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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

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Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 3, 1910.

No. 945

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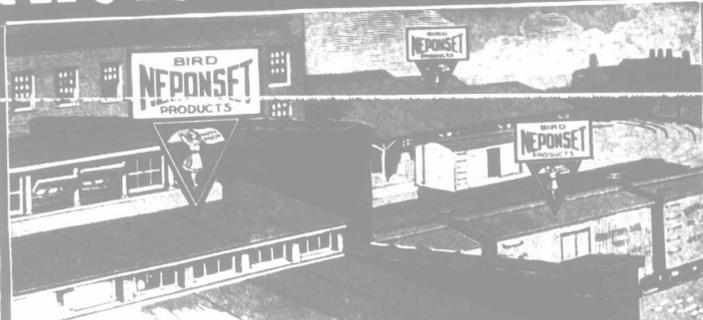
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SOMETHING THAT WILL INTEREST EVERY FARMER

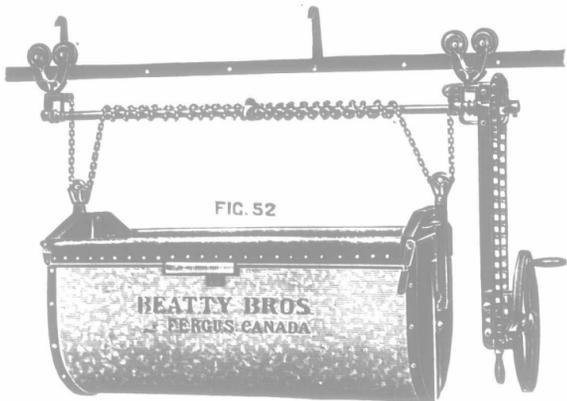


FIG. 52

BEATTY BROS.
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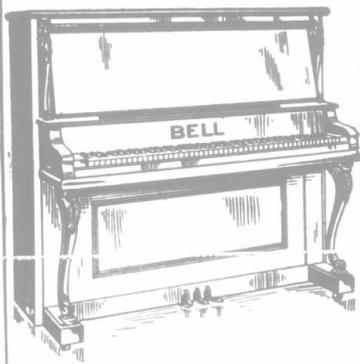
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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established
1866.

Vol. XI.V.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 3, 1910

No. 945

EDITORIAL.

The present prosperity of farming in Eastern Canada is due rather to good prices than a general and marked advance in farm methods.

At every step, the Education Commission, in its Canadian tour, is unearthing dissatisfaction with the public-school system. When enough people become thoroughly disgusted, it will be reformed.

The institution that Ontario people boasted most about is the very one that has wrought incalculable mischief to the interests of the farm, by driving rising population to the towns, and utterly failing to qualify those who remain for the successful pursuit and enjoyment of the best life that Canada affords. Moral: Reform the rural public school.

Don't forget to drag the roads before they freeze up. If possible, do it soon enough for them to dry before freezing. Not only will it make a better bottom for sleighing, but, by lessening the amount of mud put into cold storage this fall, it will to that degree tend to ameliorate their wretched condition next spring. A combination of frost and moisture is good to prepare a seed-bed, but disastrous to the roads.

If the Directorate of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n have faith in the milking propensities of cows of that breed, it would appear that, with the substantial balance on hand revealed by the financial statement at their last annual meeting, they might well grant more than the paltry sum of \$45 towards the prize list for Shorthorns in the milking tests at the Winter Fairs, the only important public tests existing in this country. The result of the competition in milk and butter production at the recent London Dairy Show, in which the championship and reserve championship for the highest aggregate of points in milking, inspection and buttermaking went to Shorthorn cows, affords a lesson from which individual breeders and the Association might fortify their faith in their favorites, and which would appear to indicate splendid possibilities for the breed, if breeding for the dual purposes of beef and milk production were intelligently followed, as has been amply demonstrated in English herds.

Someone has observed that the information a newspaper gives satisfies a man on all subjects but his own. In that he discerns the errors and shortcomings, and only an expertly-edited class paper can fill the bill in that particular line. Here is a case in point. An Ottawa journalist visited the Biological Laboratory not long ago, and learned that black-head has been causing much loss among turkeys here and there throughout the Dominion. Black-head is loosely described as a disease of the digestive organs. Dr. Chas. H. Higgins has for some years advised the use of muriatic acid for fowls suffering from various forms of indigestion, and had secured beneficial action from it in one case of black head. Of course, to the uninformed reporter, two and two make four, so the published interview was concluded with a suggestion to starve the bird 48 hours, and then let it drink from a mixture composed of a teaspoonful muriatic acid to a quart of water. Dr. Higgins' explanation, published in the Poultry Department last week, puts quite a different face on the matter, muriatic acid being recommended, but not with such confidence as the newspaper item would lead one to expect.

Cost of Milk Production.

Some time ago, statements were solicited from farmers through these columns, regarding the cost of milk production. In last week's issue appeared a short article announcing the results of the judging of the essays received, followed by the best one of them.

The question of cost of milk production is one to which Canadian dairymen must give more time and study than they have so far been in the habit of doing. One dairyman in the United States put the cost of keeping a cow for one year at above \$140; a New Hampshire man figures the cost per cow per year as \$121.65; the Professor of Dairying in one of the State Colleges estimates the same bill at around \$90. Undoubtedly, the cost of feedstuffs in different localities, and the varying methods of handling, are factors which greatly affect the maintenance of milk cows. Nevertheless, if the average herd of dairy cows are costing their owner anything like even the lowest of the above estimates, it is a safe venture that they are not profit-producers.

Just as great a variation in the estimated cost of milk production appears in the statements presented by those who have written in this contest. Milk cost per hundredweight from 24 cents to 91.12 cents, and profits, likewise, vary as greatly; and yet these men all labor under Ontario conditions. After making allowance for the difference in price placed upon the same feeds by different persons, there are two other factors from which chiefly arise differences in cost, viz., the individuality of the cows, and the wisdom exercised by the managers in the selection of economic feeds.

A number of ideas useful for general practice stand out conspicuously in these reports, to which attention should be directed. Leading amongst these is the splendid usefulness of alfalfa on dairy farms. Mr. Austin and Mr. Main each used it in such a way as practically to eliminate the use of commercial feedstuffs, and, in commenting upon it, the former says: "No grain was fed except that contained in the silage, while feeding alfalfa, but when that was gone we were unable to feed enough ground oats and barley to keep up the flow to its former level."

Silage, as a source of succulence, occupies a prominent place in the rations fed by the first, second and fourth prize contributors. While roots have been used to an extent, there can be little doubt but that silage is the succulent, bulky food par excellence for dairy cattle. While the individuality of the cattle counts for much, it would appear a fair inference to assume that the liberal use of silage or silage and roots accounts partly for the higher yields, at reasonable cost, per cow in the herds so fed. This is especially true when alfalfa is coupled with silage, and, in the combined use of these two, large economic production may be expected.

There is a tendency among dairymen to underestimate the time consumed in caring for milk cows, and the value of it. A man who values his labor at ten cents an hour has a moderate estimate of himself. By placing such a value on labor, it is easier to compute a profit from one's herd, but harder to make the computation agree with the bank account. Milking, feeding, grooming, cleaning, and all such labor, might fairly be valued at at least a York shilling per hour.

The individual cow must be studied. One man's herd yields about 4,000 pounds each per year, and another over 10,000 lbs. each per year.

What makes the difference? Feeds somewhat, but very largely it is a matter of grading up and selection. As Mr. Main states, his herd is the cream of nine years of careful selection. His case represents a consummation devoutly to be wished on all dairy farms, and shows how it may be accomplished.

The value which shall be placed upon feeds raised and consumed upon the farm is a question admitting discussion. To raise alfalfa at \$1.50 per ton, feed it to cows, and permit all the profit thereby attained to be credited to the dairy herd, is giving the cows a good business chance. Alfalfa hay has a marketable value probably approximating \$15 per ton, wherever its merits are known, at most times of the year. It would seem only just that the cow should pay for it at market prices, as she would have to do for bran or oil meal. The same is true of most other feeds consumed by the cows, and especially when their full manurial value is being credited to the cows in estimating returns. While the owner gets the profit (or loss) in either case, he must not delude himself by unfair estimates.

There are thousands of men who are working on this question of cost of milk production—or should be. The benefits of the experiences of a few are now being presented in these columns. We invite the contributions of the many others who can throw any light on the question.

Bureaucracy.

Divided jurisdiction is retarding the settlement of New Ontario. The exploitation of the district is in the hands of the Bureau of Colonization in the Department of Agriculture, but, once interested, the prospective homesteader must apply for his entry to the Crown Lands agents of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines. He gets into the country by means of the Government-owned Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, but, after locating on his bush homestead, if he wants a colonization road constructed to give him an outlet, he must get into touch with the Department of Public Works. What endless spools of red tape it must seem to a European settler unfamiliar with the language! Too much bureaucracy and not enough intimate personal touch, is one consequence of the present system. A Government which is not afraid to apply new methods in grappling with new situations should cede a few townships to the Railway Commission, let them organize a Land Department, and settle the Temiskaming country a township at a time. The experiment is surely worth trying.

The Ideal Rural School.

From a recent editorial in that sane, progressive and deep-thinking weekly, the Independent, we culled the following well-turned observations on the country school, and heartily commend them to the attention of the Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education.

For some time it has been understood that our rural school was not working to make better farmers of the farmers' boys. They have been taught for the distinct end of mental culture and mental accumulations of knowledge, entirely apart from the application of that knowledge to agriculture.

We do not mean that the children should be taught solely the art of cultivating plants. Rural

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.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
is published every Thursday.

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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LONDON, CANADA.

schools should be broadened, and not narrowed. It will not broaden them to teach how to spray apple trees and how to grow beets, unless with this you give to the pupils a knowledge of language and of mankind.

God knew how to make a man when he put a hand on each side of him and a head on top. These factors must work together, and should be educated together. Agriculture is the one industry that has close relations with all the sciences.

Every country school-building should be in the middle of half a dozen acres laid out as a garden, orchards and lawns. Half of the education of the children should be out of doors. Every child should have his own plot, and be taught to apply in the soil the information which he acquires from his books and teachers. In this way you get a wholesome education that bears upon our social welfare, as well as for the individual welfare of the pupils.

When our school forces are rightly directed, it will bring the old and the young into a close co-operation with the school—not the school-house, but the school farm—as the center.

It follows that we must have a new sort of teacher. The whole entourage has got to be made over. Our Normal schools must send us persons trained to a delicate and intimate acquaintance with Nature. Inspired themselves, they will inspire the pupils to that sort of apprehension which makes of them the most practical people, and at the same time poets. They must come to us with sufficient knowledge of life and growth—in other words, of the evolution that is going on about them—to enable them to unlock the doors for the boys and girls that are entrusted to them. In this way only can we secure that sort of rural education that fits our young people for progressive farm life.

It follows, once more, that we must have a new sort of rural life; a new home and a new farm, and a new agriculture. When we get the right sort of teaching and the right sort of inspiring, for these things ought always to go together, the study of Nature and farm work will be coincident. Instead of rural life being drudgery, it will be full of enterprise, intellectual

energy and interest. It will be a humanizing work. There is no other occupation that anywhere compares with agriculture, provided it be real culture. Our difficulty all along has not been so much with the old-fashioned farmer as with the fact that the young farmers, or those who ought to have been farmers, have been filled with aspirations for getting away from the land, and going into what is conceitedly termed "business." We hold that there is no business on earth more complex, more full of enterprise, than farming. It involves a full knowledge of creating, or producing, of economizing and of marketing. The man will surely fail at farming in these days who is not well up to the age.

What we want is a better-educated farmer, and the land brought up to its highest capacity. We have not come anywhere near this high-land mark, and we never shall do it until the country school stands behind the movement.

HORSES

Only sound mares should be used for breeders on any farm.

Good grade mares should replace the scrubs that are now in use on so many farms. If they cannot be bought, they can be raised.

Sound, muscular sires of size and draft conformation, used year after year without change of breed or type, will in a few years build up a vastly better type of horses than now exists in most communities.

Stallions require about as much care now as at any season of the year. They must have regular exercise, good feed and fresh air. Regular work at the ordinary tasks of the farm should form the programme for every draft stallion.

Begin now to form that association in your community for improved horse-breeding. Join with your neighbors in making plans regarding next season's stallion, and carry those plans through. Then get some better mares than you now have.

There should be a pure-bred draft mare or two of the very best type available on many of our farms. We are not raising enough desirable breeding stock in our own country, and are depending too much on imported stock to ever build up a successful horse business.

Colts at Fairs.

The absence of any large number of colts is a conspicuous feature of all our larger exhibitions. Interest in the aged-stallion class is apparent; in the three-year-old stallion class it is keen, while the two-year-olds usually represent the breeders' and importers' fullest strength, but the yearling and colt awards are usually more or less a matter of form. In the mare classes, much the same condition pertains, though there is generally less strength in all the female classes than is shown in the males. In the older rings, the greater part of the exhibition at the larger fairs is imported stock. Until we direct attention, time and intelligent effort to the encouragement of the colts and, after them, the yearlings, we can scarcely expect to build up a strong home-bred draft-horse industry. In the minds of a good many keen and capable observers, there is scarcely that growth in our home breeding of horses that should now be in evidence in much of Eastern Canada, especially when we consider the number of excellent imported animals that have served as foundation stock in the territory. Good sires have not been wanting throughout these Provinces, but any marked and lasting influence, as displayed in outstanding progeny, is not sufficiently in evidence. One, though not the only reason that is responsible for this, has been the shabby, careless treatment of the colts. Too many of them have not had the proper mothers, and of those that have had, too many have been ruined in the making by an injudicious proportion of fresh air, exercise and good feed, or by the lack of some one or all of these elements.

The colts must be carefully developed, well fed, exercised, kept healthy and strong. The fair is only one way of centering interest in them; over and above anything that can be done by such bodies is the interest which a few practical men can arouse by demonstrating that on the average farms colts can be grown into first-class horses. Plans should be made now to give the colts this fall and winter a fair chance for their full development.

Buying Advice.

The time to buy is when the stuff is in the market, and the time to get stallions or pure-bred mares which will be an improvement upon one's previous stock, is to go after them when they are most plentiful. Just now, the season's importations of pure-bred stock are changing hands; importers and breeders are disposing of their season's accumulations of the various breeds of stock. Their moneys are tied up in this stock, and there is risk and expense in carrying them any length of time; consequently, the importers, as well as the home breeders, stand ready at this season to dispose of their season's importations. There are many stallions, and still more mares, that will be sold before Christmas, either at private sale or public auction. These animals represent the great bulk of opportunities open to breeders to improve their stock; and those who do not obtain what they need in the next month or six weeks will find it much more difficult and expensive to buy what they want until another year passes. The man who buys at the last minute sacrifices the opportunity of selection, and usually pays proportionately higher. As good practice, purchasing of pure-bred mares or stallions along in the spring is about as frequently successful as death-bed conversions are in outwitting the Ruling Spirit in the Realm of the Lost. There is much argument in favor of early buying, and usually much advantage.

One of the foremost horse-breeders in America, who constantly maintains upwards of one hundred head, of various ages, writes this: "In my experience of twenty-five years in pasturing horses on alfalfa, results have convinced me that it produces more bone, muscle and blood in horses in less time than any other pasturage with which I am acquainted. But I believe it profitable, in raising the best horses, to use, also, a moderate grain ration, to stimulate rapid growth and early development. My horses, however, have shown no ill-effects from pasturing on alfalfa, without grain or other feed, and I have found such pasturage conducive to health and prolificacy, maturing animals equal for service to any reared otherwise. I have raised three-year-olds grown on alfalfa and a light grain ration to exceed a ton in weight, carrying all the good qualities of the breed to which they belonged. Further, I find using alfalfa as a horse pasture a much more economical method of raising horses than any other."—[From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

The windows in a horse stable should be so arranged that the horses are not required to stand for hours with the full glare of the sun, shine in their eyes. They should be in the south wall, preferably, but not if the stable has been so arranged that a row of stalls faces directly on the south wall. In laying out a stable, it is well to keep this fact in mind, and so plan the arrangement of stalls that the horses will stand tail to or side to the south. Then, that wall may carry a large part of the windows needed to light the building. Preferably, the light entering a stable should fall on the horses from the rear.

The owners of mares should decide what stallion shall be used in their breeding operations. In many sections now there is little or no influence exerted by breeders to obtain the services of any particular stallion; the community passively takes whatever may come its way. Even then, if more than one horse travels through a settlement, too many breeders allow the persuasive powers of the stallioner, rather than the excellence of the animal, to determine their selection. Is it much to be wondered at that horse improvement is slow in such districts?

Four sires are represented by two new 2:10 trotters each this season so far. Peter the Great, 2:07; has Peter O'Donna, 2:08, and Miss Stokes (2), 2:09; The Bondsman has Colorado E. (3), 2:05; has Margate, 2:08; and Maud Caesar, 2:09; while Sidney Dillon has Lou Billings (3), 2:08; and Helen Stiles, 2:09. A few years ago it was a great honor to a sire to be in the list of 2:10 sires at all. Now, the strife is to see how many 2:10 trotters can be placed to the credit of a sire in a single season.

Do not lose sight of that question, "What is the Cost of Horse-power on the Farm?" There is much that needs to be known and be more specifically set down on this subject. You who are working the horses on farms are the men to most readily answer the question. Let us hear from you.

NOVEMBER 3, 1910

Clydesdales in Canada.—III.

In 1894, D. & O. Sorby, of Guelph, won the championship at the Spring Stallion show with Grandeur, by Darnley, imported by themselves. He was first in a class of eight imported horses in the aged class, Queen's Own, by Prince of Wales, being second. At the Industrial, in the autumn of the same year, Graham Bros.' Queen's Own was declared champion.

In 1895, at the Spring Show, in the new Armories, Toronto, the champion was Graham Bros.' seven-year-old Imp. Esquire of Park [2178], first in the class four years and over, a brown horse, sired by Laird Darnley, by Darnley (222). The Squire's strongest competitor in his class was the black six-year-old horse, Prince of Quality [2173], shown by Robert Davies, Toronto, bred by Col. Robert Holloway, Alexis, Illinois, and sired by Cedric (1087), a son of Prince of Wales. At the Industrial, in the fall of the same year, with Alex. Galbraith, of Illinois, as judge, premium honors again went to Sorby's Imp. Grandeur, than which few horses in the history of the breed in Canada have made a better prizewinning record. The trade in Clydesdales in the nineties was exceedingly dull, owing to the general financial depression at that period, as indicated in the report of Secretary Wade for the year 1895, in which it was stated that only 76 Clydesdales were registered in that year, breeders having neglected registering their colts on account of the small demand for them, but the prediction of the secretary, in that report, that the time would soon come when they would be wanted, has been amply realized in the meantime, and the entries in Volume 16, issued in 1908, totalled 5,434, making the largest volume yet published.

In 1896, at the Spring Show in Toronto, with Robert Ness, of Howick, Que., as judge, the champion stallion was The Royal Standard [2220], shown by Graham Bros., a brown horse, four years old, sired by Royalist, a son of Darnley, and whose dam was by Prince of Wales, while the dam of The Royal Standard was by MacGregor, by Darnley. The championship at the Industrial the same year was once more Sorby's Grandeur, who was first in the aged class over The Royal Standard, which had been placed above him in the sweepstakes contest at the Spring Show, Mr. Ness again being one of the three judges at the later show. Seldom, indeed, have two better Clydesdale stallions than these been shown together in Canada. The special prize for a stallion and four of his progeny at the Industrial Show of 1896 went to Grandeur and his offspring.

In 1897, at the Canadian Horse Show, the last week in April, Young MacQueen [2290], a bay four-year-old horse, first in the three-year-old class, bred by R. B. Ogilvie, of Illinois, sired by MacQueen (imp.), and shown by Graham Bros., was given premier place and the gold medal by Judges Robert Beith and James Torrance. At the Industrial, the same year, Young MacQueen repeated his stunt of capturing the championship, Grandeur again being first in the aged class, and Young MacQueen first in the three-year-old section. The first award for a horse and four of his progeny at the latter show went to The Royal Standard, shown by the Beaverton Horse-breeding Company.

In 1898, at the Canadian Horse Show, held in the Armories, Toronto, in the first week of May, there was an unusually light showing of Clydesdales, owing to the late date of the show, most stallions being then travelling on their routes, only two facing the judge in the class for horses four years and over. Competition was keener in the younger classes, and the champion was Border Riever [2307], a brown three-year-old horse, bred by Lord Polwarth (sired by Prince of Millfield, dam by Prince of Wales), imported and shown by Robert Davies, Toronto. At the Industrial Exhibition in September of the same year, the first prize in the aged class and the championship went to Simon Yet [2390], a six-year-old chestnut son of MacQueen, bred by R. B. Ogilvie, of Wisconsin, and shown by Graham Bros. The first prize for a stallion and four of his get went to Young MacQueen [2290], shown on this occasion by John Palmer, of Richmond Hill. The champion was Lyon MacGregor [2308], which was first in the three-year-old section, a brown son of MacGregor, imported and exhibited by Robert Davies, George Moore, Waterloo, being the judge.

In 1899, at the Spring Horse Show, in the Armories, E. W. Charlton, Duncrief, and George Gray, Newcastle, being the judges, Robt. Davies' Lyon MacGregor, first in the aged class, was again awarded the champion honors. At the Industrial in the same year, Lyon MacGregor again captured the championship. The prize for the best stallion and four of his get, not over two years old, went to John Palmer's Young MacQueen and his get.

In 1900, at the Spring Horse Show, Toronto, with Alex. Galbraith and James Henderson as judges, Lyon MacGregor was again the champion. At the Industrial Exhibition in the same year, with Job White, Andrew Russell and Dr.

A. G. Hopkins as the bench of judges, the champion award went to Baron Burgie [2723], a bay five-year-old horse, newly imported, sired by Darnley Again, a grandson of Darnley (222), and shown by Graham Bros.

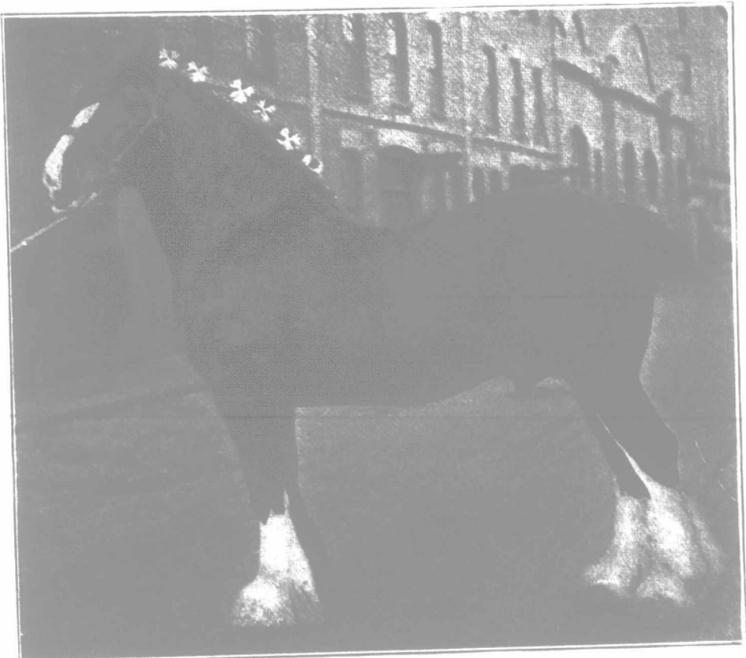
AN INTERNATIONAL VICTORY.

At the International Exposition, at Chicago, in December, 1900, a remarkable record was made by six Canadian-bred Clydesdale geldings, shown by Geo. Moore, of Waterloo, Ont., in competition with heavy-weights sent over from Liverpool, England, and an extraordinary showing of Percherons, the Canadian contingent winning with a pair named Waterloo and Berlin, which weighed just 1,850 pounds each; while Bobs, another of the lot, weighed 1,858, these three making up a

proof of the excellence of these Canadian-bred Clydesdales, it may be related that Nelson Morris, the noted Chicago packer, bought the lot at a round price of \$3,000, or an average of \$500 each, at a time when the general run of horses were selling at very moderate prices. In addition, the prizes won by these six horses at the above show totalled in cash and gold medals a net value of \$675. Query: Why, with the numerous importations of Clydesdale and other heavy-draft stallions to this country, are there not more of this class of big geldings and mares found on our farms and in our cities?

