returns on small investment. We know this 15,000 Canadian poultrymen, working with our co-operation, have proven it for us. But it is one thing merely to "keep poultry" and quite another to get every last cent of profit out of the work. The profits are in the knowledge you possess—knowledge of how to proceed, in the first place, and after that, knowledge of **how to market your output.** The Peerless Way will guide you on

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