In 1901, at the Military Tournament and Horse Show, Toronto, in the last week in April, the display of Clydesdales was rather light, owing to the late date. The championship for

stallions on that occasion went to J. M. Gardhouse's four-year-old, King of the Clydes [2569], a big, well-furnished bay horse, sired by Ring-leader, and imported as a two-year-old by Dalgety Bros. He was sold to Hon. Thos. Greenway, of Manitoba, and won the first prize in the aged class and the championship at Winnipeg. Copyright [2739], a brown son of the renowned Baron's Pride (9122), was shown in the three-year-old class by Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., at this show, winning first prize, and was reserve champion. At the Industrial Exhibition in that year, Graham Bros. captured the champion award with their first-prize three-year-old, Royal Cairnton (imp.) [2730], a bay colt, sired by Royal Standard, by Royal Signet. The prize for the best stallion and four of his progeny at this show



Stately City [3362]. Clydesdale stallion; brown; foaled 1896. Sire Prince Romeo, by Prince of Wales (673).

three-abreast team that won later on in that sort of a hitch. The prize for Clydesdale fours went also to Moore's Canadians, his lot being this time three geldings and a mare, Maud and Bobs in the wheel, Wallace and Bruce in the lead. Waterloo, Berlin and Bobs won when the three-abreast were shown, although the opposition was strong. In the competition for fours in the class weighing 3,400 pounds or under, open to all breeds, four pairs came up for examination, and Moore was disqualified because his leaders exceeded the weight called for, and the premium

went to MacQueen, then in his sixteen-year-old form, exhibited by Graham Bros.

In 1902, at the Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, in April, the champion stallion was J. M. Gardhouse's bay three-year-old colt, Strathcona (11958), sired by The Gallant (whose dam was by Prince of Wales), and imported by Dalgety Bros., London. At the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1902, with Peter Christie and E. W. Charlton as judges, the champion award for stallions went to Young MacQueen [2290], shown by the Richmond Hill Horse-breeders' Association, brought out in fine condition, and considered a worthy winner.

In 1903, at the first separate Spring Stallion Show, held in Grand's Repository, Toronto, the exhibition of Clydesdale stallions was considered the best ever seen in Canada up to that date. In the aged class the entries were so numerous that two sections were made of it, the four-year-olds competing alone, the aged horses making a separate company, in which the first award went to Graham Bros.' imported Stately City [3362], a handsome and well-balanced brown, seven-year-old horse, sired by Prince Romeo, by Prince of Wales (673). Stately City was also the champion stallion of this show. His sire, Prince Romeo, foaled in 1888, was later imported to Canada by O. Sorby, Guelph, sold to James Henderson, Belton, and E. W. Charlton, Duncrief, near London, and is yet living, in good form, and believed to be the oldest surviving entire son of the famous Prince of Wales, except Prince of Carruchan, foaled two months earlier in the same year.

(To be continued.)



Second President of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association.

went to a double span of showy Percherons. But when the heavy fours came on, it was a case of Moore first, and Arnour & Co.'s Percherons nowhere. Of the six-in-hand class, said the Breeder's Gazette report: "Never have four such six-in-hands been exhibited in one ring, but again the Canadians were not to be denied, and they got the blue rosette (first prize), completing a victorious progress through the harness classes never before equalled by the horses of one exhibitor at a first-class show." As a further

Anyone who has had any experience in the working of horses knows how little it takes to make all the difference between a good-going pair and a bad-going one. An incautious word, or a little bit of carelessness, may be the means of raising the temper of a sensitive animal, and making the working of him anything but pleasant for the remainder of the day, not to speak of the effects which usually follow an outburst of temper, in which the horse is thrashed according to the intensity of his master's passion, and not according to the magnitude of the fault into which the animal may have fallen. When horses are quiet at their work, they not only thrive better and are more easily kept, but they are also less liable to become affected with any of the numerous ills to which they are so liable.

LIVE STOCK.

Sow Beats the Cow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As you from time to time solicit letters from your subscribers, telling their experience along some practical line of farming, I herewith send you my experience in feeding hogs the past summer. While some of your writers fail to see any profit in raising hogs for market (and especially so if they have to buy feed for them), I can see no other branch of mixed farming which will yield so handsome a profit, taking all things into consideration, as a couple of good brood sows. In the first place, the manual labor is reduced almost to a minimum, and especially when compared with that beauty of bovine species, "The Dairy Cow." I find, after careful consideration, this bunch of hogs I refer to required my attention while feeding and caring for them from ten to twenty minutes per day, while, for the same number of dairy cows, it would have taken me almost as many hours, if I had been obliged to take care of them all alone. True, I had to make a trip to town once and a while for feed, but where is the man who cannot find time or make time to go to town, perhaps with a poorer excuse than "I'm going after more pig feed today"?

We hear some men say, "Oh, yes, I guess there's money in hogs if you have feed of your own to feed them, but keep away from the feed stores." To me this has never come home. I buy most of my hog feed, sometimes buy it all; in fact, I have already sold feed or grain of my own raising, and with the money purchased shorts for my pigs, and thought I had a good bargain.

I always feed my pigs from the time I wean them until they weigh one hundred pounds or more, shorts, with, perhaps, a little flour mixed in, and no hard grain until I begin to finish them for market.

I have seen men, for pigs five or six weeks old, take and mix in a pail a quantity of oat chop and whey, and throw it in to them, and wonder what they still squealed for. It might about as well have been sawdust.

I tried pasturing this bunch of hogs this summer on a piece of clover containing one-half acre. I had fair success, but believe it would have been better cut and thrown in to them in a pen or yard. Last year I fed my hogs rape in the pen, and consider I had far better value than if pasturing. For me, I think I shall cut out the pasturing of all my hogs, except my brood sows, in which case a pasture is a necessity.

Following is my hog account:

One O. I. C. sow farrowed 17 pigs on Feb. 24th; saved 10.
One Yorkshire sow farrowed 14 pigs on Feb. 28th; saved 9. Total, 19.

FEED BILL.

One-half acre of clover pasture, from which I also cut $\frac{1}{4}$ ton of hay.....	\$ 5.00
Wintering two sows	10.00
4,900 pounds shorts	57.40
1,200 pounds flour	20.25
2,375 pounds barley and buckwheat.....	23.75
Grinding	1.65
	\$118.05

HOGS SOLD.

Aug. 16—Eight hogs, weight 1,450 lbs., at 8½ cents	\$ 123.25
Sept. 2—One hog, dressed, 163 lbs., at 11 cents	17.93
Sept. 12—Eight hogs, 1,570 lbs., at 8½ cents	133.45
Sept. 21—Two hogs, dressed, 290 lbs., at 11 cents	31.90

Total receipts	\$ 306.53
Total feed	118.05

Profit

This feed bill includes the feed fed to sows while nursing pigs; therefore, I have made no charge of pigs. OWEN COUGLER.
Dundas Co., Ont.

Pork that Paid.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Below is the account of some pigs that have paid me well:

Debits.	
10 pigs, 4 weeks old, at \$3 each.....	\$ 30.00
5,157 pounds meal	57.35
6,100 pounds skim milk, at 20 cents.....	12.20
Green alfalfa	1.00
Total	\$ 100.55

Credits.	
Sold 5 hogs for	\$ 70.80
Sold 5 hogs for	67.75
Total	\$ 138.55

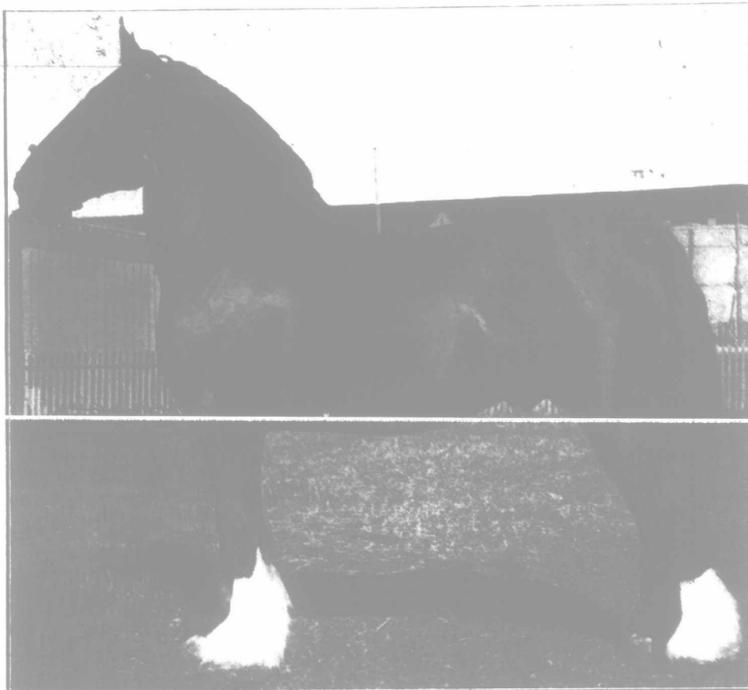
Profit

A. O. F.

Weed Seeds in Ground Feeding-stuffs.

The prevalence of weed seeds in feed grain and ground feeding stuffs, bran, shorts, etc., that are commonly distributed and sold for feeding, has been the subject of general investigation during the past summer months. A summary of the results of analysis of sample of such feeds collected for that purpose was given in the July number of the Census and Statistics Monthly Report. The information obtained as to the sources of supply, distribution and manufacture, makes clear that the Province of Ontario, more than any of the other Provinces, shares in the baneful results from the distribution of the weed seeds, as well as the benefits that accrue from the cheap feeding stuffs that accumulate about the large terminal grain elevators located at different points on the inland lakes.

The problem of suppressing or even restricting the spread of weed seeds in commercial grain is exceedingly difficult of solution. The presence or non-presence of vital weed seeds in ground meals depends on process of, and care taken in their manufacture. Whatever the process, coarsely-ground meals usually contain whole seeds of mustards and other weeds. The stone grinders, however, are able, with fine grinding, to destroy the vitality of all small seeds; but the work that was formerly done almost exclusively by stone grinders has, during recent years, been quite largely done by steel-plate choppers.



Sundown.

Shire stallion. Black; foaled June, 1908. Weight, 1,610 lbs. Winner of first and gold medal as a yearling, and gold medal for best Shire stallion any age, at Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, 1909 and 1910. Owner, Joseph Fletcher, Hutchins' Corners, Ont.

Paper Pedigrees.

The Scottish Farmer, commenting on the recent Aberdeenshire Shorthorn sales, cautions breeders in this wise: "Don't forget the lessons of 1879-80. Remember that pedigree is a grand servant, but a very bad master. You can go mad on Aberdeen pedigrees as easily as on Bates or Booth." Again, "It was truly pathetic to witness the run on paper pedigrees. Unless Shorthorn breeders be wary, they are likely to describe in the second decade of the twentieth century the orbit which brought temporary disaster to the breed in the seventh decade of the nineteenth century." And again, "Color will surely not count for so much in Shorthorns after this, when a white bull calf can make 1,050 gs." And yet again: "Augustas are names to conjure with in the Shorthorn world, just as Trojan-Ericas are the names to conjure with in the Aberdeen-Angus world. Those who have watched the matter closely are of opinion that there is no more reason for the supremacy of one tribe than for the supremacy of the other. It is said that quite as many indifferent animals have been seen belonging to the Augusta family as to any other in the annals of the Shorthorn breed. The fact is undoubted that one of the most indifferent bull calves seen this week was of this favorite tribe, and he sold on his pedigree, and on nothing else. But, in spite of all this, there is something in the family pre-eminence. It is not a mushroom growth. It has been brought about by the fact that members of this family have within recent

years greatly excelled in the show-ring. No doubt, once the 'run' upon a tribe begins, it is a little like a 'run' upon a bank. There is reason for the beginning, but there is often no reason for the continuance of the 'run,' and its hourly augmentation. The Augustas are a splendid tribute to the genius of the late James Bruce, of Inverquhomery, and the happy results which followed the use of the bull Waverley upon the cows of this race. It is well not to forget Waverley. As Mr. Bruce said, he was not perfect, but he was what he wanted for the purpose he had in view, and that is the essence of success in stock-breeding."

THE FARM.

Jerusalem Artichokes.

There are not many other root crops concerning whose value a greater variety of opinions are held than that of artichokes. They are used chiefly for pigs, though they may be stored and used for other classes of stock. For pigs, they are usually not lifted from the ground. Some have found them to give good satisfaction. Others object to them for various reasons, among which one of the most prominent is the difficulty of eradication. The following contribution has recently been received from a French-Canadian on the value of this crop, and we insert it both for its thought value, as well as the quaint form of expression frequently used by the contributor:

This spring, in our Province, several cultivators have inaugurated the culture of the Jerusalem artichoke, in order to help to the improvement of the pigs. I think it useful to give on this new culture some information and practical advice.

First, we are going to destroy a prejudice universally spread, the one to think that when we have first sown the Jerusalem artichoke, it can't be destroyed. Indeed, in the spring and but you can't destroy this tubercle, but in July you have only to cut or pull away the stalks, and the Jerusalem artichoke is destroyed.

You can put your pigs in a field of Jerusalem artichokes in the first days of the spring till the rising of the artichoke, and in the fall from October 1st to the first frost, but you can't do that during the vegetation, unless you want them destroyed, and in such case this will be an infallible way.

The culture of the artichoke is practiced in the spring and fall, but would insist on the fall's culture. To convince you of the advantage, would advise every one whose seeds were sown this spring to sow again this fall, and they are going to be convinced that the reaping will be more abundant. The land is always better prepared during the fall; the Jerusalem is then accustomed to the climate; then, in the spring, when expecting the sun to revive the ground, it takes root, and is lifted up with strength.

You will note that not only the pigs are dainty of this tubercle, but also the cows, sheep and fowl. The best-known varieties are the white and the dark-red. The first are hasty and very productive, but are not kept in the cellar as long as the dark-red, which are rustic. It will be good to have these two varieties. To save expense, as they are very dear in the spring, buy your Jerusalem artichokes during the fall, and have them shipped by freight or boat. If for some reason or another you can't sow during the fall, place your Jerusalem artichokes in a furrow, but not in a damp place, and have your Jerusalem artichokes covered with a foot of earth. Would advise you to have the whole covered with a straw pitcher; then, in the spring, your sowing will be ready.

The Jerusalem artichoke is just cultivated like the potato. You can cut the biggest ones in the spring, but in the fall will not advise you to cut them. Put your tubercles in a furrow at a dis-

tance of about two feet from one to the other. For your fall sowing, would advise to lay down a bed of straw on the piece of land sowed.

It is a pleasure to note that in the Province of Quebec we are beginning to employ ourselves with the pig's industry. This movement is, no doubt, caused by the Chairmen of the Agriculture Department, who are in charge of this question. The Jerusalem artichoke, as an economical pasture, is occupying, without any contradiction, the first rank. It is a very easy cultivate, sure, abundant, and one which only requires a small amount of work. Three or four thousand bushels of Jerusalem artichokes must have been put down in the earth this spring, and we hope that this year all the cultivators will have an experience of this advantageous culture. Before a long time its usefulness will be just as well known as the potato.

The culture of the Jerusalem artichoke can be practiced all over Canada, and you will all be interested to have the experience.

EVARISTE MARCOTTE.

Net Returns from Pulpwood in New Ontario.

In an interview at the Canadian National Exhibition with Thos. S. Woolings, of Woolings Bros., Englehart, we gleaned some interesting particulars and estimates, which are appropriate in connection with the data obtained on our visit this month to New Ontario.

Woolings Bros., it seems, not only have a farm with about twenty acres cleared, but have been extensively interested in milling and other interests. They make a specialty of hog-raising, turning off about two hundred per annum on a five-acre lot within the limits of the town site. All the grain is purchased, but still quite large profits are cleared, the price of pork wholesale at Englehart being 14½ to 15 cents a pound, dressed. Mr. Woolings considers the prospects in New Ontario excellent. There are all kinds of chances to succeed, he says. Asked whether he supposed they would have made \$4,000 or \$5,000 from their farm in the four or five years they have been up there, supposing they had stuck to farming alone, he replied that they had made more than that in the last two years. A few interesting figures he ventured as to the cost and returns from cutting pulpwood. It is a pretty good acre of land that will yield 15 cords, and, of course, many acres are covered with wood not available for this purpose. It realizes prices of \$4.25 to \$5.00 per cord. The cost of cutting and making roads, etc., he placed at \$1.75 per cord; hauling, about 75 cents, depending, of course, on the distance. Making further allowance for clearing land to pile the wood on, etc., brings the net returns down to about \$1.25 to \$2.00 per cord, or \$20.00 to \$30.00 an acre. During the winter of 1907-08 they received \$5.50 per cord. During the winter of 1908-09 the price was \$3.75 per cord, which was a losing game. The settler should never sell under \$5.00 per cord, and at that should not have over a mile and a half to haul to the railroad. To clear the land, however, of stumps would cost more than the net returns from the pulpwood, if done at once, but if a man can allow the stumps to rot for four or five years, the clearing can be done more cheaply. A plan followed not infrequently is to seed down among the stumps to furnish pasture. When the land is cleared, it is friable and easy to work, or at least it is rendered so by weathering and by the frost. One man near Liskeard, declared our informants, sold \$3,000 worth of produce off fifty acres in one year, of which twelve acres was devoted to potatoes. Already this summer he had sent a carload of potatoes to Cochrane.

The Cost of Horse Power and Machine Power.

Here is a new way of looking at the comparative cost of gasoline-engine power and that of the horse, which is given by Edward Rumsley in the World's Work Magazine:

The new internal-combustion engine costs about \$90 for each horse-power, while a horse equally efficient cost from \$175 to \$200. Among many other economies, there is the matter of food. The latest engine costs in fuel a half cent per horse-power an hour; a horse's food costs eight and one-quarter cents. No wonder that 75,000 gasoline engines, representing the power of half a million horses, were sold to our farmers last year.

Commenting on this statement, one practical farmer tells how a \$70 gasoline engine stands ready at his well to do the pumping whenever the windmill stops. Two quarts of gasoline will do as much pumping as two men could do in a half day. The interest on the investment, at 6 per cent., is \$4.20, while the cost of gasoline is only a trifle, and the saving of time and labor is considerable.

Eradicating Twitch Grass with Corn Crop.

Asked to publish a thorough account of his methods in growing White-cap Yellow Dent corn which was awarded first prize in the field-crop competition for Norfolk County, Jos. Gilbertson contributed the following account of his methods to the Simcoe Reformer: A first-class crop of corn was grown on a twitch-grass-infested field, without destroying humus, by the rather familiar plan of raking out the twitch-grass roots and burning them. Note that a good crop has been grown, while also practically cleaning the land. This is the kind of summer-fallowing in which we believe. Following is Mr. Gilbertson's letter, quoted from the Reformer:

The field was very dirty with quack and blue grass, and, in the late fall of 1909, with hopes that the frosts of winter would kill the roots, the field was plowed, just deep enough to cut the sod.

During the winter, manure was drawn from my stables, where the floors are of tight cement, and spread on the field, though the snow was sometimes a foot deep, and in the spring manure was drawn from town to finish covering the field.

Disk harrows, well sharpened, were then used to cut the manure and mix it with the ground, after which the field was levelled with the iron harrows. It was then plowed across from two to three inches deeper than at first, and, with a rolling coulter on the plow, which cut the furrows of the first plowing. After working it into a good seed-bed, the corn was planted on May 25th, about forty-two inches apart, with three or four grains to a hill. The planting finished, the iron harrows were run over it to cover any open hills, and thus obstruct the crows from discovering the corn.

As soon as the corn appeared above the ground, it was gone over with the weeder, then the one-horse cultivator, with the teeth the same as those in the spring-tooth cultivator. These teeth seem to bring the grass roots to the top the better, where they died from the heat of the sun.

The field was kept well cultivated, thus retaining moisture and keeping the quack-grass roots on the top of the ground, where they are a benefit, on account of the humus the decaying plant contains. In the last two cultivatings, the small-tooth strawberry cultivator was used, and very shallowly, in order not to disturb the small roots of the corn, and the last time white turnips were sown for a cover crop. During the season, the whole field was hoed twice.

A compilation of the work of seed-testing in the Dominion Seed Laboratories, for the year ended September 1st, shows the most common impurities in red clover seeds to have been rag-weed, ribgrass and curled dock; in alsike seed, catchfly, false flax, Canada thistle and curled dock; and, in timothy seed, cinquefoil, chickweed and plantain. The following weeds, which are relatively new to Canada, have been quite generally distributed with alfalfa seed, viz.: Rocket (Eruca sativa), and two foreign varieties of Knapweeds, Acroptilon Picris and Centaurea solstitialis. Recent visits into districts where these weeds have been introduced resulted in the information that none of them are likely to become serious pests in Canada. The Rocket, which has somewhat the appearance of wild mustard, was found to be quite prevalent in an alfalfa field of three years' standing. It is a biennial.

The weather conditions have been rather unfavorable this season in the seed-corn-producing districts of Ontario. In Essex County, the cold, wet spring was followed by an exceptionally dry summer, so that the general crop is much below the average. In Kent County, summer conditions were more favorable, and the corn is very good. In Essex, the corn grown is mostly of the dent type, while in Kent it is mostly flint.—[Geo. H. Clark, in Census and Statistics Monthly.]

A little time used in overhauling and cleaning up each piece of machinery when one is through with it is well spent. Tighten up all the bolts, saturate the bearings and cover all wearing surfaces with a good grade of machine oil. This will stay on from one year to another, and keep the parts from rusting. Plow lays and all polished parts should be cleaned and covered with oil or grease of some kind, to keep them in good condition. There is no part of the farm operation at which a little time can be spent to better advantage than looking after farm machinery.

"Farming without 'The Farmer's Advocate' would be like an Irishman trying to live without potatoes."—[Owen Cougler, Dundas Co., Ont.]

Can Kill Sow Thistle.

In reply to some who think that perennial sow thistle cannot be eradicated, R. T. Wright, Middlesex Co., Ont., gives "The Farmer's Advocate" his experience with an eight-acre field thickly infested. He resorted to the summer-fallow method. The land was plowed, but not too deeply, in the spring, and then gone over once every week till mid-October with a spring-tooth cultivator, using four-inch points. Last spring, oats were sown, and the crop yielded 60 bushels per acre, and not a single plant of the thistle could be discovered. The past season, another nine-acre field, infested, was attacked in a similar way, cultivation being continued up to July 20th, when a variation in the former year's plan was adopted, by sowing buckwheat, a fine growth of which was plowed down about Sept. 1st, and the field left to be sown with oats next spring. The thistles are believed to have been destroyed before the buckwheat was sown. The secret of killing sow thistle, observes Mr. Wright, is, once the campaign begins, never to let a plant see daylight.

THE DAIRY.

Cost of Milk Production.

SECOND-PRIZE CONTRIBUTION.

The following statement concerning our dairy herd covers the twelve months ending September 1st, 1910. The herd consists of four grade Holsteins and one grade Shorthorn. We patronize a cream-gathering creamery this season. Previous to this year, cheese only was made at our factory, but buttermaking was commenced last April; so that, for the first two months of which I am writing our milk was manufactured into cheese. We made butter at home during the winter.

A little explanation of our system of feeding may be in order here. We fed corn fodder of good quality during the fall, until about December 1st, when we commenced feeding corn silage, with cornstalks, in the morning, a little oat and barley straw at noon, and alfalfa hay at night to those giving milk; those not giving milk received straw at night, as we had only a limited quantity of alfalfa hay last year. We have seeded more land with it, as we find it very valuable for milk production. We fed no grain except that fed in the silage, while feeding the alfalfa; but when that was gone we were unable to feed enough ground oats and barley to keep up the milk flow to its former level. As the alfalfa lasted almost till the cattle were turned out to pasture, I have not included the grain fed in the estimates. The cows are turned in the barnyard in the afternoon when the weather is fit, but we have a watering system in the barn which is available for use in stormy weather. We fed silage once a day all summer, and the cows were on pasture during the day, but got no grain.

Following is a detailed statement of the returns from our herd, and the cost of producing the milk and caring for it:

Cost of Production of Milk.	
Pasture, \$1.50 per cow; five cows for six months	\$ 45.00
Feed in winter (including silage in summer):	
40 tons silage, at \$2 per ton	80.00
4 tons cured fodder corn, at \$5 per ton	20.00
2 tons corn stover, at \$3	6.00
11 tons straw (mostly oat and barley), feed and bedding, at \$4 per ton	44.00
3 tons alfalfa hay, at \$12	36.00
Caring for cows:	
Feeding, etc., one hour per day for six months, at 10 cents per hour	18.00
Milking, one hour per day, at 10c. per hr.	36.00
Separating milk, ¼ hour per day for ten months, at 10c. per hour	15.00
Feeding in summer, etc.:	
Six months, at 2c. per day	3.60
Total cost of production	\$308.60
Or, \$66.12 per cow.	

Returns from Cows.	
Cheese and butter sold	\$264.42
Cheese and butter for home use	33.00
Three veal calves	24.00
Skim milk fed to calves and pigs, at 25 cents per 100 pounds	70.00
Value of manure: 50 loads, at \$2 a load	100.00
Total returns	\$491.42
Or, \$98.28 per cow.	
Net returns, \$187.82, or, \$37.56 per cow.	
Cost of producing 100 pounds of milk, 91.12 cents.	
Returns from 100 pounds milk, \$1.55.	

We have weighed our milk once every week, and calculated the total amount of milk produced, by taking the average for a month at a time, for each cow. Figuring on this basis, our five cows produced 31,670 pounds of milk for the

year. We have tested our cows once through the cow-testing association which has been formed here this fall, and the per cent. of fat ranged from 3.4 to 4.7. The cow testing 4.7 per cent. is nearly dry, so, of course, this is not an average test for her, as her richest milk was tested.

Regarding the value of skim milk, I may say that we fed twelve hogs through the summer, and, after deducting the cost of the grain they consumed, they yielded at least \$100 from the milk we fed them. Besides this, I have not taken into account the value of the fertilizing constituents of the skim milk, nor for the small amount of buttermilk fed during the winter.

Some patrons contrive to obtain more satisfactory net returns than others, even at 80 cents per cwt. for milk, because, first, some have better cows than others, and it costs very little more to feed a good cow than a poor one, and it takes no longer to feed and care for her, so that the extra milk received, and the extra butter-fat, also, if the patron is paid according to the amount of butter-fat in the milk, is nearly all gain; secondly, the cow that is given proper attention and made comfortable will yield more milk than one that is neglected and abused. Then, again, a cow will yield more milk from the same outlay for feed, if fed on a balanced ration, than if fed otherwise. To feed in this manner, one must study the composition of the different foods, and then make the best use possible of the materials at hand. To get the highest net returns, one must also be guided by the prices of the different food-stuffs.

One dollar and fifty cents a month may seem a low estimate for the value of pasture, but we find that cows fed on silage eat little pasture during the early part of the day, when fed in the morning, as ours are. H. S. AUSTIN, Norfolk Co., Ont.

THIRD-PRIZE ESSAY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In judging the profit and loss of the dairy business, we should take an ideal case and work from that; perhaps not ideal from the producer's standpoint, but a case free from many things that tend to complicate the problem.

First, I think that the rank and file engaged in the dairy business send their milk to a cheese factory for about six months in the year, and for the balance of the time make butter for home or local consumption.

Second, take a young married man, with a fairly good farm, started out with a herd of very fair grade cows, and who must depend for help on his own hands and whatever help he wishes to hire.

As this states my own case, I will now take my own herd of eleven cows, and compare their returns and their cost from the 1st of March to the 1st of October, 1910:

No. 1—Grade Shorthorn, 6 years old, in milk 186 days; milk, 5,792 lbs.
No. 2—Grade Holstein, 6 years old, in milk 179 days; milk, 6,196 lbs.
No. 3—Grade Shorthorn, 6 years old, in milk 173 days; milk, 6,262 lbs.
No. 4—Grade Shorthorn, 2 years old, in milk 198 days; milk, 4,242 lbs.
No. 5—Grade Holstein, 2 years old, in milk 179 days; milk, 3,772 lbs.
No. 6—Grade Shorthorn, 2 years old, in milk 132 days; milk, 3,156 lbs.
No. 7—Grade cow, 3 years old, in milk 205 days; milk, 5,876 lbs.
No. 8—Grade cow, 11 years old, in milk 188 days; milk, 7,023 lbs.
No. 9—Grade Shorthorn, 3 years old, in milk 138 days; milk, 4,186 lbs.
No. 10—Grade Shorthorn, 3 years old, in milk 503 days, farrow; milk from March 1st, 3,497 lbs.
No. 11—Grade Holstein, 8 years old, in milk 139 days; milk, 4,733 lbs.
Total milk, 54,735 lbs.; less wastage, 1,000 lbs., would equal 53,735 lbs.; valued at 80c. per 100, would equal \$429.88; add value of whey, at 10c. per 100 lbs., say about \$50, and we have for our total income \$479.88.

Now for the other side: This herd consumed 8 tons of hay, worth \$10 per ton, in barn = \$80, and straw, ad libitum. We fed, on basis of 1 lb. of grain to 4 lbs. milk for aged cows, and about 1 lb. of grain to 3 lbs. milk for heifers, up to the middle of May, 5,100 lbs. mixed grain, at \$1.40 per 100 lbs. = \$71.40. From 1st of June to 1st of September, 1,500 lbs. of bran, at \$20 per ton = \$15.00. From 1st of September to 1st of October, 1,500 lbs. mixed grain, at \$1.40 per 100 lbs. = \$21.00. Total grain fed = \$107.40. Pasture for 4½ months, at \$2 per head for month = \$99. Total food cost, \$286.40.

Now for care of stock: Suppose I devote my own time to it; that is, do the milking, feeding, cleaning, going after cows, etc.; I think I can safely put it at five hours per day, which

at 15c. per hour, would be 75c. per day; from first of March to first of October, 214 days, at 75c. per day, would equal \$160.50. Total cost for food and care, \$446.90.

I think we can safely set off the value of the calves against the service fees, depreciation in value of herd through age, loss through sickness, etc.

Now, this herd would be valued at \$500, and buildings to house them, \$500 more. This, at 5%, means an interest outlay of \$50 per year, which we may set off against the value of the manure. To make good measure, we will throw in fire and lightning insurance, interest on investment in co-operative cheese factory and in cream separator, dairy utensils, etc. Therefore, for my profit from the first of March to first of October, I have the handsome sum of \$33.00.

Of course I milk each cow for 300 days, but as I begin my year on the first of March, I may give you later my account for the whole year, though I think you will agree with me, that I have taken the seven most profitable months of the year.

Now, Mr. Editor, in the editorial columns of the issue in which this contest is announced, appears the following: "We seldom pen an article without first consulting various authorities and the recorded experience of other practical men." Therefore, if your readers will turn with me to the Report of Animal Husbandry for the year 1909, for the O.A.C., I think that they will find that my conclusions are justified, when the conditions there are made to suit conditions under which I am dairying:

Report of O.A.C. Dairy Herd—"amended":—Total milk, 179,341 lbs., at 80c. per 100 lbs. = \$1,434.72. Value of whey, at 10c. per 100 lbs. = \$180. Total returns, \$1,614.72. Cost of feed, at O.A.C. prices, \$952.23.

We will let those prices stand, though good pasture at \$1 per cow per month is, to put it low, just half of what it should be. However, let it go at that. Now, add to the cost of feed the wages of one man for a year, at \$1.50 per day, say \$500, to make it even; then the value of that herd we will put at \$4,000. Interest on this at 5% will equal \$200.

I will let your readers pursue the question farther if they will, but I think that I have gone far enough to show that my conclusions are borne out by the experts at the O.A.C.

But I may be allowed to point out that the report of the veterinarian mentions the fact that two cows and a heifer were lost during the year, which would not bring up the profit side of the account any.

You may ask why I place the cost of pasturing a cow at \$2 per month. Well, to tell the truth, I would be inclined to put it higher, but I arrive at it this way: A cow giving a reasonable flow of milk must at the very least consume pasture equal to 20 lbs. of dry matter per day; that is, equal to 20 lbs. of cured hay. This would equal in one month 600 lbs., which at the low price of \$7 per ton would equal, practically, \$2.00.

Also, in valuing whey at 10c. per hundred pounds, I am aware that I place it very much higher than it is usually valued, but all through this article I have tried to err if possible toward the profit side of the account.

As to valuing milk at 80c. per 100 lbs., I may say that we have scarcely averaged that so far this season in our section of the country, and I doubt if we average \$25 per standard for the whole season.

But, sir, notwithstanding all this, dairying still has its compensations; we must not put all the profit on a dollar-and-cents basis. Who, other than the dairyman, has such an opportunity of watching "heaven's wide arch with the glorious sun's returning march," or of contemplating the firmament, as he goes to see how "Bossie" is for the night?

Then, sir, we pray daily to be delivered from evil. I think that with milk at 80c. per 100 lbs. we are not liable to be troubled with a surplus of the root of all evil.

Of course we may sometimes be forced to neglect our Sabbath duties, when the hired man is away to see his girl, but the successful dairyman has learned some lessons from his four-footed charge, perhaps better than he would from his reverence in the pulpit.

Let us then be up and doing.

With a heart for any fate;

Still achieving, still pursuing,

Learn to labor and to wait.

Hastings Co. A. F. HUFFMAN.

Three factors enter into the profitable production of milk and its various products. These are the man, the cow, and the feed. A poor cow will never pay with even the best of feed, and a good cow may often appear far otherwise when not fed, but when a capable man takes charge of the right kind of cows, wisely selecting their rations, the milk makes a noise like gold coin as it flows into the pails.

Producing Cows for Market.

The high prices which prevail for first-class dairy cows ought to induce more farmers to keep registered bulls, and to make a more thorough study of the business of successful calf and heifer raising. It is surprising how few farmers there are who are really good calf-raisers. The final value of a good cow depends in a great measure upon how well she has been raised from calthood to maternity.

We have noticed, says Hoard's Dairyman, that four things contribute very greatly to success in this particular: (1) Good dairy blood in the sire. (2) Clean, dry quarters, frequently disinfected. (3) Plenty of sweet skim milk fed in pails kept well scalded. (4) Good, well-cured alfalfa hay after the calf is three to four months old, and from that time on. A heifer given alfalfa hay will make a decidedly better growth and size on that account.

Such raising, feed and care seem to have a stimulating effect on the maternal organs, and the heifer makes a better cow because of it. Of course, the dairy breeding is the foundation. It is of no use to try to make a good cow out of a heifer that has no such tendency in her. But it is true, and often lamentably true, that the best-bred heifer in the world can be utterly spoiled by stupid, unskillful handling and feeding in the first two years of her life.

The business of producing well-bred, first-class dairy cows is a profitable one. After two years of age, the cow has a double line of profit in the milk she yields, and in her progeny. All that is needed on the part of the farmer is an intelligent understanding of what it means to produce a good cow.

Composition of Butter-fat and Butter.

There has recently come from the Indiana Experiment Station a rather technical bulletin on "A Study of the Chemical Composition of Butter-fat," which brings out a number of points of information valuable to the buttermaker and the home-dairy producer. Without attempting to fully summarize the bulletin, we give here some practical extracts:

The composition of butter-fat varies with the season of the year. The melting point is lowest in midsummer, and highest in midwinter.

Experimental data produced in this country and abroad show unmistakably that the feed which the cows receive influences the per cent. of olein in butter. Such feeds as cottonseed meal, bran, corn, overripe hay, dry fodders, etc., when fed in excess, tend to decrease the per cent. of olein, while linseed meal, gluten feeds, succulent pasture grasses, etc., are conducive to raising the per cent. of olein.

The volatile fatty acids do not seem to be appreciably affected by the feed the cows receive. They are influenced, however, by the period of lactation, being highest at the beginning of the period of lactation, and decreasing as the period advances.

The soft fats, such as olein, and others with low-melting points, are capable of taking up a great deal more moisture than the hard fats. Since the soft fats are produced in greater proportion in spring and summer than the hard fats, this fact explains the material increase in moisture content of butter made in early summer. The moisture-retaining property of the fats is largely dependent on their melting point. The lower the melting point, the greater is their power to mix with and retain water.

[Olein is one of the principal fats found in butter, and is also a constituent of lard and other animal fats. It has a low melting point.—Editor.]

Commandments for Dairymen.

The following ten commandments were submitted by President F. H. Scribner at the 38th annual convention of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association:

1. Thou shalt call each cow by name in a gentle and loving manner, for the boss will not hold him guiltless that taketh her name in vain.

2. Remember the Sabbath day, and do only such work as seemeth necessary.

3. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy chores, but the seventh day is Sunday, and all unnecessary work should be dropped, so that thy son and thy daughter, thy man servant and thy maid servant may attend church.

4. Honor and respect the kingly sire, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

5. Thou shalt not swear.

6. Thou shalt not scold.

7. Thou shalt not curry thy cattle with the milking stool.

8. Thou shalt look well to the comforts of thy cattle.

9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against

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thy neighbor's herd, for verily it heapeth coals of fire on thine own head.

10. Covet not thy neighbor's herd, for verily thou hast made thy selection, and verily thou shalt prosper if thou stay by thy choice.

Special Dairy Meetings.

District dairy meetings, under the auspices of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, will be held as indicated below. The Department of Agriculture is sending the Chief Instructor for Eastern Ontario, G. G. Publow, Kingston, or his assistant, J. F. Singleton, to each of these meetings, while the President of the Association, Henry Glendinning, Manilla, will attend the whole series.

The dairymen in the localities concerned will have an opportunity of nominating a representative to the Board of Directors of the Association for the ensuing year at each of these district meetings, and it is to be hoped that the cheesemakers and proprietors, as well as the farmers, will attend these meetings. The local instructor or instructors for the district concerned will give reports of the season's work, and such matters as are of special importance in the district relative to the manufacture of cheese, will be taken up at each meeting.

LIST.

1. Lindsay, Victoria Co., Nov. 22nd.
2. Peterboro, Peterboro Co., Nov. 23rd.
3. Stirling, Hastings Co., Nov. 24th.
4. Warkworth, Northumberland Co., Nov. 25th.
5. Belleville, Prince Edward Co., Nov. 26th.
6. Tamworth, Lennox Co., Nov. 28th.
7. Inverary, Frontenac Co., Nov. 29th.
8. Mallorytown, Leeds Co., Nov. 30th.
9. Brinston, Dundas Co., Dec. 1st.
10. Mille Roches, Stormont Co., Dec. 2nd.
11. Alexandra, Glengarry Co., Dec. 3rd.
12. Vankleek Hill, Prescott Co., Dec. 5th.
13. Russell, Russell Co., Dec. 6th.
14. Arnprior, Renfrew Co., Dec. 7th.
15. Pakenham, Lanark Co., Dec. 8th.
16. Kars, Carleton Co., Dec. 9th.
17. Bishop's Mills, Grenville Co., Dec. 10th.

GEO. A. PUTNAM.

Abnormal Fermentation in Cream.

I have a pure-bred Jersey cow, which I bought last May; extra good one; reported to me to have come in on Nov. 1st, last, and due to calve again about 1st of December coming. I have been trying for the last two weeks to dry her up, by putting her in the stable and feeding her very little, but not making much headway towards getting her dry. Some say milk her right along, which I would do, but the last two churnings the butter is not fit to use, and smells bad. The cream in the can before churning seems to float like yeast. The cow, in fact, now since slacking feed on her, does not look as though there was a calf in her, but looked very heavy all summer. I would be satisfied in my mind that she is not in calf if the butter was all right. We are using the milk, and cannot detect anything wrong in smell or taste. This cow beats me, and I will feel obliged if you will give me your opinion through your next issue of "The Farmer's Advocate."

G. H. H.

Ans.—In the case cited, I should advise pasteurization of the cream. It is apparent that there is some abnormal fermentation in the cream, due to the condition of the milk, or indirectly to the condition of the cow, or else some fermentation which is set up in the cream after it is removed from the milk. The remedy for this is pasteurization. I would advise setting the cream can in a tank or tub of hot water, stirring it until it comes to a temperature of 160 degrees. Allow to stand at this temperature for about 20 minutes, then cool to about 65 or 70 degrees, and add one pint of good-flavored sour skim milk or buttermilk, or a pure culture from a laboratory, for each gallon of cream. At the end of 20 or 24 hours this cream should be ready for churning, and I think the bad flavor would be largely, if not entirely, got rid of. I think it would also be advisable to give this cow 1½ pounds of Epsom salts, in the form of a drench, and it is possible she may also need a tonic. Ordinarily, if the cow is in fairly good health, the dose of salts will overcome the difficulty. Some cows, however, persist, after they have been milking for several months, in giving a milk and cream with which it is almost impossible to do anything in order to make fine butter out of it. In such cases there is nothing to do but wait until the cow freshens again, or get rid of her.

H. H. D.

A Glance at the Dairy Commissioner's Report.

From a staff of two, with a stenographer and eight outside experts, in 1891, the personnel of the Dairy and Cold-storage Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has now grown to seventy-five persons, all actively engaged in the extension and improvement of the dairy and fruit industries of Canada.

A look into the last annual report, just distributed, discloses an estimated increase of nearly \$3,000,000 in the home consumption of dairy products in Canada over the previous year, or a total of \$75,000,000, plus exports of cream, butter and cheese, to the value of \$23,159,338, bringing the grand total up to \$98,000,000.

More volume is not, as the Commissioner, J. A. Ruddick, observes, the all-important consideration, which is the amount per cow or per acre. Or, to go a step further, as has been forcibly brought to the fore in the "Cost of Production" competition prize articles in "The Farmer's Advocate," it is the net return to the dairy farmer which in the long run tells the tale of profit or loss. To sell the foods, we must have quality, and, to make the business pay, there must be a large production of milk as a result of good breeding, feeding and general management, in order to show profit on the investment. Reference is made in the report to new demands competing with cheese factories and creameries for the products of the dairy farm, in addition to the rapidly-growing consumption of milk and cream in the cities and towns. The immediate returns for whole milk sometimes look tempting, but when the extra every-day-of-the-week labor connected with delivery, the necessity of keeping up continuous supplies by buying "fresh milkers" and costly feed stuffs, and the absence of skim milk or whey for feeding purposes on the farm, are taken into consideration, patrons in time come to see that the advantages over the factory or creamery are not really so great, after all. The new export trade in cream to the United States, amounting in value during the year ending March 31st, 1910, to \$220,446, representing over a million pounds of butter, is not regarded as a desirable one from the Canadian standpoint. The price of butter has been four or five cents higher in the States than in Canada. The individual producer, who receives a higher return for his milk by selling cream to the States than he could if it were made into cheese or butter on this side, will be satisfied as long as that condition continues, but the moment that a change in price makes the trade unprofitable, the market will be gone, and the disturbance to cheese factories and creameries will then be seriously felt.

Attention is also called to the largely increasing demand from the States for casein, although there was no material advance in price. The gross returns per hundred pounds of skim milk varied from 20 to 22 cents. The process of making casein, which is really kiln-dried curd, leaves the whey for feeding purposes. It is claimed that the necessary plant for making casein (curd dried, but not powdered), in addition to a cheese-factory outfit, can be installed for \$125. The vats are used for curdling the milk, and the presses for expelling the free moisture. The additional apparatus required consists of a drier or evaporat-

ing chamber. If casein is made at a creamery, the vats and presses will have to be provided. "The Farmer's Advocate" has, by the way, been informed that the reason for the demand from the States for Canadian casein is due to the fact that, after a trial there, the process became unpopular with the patrons.

During the year covered by the report, Prince Edward Island showed an increase of 30 per cent. in cheese shipments; Manitoba showed increases both in cheese and butter; creamery butter a 50-per-cent. increase in Saskatchewan, with increases also in Alberta and British Columbia; but production neither of cheese nor butter is equal to home consumption, so that heavy shipments are made West from Ontario and Quebec.

In the tabulation of British trade returns given, it is interesting to note that, for 1909 Canada supplied 65.5 per cent. of British imports of cheese; New Zealand, 15 per cent.; Holland, 12 per cent.; United States, 2 per cent.; and other countries 4.8 per cent. In the case of butter, Denmark supplied 43.4 per cent.; Russia, 14 per cent.; France, 10 per cent.; Australia, 9.5 per cent.; Sweden, 7.7 per cent.; other countries, lesser quantities, dwindling down to 0.6 per cent. from Canada.

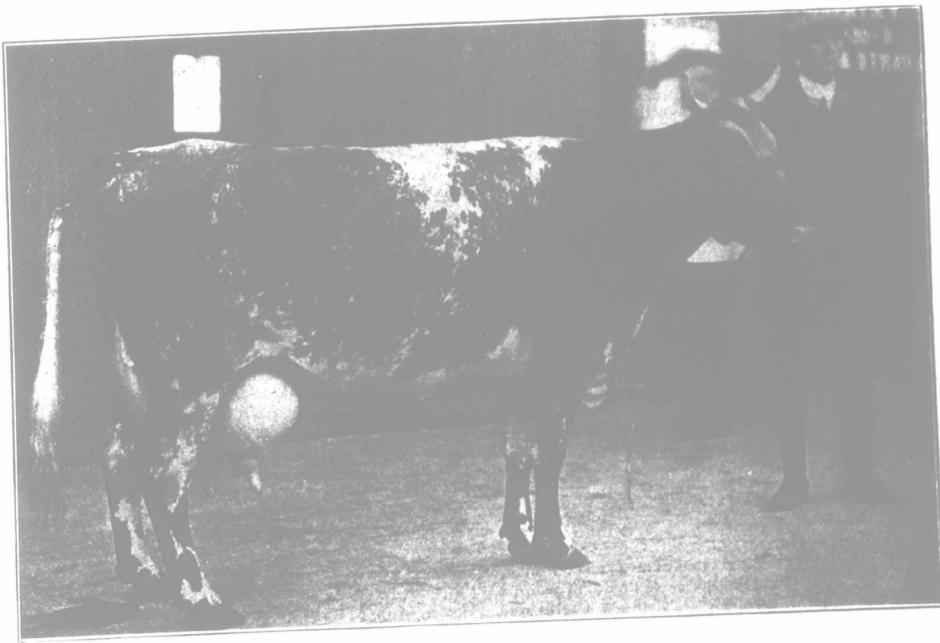
There is no more encouraging feature of the report than the records, covering nearly 50 pages, of the progress of the cow-testing movement, which is having the effect of steadily increasing the milk production per cow, and also stimulating attention to the question concerning each single cow in the herd, What does her milk or butter-fat cost to produce, and can she be fed more suitably so as to lower the cost?

The records of the important experimental work at Rideau Queen Cheese Factory confirmed the previous year's experience in favor of cooling and non-aeration of milk for cheesemaking.

POULTRY.

An Egg-producing Plant.

The arrival at Beaverton, Ont., lately, of a carload of pure-bred White Plymouth Rock fowls and chickens, especially chosen for their laying qualities, was a noteworthy event in the poultry history of the north riding of Ontario County. Owing to the enormous and rapid increase in the home consumption of eggs and poultry, the export trade has fallen away, and, last year, despite all the efforts made by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, through exhibitions, poultry institutes, and the circulation of poultry literature, dealers were actually compelled to import eggs from Russia and China for Canadian needs. Prices of both dressed fowl and eggs have been most encouraging, and there are certainly evidences of increasing appreciation on the part of farmers and farmers' wives and daughters of the value of the poultry-yard as a profitable branch of the farm. But, as is characteristic of Canadians, progress has not been speedy, and dealers find it impossible to secure sufficient supplies for the trade, especially of eggs, in the winter season, even by the aid of cold storage. Large firms, like Gunns Limited, and Gunn, Langlois & Co., of Toronto and Montreal, respectively, have interested themselves in a campaign of



Princess Ena.

Shorthorn cow. Winner of Spencer Cup, London Dairy Show. Awarded highest aggregate of points in milking, inspection and butter competition, open to all breeds. Daily yield: Milk, 49.18 pounds; butter, 2 pounds 14½ ounces.

education, part of which was the opening of a poultry-demonstration station at Peterboro, Ont., last May, the expert in charge of which has held a series of meetings through the district, and started egg-collecting circles, which have been described in "The Farmer's Advocate." As a result, it is said that, compared with store prices of 16 to 17 cents per dozen, 20 to 21 cents was realized under the new plan. It was found that, in the Thorah Township district progress was not as rapid as in the vicinity of Peterboro, so that R. E. Gunn, of the "Dunrobin Farm," has been led to undertake the equipment and stocking of a large poultry plant, in charge of Thos. S. Benson, formerly of the Macdonald College, and the Plymouth Rock importation is the foundation stock for the new egg-producing industry which it is hoped will prove a valuable educational agency.

Standards for Dressed Poultry and Eggs.

Early in July, 1910, a committee, appointed by the Poultry Producers' Association of Canada, to revise its classification and standards for grading eggs and poultry, met at Macdonald College, and a draft of its report was sent out to the press, and various persons interested, with a request for suggestions from all interested parties. The proposed standards were printed in "The Farmer's Advocate" of July 21st, pages 1177 and 1178. Just to hand now from Prof. F. C. Elford, of Macdonald College, secretary of the Poultry Producers' Association, is the revised classification, as recommended by the Association. Both buyer and seller have been asking for a standard for poultry products that would be recognized throughout the Dominion. The following one has been submitted to the leading buyers, wholesale and retail, also many of the producers in Canada. It will be printed, and copies may be had on application to Prof. Elford. It is hoped that those who buy or sell will make use of it in their poultry and egg transactions.

The revised classification follows closely the proposed standard, except for a few changes. In view of its importance, however, we repeat it, and would suggest that it be carefully preserved.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Poultry is first classified into chickens, fowl, cock birds, capons, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas and pigeons, and, when packed, there is a further classification as to size, sex and weight. A standard of grading is set for each class, and all birds packed must conform to that standard.

CLASSES AND SUBCLASSES.

Chickens.—The term chicken applies (1) to pullets that have not laid and are under seven months of age; (2) to cockerels that have not developed a hard spur firmly attached to the leg. They are further divided as to weight into squab broilers, broilers, and roasters. Squab broilers usually weigh 1 pound, or less; broilers usually weigh from 1 pound to 2½ pounds; roasters usually weigh 2½ pounds, upwards.

Fowl.—The term fowl applies to hens that have laid or are over seven months of age.

Cock Birds.—All male birds having hard spurs firmly attached to the leg, including mature birds, without reference to age.

Capons.—Birds successfully caponized when from six to twelve weeks old, showing very little comb and no spurs.

Ducks.—Divided into two classes, ducklings and ducks. Ducklings—Ducks marketed before their first moult, usually from seven to twelve weeks old. Ducks—All ducks not included under the term ducklings.

Geese.—Divided into two classes, goslings and geese. Goslings: Geese marketed before their first moult, usually from seven to twelve weeks old. Geese: (a) Ten pounds and under; (b) over ten pounds.

Turkeys.—Divided into young and old hen turkeys, and young and old toms. Young hens, all weights; young toms, all weights. Old hens, all weights; old toms, all weights.

Guineas.—Young: Seven months or under. Old: Over seven months.

Pigeons.—Divided into squabs and pigeons. Squabs: Pigeons up to the time of leaving the nest, usually about four weeks old. Pigeons: Birds after they have left the nest.

GRADING.

This grading applies only to roasters, fowl and capons.

All the above classes of poultry are graded before being packed, and a standard is set which applies to these classes. There are four grades, viz., Selects, No. 1, No. 2, and Common. All the birds must be packed uniformly as to size, weight and sex in each package—a uniform weight to mean birds that do not vary more than one pound.

Birds that show any signs of disease, birds that are insufficiently starved, birds that have decided crooked breast bones, birds that have blood or other dirt upon their bodies, heads or feet, shall not be included in these grades.

All birds must be dry-picked, clean except around the neck. Cooling should be done gradually, but thoroughly, before packing, under pressure preferred, but not cooled in water.

All classes should be put on the market undrawn, leaving both head and feet on.

Packages must be distinctly marked, showing the class, the grade, the number contained, the average, and the gross weight, tare and net weight. See suggested illustration.

Name of Shipper or Brand.			
Class.....	Grade.....	No.....	Av. Wt.....
Gross Wt.....		Tare.....	Net.....

GRADES OF POULTRY.

Selects.—To consist of specially-fattened birds, crate-fed for at least three weeks, extra-well fleshed and of superior finish and appearance, unbroken skin, without blemish, straight breast-bone, and neatly packed in packages that hold one dozen birds. Each package shall include birds of a uniform size, sex, and color of flesh and legs.

No. 1.—To consist of well-fleshed birds of neat appearance. Packed in neat boxes holding one dozen birds of uniform size, sex and weights.

No. 2.—To consist of fairly-fleshed birds, packed in neat boxes holding one dozen.

Common.—To consist of any birds not conforming to the requirements of the above three grades, but must not be packed in boxes similar to the other grades.

EGGS.

Grading.—It must be remembered that all eggs must be shipped new-laid. A new-laid egg is an egg that is not over five days old when shipped, an egg that has been gathered promptly, and kept in a moderately dry, cool place (under 60 degrees), free from foul odors and other contaminating influences. On holding a new-laid egg to the light, it will be seen that the air-space in the large end is very small, not larger than a five-cent piece, and the yolk almost invisible. As the age continues, the air-space enlarges, and the yolk becomes visible.

Rough-shelled and abnormal eggs should never be shipped. Though some markets may call for several grades of eggs, as a general rule there is no necessity for many grades. What the best trade demands is freshness, grading, uniformity in packing, and regularity in supply.

For ordinary purposes, two grades of eggs will be found sufficient to satisfy the demand made on the producer: New-laid, Selects and No. 1. Another grade of common stock may for a time be marketed, but they must not be sold under the brand of the Association.

New-laid Selects.—To consist of strictly new-laid eggs, not over five days old, weighing not less than 24 ounces to the dozen; clean and unwashed; of uniform size and color; packed in substantial, neat cases, having clean fillers.

No. 1.—To consist of new-laid eggs, not over five days old, weighing not less than 21 ounces to the dozen; clean; packed in substantial and neat cases, with clean fillers.

Note.—Common eggs, not covered by the foregoing grading, must not be marketed under the brand of the Association.

"There is many an infection involving the digestive tract of poultry," observes Dr. Chas. H. Higgins, of the Dominion Biological Laboratory, "secondary to physiological errors in feeding. These efforts in some instances have been due to too much effort being placed on the securing of a chemically-correct ration, and disregard of the physiology of digestion, which in the fowl is very different from the process in any of our farm quadrupeds.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Experiments in Blueberry Culture

An interesting and significant feature in the experiments reported in Bulletin 193 of the Bureau of Plant Industry, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, is the light shed on the possible utilization of naturally acid lands that occupy extensive areas in the Eastern United States, and, if casual evidence is to be relied upon, in parts of the Maritime Provinces, to produce the delicious blueberry or some other crop that thrives in acid soils.

The Department has found by experiment how blueberries differ from ordinary plants in their methods of nutrition and in their soil requirements, and by means of this knowledge it has worked out a system of pit culture under which these plants attain a development beyond all previous expectations. The failure heretofore of attempts to cultivate blueberries commercially as a market fruit appears to be due to a misunderstanding of the soil requirements of the plants, which, as these experiments show, are radically different from those of our common cultivated

plants. The market would gladly pay a higher price for cultivated blueberries of superior quality. A marked distinction should be made in market quotations between the large, plump blueberry (genus *Vaccinium*), whose seeds are so small as to be almost unnoticed when they are being eaten, and the huckleberry (genus *Gaylussacia*), in which the seed is surrounded by a bony covering, like a minute peach pit, which crackles between the teeth. The failure to make this distinction in nomenclature, and the unsightly condition in which careless handling often presents the berries to the buyer, are the cause of much of the failure in southern markets to appreciate the blueberry at its real value. As the blueberry withstands the rough treatment incident to shipment so much better than most other berries, with proper handling it should always reach the market in first-class condition, whether shipped from North Carolina to Boston in early June, or Nova Scotia to Washington in late December, making the blueberry season cover a period of nearly four months.

To those desiring to experiment with field culture of the swamp blueberry, whether with wild plants, seedlings, or plants grown from cuttings, two methods of treatment are suggested, both deduced from the experiments already made. The first method, suited to upland soils, is to set the plants in trenches or separate holes in well-rotted peat at least a foot in depth, and mulch the surface well either with leaves or with clean sand. The excavations should provide ample space for new growth of the roots, and the peat used may be either of the bog or upland type, and should have been rotted for several months before using. The soil should afford good drainage, the ideal condition of the peat about the roots of the plant being one of continued moisture during the growing season, but with all the free water draining readily, so that thorough aeration of the mass of peat is assured.

The second method of field culture suggested is to set the plants in a peat bog after the bog has been drained, turfed, and deeply mulched with sand, just as for cranberry culture, except that no special provision need be made for rapid flooding of the bog for winter, and the ground water of the bog might be kept a little lower than is usual with cranberries. Before beginning the work, these experiments should be carefully studied by anyone proposing to undertake the culture of blueberries.

Sweet Corn on the Farm.

It is surprising yet on how many farms the luxury of sweet corn for the table receives no attention, especially when it is so easily grown, and it is so nutritious and palatable. To give a succession throughout the season, there should be for an ordinary family four or five blocks of about forty hills each, at least five rows wide, and planted at least a couple of weeks apart. The mistake is sometimes made of planting sweet corn in single rows, or perhaps two long rows, beside each other. In this way the silks will not be sufficiently fertilized with the pollen, and the yield of ears meagre and defective. Make a note to remember this for next season. The first block should be put in early in May, and the ground frequently stirred. For home use no sort equals the Golden Bantam, or Golden Sweet, as some call it, but it is not large enough to be profitable as a canning-factory crop.

Fruit Culture in Quebec.

Forwarding "The Farmer's Advocate" a copy of his report of the Experimental Fruit Stations of the Province of Quebec, Aug. Dupuis, Village des Aulnaies, L'Islet, along the lower St. Lawrence, observes that fruit culture has progressed considerably in the cold region of the Province. "The Ontario nurseries," he says, "sell to the farmers better varieties adapted to our severe winters and short season of vegetation. The apple crop has failed this year, but our plum crop has been the best we ever had in Eastern Quebec."

There must be something in every business beyond financial gain if it is to make any final contribution to civilization. Developing agriculture is only a part of industrialism. A new social order must be developed in the open country, a new civilization, and every farmer must lend a strong hand. We have been training our young men to be better farmers, but in that we have trained only one hand, the hand of individualism; we must now train the hand of social brotherhood. The open country must be made over, because civilization must be made over. The next generation must set themselves definitely to this work. In the consolidated school the children of the farm may be given the education suitable to their surroundings, and it may be made a rallying place for the community. The rural library is a factor, and I would not forget the country church as a great factor, in what is to be a newer and better social state in the country.—J. H. Bailey.

NOVEMBER 3, 1910

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Valuing the Railroads.

There are some elements in railroad capitalization which a physical valuation of the roads will not touch. For example, we find in a review of the recent annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railroad that one hundred and seventy-five million dollars has gone into the property which was not furnished by the holders of its stock and bonds. This consists of the proceeds of the sale of lands granted to the road by the Government, of cash subsidies from the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and of accumulated net earnings over and above expenses and dividends. Moreover, the company still owns seven and a half million acres of land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and four and a half million acres in British Columbia; so it will eventually

receive at least a hundred million dollars more that will come from the public, and not from its security-holders.—[Saturday Evening Post.

Alfalfa in the Clay Belt.

Samples of alfalfa grown in the Temiskaming District, in the vicinity of New Liskeard and Englehart, received at the Provincial Department of Agriculture, are pronounced by Donald Sutherland, Director of Colonization, as equal to any he has ever seen growing in Southern Ontario. On the Government pioneer farm at Monteith there are some clay hillsides sloping away from the knoll on which the buildings stand. It is proposed to seed a considerable proportion of these slopes to alfalfa next spring. Some seed was sent up last spring, but the land being then in very rough condition, it was deemed inadvisable to sow the seed at that time.

Conference of Farmers' Institutes and Clubs.

A conference of representatives from Ontario Farmers' Institutes and Farmers' Clubs will be held in the City Hall, Toronto, Thursday and Friday, November 17th to 18th. It is intended primarily to assist Institute officers and lecturers, as well as officers of clubs, in making their work more uniform and effective during the coming season. The addresses and discussions should prove of much interest to farmers, who will be made welcome at any of the sessions. The conference will be devoted largely to methods of work.

Delegates are requested upon arrival in Toronto to call at the Ontario Government Immigration Office, opposite the Union Station, where they will be given lists of private residences prepared to furnish lodging and breakfast at reasonable rates. It would be well for all who intend to come to the convention to send their names to the Superintendent.

From Tuesday to Saturday, November 15th to 19th, return tickets at single fare, plus twenty-five cents, may be purchased at any railway station within eighty-three miles of Toronto. The coupon attached to the railway ticket will entitle the purchaser to free admission to the Provincial Horticultural Exhibition.

Those coming from beyond this radius will be required to secure certificates, which, when signed by the Secretary of the Exhibition, will entitle them to free return upon payment of twenty-five cents for having the certificate vised. These tickets can be secured from November 11th to 19th, inclusive, and will be good for return up to and including November 23rd, 1910.

U. S. National Dairy Show.

A sprinkling of Canadian visitors—though no Canadian live-stock exhibitors—were included in the attendance at the National Dairy Show, held last week in the Coliseum at Chicago. As an educative exhibition, it was fairly successful—as an event of popular interest, not wholly satisfactory to its supporters, the attendance being somewhat disappointing to these, though to one seeing the event for a first time the number of visitors appeared considerable, and the scope of the show decidedly impressive.

City milk-and-cream supply was the feature which seemed to bulk largest, the exhibit of machinery for handling this branch of the dairy business being very extensive, though a large number of dairy-supply houses catering to all branches of the industry were represented. Among the noteworthy inventions exhibited was a pasteurizer designed to utilize the heat of pasteurized milk in raising the temperature of that to be heated, this being accomplished by a system of tubes within tubes. From the pasteurizer the cream goes into a covered steam vat, without being exposed to the air. A creameryman might wonder whether such an apparatus could be cleaned readily and well, but, of course, the proprietor would not admit any doubt on this score. Milking-machine tests were carried out daily, and naturally excited considerable interest. Notwithstanding the claims of enthusiasts, it is very evident that the milking machine is by no means yet an unqualified success. The conclusion is inevitable that a great deal depends upon the man who runs it. Some use it and like it; others have discarded it after a few months' use, finding it was drying up their cows.

A very effective feature was an educative display of moving pictures, showing such things as the life-history and habits of a fly from the time it leaves the dung-hill, where it sees the light of day as a winged insect, until it falls into the milk picher, after having just crawled, perhaps, over a putrid carcass of some animal, or, mayhap, the excreta from a human typhoid patient. Another graphic exhibit consisted of large photographs depicting the good and bad in dairying, showing, for instance, a bottle of milk sitting out on a back porch in a squalid city district, exposed to the blazing sun.

A very creditable record was made by the Toronto Farmers' Dairy Company, whose exhibit, under the supervision of P. P. Farmer, the company's manager, won the gold medal for certified cream, and the diploma for certified milk. The product, which was supplied by W. G. Gooderham, of York Mills, Ont., from the time it left the farm, had been 21 hours on the road, and was found in good enough condition to receive the highest award in its class.

THE CATTLE.

The entries in the cattle division totalled 449, representing six dairy breeds, Holsteins and Jerseys being respectively the most numerous, while, in respect of character and quality, all of the breeds were well represented.

Two herds supplied the exhibit of Ayrshires, those of Ryanogue Farm, Brewster, N. Y., and L. A. Reymann, Wheeling, West Virginia. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., was sole judge of the class, except in the sections for herds and cham-

Sayings and Doings of Donald "Ban."

By Peter McArthur.

"Well, John, I guess you are about right in what you said before I went off on my tramp to see Cousin Dan," said Donald Ban, as he put his feet on the fender of the coal stove.

"I don't just remember what I said," the young man replied, as he looked up from the agricultural bulletin he was studying.

"Well," said the old man, somewhat sheepishly, "you said you thought it was too late in life for me to find out what I was meant to be, and I guess you were right. I intended to take that tramp as I might have done when a boy. I wasn't going to think about farming, either old or new. I was just going to enjoy the walk and see the country, and have a good time."

"I noticed you didn't say anything about it when you got home."

"That was because I made such a mess of it that I was ashamed. When I started off that morning, I did what one of those fellows that write for the papers said we ought to do every morning. I stopped and took ten deep breaths of the good air, and made up my mind that I was going to take a cheerful view of life. They say, John, that we need oxygen in our systems just as much as you say the soil needs nitrogen, and I guess they're right; but, though I made a good start, I couldn't keep it up. I intended to walk, as a tramp should, but before I had gone down the road a quarter of a mile, Jim MacPherson came along in his top-buggy and asked me if I would take a ride. Before I thought what I was doing, I jumped in with him, and then I was ashamed to get out. For three straight miles we talked fat steers and the best way of feeding them. He was out buying feeders, and was willing to pay good prices, because they are scarce in these parts. From the time I got into the buggy with him until I got out I was just a close-fisted, bargain-driving old farmer, instead of a man who was enjoying life in this beautiful world we have. I walked half an hour after I left him before it came over me that I was missing all I had started out for. Then I stopped on a little knoll, and sat down to think about how set I had got in my ways. When I put my mind to it, and looked at the woods in their fall colors, with the blue sky over them, and the mild October sun filling the still air with that feeling of ripeness and mellowness you never get any other time of the year, I felt that it was worth while to see the world as the poets do. Here and there a meadow lark would throw out his swinging call, and there was a hawk circling lazily, and sending down his savage scream from overhead. It was just the kind of a day when men living in the country should lift up their eyes and their hearts, and think nothing but thankfulness. When I thought I was sure of myself again, I got up and walked. There were men out in the field husking corn, and the piles of yellow ears reminded me of gold. That brought back a story I once read about the treasures of Pharaoh. Some man who was digging around in Egypt found a description of caves where the Pharaohs put their treasures, and he got together a company to go and find them. They found them, all right, but, instead of the gold and precious jewels they were looking for, they found piles of dust that had once been grain. The chief treasure of the Pharaohs was food for the people, and I was thinking that perhaps it would be a good thing for us if that was the only kind of treasure we had. But luck was surely against me that day. When I came along to where Henry Brook was digging his potatoes, he came and sat on the fence, and we had a talk. He was telling me that he is scarce of feed this year, and wished he could sell some of his stock. I couldn't help seeing the chance at once, for if a man wants to make money, the quickest way is to get things cheap from a man who must sell, and then sell them dear to another who must buy. Henry Brooks and Jim MacPherson were just the two men I needed for such a deal, and, though I told Brooks that we have all the stockers we want, I let him coax me into going and seeing

his. Well, the end of the whole thing was that I bought five from him, to be delivered in a week."

"But we have neither stable-room nor feed for them," interrupted the son.

"That's all right," said Donald Ban, blandly.

"When I got to Coldstream Station, I just called up Jim MacPherson's home and left word for him that I had five stockers at Brooks' place that I would sell him, and I put the price up five dollars on each one. He had told me he must have some, and I felt sure that if he wouldn't buy them, someone else would."

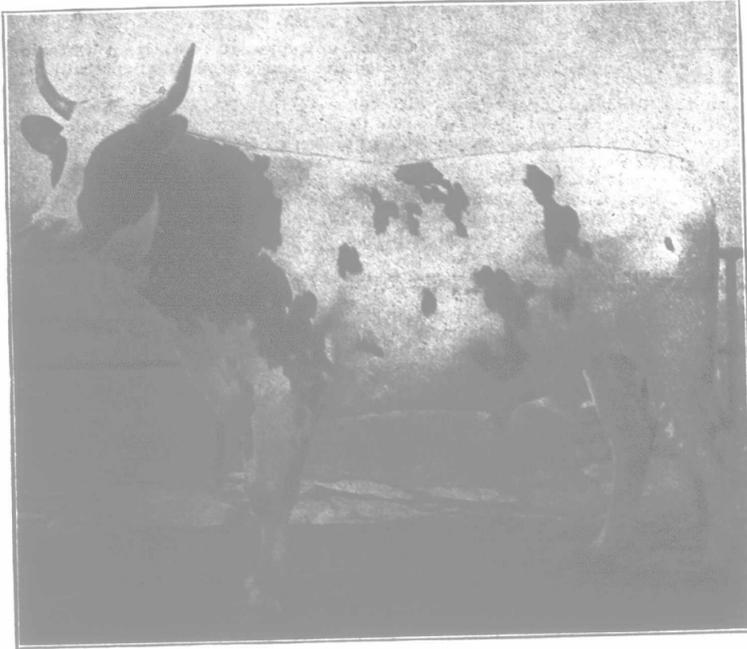
"I left word for him to call me up at Cousin Dan's that night. With that deal in my head, I went tramping over the road without seeing or hearing anything around me. When I got to Dan's I was so full of it that I could hardly talk over the family news, and when Jim MacPherson called up and said he would meet me at Brooks' place at ten o'clock next morning, I went to bed early so that I could get there in time. Of course, Jim kicked, but in the end he offered me ten dollars on my bargain, and, after we haggled a while longer, we split the difference, and I made seventeen dollars and a half on my trip. All the rest of the way home my mind kept running on what a chance there is for a man with a little ready cash to go through the country picking up snaps and making quick sales to folks that must buy. If he went at it right, he could be a sort of travelling fall fair. I sat down three or four times to figure out on the back of an envelope just how much profit a man could make in a season. Of course, there are fellows doing that sort of thing, but they are mostly so greedy about it, and have such a hard name for sharp dealing that they spoil the business. What is needed is men who'll do the thing in a big way, and be contented with a reasonable profit."

"Yes, father," said the son, "but how long would you be in that business before you would have as hard a name as any of them?"

"Oh, I'm not going into it. I have just told it to you to show how strong the old Adam is in me. Though I spent two days in the finest part of the year walking through the finest part of the country that lies out of doors, I couldn't get away from the money-making habit of a lifetime. I tell you, John, it's very little use trying to reform us old fellows. They'll have to begin with form us old fellows. They'll have to begin with the children. I always think that Moses was one of the wisest reformers that ever lived. He took the older generation wandering around in the wilderness until they died off, and it was the younger people who went into the Promised Land. Canada is a new Promised Land, but its promises are for the children, and we need another Moses to lead them into it, or, rather, to make them stay in it, and see how much it can give to them. You got a better start than I did, because you went to College and got trained how to do farming in the most sensible and profitable way, but the next generation must do better. They must learn to farm in the right way, and if their parents, who have had the best chance we can give them now, teach them right, those who are to follow us will know how to live, as well as how to farm. I have heard it said that it takes three generations to make a gentleman, and I am sure it takes that many to make a farmer. On quiet afternoons, when I sit in the sun and let the goodness of life soak into me, I sometimes get glimpses of what life might be if we learned to make the most of all our blessings. The great trouble is, John, that we get into the way of thinking that all we get is because of our own hard work, and we forget our great Partner who sends us the seed-time and the harvest, and Who after all our planting and watering, gives the growth."

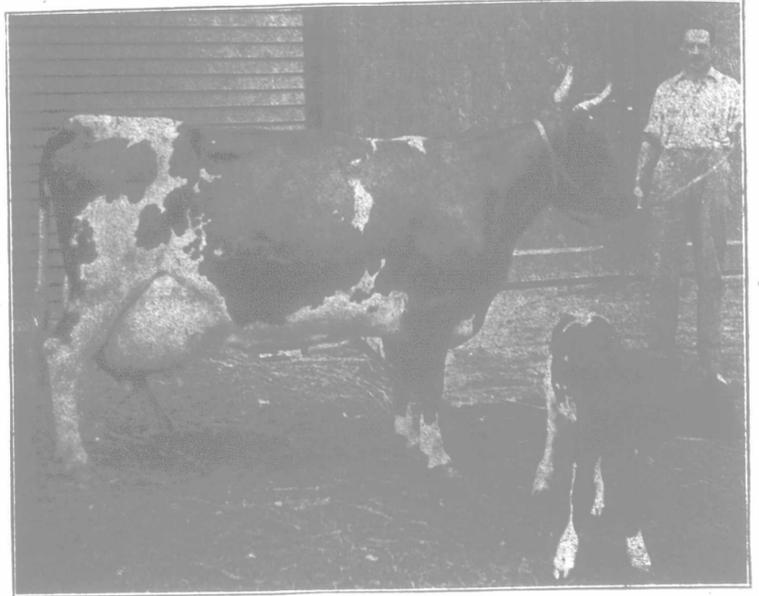
"After all, father, you seem to have got something besides the seventeen dollars and a half out of your tramping trip."

"Yes," said Donald Ban, "I had it borne in on me that, after all, I am just about as much of an old fool as any of the others I spend so much time scolding about."



Bargenoch Bonnie Scotland (imp.).

Champion Ayrshire bull, three years old. In dispersion sale of Lotus Fields herd, West Berlin, Vermont, to be sold at auction, November 10th. See advertisement, page 1754.



Jean Armour.

Canadian champion Ayrshire cow, and her only daughter, Jean Armour 2nd, included in dispersion sale of Lotus Fields herd, West Berlin, Vermont. See advertisement, page 1754.

pionships, in which Professor Van Pelt, of Iowa, and W. W. B. Arkcoll, of Pennsylvania, were added to the committee. Lessnessock Gay Marshal (imp.), of the New York herd, won in the aged-bull section, the Virginian, Dairy King of Avon, being a good second. The senior champion bull was Hobsland Inellan, the first-prize two-year-old of the Ryanogue Farm herd, Reymann's King-maker, being second. The junior and grand champion bull was Nethercraig Caruso, of the Virginia herd, the first-prize yearling. The aged cow class was represented by six good ones, of which two were exceedingly meritorious, the first award going to Boghall Snowdrop 2nd, shown by Reymann, a strong second being Ryanogue Farm's Oldhall Ladysmith 4th. In three-year-old cows, Ryanogue Farm's Bell Douglass was first, and Reymann's Nethercraig Spicy Actress, second. Ryanogue was first for two-year-old heifer with Oldhall Sweet Briar. The senior and grand champion female was the first-prize aged cow, Boghall Snowdrop 2nd, and the junior champion was the first-prize yearling heifer, Hobsland Miss May, shown by Ryanogue Farm. The aged herd went first to Ryanogue, second to Reymann. Young herd, Reymann. Calf herd, Ryanogue. Get of sire, Reymann. Produce of cow, Reymann.

The awards in the other breeds had failed to reach us in time for insertion in this issue. There were seven exhibitors and 98 entries in the Guernsey class. In the Holstein class, 18 exhibitors and 129 individual entries, and in the Jersey class, 10 exhibitors and 81 entries. The Guernsey and Jersey exhibits were strikingly strong in all sections of the classes.

\$3,400.00 in Sheep and Swine Prizes at Winter Fair.

Breeders and feeders of good sheep and swine will be greatly interested in the large classifications and prizes offered at the Winter Fair in Guelph, December 5th to 9th, 1910.

The classes for sheep include Cotswolds, Lincolns, Leicesters, Oxfords, Shropshires, Southdowns, Dorsets, Hampshires and Suffolks, Long-wooled grades and Short-wooled Grades. There are sections for ewes and both live and dressed wethers. Animals shown in the dressed carcass sections are first shown alive, and then dressed at the expense of the Fair management. The leading American sheep-breeders' associations are offering large specials for the breeds they represent. Among the specials for sheep is the Drummond Sterling Silver Cup, which is one of the finest cups ever offered at an exhibition in Canada. It is valued at \$250, and was donated by the late Sir Geo. A. Drummond, to show his interest in this educational fair.

Swine exhibitors will secure \$1,400 in prizes on Yorkshires, Berkshires, Tamworths, Chester Whites, grades and live and dressed bacon hogs. The prizes are so large that it is possible for an exhibitor with two pigs to win \$110 in cash. The County Councils of Lambton, Halton, Brant and Wellington offer special prizes to amateur exhibitors from their counties.

Entries should be sent to A. P. Westervelt, secretary, Toronto, before November 19th.

Canadian Northern Immigration Department.

Following the recent advent of its "Royal" Line of Steamships, the Canadian Northern Railway has instituted a new departure touching immigration and colonization. The policy is to introduce such features as personal oversight, advice and conducting of parties, as well as bringing small farmers, farm laborers and homeseekers of the Old Land into touch with the tremendous resources of our untilled lands in the East and the West. The new department has its headquarters in Toronto, and the duty of organizing it has been assigned to Thos. Howell, well known as the organizer of the Immigration Department



Thos. Howell.

Late of the Salvation Army Immigration Department. Now General Immigration Agent of the Canadian Northern.

of the Salvation Army, which for several years he directed. Associated with him is J. F. Southall, as Travelling Immigration Agent.

The new department wishes to place its facilities at the disposal of societies or organizations on both sides of the Atlantic, whereby the best selection of domestic, farm and other help may be secured. The department invites correspondence from leaders in religious or social circles concerning conducted parties, and also from those interested in the emigration of relatives and friends from the Old Land.

The department is anxious to ascertain the requirements of farm help throughout the coun-

try, with a view of securing suitable farm labor from the farming districts of the motherland, and introducing such settlers to farmers in the East and West. Special attention will be given to the Province of Ontario. It is the intention of the department to co-operate with the various Governments in supplying suitable farm labor and domestic help. Farm help will be introduced through the agencies of the Ontario Government, but the Canadian Northern Immigration Department is making an organized effort to procure such help from the Old Land. Experienced persons have been sent over to select suitable help. Address correspondence to Thos. Howell, General Immigration Agent C.N.R., Toronto, Ont.

Dr. McEachran's Clydesdale Sale.

The first annual auction sale of yearling and two-year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, at Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormstown, Que., held on October 26th, while not altogether as successful as might be expected, would appear to have been fairly satisfactory, and it is hoped will not be regarded by Dr. McEachran as discouraging, and that the second will be more satisfactory. The size, character and quality of the fillies offered was of a high order of merit, and buyers got good bargains. Two of the imported fillies were withdrawn, on account of temporary injuries in shipping, and the nine sold brought prices ranging from \$270 to \$400; three bringing \$300 to \$375 each, and the nine averaging \$317.25.

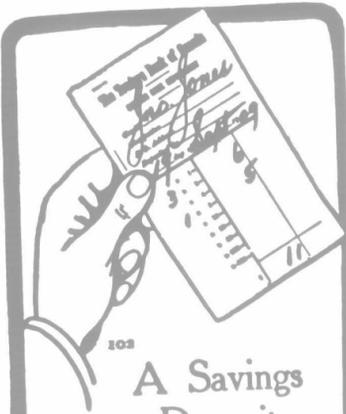
Stock Sales Advertised.

- Nov. 2—Mrs. Thos. Davidson, Spring Valley, Ont.; Holsteins.
- Nov. 10—Lotus Fields, West Berlin, Vermont; Ayrshires.
- Nov. 11—Lyman C. Smith; Holsteins, at Glanford.
- Nov. 12—Oak Park Stock Co., Brantford, Ont.; Shropshires.
- Nov. 16—Sparham Bros., Morpeth; Shorthorns.

E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., has been appointed Agriculturist and Farm Superintendent at the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S. Mr. Archibald is a Nova Scotian, and a graduate of Acadia University, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. During the past two years he has been on the staff of the Agricultural College at Truro, in the capacity of lecturer in live stock and field husbandry, and experimentalist.

The Hon. Price Ellison, of Vernon, B.C., has recently been appointed Minister of Agriculture for the Pacific Coast Province. Mr. Ellison is one of the pioneer farmers of the Okanagan country, and his appointment is a popular one. Farming in British Columbia has many varied phases, and it is fortunate that at present this branch of the public service comes under the care of a man who thoroughly understands the problems and possibilities of the Province.

N. P. Hull, of Michigan, who addressed the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association so acceptably last winter, has again been secured as a speaker at the coming convention in Stratford, and will also address the Eastern Dairymen's convention at Perth.



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MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

On Monday, October 31st, receipts of live stock at the West Toronto yards amounted to 160 cars, comprising 3,374 cattle; 22 hogs; 826 sheep and lambs; 38 calves; 11 horses. Exporters were slow; \$5.50 to \$6.25, one load \$6.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5; prime picked butchers', \$5.80 to \$6; good, \$5.40 to \$5.75; medium, \$5 to \$5.30; common, \$4.25 to \$4.90; cows, \$3 to \$4.75; canners, \$1.75 to \$2.50; calves, \$3 to \$8 per cwt.; milkers, \$60 to \$80; feeders, \$5 to \$5.50; stockers, \$4.25 to \$4.85. Sheep, \$4.85 to \$5; lambs, \$5.65 to \$6. Hogs, lower, at \$7.25 for selects, fed and watered; \$6.90 to drovers, f. o. b. cars, country.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS
The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	315	245	560
Cattle	4,282	4,133	8,415
Hogs	4,699	1,964	6,663
Sheep	5,197	3,288	8,485
Calves	258	156	414
Horses	3	44	47

It will readily be seen by the above figures, that receipts at both markets were liberal last week. The quality at the Union yards was good, but not as many of the choice-finished as usual. At the City market, there were few good, and more of the inferior and common classes on sale. Trade was good at both markets for all classes of live stock, even the common cattle finding an outlet at prices that other years never was dreamed of at this season of the year. Prices for all classes of cattle ruled steady to strong, at about the same quotations as in our last report.

Exporters.—The export orders were extensive, and all the big steers of good finish were readily taken. The top price for one load was \$6.40, the next highest being \$6.35.

Witt & Co. bought 280 steers for London, 1,330 lbs. average weight, and \$6.05

average price, the range in prices being \$5.70 to \$6.25; bulls for London sold at \$5.25 to \$5.40. This firm also bought 100 steers for Liverpool, 1,197 lbs. each, at \$5.70, the prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$5.90.

Butchers'.—Prime picked butchers' sold at \$5.85 to \$6, but only about two loads brought these figures; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.40; common, \$4 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$5; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Stockers, 600 to 800 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.90; feeders, 850 to 950 lbs. each, sold at \$5 to \$5.25; feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., from \$5.30 to \$5.65, and in some instances, \$5.70 was paid.

Milkers and Springers.—Moderate receipts of milkers and springers sold readily, at \$50 to \$80 each, and \$85 and \$90 was paid, in a very few instances.

Veal Calves.—Receipts light, prices firm, at \$3.50 to \$8, and a few sold at \$8.50. Several lots of calves, 350 to 400 lbs., have been brought from the Northwest; these sold from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts liberal. Prices ruled about steady through the week. Ewes sold at \$4.75 to \$5, and a few lots \$5.10 per cwt.; rams, \$3.50 to \$3.75; lambs, \$5.90 to \$6.15 per cwt., with a few decks of choice ewes and wethers, at \$6.20 to \$6.80 per cwt.

Hogs.—The packing houses are hammering prices, and the ruling figures paid last week was \$7.60 for selects, fed and watered, and \$7.25 to drovers, for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, red or mixed, 84c. to 85c., outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 99c.; No. 2 northern, 96c., at lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 66c. to 67c., outside. Barley—New crop, 48c. to 55c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 35c.; No. 3, 34c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2 white, 32c. to 33c., outside; Ontario No. 3, 31c. to 31c., outside. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 55c.; No. 3 yellow, 55c.; Toronto freights. Peas—No. 2, 85c. to 86c., outside. Flour—Ontario winter wheat flour, \$3.60, at seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.70; second patents, \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, Toronto, No. 1, \$12.50 to \$13; No. 2, \$11 to \$11.50.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, Toronto, \$6 to \$7.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Wholesale dealers report an easier feeling, at unchanged prices. Creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 27c.; creamery solids, 25c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c. Eggs.—Prices firm, but unchanged. New-laid, 35c.; cold storage, 25c. to 26c. Cheese.—Market steady. Large, 12c.; twins, 12c.

Honey.—Trade generally active, at 10c. to 11c. per lb. for extracted, and \$2 to \$2.50 for combs, per dozen.

Potatoes.—None but Ontario potatoes are being offered. Car lots are selling at 50c. to 52c., track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry sold wholesale last week as follows: Turkeys, 19c. to 20c.; ducks, 15c.; geese, 12c.; chickens, 14c. to 16c.; fowl, 12c. Live poultry sold as follows: Turkeys, 16c. to 18c.; geese, 9c.; ducks, 11c. to 12c.; chickens, 11c. to 12c.; hens, 9c. to 10c.

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 9c.; country hides, 9c.; calf skins, 8c.; lamb skins, 45c. to 55c.; 11c. to 13c.; horse skins, 45c. to 55c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 7c.; wool, washed, 19c. to 21c.; wool, unwashed, 13c. to 14c.; wool, rejections, 15c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Seed Company report the seed situation as they view it as follows: Alsike is scarce compared with last year in Ontario, and 80 per cent. of it has been marketed. Red clover seed, on the other hand, is plentiful, there being about double the amount of it being grown this season compared with last

year. Prices for alsike are firm, while those for red are easier, and likely to go lower. Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$7.50 to \$8; alsike No. 2, per bushel, \$6.75 to \$7.25; alsike No. 3, per bushel, \$6 to \$6.50; red clover No. 1, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.25; red clover No. 2, per bushel, \$6 to \$6.50; red clover No. 3, per bushel, \$5 to \$5.50.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The receipts of fruits at the Toronto wholesale market have become much smaller these several weeks past and the market was closed on Saturday, October 22. Apples, \$2.50 to \$4; cranberries, barrel, \$8; grapes, 15c. to 35c.; pears, 25c. to 75c.; cabbage, crate, 30c. to 35c.; carrots, basket, 15c. to 20c.; cauliflower, dozen, 50c.; celery, basket, 25c. to 40c.; citrons, 60c. to 75c. dozen; eggplant, 15c. to 25c. basket; onions, pickling, basket, 50c. to \$1; peppers, green, 20c. basket; peppers, red, 20c. to 30c.; pumpkins, dozen, 75c.; tomatoes, basket, 30c. to 40c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exports of cattle from the port of Montreal for the week ending October 22, amounted to 1,650 head, a reduction of 1,529 head, as compared with the previous week. Arrivals on the local market from the Northwest were rather large, and the offerings of rougher stock showed an increase, with the result that prices were a little easier. Manitoba domestic cattle were also offered. It is said that there are quite a number of choice cattle ready to come forward from Ontario as soon as the conditions become favorable. Choice steers sold at 5c. to 5c. per lb., good at about 5c. to 5c., medium at 4c. to 4c., and common down to about 3c. per lb. Small meats were in good demand, and prices were firm. Quite an active trade was done in sheep and lambs, sheep bringing 3c. to 4c. per lb., and lambs bringing 6c. to 6c. for Ontarios, and 5c. to 5c. for Quebecs. As for calves, the demand was good, and milk-fed stock sold at 5c. to 6c. per lb. There was a further decline in the market for hogs, making a drop of about 1c. per lb. during the month. Demand was very good, and prices of select lots were in the vicinity of 8c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers reported a dull demand last week. Prices continued firm, however, at the recent advance, being 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; old and broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs continued to decline, in sympathy with prices for live stuff, and purchases could readily be made at 11c. to 11c. per lb. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed, and buyers were not willing to pay those figures.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes was very strong, and prices advanced during the past week, being 65c. to 70c. for Quebec and Ontario stock, per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, and as much as 75c. was paid for Green Mountains. Good stock was not very plentiful.

Apples.—The market was very firm. The auction rooms, where the general run of stock is sold, have been getting from \$2.65 to \$3.50 for No. 1 stock; \$2 to \$2.65 for No. 2, and \$1.80 to \$2 for No. 3. This, however, does not include the fancy stock, the selling price of which was said to be from \$5 to \$6 per barrel, the latter being obtained for Fameuse.

Eggs.—The market in the country was anything. In the city, prices were higher. Grocers were paying 25c. per dozen for No. 1 candled, 30c. for selects, and about 40c. for new-laid. Between wholesalers, prices were a cent or two less than these figures.

Butter.—The market was undoubtedly easier. Sales took place in the country at 22c. to 22c. per pound, this being at 22c. to 23c., laid down here. Grocers were, of course, paying wholesalers about a cent more than these prices.

Shipments for the season were in excess of those for last season, being 17-

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500 packages, as against 12,500 a year ago.

Cheese.—The market for cheese showed practically no change, quotations, however, showing quite a preference for colored. The range was 10c. to 11c. per lb. for Quebecs; 11c. to 11c. for Townships, and 11c. to 11c. for Ontarios. Colored brought the outside figures, and sometimes 1c. above.

Exports were 1,600,000 boxes this season, as against 1,565,000 a year ago.

Grain.—The market for oats showed a steady tone. No. 2 Canadian Western sold at 37c. to 38c., ex store; No. 3 being 36c. to 36c., and No. 2 local the same, while No. 3 local white were 35c. to 35c. No. 4 Manitoba barley sold at 48c. to 48c.; feed barley being 1c. less, and No. 2 Ontario barley 64c. to 66c.

Millfeed.—Manitoba bran, as indicated might be the case a week ago, declined to \$18 per ton, in bags; shorts being \$22. Ontario bran was \$18 to \$19; middlings being \$22.50 to \$24; pure grain mouille being \$31 to \$32, and mixed mouille, \$25 to \$28 per ton. Cottonseed meal was neglected, and nominally \$37 to \$38.

Seeds.—Dealers report that they were offering \$7 to \$8 per bushel for red clover at Ontario country points, and \$6 to \$8 for alsike. There was nothing doing in timothy.

Hay.—No. 1 was \$11 to \$11.50 per ton, carloads, track; No. 2 extra, \$10 to \$10.50; No. 2, \$9 to \$9.50, clover mixed, \$7.50 to \$8, and clover, \$7 to \$7.50.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.50 to \$7.70; Texas steers, \$3.30 to \$5.60; Western steers, \$4 to \$6.70; stockers and feeders, \$4.15 to \$4.60; cows and heifers, \$2.20 to \$6.20; calves, \$7 to \$10.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.45 to \$8.95; mixed, \$7.95 to \$8.90; heavy, \$7.70 to \$8.80; rough, \$7.70 to \$7.90; good to choice, heavy, \$7.90 to \$8.80; pigs, \$9 to \$8.65; bulk of sales, \$8 to \$8.70.

Sheep and Lambs.—Natives, \$2.75 to \$4.40; Westerns, \$3 to \$4.40; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$7.10; Westerns, \$5 to \$7.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.75 to \$7.25; butcher grades, \$3 to \$6.50.

Calves.—Cull to choice, \$6 to \$10.25. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, firm; choice lambs, \$6.75 to \$6.85; cull to fair, \$5.50 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3 to \$4.75.

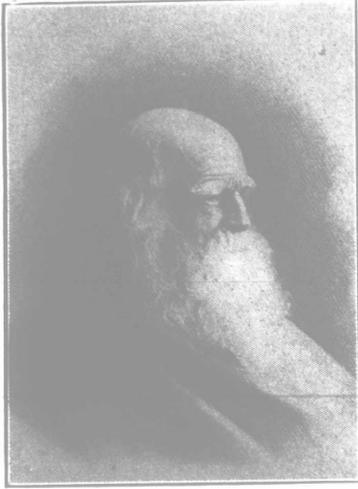
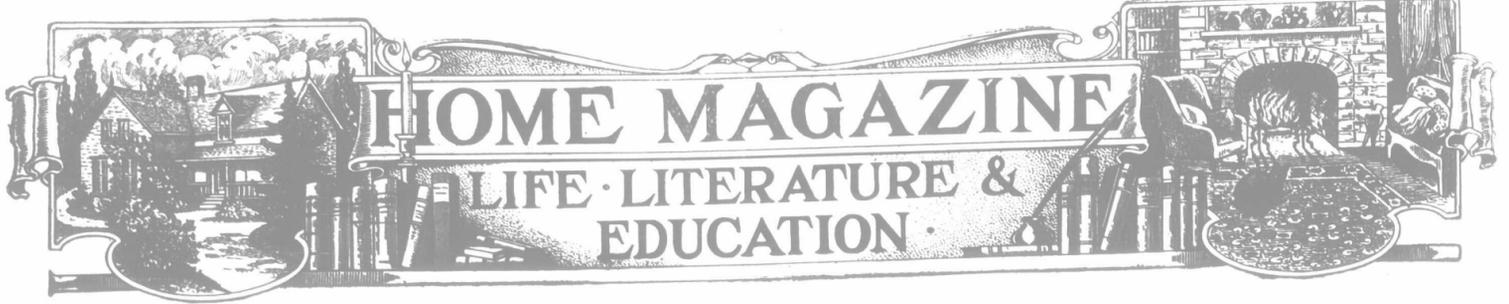
Hogs.—Yorkers, \$9.05 to \$9.10; stags, \$6.50 to \$7; pigs, \$9.20 to \$9.25; mixed, \$9 to \$9.05; heavy, \$9; roughs, \$7.75 to \$7.90.

Cheese Markets.

Kemptville, 11c. Napanee, all sold at 11c. to 11c., white, colored, 11c. Pictou, 11 3-16c. Victoriaville, Que., 10c. Ottawa, white at 10 13-16c., and colored at 11 1-16c. Belleville, 11c. to 11 1-16c. Brockville, 11c. Kingston, 10c. to 11 3-16c. Stirling, 10c. Campbellford, 10c.

British Cattle Markets.

Liverpool.—States steers, from 12c. to 13c., Canadians, from 12c. to 13c., and ranchers, from 11c. to 12c. per lb.



William Cullen Bryant.
(1794 - 1878.)

Little Trips Among the Eminent.

Bryant.

In the sketch on Longfellow, it was noted in passing that Bryant was one of the early ideals and sources of inspiration of that eminent American. It may not be amiss, then, to-day, to spend some time in recalling a few memoirs of this older poet, who, although less illustrious than some of his contemporaries and successors in New World literature, has, nevertheless, written songs which must be numbered among the sweetest that America has yet produced. "The melancholy days have come," "Whither midst falling dew," "The prairies, boundless and beautiful"—these have become classic. Old school-book favorites as they are, they touch us as a sweet link with the past, the past of childhood, when was "glory everywhere." Who is there that remembers them and will not choose to know more of their author?

William Cullen Bryant was born in 1794, the son of a doctor, a prominent man in his day, who sat in the State Legislature for Massachusetts.

From the beginning, the way was easier for the lad than it has been for many a budding genius. His father smiled upon his devotion to the muse, and encouraged him in his fancies in every possible way.

Naturally precocious, he made rapid progress, and at the age of thirteen wrote a satire, "The Embargo, or Sketches of the Times," a most remarkable production, considering the tenderness of his years.

At sixteen he entered Williams College, but the family means being straitened, soon returned home, where he resumed his studies on his own account, devoting himself especially to English literature. After a time, he determined to make law his profession, and in due course was admitted to the Bar, and settled at Great Barrington.

In the meantime, however, he had written many bits of poetry for the North American Review, among them "Thanatopsis," which was much praised.

In 1821 he was married to Miss Frances Fairchild, who had inspired his "O Fairest of the Rural Maids," and in 1825 he gave up his law practice and removed to New York to become editor of the New York Review, a periodical already almost at its last gasp, since it expired in a year. Bryant, however, was immediately appointed as assistant editor of the Evening Post, of which, a few years later, he became editor-in-chief.

His first collection of poems appeared as a volume in 1832, and, through the influence of Washington Irving, was at once republished in England.

At the age of seventy-two, Bryant commenced translations—not too happy, it must be confessed—of the Iliad and Odyssey.

To the end he worked steadily. In May, 1878, he delivered an eloquent address at the unveiling of the bust of Mazzini, in the Central Park, New York, and, as he was afterwards entering a house, he fell on the doorstep, receiving injuries of which he died a fortnight later.

Bryant's life was in no way spectacular, but it was at all times sweet, simple and pure, as is his poetry, which has been thought by many to resemble, at its best, the work of Gray and Cowper.

Subjoined are a few selections, not so widely known, perhaps, as "To a Waterfowl," and "The Death of the Flowers."

FROM "THANATOPSIS."

So live, that, when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave,
at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

SUMMER WIND.

It is a sultry day; the sun has drunk
The dew that lay upon the morning grass;
There is no rustling in the lofty elm
That canopies my dwelling, and its shade
Scarce cools me. All is silent, save the faint
And interrupted murmur of the bee,
Settling on the sick flowers, and then again
Instantly on the wing. The plants around
Feel the too potent fervors; the tall maize
Rolls up its long green leaves; the clover droops
Its tender foliage, and declines its blooms.
But far in the fierce sunshine tower the hills,
With all their growth of woods, silent and stern,
As if the scorching heat and dazzling light
Were but an element they loved. Bright clouds,
Motionless pillars of the brazen heaven—
Their bases on the mountains—their white tops
Shining in the far ether—fire the air

With a reflected radiance, and make turn
The gazer's eye away. For me, I lie
Languidly in the shade, where the thick turf,
Yet virgin from the kisses of the sun,
Retains some freshness, and I woo the wind
That still delays its coming. Why so slow,
Gentle and voluble spirit of the air?
O, come, and breathe upon the fainting earth
Coolness and life. Is it that in its caves
He hears me? See, on yonder woody ridge,
The pine is bending his proud top,
and now,
Among the nearer groves, chestnut and oak
Are tossing their green boughs about. He comes.
Lo where the grassy meadow runs in waves!
The deep, distressful silence of the scene
Breaks up with mingling of unnumbered sounds
And universal motion. He is come,
Shaking a shower of blossoms from the shrubs,
And bearing on their fragrance; and he brings
Music of birds and rustling of young boughs,
And sound of swaying branches, and the voice
Of distant waterfalls. All the green herbs
Are stirring in his breath; a thousand flowers,
By the roadside and the borders of the brook,
Nod gaily to each other; glossy leaves
Are twinkling in the sun, as if the dew
Were on them yet; and silver waters break
Into small waves, and sparkle as he comes.

—Bryant.

Our New Serial.

When, a few years ago, Mabel Osgoode Wright first ventured into the literary arena, so timidly that she did not dare to sign her own name, but was contented to be known as "the commuter's wife," she was entirely unknown to the great world outside of her own immediate circle. To-day she is one of the most praised among the writers of this continent, notwithstanding the fact that she has never since equalled her first effort, "The Garden of a Com-muter's Wife."

Lest there be any misapprehension, let it be understood at the beginning that "The Garden" is a story, not a gardening book, although occasionally it may contain a helpful hint on floriculture. It is, moreover, a short story—we expect that it will be concluded by the end of the winter, when busy days come—a gently quiet story, and a delicately humorous one. If you love "thrillers," "blood-and-thunder" novels, and impossible situations, do not begin it. If, however, you enjoy a story of life, told with artistic touches, with a tear or two, and many smiles—mostly smiles—do not hesitate to venture into Dame Com-muter's "Garden."

Mrs. Wright, it goes without saying, is a lover of the country, so practically so, that, notwithstanding the demands of her literary work, she finds time to be President of the Audubon Society of her district—that society which is doing so much to awaken an interest in the birds of our continent, and afford them protection from a destructiveness that threatens their extinction.

We commend to you her "Garden," with its kindly old doctor, its Barbara and her husband, its villagers, its small "society," its birds, its dogs, its tears and its fun, as well as its flowers.

A Thanksgiving Hymn.

S. E. Adams.

For bud and for bloom, and for balm-laden breeze;
For the singing of birds from the hill to the seas;
For the beauty of dawn, and the brightness of noon;
For the light in the night of the stars and the moon,
We praise Thee, gracious God.

For the sun-ripened fruit, and the billowy grain;
For the orange and apple, the corn and the cane;
For the bountiful harvests, now gathered and stored,
That by Thee in the lap of the nations were poured,
We praise Thee, gracious God.

For the blessing of friends, for the old and the new;
For the hearts that are trusted, and trusting and true;
For the tones that we love, for the light of the eye,
That warms with a welcome, and glooms with good-by,
We praise Thee, gracious God.

That the desolate poor may find shelter and bread;
That the sick may be comforted, nourished and fed;
That the sorrow may cease of the sighing and sad;
That the spirit bowed down may be lifted and glad,
We praise Thee, pitying Lord.

That brother the hand of his brother may clasp,
From ocean to ocean in friendliest grasp;
That for North and for South, for East and for West,
The horror of war be forever at rest,
We praise Thee, pitying Lord.

For the blessings of earth, of air, and of sky,
That fall on us all from the Father on high;
For the crown of all blessing since blessing begun,
For the gift, "the unspeakable gift," of Thy Son,
We praise Thee, gracious God.

Two Notable Conventions in Which the Women May be Interested.

The Women's Institute Convention for 1910, will be held in Convocation Hall, the University of Toronto, on November 16th and 17th.

The Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association will meet at the City Hall, Toronto, on November 17th and 18th.

Attend these if you can.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Open Your Eyes and See!

And when the servant of the man of God was risen early, and gone forth, behold, an host compassed the city both with horses and chariots. And his servant said unto him, Alas, my master! how shall we do? And he answered, Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them. And Elisha prayed, and said, LORD, I pray Thee, open his eyes, that he may see. And the LORD opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw: and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha.—2 Kings, vi.: 15-17.

That story would do splendidly to tell the children the next time they demand a fairy tale—but be sure you explain to them that it is true. Of course, the children love fairy tales; and, when they are not only wonderful, but true, even we grown-up people should be wise enough to rejoice in them. Any child would be indignant if a fairy story ended badly. The hero may get into desperate difficulties, he may have to suffer and to wait patiently for many years; but the eager listener can endure the vivid realization of hardships, because he knows that at any moment the sorrow may be turned into joy, and because he knows that all things will work together for the good of one who is honestly trying to do his duty.

The children are wise, they feel sure that hope is just ahead, though perhaps invisible for the present.

J. E. Park says that Life is a fairy-tale, and that "anything may happen." He reminds us that Cinderella had only a pumpkin and a mouse-trap; but, when she needed something quite different, the pumpkin expanded into a gilded coach, and the six mice in the trap changed into six mouse-colored horses.

Life is always like that, if we trust in God. Moses had only a common piece of wood in his hand; but, when he needed a wonder-working wand, he found it was already in his grasp. The power you need has been placed within your reach—open your eyes, and see!

Did you read the long quotation from the Book of Kings which I placed at the beginning of this paper? Or did you think, "Oh, that is only a text from the Bible. I will skip that, for the Bible words are an old story." It is a real fairy tale of everyday life.

Elisha was apparently in terrible danger. The King of Syria had sent out a great army to capture him, and the whole city was surrounded so that there seemed to be no way of escape. But Elisha was as wise as the children are. He knew that life is always a fairy tale, and that the invisible is always most important. He knew that he had been faithfully trying to do his duty, and that the God whom he served could and would carry him safely through this danger. Why should he be afraid of any earthly host of enemies, when he could look up and say confidently, "The LORD of Hosts is with us?" He did not need to see the angel-guard which surrounded him—an inner circle of invisible horses and chariots, infinitely stronger than the army of the Syrians—because he exulted in the certainty of God's protection. It is more interesting to walk by faith than by sight. Life is far more exciting when we can't see God's angels with our earthly eyes, but keep our spiritual vision clear, so that we are sure of their presence. If we could see them, then, in a week or a month or a year, we should find them as commonplace as those other friends who help us in the battle of life. But, because we can't see them, life is full of romance. "Anything may happen" at any moment—as Joseph changed from a slave and a prisoner into a ruler over Egypt, in one day. But the romance of life does not consist chiefly of the possibility of troubles being transformed into pleasures, in a fashion that the outside world can see; but it comes rather from the fact that those who keep their eyes—the eyes of the spirit—open, can find a "Jacob's ladder" anywhere. They may be in a city or on a wide prairie, in a grand drawing-room or in a stable, it matters not. Wherever they are, they can see One who still links heaven and earth together; and the angels ascend swiftly with their messages, or return with hopeful, helpful answers from their Father.

Upward strive in but a thought,
Thou shalt view a wonder wrought:
Thou shalt feel the stony street
Pulse and quiver round thy feet.
Heavenly ladders tremble down
On the black, forbidding town.

Everywhere shall be the stir
Of the white-plumed messenger:
Hands unseen shall reach to thine,
Voices intimate, divine,
Whisper, 'Brother, thou art free
Of a world-wide company.'

The outside of your life may be commonplace enough, but the inside is always

a romance—it is a great Love-Story, of intense interest to God and to a cloud of invisible witnesses. Men may see only a sturdy farmer, plodding through his daily chores; or a woman who has to do the same work over and over again—cooking, scrubbing, washing dishes, caring for children, etc. But God sees a thrilling Love-Story. He is reaching out, with never-failing Love, after a soul. Sometimes there is a response, for human hearts are hungry for perfect fellowship, but often invisible things are hidden by the pressure of everyday cares or pleasures.

One whose eyes are open, who always sees the King in His beauty, dwells on the heights; Christ—the Rock—is his sure Refuge in every time of danger, his Bread of Life for growth and strength, his Living Water for refreshment and joy.—See Isa., xxxiii.: 16, 17. Like Enoch, they walk with God on the earth; like the holy angels, they have fellowship with the Man who is in Heaven. They can always say with Jacob: "Surely the LORD is in this place . . . this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven."

Don't shut your eyes to the wonderful beauty of your life. God has all the angels, and millions of men and women to love, and yet He is hungry for your love, too. Every moment that is lived for Him, is transformed and transfigured. A commonplace duty or sacrifice is changed to a glorious gift, which you can offer to the King of kings—it is a jewel which He longs for, and which will rejoice His heart, if you give it joyfully. He delights in making a beautiful garden out of a desolate wilderness, and—

"Since He makes His garden of thy clod,
Water thy lily, rose, or violet,
And offer up thy sweetness unto God."

The life that is like fragrant perfume, breathing its sweetness up to God, will certainly shed fragrance all around it. If you find that your relations don't seem to appreciate you as much as strangers do, never throw the blame on the relations. Probably you are keeping the best flowers in the garden of your character to make the house beautiful for visitors. Many plants blossom better when the flowers are picked, and certainly Love and Joy grow stronger and sweeter by daily self-sacrifice in little things.

Open your eyes; you will see many chances of keeping the garden of home bright and sweet with flowers. One plant worth cultivating is "the art of appreciation." Don't sit in bored silence when one of the family makes an old joke. Even an old

joke is better than a cross look or word. There is always something pleasant to be found, if one is looking for sunshine, and we can put a good deal of brightness into other lives by talking more about glad things than sad things. I once had a correspondent whose letters were always so "blue" that I dreaded to open them. She looked only at the best of Syria, and ignored God's offered help. She seemed to imagine that life would be more interesting if it were always easy. Why, even a child playing a game, or working at school-lessons, loses interest unless he has to struggle hard in order to succeed. But we are false to the spirit of Christianity unless we are really enjoying the fight, and looking forward hopefully to victory. The Bible sounds the great note of Joy, over and over again. We are told to rejoice in the Lord always—that means when we are on our knees scrubbing or weeding, just as much as when we are on our knees praying. Stevenson said: "To be happy is the first step to being pious." And I think another step is the being really interested in other people, rejoicing when they are having good times, and sharing their troubles in loyal fellowship. Let us open our eyes and see how we can give pleasure, in common ways, to those who come into contact with us. It is—should be—a part of our religion to dress in becoming fashion, to listen in real sympathy when someone else is talking, to be obliging and orderly—giving as little trouble as possible—and to be business-like in business. Don't let it be said again that "a religious person can never be depended on to answer a business letter promptly." One of the marks of a faithful servant of the Great Master is, "Not slothful in business." We bring dishonor on the glorious name of Christian when we give needless trouble to others by being careless about business, by being late for engagements (even the daily engagements of the family meals), by forgetting to return small sums that have been borrowed, or by any discourtesy in word or deed.

And I must not forget to thank those of our readers who have written to welcome me back from my trip abroad. It is impossible to write personal letters in answer to all I have received, but I greatly appreciate the kindly fellowship shown by so many old friends—friends whom I have never seen.

"I pray often for you; do you pray for me?"

DORA FARNCOMB.

"Greybird" has sent me part of a letter from her father in Scotland, which pleased me very much—he is a reader of 'The Farmer's Advocate.' This is what he says:

"Yes, I saw Hope's article in 'The Farmer's Advocate' on her trip up Loch Lomond. I thought it grand, too. When she was describing Luss, it near about made me 'greet.' I stopped at Luss a winter when I was a boy—that's a good while since. If she had known that I was born on Balloch Castle Estate, she might have said more about it. Give her my compliments when you see her."

I hope you will be able to "take a trip over this winter" to see your good father, "Greybird," and please tell him that I shall hope to have the pleasure of seeing him in the next world, if we never meet in this

HOPE.

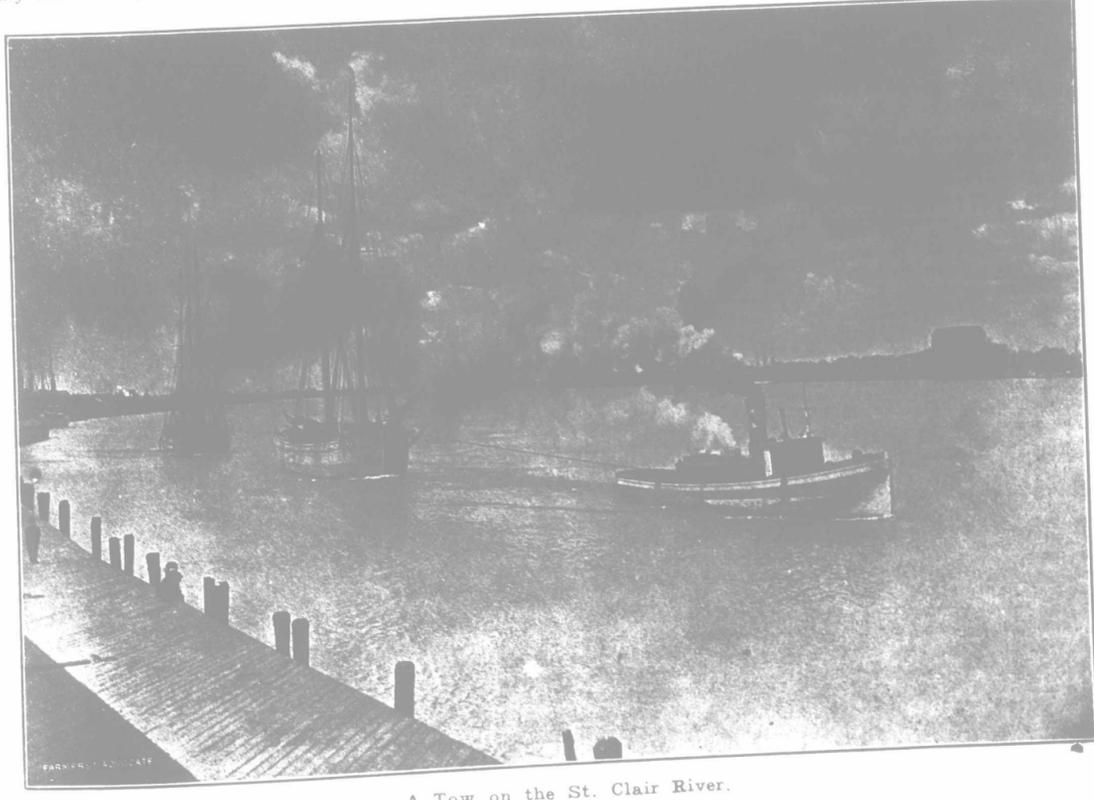
How Does It Seem to You?

It seems to me I'd like to go
Where bells don't ring nor whistles blow;
Where clocks don't strike, and gongs don't
sound,
And I'd have stillness all around—

Not real stillness, but just the trees'
Low whisperings, or the hum of bees,
Or brooks' faint babbling over stones
In strangely, softly tangled tones.

If 'tweren't for sight and sound and
smell
I'd like the city pretty well,
But when it comes to getting rest
I like the country lots the best.

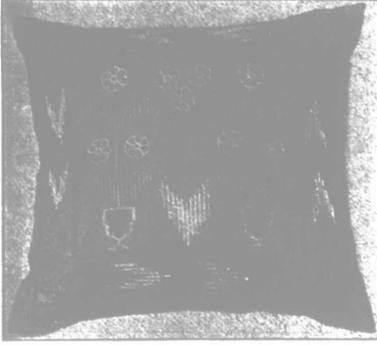
Sometimes it seems to me I must
Just quit the city's din and dust,
And get out where the sky is blue;
And, say, how does it seem to you?
—Eugene Field.



A Tow on the St. Clair River.
Heading for Lake Huron.

Christmas Presents You Can Make at Home.

After the Christmas rush is over, when both your physical strength and your pocketbook are in a state of collapse, don't you often think of how much money is wasted? Yes, absolutely wasted on useless gifts that are of no earthly value whatever, and give no pleasure. Useless pieces of so-called fancywork, bought in haste during the last days of shopping, or at a church



Cushion Cover.

Of burlap worked with silk, or of cotton canvas worked with cotton floss.

fair; impossible pieces of bric-a-brac that the recipient hides or gives to the laundress. Such giving is a sort of hush money to the conscience, and benefits nobody but the merchant.

It is not the giving of remembrances that I am condemning, but the wasteful expenditure of time and money; for if more judicious thought were used there would undoubtedly be money saved, less nerve-racking strain, and the results would give greater satisfaction.

You may argue that "it's the kind thought back of the giving which should be appreciated," and which we hear so often reiterated. True, but just use sensible, matter-of-fact planning for these gifts of love, and you will bestow real pleasure and your pocketbook will be in far better condition than if you resort to desperate shopping in the last two or three weeks.

First, make a list of the names of those to be remembered, and compare it with last year's list so your gift will be different. There will be the list of those nearest and dearest, and the group of friends to be remembered with less expensive gifts. Consider the taste of each, their desires and opportunities. Don't give a piece of needlework to a woman who does exquisite work herself; she would probably appreciate and make use of a dainty lawn sewing-apron with several pockets, a book, a bit of fine china, or a pretty dressing-sack. And think of the incongruity of giving a sewing-apron to a business girl, whose only sewing consists in replacing stray buttons and putting in collar supports.

One of my friends, who writes the weekly "Book Reviews" for a periodical, and must perforce read a great many of the new books, was presented with eight of the current novels at a recent Christmas-tide, probably because she was a "literary woman." She confessed to me that it made her ill to look at that stack of books, all of which she had reviewed. But you see just this lack of thoughtfulness and reckless giving displayed year after year, and the shopkeeper is the only one who profits by it.

Now, begin early to plan and take stock of what you have on hand. Search the sewing-room scrap-box for remnants of lawn, lace, stray motifs, odds and ends of ribbons. If you are even fairly clever with your needle there are unlimited opportunities for you to make attractive Christmas gifts for your friends without a great outlay of money. Every woman loves a dainty dressing-sack, but we all know how the making of such an article for one's self is deferred from time to time in favor of the more pressing necessities. So if you make your friend, sister or mother a pretty sack that she can slip on for the unconventional breakfast, or while she enjoys that last hour with an absorbing novel before she "falls on sleep," she will give you

loving thoughts every time she puts it on. There is such a wealth of suitable yet inexpensive stuff for them that I hardly know what to leave out, but challis, lawn and crêpe de Chine suggest the general style of wool, cotton, and silk that may be used. Challis can frequently be bought for considerably less than fifty cents a yard, and the French challis, with beautiful borders, can be had for about sixty or seventy cents. All it needs is a ribbon tied at the neck, or perhaps at the waist.

A woman who embroiders may not realize how highly prized an embroidered corset cover would be as a gift for the woman who is not clever with her needle, or who has not the time for needlework. The simplicity and daintiness of a lawn or a nainsook corset cover with a pretty bit of embroidery, buttonholed scallops and eyelet holes for the ribbon, will appeal to any woman of refined taste.

A pretty kimono is another useful gift, though it may be too expensive to come within any but the "nearest and dearest class." It need not be very extravagant if made of cotton crêpe, and the bands may be of ribbon or Persian silk. Bordered challis or bordered foulard will make very handsome kimonos, as the border makes such a pretty trimming, and if made at home, they need not be very costly.

Chafing-dish aprons and sewing aprons are quickly made, and the cost is next to nothing. You can use cross-barred dimity, batiste, India linen, or some pretty flowered lawn or dimity that has been left from a summer dress. If you have the time you might use a bold em-



Fancywork or Shopping Bag.
To be embroidered or stencilled.

broidery design on white lawn, and scallop the edges, but if not a pretty German or French val gives a dainty finish. A flat collar of lawn, trimmed with lace or a bit of handwork is a dainty accessory for a girl. It is impossible to have too many neck fixings, besides they are wonderfully fresh looking with a silk or cloth waist, and of course are suitable for wash waists too.

There is another style of neck wear that can be made without a pattern; it consists of a lawn turnover mounted on a deep band; the edges are buttonhole scalloped, and may have dots or tiny sprigs embroidered above them. There is a lawn tie stitched to the top of the band under the turnover; it is about two inches wide where it passes around the collar, but after it crosses in the back it widens so it is about three or three and a half inches wide when it ties in front. The ends are embroidered like the turnover.

Then there is the black satin girdle and sash ends finished with knots, ball ornaments or fringe that would be an acceptable gift. Black accessories are so fashionable that such a belt and sash could be worn with many different dresses. It would be pretty with white albatross or serge, mousseline, chiffon or other evening frocks.

A cunning little apron with Mother Goose outlined on it would be sure to please a small girl, and this also could be made from the sewing-room box, probably without the expenditure of a penny.

The separate flounce for an underskirt is a practical gift that I know would be appreciated. As the flounce on a silk petticoat always wears out first, a new one may be attached to an old upper part. They do not have to be the same color or the same style of silk, but there should be a certain harmony. Pompadour, Dresden or Persian figured silk would make a pretty flounce that may be used on an old black, or black and white silk, or a colored upper that contained the principal color in the flounce. Fringe is a fashionable trimming for silk flounces as well as frocks. A narrow ruffle is set right on the edge of the flounce, and the deep fringe is allowed to fall nearly to the top of it. The silk remnant counter is a veritable gold mine for the girl who wants to have or to give a smart silk petticoat at little cost. Flowered or Persian figured silk bands are very effective on black or solid colored ruffles.

The detachable lingerie flounce is just as acceptable as the silk one, and if it shows the witchery of fine handwork in the whipped-on lace, rolled-and-whipped ruffles, or hand-made hemstitching, the woman who gets it will surely have reason to be proud.

A chiffon peasant blouse, or an embroidered linen one, would be a valuable gift. If you use chiffon, marquisette or voile ninon for the peasant blouse it could be made by hand. Those materials are attractive over the beautiful Oriental silks.

An embroidered lawn or fine linen blouse can be done as "pick-up" work. And when finished you have the impression that it just filled in odd minutes that might otherwise have been wasted. —[Pictorial Review.

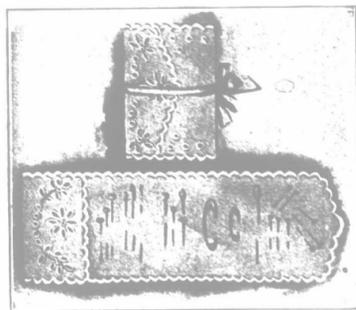
October.

Bluff old October's reign is here,
Filled full of fun and frolic,
Heaped high his bins by servitors
As back and forth they rollic
From orchard to the cellar warm
With apples crisp and mellow,
While laden wains groan heavily
With corn and pumpkins yellow.

From shock and hedgerow comes anon
The sound of partridge whirring,
A tang of frost is in the air
That sets young blood a-stirring;
No merrier monarch ever bade
More loyal subjects rally,
Their laughter's ringing o'er the hills
And echoing down the valley.

He shouts them up at early dawn,
Haste they unto his calling,
For chestnut burs are gaping wide
And gold-brown nuts are falling;
With bag and basket they are off
The rustling leaves a-scatter,
And soon resound their gay halloos
Where squirrels frisk and chatter.

They pause where wild grapes purple thick,
Now sweet with many a frosting,
From brush-fire comes sharp musketry



A Pin Case Made of Eyelet
Embroidery.

Where chestnuts fresh are roasting;
Their feast is spiced with laugh and jest,
Then back to work a-singing,
Nor turn they till the sun is low
Their rich stores homeward bringing.
—Laura Pelton Payne

Joiner (to his apprentice)—Well, Willie,
Have you sharpened all the tools?
Willie—Yes; all but the "and-saw," I
haven't quite got all the gaps out of it.

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The Girls of Long Ago.

Where are the girls that we used to know,
The pink-frocked girls of the long ago?
The little lass with the eyes of blue,
And wind-tossed hair of a golden hue?
Have the Fates been kind to her, tell me,
pray,
That maid I loved in the by-gone day?

Where is the maiden that stammered so,
The little lady called "pigeon-toe"?
The plain little miss with the pigtail
braid,
The shy little girl who was half-afraid
To speak to the boy that she didn't
know?
Where are the sweethearts of long ago?

I can see them all in my dreams to-day,
Jennie and Marion, Ruth and May,
And I wonder often as I look back,
Has the world been kind to that merry
pack?
Come, tell me, seer, for I want to know,
Where are the sweethearts of long ago?
—Detroit Free Press.

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,—I am filled, filled, filled right up to the crown of my head with something that I must tell you about. It seems, indeed, as though I had been for a little while up to the very "roof of the world," getting a clearer glimpse than ever before of its conditions, its advancement, and its needs. Now, please, don't turn aside with the feeling that something very dry is coming. It may be dry, but if so it will be my fault, not that of the one of whom I wish to speak; and, if I can interest you just enough to induce you to take a ten-mile buggy ride, or a fifty-mile train or trolley ride to sit at that one's feet, I shall be contented, even though you vote "me" as dry as old Professor Dryasdust himself. I don't claim for myself any credit for feeling that I had been to the top o' the world. I am sure every single, solitary man and woman who filed out of the hall in which Newell Dwight Hillis lectured last night, on "Ruskin's Message to the Twentieth Century," felt so too. You never saw a more enthusiastic crowd. Everyone talking, everyone beaming, everyone praising, and, we may hope, not a few inspired.

Dr. Hillis, as you will remember, is pastor of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., a worthy successor to Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Lyman Abbott. He has also published several books, with which you may be acquainted, and has for several years lectured from time to time throughout the United States, and once or twice in Canada. When he comes again, go to hear him if possible, even at much inconvenience to yourself. You will be well repaid. His books, as those who have read them aver, are splendid, seriously so—I mean to get some of them right away. It is a different man who ascends the platform—an earnest man, a deeply earnest man still, but one who punctuates his earnestness with ripples of humor, flashes of pure oratory, laughter-provoking descriptions, and bits of good-natured satire, a quality always well relished when satire is well deserved.

One thing that impressed me while hearing him was this: how absolutely independent a truly great man is of the mere tricks of training. We have all seen would-be orators, whose every gesture was studied. In fact, one couldn't get away from the gestures. One forgot what the man was saying through watching what he was going to do next. One felt guiltily conscious of seeing him, in one's mind's eye, "practising" all that beautiful speech or sermon before a mirror. Now, in hearing Dr. Hillis you realize—how you realize!—that what a man IS will out; that if he has brain-power enough, and common sense enough, and genius enough, and feeling for humanity enough; in short, if he is big enough, it doesn't matter one little insignificant Canadian five-cent piece how he poses or how he gestures, or whether he gestures at all or not. It is the Message that counts,—and the Personality, the Ego of the man.

Dr. Hillis doesn't wave his arms or strike attitudes. He doesn't pound the desk or rotate from side to side until you are dizzy. He stands up and speaks, scarcely moving out of his place from start to finish, yet he can hold an audience spellbound, as he did for over two hours last night.

He is not a very tall man, but he has good broad shoulders. His hair is iron gray, and he wears a moustache. His face is pale but wonderfully expressive. He has fine eyes—but he keeps them shut very often while he is speaking. He can

think better that way, evidently. You do not mind, however. You are carried away by what he is saying, and by the way in which he says it. His voice, it may be remarked, is very rich and mellow, and his enunciation is perfect, as must needs be for a man who addresses such immense audiences as go to his big Brooklyn church.

Now to his lecture: Dr. Hillis did not touch upon John Ruskin as art critic, as artist, or as writer; that is, so far as the literary or artistic quality of his work is concerned. John Ruskin, the social reformer, was the Ruskin that was reincarnated upon his lips; John Ruskin, the lover of humanity, who conceived in a time inexpressibly worse and lower in every way than ours, and in aristocratic England, at that, that the common-people needed beauty, and happiness, and good homes, and books, and high aspirations, and noble thoughts; John Ruskin, the man of wealth, who devoted almost the whole of that great wealth to the benefit of those "common folk" whom he so passionately loved; John Ruskin, who was far-seeing enough to perceive that beautiful surroundings must make more beautiful lives, and who undertook to expel ugliness even from such things as calico, and wall-coverings, and furniture, and printing type, and knives and forks; John Ruskin, who, through William Morris and a host of others who have directly or indirectly absorbed their ideals from him, has revolutionized the whole world, making it sweeter, kinder, more beautiful, less sinful than it was before.

Dr. Hillis recognizes that there is much that is bad in the world to-day, but he is jubilantly exultant that things are tremendously better than they were in the times of our grandfathers, and jubilantly hopeful that they are steadily on the up-grade, socially, morally, and in every other way. He is glad that many world-students to-day believe that we are on the edge of an era of beauty such as the world has never known, in which the art will surpass that of Raphael and Michael Angelo. He points with pride to the work of physicians and scientists expelling physical disease, and to the workers, such as Jane Addams, who are expelling moral disease. He believes we are approaching a time when men and women will not tolerate such "moral cancer-spots" as saloons, nor such conditions as lead to the ugliness of courts, goals, and all the mechanism which follows wrong-doing. These mechanisms must still exist for long enough, but the conditions supporting them must be steadily fought and conquered.

No man should have more than his need of wealth, nor any of it acquired by climbing on other men's shoulders. Every man should have a library in his own home, and leisure enough to cultivate his mind and heart also. The manufacture of Great Souls is really the most important thing in the world to-day. No man should take away from society any more than he puts into it. If John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie had not extorted more than their reasonable rights in this world, but had devoted their great money-making talents to the good of humanity, paths would be worn to their graves by pilgrims after they died, and all the babies in the north would be called "John," while those in the south would be called "Andrew."

There, I have squeezed in one little laugh! I wish I could put in the smiles and the laughs, every one. If I could fill the whole "Advocate" myself this issue, I would put them in,—but I could not put in Dr. Hillis' own way of evoking them.

He is tremendously interested in the farmers. He told of the Chataouqua courses—of which more later—which are being established in every part of the United States, eight-day courses of lectures by eminent speakers for the inspiration and instruction of all who come to hear. These courses are for everyone, but at one place in Iowa (I think), a particularly progressive part, at which he was asked to give an address, he requested that a strict account be kept of the farmers who came through the gate to the big tents. Now, listen! Three hundred and seventy farmers' automobiles, over six hundred buggies and carriages, and nine thousand seven



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If all flour were the best flour, then all bread, properly made, would be good bread. But all flour is not first class because all wheat is not first class. Wheat, you know, varies in quality almost as much as apples or potatoes; there are as many different grades of wheat as there are grades of butter—or wool. And every difference in grade represents an actual difference in nourishing value, food elements, wholesomeness. Flour made from a low grade of wheat is by no means so healthful as flour made from high grade wheat. Now the wheat that goes into

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Immigration and Colonization

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Farmers interested in this respect are requested to communicate AT ONCE with the Department as follows:

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Fish, Game, Poultry, Eggs, Vegetables.
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hundred (9,700) farmers, farmers' wives, sons and daughters, attended that day! What do you think of that? Don't you think the "Yankee" rural folk will be ahead of us intellectually before long, if, like "little orphan Annie," we "don't watch out"?

The "hypnotism of money," Dr. Hillis scathes as the thing that keeps too many people grovelling. Some men have a talent for money-making. Very good! But they should put that money to some useful purpose—and should remember, while making it, that they must take time and pains to "manufacture the Great Soul."

Now, I must stop, reluctantly. I haven't told you how Dr. Hillis pleaded for the little birds, thirty-six species of which have become extinct—"little birds with songs in their throats"—because women would wear them on their heads; nor how he lampooned the hunters who slaughter timid and beautiful wild things for the mere lust of killing; nor many other things. But, if you ever have the opportunity—hear Newell Dwight Hillis.

D. D.

A Budget of Questions.

Dear Dame Durden and Ingle Nookers, —Have you a wee small corner where you might seat a newcomer? If so, beware, more favors will be asked.

First:—Will someone please give me some ideas about mats? The color scheme for my room is mainly yellow and green, stencilled daisies predominating in curtains, etc. I have an abundance of mat rags on hand. What kind of simply-made mats are most extensively used, and what patterns are used?

Second:—Will someone kindly give me a good recipe for making bread without "starter"? Have made it successfully with "starter," but last time the "starter" soured.

Third:—Are auto bonnets to be worn this winter? That is, general-wear bonnets for most of us. Would it be a very great breach of good form to wear one to church, where one has to go five miles?

Fourth:—Will someone give me some hints on passe-partouting with glass? Have any of you passe-partouted post cards? They look very pretty, if a suitable series can be found.

Fifth:—We would like to paper our dining-room and living-room alike (have always done so previously). Would it be wise to put a plate rail in the living-room (it serves as parlor)? What kind of paper and what color would be best used? Dining-room is dark, but living-room is quite light.

Sixth:—Are "pumps" suitable for Collegiate "At-home" wear?

Seventh:—Are stencilled tablecloths used? We wish to have a fairly dark tablecloth for our dining-room, when the white cloth and dishes are not in use. Could linen-colored scrim, or something of that nature, be stencilled suitably for such a tablecloth?

After my long list of questions I will now send you an excellent recipe for floor paint: 4 lbs. of chrome yellow, 1 lb. yellow ochre, 2 lbs. powdered white lead, 1/4 lb. glue, 4 or 5 tablespoons of turpentine, 1 gallon of water, 3 quarts of boiled oil. Crush the glue and cover with warm water to melt. Put first three ingredients, with the water, on the stove, and when the glue is melted add it. Let boil about fifteen minutes. Paint the floor with the hot or warm paint (occasionally stir the mixture up with stick while painting). If second coat is needed, it may be added immediately, as the first instantly dries. Now put the boiled oil and turpentine in a vessel and place vessel in dish of water to get quite hot on stove. Apply the hot oil and turpentine to the floor. Floor must not be used for about 24 hours.

Have any of you tried cooking Snow apples with skins on, and cut in halves? When nearly cooked, add sugar and cinnamon. They are delicious.

We have not taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite a year, but we think we could not get along without it now. Thanking you in advance, Oxford Co., Ont. QUEECHY.

To my mind the prettiest homemade mats are of one color, blending with the prevailing color of the room, with a plain border across each end of some harmonizing shade, to brighten them up. For instance, a bedroom papered in gray

with a wild-rose frieze might have gray mats bordered with old rose. For your yellow and green room you might have dull olive green mats with a mixed border of green and tan, or green and brown; or, if you are afraid that this might have too green an effect, the whole mat might be "hit-or-miss," in brown and green. If you are very clever and have a copy, you might even work out an oriental pattern, which would suit the rest of your room. The main thing in making or choosing rugs is to see that there is no decided pattern which will "fly up and hit you in the face." The effect aimed at should be unobtrusiveness and harmony of color with the rest of the room.

Will someone who has had experience kindly answer the bread question?

Auto bonnets are not suitable for church. Better get one of the close-fitting toques or turbans, which are so fashionable and so comfortable. With a thick veil to go over the ears in very cold weather they are quite as serviceable and far prettier than the auto bonnets.

To passe-partout, first get your passe-partout binding and some pasteboard. Cut the latter the right size, lay the picture on it, adding a mat if necessary to suit the glass, then press the glass over all and keep tightly in place while adjusting the binding, which is already gummed and needs only moistening. Put the binding around very carefully, being especially careful about the corners. Let dry, and finally paste two rings at the back for suspending the picture. These rings are made for the purpose, and may be bought with the binding from any dealer in picture supplies.

Do not put a plate rail in the living-room, unless it serves as dining-room also. Gray-green, or a rather light tobacco or wood brown would do for your rooms. You might have the living-room paper run right to the ceiling, and finish it there by a narrow wooden moulding; for the dark dining-room you might have a plate rail with a plain paper lighter in color (the tone must, however, be the same) above; or you might dispense with the plate rail and have a pretty landscape frieze with a narrow wooden moulding between it and the paper proper.

Pumps are quite suitable for "At-home" wear.

Stencilled tablecloths are much used. Scrim is too light a material. Get something heavier. The shopman will show you many suitable materials, but you must, of course, choose a perfectly plain weave, without pattern of any kind. Pattern on pattern would be distracting.

Re Weaving Rugs.

Can anyone in the vicinity of London answer this?

Please tell me where to get carpet-rugs woven into rugs, mats or carpet in London or vicinity. C. I. B. Middlesex Co., Ont.

Fellow-workmen.

("We must work the works of Him that sent me while it is day.")

All the day the shop is noisy,
With its rattle, creak, and groan,
And the air is hot and dusty
Where the prentice toils alone.

For the Master's thoughts are busy,
And the Master's hands are filled,
With the pressure sore upon Him
Of a work to plan and build.

So the prentice, in his corner,
With the guiding hand afar,
Droops before the little trifles
Which his clumsy fingers mar.

But full soon the day is over,
With its petty frets and jars,
And the prentice, turning homeward,
Smiles beneath the solemn stars.

For, beside his bench, the Master
Paused a while at set of sun,
Saw his task, and said, "Together,
We a good day's work have done."

—Wardlaw Taylor, in The Westminster.

Our Ingle Nook Page of Opinions.

Conclusion of Last Week's "Opinions."

Amusing Children on a Rainy Day

To amuse children means to make and keep them happy. Now, to keep children happy out of doors is easy, because there is scope for their activities; and, as we older people know, to be busy and to be happy are often synonymous terms.

In solving the problem of rainy-day amusement, which must necessarily lack the freedom of the playground, let us give the freedom in some other form; for since there must be an outlet for the restlessness and energy of childhood, we should provide a channel for it. Hampering a child with "don'ts" makes an outbreak in some wrong direction a certainty. The ideal plan is to have such attractive "do's" that the time goes by flying.

A pair of blunt scissors, an old account book, a catalogue and some paste will provide many days of amusement. One page may be the hall of a house, furnished with appropriate articles from the housefurnishing department of the catalogue, cut out and pasted in position. There may be rugs, curtains, settee and grandfather's clock. Draperies of crepe paper may be used too. Living-room, with fireplace, pictures, bookcases, tables, comfortable chairs and casement windows; dining-room, bathroom, bedrooms for each of the dolls or for the real family; each of these affords occupation for busy hands and inventive brain. Color schemes may be suggested and carried out with the help of crayons or water-colors.

Storekeeping, too, is a fascinating occupation. There may be a grocery department for one day, a millinery section for another. A drug store, a dry-goods store and a china shop lend novelty. Pasteboard and paper money of different values for making change, mother's old hats and trimmings, which she may buy in at a good price when they are made over, all help to keep up the interest.

Making paper dolls is a never-failing source of delight. Cutting out, fitting, or the drawing or painting of buttons, jacket effects, braiding patterns and draperies; making hats laden with plumes and flowers in pencil-drawing, and arranged to slip on the paper doll's head by a slit; these all draw forth much unsuspected talent.

Last, we may just refer to that old delightful pastime, blowing bubbles, and the enchanting hours we have all spent at it. After all, few games hold such thrills of expectation and fulfilment as does this.

From the very beginning of things the wise mother or elder will make the careful clearing up and putting away a part of every house game, reaping her reward in her own comfort and the gratitude of her child's future companions.

Simcoe Co., Ont. N. E. BACON.

Have a Play Room, if Possible.

Dear Dame Durden and Chatterers,—With the extremely dry summer just passed it would be little wonder if we forgot what to do with our children on rainy days. Rainy outside, but sunny indoors.

Firstly, do not amuse them too much; start them playing, then let them alone as much as possible. I have a play-room off the kitchen which belongs to them, and where I have my sewing machine, so they are always in sight and hearing; can have a glorious time, are not in the way, and do not upset the rest of the house, even though that room may look as though a cyclone had struck it. It is good training for them to help clear it up.

I have often been greatly entertained listening to the conversation of my girls of four and six years in their "play-pretend" games.

I always save the catalogues from Eaton's, Simpson's, etc., for rainy days; then what times they have cutting out the pictures, playing house, store, travel, etc. There is everything to furnish the

make-believe house, and people to live in it, dressed for work, play, visiting, etc. Then what quantities of things for a store!

The older children can cut cardboard in different size circles for money, which can be saved for next time—and the pictures also. The whole family can buy, for it only takes a few minutes, and money is plentiful.

Beads are prized to string for necklaces and rings for their dolls and themselves.

Modelling clay can be used again and again. A sand table is fine and easily made. Make a low table; have a board around edge and partly fill with sand. They can make the earth and put a fence around it. If the table is lined with tin so much the better.

There is a Home Kindergarten School in Detroit, Michigan, which supplies material each month and directions for using it; also fine bits of poetry, nature study, talks to mothers, songs and stories, which I thought were fine, and very entertaining and instructive to the children. Then we all know of games and stories, which never fail to please, and of which they never get enough.

Best wishes from,
Essex Co., Ont. MOTHER OF FOUR.

[Do you know of a sort of modelling clay called plasticine? It can be got in all colors, and can be used over and over again, almost indefinitely.—Ed.]

A Word to Mothers.

Dear Dame Durden,—I really am afraid that I cannot give any advice about amusing children, as my experience has always been that children are quite capable of amusing themselves, provided they are allowed to use the things they want, and to have the liberty they wish for. On a rainy or extremely cold day, when outdoor play is impossible, our children very frequently betake themselves off upstairs to a bedroom, as we have no special room set apart for a nursery. There they will stay for hours playing school, painting pictures, drawing, cutting out pictures and pasting them, etc., etc.

One thing I should like to say to mothers, and that is, do not worry, even if they do upset the house for the time being. When they are through playing, let them gather up their things and put them away. I keep a cupboard in the kitchen specially for the children's things, and when play is over they know just where to put them. If Tom wants to have a barn, stable and farmyard in your kitchen, let him have it. My boy's favorite spot for this kind of work is just in front of the front door at the foot of the stairs, and he seems so blissfully happy over it that I just let him go ahead. I hear someone saying, "Not for me, thank you! Such a sight!" Well, the sight I see is a bright, jolly, happy face, and that is enough.

If Mary wants to make a quilt, never mind the clippings, let her make her quilt. We cannot make quilts and keep the house tidy, and how can we expect her to do it?

You will usually find children wanting to play at the work which they see their elders engaged in. Imitation is their strong point. For instance, if father is a farmer, the children will want to play farming; if a storekeeper, they will want to play store. I know from experience what that means—everything out of place and scarcely room to get through the house, yet some very happy faces, and what need you care? Are not happy faces much more to be desired than stiff, cold, orderly rooms? Always insist, though, on them straightening everything up when they are through, or otherwise you will be teaching them to be selfish in making work for others.

Stringing beads is a delightful, quiet occupation. Tea parties, with their very own dishes, and often apples for cake, water for cream and tea, and rolled biscuit for sugar to avoid any stickiness—for I never liked them having real sugar

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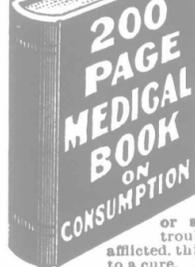
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on that account—and the other things did just as well, as it is the performance of serving that counts more than what they serve.

Then where there are little girls, dolls always fill a large space in their requirements. Do not deny them their dolls; to some children, I believe, they are as necessary as shoes for their feet. I do not approve of buying a lot of toys for children, as they will make playthings for themselves, but they should have some. I once heard a mother of seven say that none of her children knew what to do with a toy, as they had never had one. I felt like saying, "Poor things, I pity them." To boys real metal horses and other animals are really a great delight. Children, like ourselves, like variety, and do not like to be always confined to one single room. If they could have one room upstairs, and their free access to the kitchen, the rest of the house need not be greatly disturbed.

M. R.

Give the Play Impulse Free Scope.

First impressions are the most lasting, hence the first years of a child's life should be made as happy as possible. They are then more with their parents than they will probably ever be again. It is always conceded to be a difficulty to deal successfully with children during the early part of their life. Healthy children are naturally active, and this activity must be directed into proper channels. Something interesting must be provided for amusement. If we fail to do this they are apt to find an outlet for their love of fun in some way not to our liking. The play impulse should be allowed free action, and this is always possible when they can get out of doors; but on those days when the weather is not favorable, give them plenty of paper and cardboard, with pencils, colored crayons and paint boxes, and in these they will find abundant amusement. They can draw and color pictures as they fancy. Let them color the pictures of men and women in old catalogues and magazines. Give the older ones scissors to cut out these pictures, of which they will get a collection, giving familiar names to each one.

Little girls find great amusement in dressing dolls, and in making clothes for these dolls, as well as quilts. Perhaps the boys would prefer building houses, ships, etc., with blocks, or playing with a pet cat or dog.

If there is an older person in the house, say a grandparent, who has leisure time, nothing would interest the children more than stories. They all love them, and a love of history is thus early implanted in their minds. It is well after the story is told to have them reproduce it in their own words.

Children can early be taught to memorize little gems of literature and sing little songs, the younger ones learning quickly from the older ones. In the evening, when the parent's work is done, they can listen to these, and so the little ones are encouraged to keep on at what will prove of future use to them.

No doubt other writers will suggest many different ways, which we will welcome, for it is a fact that children tire soon of one thing, and we hear the question, "Now what shall I play?" We want to have something new to suggest to them, that time may not hang heavy on their hands. **MRS. GEO. EARLE.**
 Dundas Co., Ont.

How to Amuse Children on a Rainy Day.

Dear Dame,—I have headed this article thus, but it is a "paragram," for, like the Irishman, I would say that the best way to amuse children is not to amuse them; or, in other words, children ought not to be amused (unless they are sick), but should be taught to amuse themselves. If they get a new toy, it is all very well to show them how it works; or if they are in difficulty about anything, show them the why and wherefore of it, but they should be taught to not depend on anybody for anything they can do themselves.

The child who is taught to depend on his or her own resources, is the one who will get on best, and be the most self-reliant in afterlife. Even where there are servants kept, children should be taught to wait on themselves as far as possible.

In the Canadian Home Journal for October, there is a paragraph that says, "Work and play is distinct." Not always, for many a small "kiddie" can be taught to work when it thinks it is play. The most of your readers will think of occasions themselves, but nearly all youngsters likes to sew. Give them buttons to sew on, for instance, and the boys, as well as the girls, will think it is fun, and at the same time be learning something that may come in very handy to them in afterlife. And many a small girl wants to help mother to wash up the dishes, but she is told to go off and play, as she is only in the way, and the poor little thing has, maybe, exhausted her resources for playing for the present, and would like to help, and she could do it, too, if mother would only give her a chair to stand on, and let her wash, and do the drying herself. Then she could see if they were properly done, and if they were not, put them back to be done over. It might take a little longer, but two things were being accomplished, besides washing the dishes; the little girl was being amused, and being taught to work at the same time. Then, if she had a little broom and dustpan, and was taught to play "keeping house," it is wonderful how much she might learn, and imagine it was play. I remember reading a story once about two girls in two different homes. "Mary" was brought up along the lines I have mentioned, and was always playing at "helping mother," and her mother humored her, and let her, and she grew up to be a very efficient and capable housekeeper, while Annie, who was likewise inclined, was always "growled at," and told to go off and sit down somewhere, and not be continually "plaguing" mother, for she was tired enough already, and the upshot was that Annie grew up to be a good-for-nothing slouch, and her own mother said in after years, that Annie never had the knack for doing anything properly, not in the least like Mary So-and-so.

Then, the boys can be brought up along the same lines. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, but all play and no work, generally makes a "useless," if not a bad boy. We should watch their inclinations, and encourage them along the right paths, suggesting things at times, and help at others. Above all things, we should watch what we do ourselves, for it is true that "little pitchers have long ears," and children, even the smallest of them, are great imitators.

GREYBIRD.

Grey Co., Ont.

Let the Child Develop Constructiveness.

The thing to remember—first, last and all the time—when trying to amuse children, is this: that children's imagination is much keener than that of their elders. Children love to "imagine things," and they love to originate. They want to do things. Give a normal child a beautifully-finished toy carriage, and his delight for a while will be extreme; but give him—or, better yet, let him pick them up somewhere—a few old spools and some sticks, and let him work at a cart for himself, and his interest will be far more abiding.

Often when a child is complained of being "so destructive," the trouble is not that his bump of destructiveness is so largely developed; but that he wants to "fix it." Usually, of course, the fixing is not a success, but the child—being a child—could not foresee that.

A game that has a fascination for most children is "keeping store." The capital involved is not heavy. Waste paper and string, a collection of odds and ends—these may consist of anything under the house roof, "All is grist that comes to this mill." Some paper money, and if you wish to be very elaborate, get some rounds of tin from a tinsmith, a scribbler and lead pencil for keeping accounts, and there you are. Only give hints, the children will attend to the details for themselves. Have one inflexible rule: when closing time comes the storekeeper and his assistants (or, failing these, his customers) must put "the store" in its previous order.

It is a good plan to have a good-sized covered box in which to keep all the unused articles. The box will also serve as a counter.

An uncovered table, some blunt scissors and an old catalogue is an old

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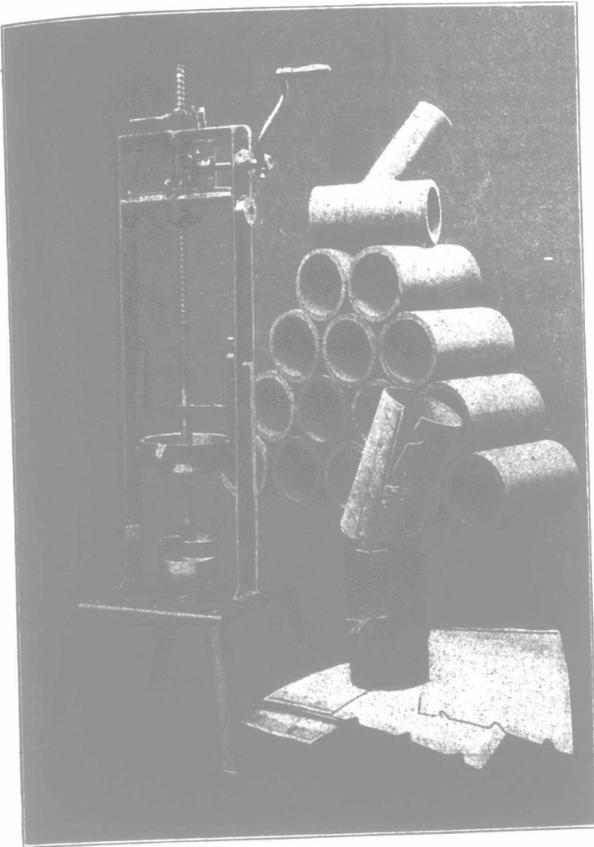


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PERFECTLY SIMPLE.

SIMPLY PERFECT.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

FARMERS' CEMENT TILE MACHINE CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

This catalogue is waiting for you
Send for it; it's free, new and interesting. You should certainly know about the **Olds Gasoline Engine** before you buy. It is simple, durable, the most economical, has exclusive features absolutely necessary to a satisfactory engine. No repair bills for one year.

Seager Engine Works
Seager St., Lansing, Michigan

Agents: E. A. Fox, Sherbrooke, Que.; R. W. Hart, Mar. Seager Engine Works Branch, 15 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

REG'D SHORTHORN CATTLE
at Auction

At the noted stock farm, "WOODLAWN," two miles west of **Morpeth Village, County of Kent**, the property of **SPARHAM BROS.**, 30 head of **Registered Shorthorns**, consisting of 4 bulls and 26 females. The Miss Ramsden bull, Imp. Good Mornig = 55018=, at head of herd. Will be sold on

Wednesday, November 16th, 1910

Parties coming by train will be met at Ridgetown on morning of the sale. Catalogues on application to

I. E. ROBSYN, London | Auctioneers.
J. R. SERSON, Morpeth

SPARHAM BROS., Morpeth, Ont.

Auction Sale of
130 IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED REGISTERED
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

To be held at **Agricultural Park, BRANTFORD, ONT.**, on
Saturday, November 12th, 1910

30 imported ewes, from the flocks of Gwynne and Jucks, bred to imported Cooper ram; 45 ewe lambs, 55 ram lambs, all bred from imported ewes and sired by imp. Gwynne ram.
TERMS OF SALE: \$10 and under, cash; 8 months' credit on approved notes.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 P.M.

Welby Almas,
Auctioneer.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM CO., LTD.
GEO. BARNIE, Manager.

recipe for a peaceful afternoon for many a family of children. It has been tried and not found wanting.

Playing school is good. Only have it understood that it is one grade of a department school, and that all disputes or rebellions against lawful authority must be taken to the "principal," which should be mother.

And speaking of school reminds me of something that should be in every home where there is a child, and that is a blackboard. It will be a daily, weekly, yearly source of amusement. It is far more enticing than a slate and pencil, though it is on the part of wisdom to have those too.

I have seen children interested for hours with a blackboard and chalk, drawing things, it would be no harm to worship, to be sure, but it kept them contented, and they improved, and after a while the most casual could tell the difference between a fish and an animal.

From the foregoing it will seem that I do not believe much in amusing a child. I do not; but I do believe in providing means whereby the child can amuse him or her self. Of course a mistake is made when the child is very young, or they would not expect the continual attention of somebody. At some unhappy time in our lives we have all seen such spoiled children. I had an experience with such a one once; but to use the oft-quoted words of Kipling, "that is another story."

I think one can go to the extreme and leave children too much to themselves, so I believe in giving ideas, and, if necessary, some help in working out details, and if fault has to be found, do it when that particular game is over, except in extreme cases. When you furnish amusement, do it so that it will be taken as a favor, not as a matter of course.
Nova Scotia. ELIZABETH.

News of the Week.

Fire at Victoria, B. C., on Oct 27th, caused a loss of \$1,000,000.

A direct steamship line is to be run from South African ports to New York and Boston.

A campaign is to be inaugurated in Portugal to teach children to apply the same honesty in political as in private life.

Indians arriving in Edmonton have brought word that surveyors in northern Canada have found a lake nearly as large as Superior.

During recent flights in his monoplane, at Belmont Park, New York, Count de Lesseps had alternately as passengers three daughters of Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, of the C. N. R.

Toronto is protesting against the blowing of useless whistles, the swift running of automobiles on the streets, and lack of ventilation in street cars.

Major Bruce Carruthers, a hero of the South African War, was buried in Cataragui, near Kingston, with military honors, on October 24th. He died of tuberculosis, contracted by exposure during the war.

King Victor Emmanuel has gone to Southern Italy to assist those who have suffered by the recent disasters due to hurricanes and the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. Many lives were lost. A new crater has opened in the long extinct Mt. Epomeo, on the Island of Ischia.

Great joy is expressed over the safety of the aeronauts Post and Hawley, who, with the balloon America II., were feared to be lost. They came down on top of a mountain 58 miles north of Chicoutimi, in Northern Quebec, having broken the record for long-distance balloon flight, and so won the Gordon-Bennet cup and a prize of \$3,000. The

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LEARN TO MOUNT BIRDS

We guarantee to teach you by mail with complete success how to mount Birds, Animals, Fish, Game Birds, Taxidermy, etc. Leave the mounting work for men, women and boys. **Quickly learned**, by our exclusive system, teaching only the latest and best methods. Make birds some presents for your friends, and eventually do your own house or make big money mounting for others.

Sportsmen and Naturalists, everywhere should know this wonderful art. You learn in a few hours how to mount all your own trophies and specimens as well as a professional. **BIG PROFITS** Good taxidermists are scarce and in great demand. Many of our graduates are making \$12.00 to \$20.00 a week in their spare time or \$2,000 a year and more as professionals. You can do as well.

FREE Elegant new catalog and Taxidermy Magazine sent absolutely free. **Write today.**
NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMISTRY
5039 Elwood Building OMAHA, NEB.

You Can Do the Weekly Washing in Six Minutes

The 1900 GRAVITY WASHER cuts out labor and saves money. Does a big family washing—and wringing too—in short order. The Gravity washes a tubful spotlessly clean in six minutes. Prove it at our expense.



Any Woman Can Have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER On 30 Days' Free Trial

Don't send one cent. Try it first at our expense—if you are restless, we'll pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands are in use and every user

delighted. We are constantly receiving letters from hosts of satisfied customers. The 1900 Gravity is sold on small payments. Send for our fascinating FREE Book to-day. Write me personally. F. A. C. BACH, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

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. 2173

"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. STAMPEL FOR POSTAGE

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

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

INVENTIONS Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGERTON R. CASE, Registered U. S. Patent Attorney, DEPT. E, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

Leicesters and Embden Geese for Sale A few choice ram lambs, well covered, with size and quality combined. Sire Maple Lodge Wallace 99. Prices very reasonable. Write, or come and see. **Greer Bros.**, Trout Creek Farm (farm half mile), Lucknow, Ont.

GRAIN BAGS

AT LOW PRICES AND THE REASONS WHY.

THE remarkably low price we are quoting on standard size, full weight grain bags was made possible by buying in large quantities months ago, before the price of raw cotton soared to the highest point it has been for years. At the price of cotton to-day these bags could not be bought at the manufacturers at the price we are asking you. Another reason is our well-known policy of doing away with the travellers, book-keepers, bank over-draft and bad-debts account. **Every bag is as strong, durable and serviceable as any bag on the market to-day.**

WE PAY THE FREIGHT In Quantities of 100 Bags or More

Or we will include any number of bags with other goods when order amounts to \$25.00 or over.

Our EATON Bag Guarantee. If upon receipt of bags they are not up to expectations, and as good a bag at a less price than you can obtain elsewhere, you may return them to us and we will refund your money and pay transportation charges both ways. We could not afford to make an offer of this kind unless we knew absolutely that what we claim is a fact. **Send us your order to-day.**

 <p>EATON'S A Our Price Per Dozen \$2.55</p> <p>N3-1. EATON'S A Seamless Grain Bag; capacity, 2 bushels; weight, 14 ounces. Price per 100... 20.25</p>	 <p>EATON'S B Our Price Per Dozen \$2.95</p> <p>N3-2. EATON'S B Seamless Grain Bag; clean and strong; capacity, 2½ bushels; weight, 15 ounces. Price per 100... 23.75</p>
 <p>EATON'S C Our Price Per Dozen \$3.48</p> <p>N3-3. EATON'S C Seamless Grain Bag; capacity, 2 bushels; weight, 16 ounces to bag. Price per 100... 27.25</p>	 <p>EATON'S D Our Price Per Dozen \$3.59</p> <p>N3-4. EATON'S D Seamless Grain Bag; capacity, 2½ bushels; weight, about 20 ounces; strong and durable. Price per 100... 28.75</p>

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA.

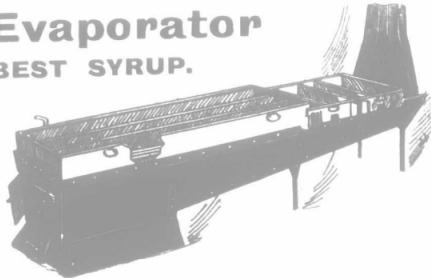
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and sensibly. It is a College-home, where intellectual training is reinforced by religious and physical development. Instruction broad and thorough, fitting graduates for the care of the ideal home, or any calling in life. Picturesque situation. Fine Grounds. Superb climate. Collegiate and preparatory courses. Music, art, domestic science, commercial. Wholesome, nourishing food, good home cooking. Tuition low. Address Robert I. Warner, M.A., D.D., President, St. Thomas, Ontario, for prospectus and terms.

Champion Evaporator MAKES THE BEST SYRUP.

Now is the proper time to give your maple syrup business serious consideration. By placing your order at once, you can have your evaporator all set up before the cold weather reaches you. This insures taking care of the first run of sap, which is the most profitable. All up-to-date syrup makers use the "Champion Evaporator." Write for booklet.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO.,
58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.



America II. had covered a distance of 1,300 miles. Of the other balloons that left St. Louis on October 17th, Germany came second and third, with prizes of \$1,750 and \$1,250, for distances of 1,150 and 1,075 miles, respectively. . . . The military dirigible, "Morning Post," arrived at Aldershot, Eng., on Oct. 26th, having flown from Moisson, France, in 5 hours, 15 minutes. . . . Blanchard, a French aviator, was killed at Issy les Moulineaux.

Our New Serial.

The Garden of a Com-muter's Wife.

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

I. THE RETURN.

October 23 (Battle of Leipsic, 1642, according to the Farmers' Almanac. I never could understand the relationship between the astronomy, history, and literature in this volume). To-day I began the planting of my garden. The combination of date and deed may seem strange to those who do not know; but as gardening is the most exacting as well as the most exciting of outdoor sports, one cannot begin too early in the season, and it is really better to begin the season before. Neither a garden nor a gardener can be made in one year, nor in one generation even. It takes a fine sort of heredity of air and soil and environment for either; also, gardening is the most cheerful and satisfactory pursuit for women who love outdoors. Field and forest often hold one at bay. We may admire, worship, love, but neither advise nor argue with them, nor add one cubit to their stature. In a garden one's personality can come forth, stick a finger into Nature's pie, and lend a hand in the making of it, besides furnishing many of the ingredients.

I have been planting crocuses in the grass borders all the morning, stabbing the turf with a pointed spade handle, yclept dibble, and pushing the sturdy little bulbs deep into the wounds. In April there will be a cluster of starry flowers to cover each scar. Fortunately, my backbone is largely composed of New England granite, or it would ache. As it is, I am very glad to sit on a great heap of dry leaves under the south wall and write in my garden book while the cart has gone over to the pit by the river to bring back a load of sand for my tulips and hyacinths.

A "Boke of the Garden" is a necessity; otherwise, so kind is memory about disagreeables, one forgets one's mistakes. I am sure that I should have forgotten a very bad one of mine and have planted my bulbs in the long strip in front of the honey-suckle trellis, but for the finding last night in an old desk, of one of my schoolgirl journals in which garden items and the sentiments of eighteen were impartially mixed. Under April 20, it said: "Never plant bulbs at the foot of the garden; the water settles, and the mice come out of the wall and eat them, or they rot. I've only three hyacinths and four tulips left, but then I didn't plant very many. When I marry, I'm going to push all the vegetables over the fence into the field and have no-thing but flowers here, and I'm going to buy bulbs and roses by the hundred, instead of by sixes. . . . Pocket money doesn't go far for plants when I have to buy gloves out of it to wear to that stupid dancing class and have such very warm hands. Aunt Lot promised that I should join, and I couldn't go back on one of the family. But of course when I'm married I shall be too old for that sort of thing, which will be a great economy besides letting me grub in peace. . . . Aunt Lot says that I shall have changed my mind by then."

That was seven years ago, and lo and behold, here I am by the same garden wall, married, but my mind otherwise unchanged, and with bulbs

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

BARGAINS—About twenty-five pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels at one fifty and two fifty, and a few exhibition quality at five dollars each. Send money along with order. If sold out will return by next mail. C. Day, Highgate, Ontario.

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

WANTED

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock. **TERMS**—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED—For two new lines. Apply for particulars to The Electric Beans Chemical Co., Ltd., Dept. A., 225 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

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

FOR SALE—Woodside Farm, six hundred and twelve acres, of which 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, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc.; all sizes very cheap. Send for list, stating what you need. Agents wanted; good commission. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

FOR 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.

GLORIOUS KOOTENAY, British Columbia—No irrigating. Delightful climate. Fruit farms, \$10 to \$80 per acre. Easy terms. Free booklet by—Investors' Trust & Mortgage Corporation, Ltd., 134 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunny, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professional, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, saw towns; 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 Shorthorns. Good wages, steady employment. Apply: Box 5, Stouffville, Ont.

WANTED—Two good men for the farm. Apply: R. R. Birkett, Brantford, 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 2½ 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; 2½ 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; 2½ miles from Toronto. \$15,000; \$4,000 down.

100 acres, Pickering; 1½ miles from post office, store, shops, grist mill, churches, etc.; on milk route to Locust Hill creamery; telephone line passes door; rural-mail delivery; 3½ 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 buildings; good fences and water supply; large orchard of good varieties. \$7,000; \$2,700 down.

Philp & Beaton, Whitevale, Ont.

by the hundred lying in their stout manila bags under the apple tree, waiting to be planted. It seems a lifetime ago, the coming about of it all, yet scarcely longer than the week since our return, so many things have been crowded into it.

To begin with, Bluff knew me! At first I was not sure if the recognition was genuine, for the astute old setter had won his name in early puppyhood from his self-possession and the calm assurance, unbacked by circumstances, with which he emerged unscathed from fights and other embarrassing situations. The rapid barks that greeted me as I opened the door might have been merely the joy of promised companionship for the October evening; for though the logs on the study hearth were blazing finely and the lamps were lit, the house seemed strangely silent.

I stretched my hands toward the fire instinctively and looked about the familiar room, where the long lines of shelves were never able to hold the flock of books that ran riot over table and mantel-shelf, crowded the inkstand on the desk, and followed their owner to his lounging chair, where they perched on both arms, sometimes forgetting their dignity so far as to fall sprawling to the floor. I looked over my shoulder, expecting every moment to hear footsteps. I was still under the spell of old-world tradition. Bluff drew nearer, trembling with excitement, but the long, ardent sniffs and tail-wagging that gradually broke from the usual side-to-side motion into circular sweeps might be merely inquisitive enthusiasm.

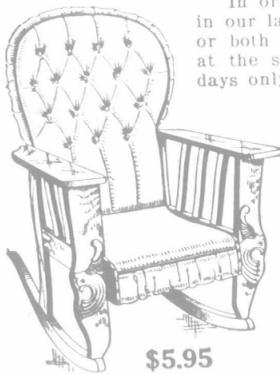
Finally I heard a step in the hall and went to meet it. A maid, wholly strange, handed me my own telegram unopened, saying, "The doctor wasn't looking for you, ma'am, until the eight o'clock train, and he drove over to the hospital a few minutes before this came, saying he'd be back well before seven."

A weight fell upon the buoyant spirits that had hurried me helter-skelter from steamer to train, that not a moment might be lost in getting to home and father—perhaps I should say father and home; but I think that in the far back transitory time I must have once been a carrier pigeon, so strong is the homing instinct in me.

Evan said that we should be arrested for escaped lunatics, even if we avoided a similar penalty for reckless driving. At the same time he promised the driver an extra dollar if he made the desired train, this being a combination of his inborn English custom of tipping, that makes travel so easy, and a prudent way that Evan has of explaining certain disadvantages in what one wishes to do at the same time that he is smoothing the way for the doing thereof. All the way from Sandy Hook to the pier, I had thumbed the old yellow time-table, never realizing the changes that two years might have made in it, fastening upon one train after another as petty delays caused each in turn to be impossible. People crowded about, chattering incessantly of the beauty of the bay and the approach to New York, the returning tourist pausing every few minutes to ask some foreigner how he liked America, then drowning the polite incoherence of the answer by a whirlpool of statistics about the length, breadth, thickness, and cost of Brooklyn bridge. I had quite forgotten how very loud we talk in public, and how self-conscious we are. Very probably, however, I was irritable; for my heart was leaping on and on to a strip of wild land on a hillside, where pines and forest trees stretch their branches to the sky, scattering flower-beds weave in and out among the shrubs in the southern corner cut into the hillside beneath a bank wall, and half a dozen dogs lie dozing in the sun upon the steps and porch of a rambling low house, where lives my father, the country doctor, who carries comfort across the hills to the hard worked farming people, even as freely as the sun and rain give strength to their crops.

FURNITURE TO YOU FREIGHT FREE.

In order to show you the remarkable values contained in our large illustrated catalogue '7' we will send one or both of these elegant rockers to any point in Ontario at the special prices quoted. This offer is good for 30 days only. Send in your order right away.



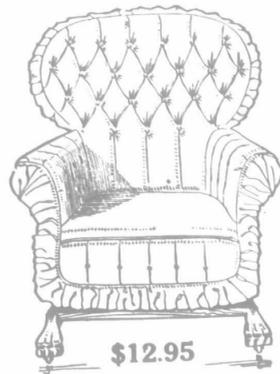
\$5.95

This Large Comfortable Rocker for \$5.95.

Exactly as shown in illustration on the left. Frame is made of solid oak, hand-polished, and elaborate carved front posts. Seat and back are upholstered in best grade imitation leather, which will wear and look equal to genuine leather. This rocker is easily worth \$10.00.

An Elegant Turkish Rocker, \$12.95.

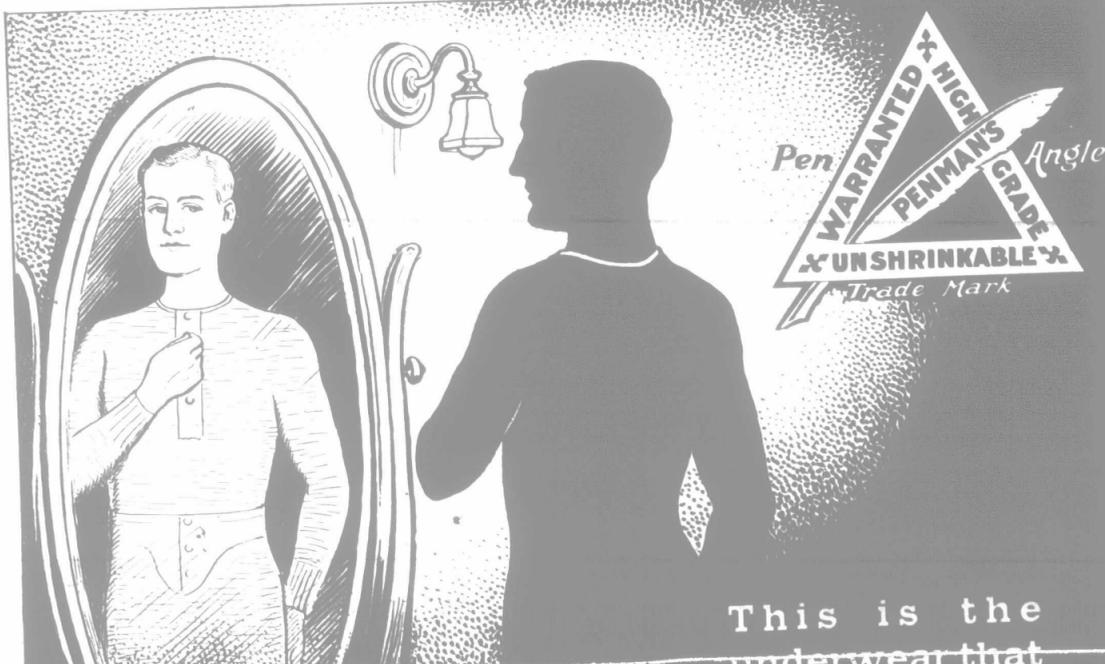
Just as shown in the picture here, large and comfortable, deep spring seat, buttoned back, ruffled borders, all over upholstered in best imitation leather. This rocker is mounted on solid oak platform, has carved claw feet. A marvel of good value. It has every appearance of a chair costing \$30.00 to \$40.00.



\$12.95

Write at once for Catalogue '7'

The Adams Furniture Co., Limited, Canada's Largest Home Furnishers Toronto, Ont.



This is the underwear that retains its shapeliness,

gives absolute satisfaction, and is guaranteed in every way. Ask to see it. Look for the (triangle and pen) trade mark in red on each garment. No. 95 (medium weight) is a style that is sure to please you well.

Pen-Angle Underwear and Hosiery

Could anything be amiss? Not for the first time, however, had feet travelled faster than a telegram. No sedate gray horses at the station, no dear gray head in sight; so taking the first proffer of a trap, I had fled, leaving Evan to wrestle with the luggage and the local teamster.

Presently Bluff ceased his gyrations and stood watching me, paw raised, tail rigid, quite at a point, while the maid was speaking. Then as I turned

to go down the hall, he gave one indescribable cry, so full was it of human expression, made a bound, touched the tip of my nose lightly with his tongue, then ran to a hook beside the tall clock, across whose face the full moon had sailed rhythmically for a hundred years, without ever waning, seized a dusty riding whip that hung there—my old whip—dragged it down, and laid it at my feet, while he backed toward the

door, his eyes fixed on mine in a very delirium of joy.

Yes, Bluff knew me! It was two years since he had brought me the whip as the regular prelude to a walk, two years since he had heard my voice; many humans forget in that time. Bluff knew me, and was welcoming me home not as a stranger, but as one of his familiar world. Something tightened in my throat. I stooped to hug the old faithful, but

DISPLENISHING SALE

OF HIGH-CLASS

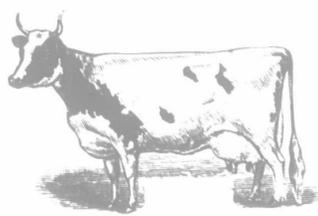
Ayrshires

AT THE LOTUS FIELDS,
West Berlin, Vermont, U. S.

Thursday, November 10th

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

Forty



Head

Of choicest Ayrshires, including Jean Armour 2nd, only daughter of the great Canadian cow, Jean Armour, and sired by the famous Howie's Dairy King, imp., 9855, "5707." Also the champion three-year-old bull, Bargenoch Bonnie Scotland, imp., 14974, "7270."

For particulars and catalogues address:

L. F. HERRICK, SALES MANAGER,
405 Main St.,
Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S.

Our Telephones Sent on Free Trial

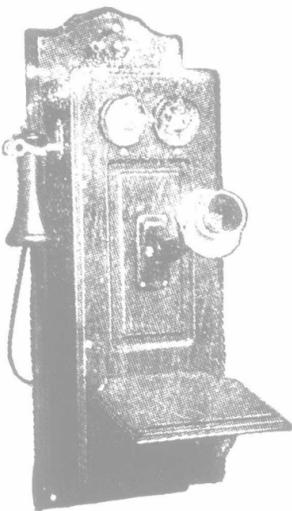
So sure are we of the all-round superiority of our telephones that we will welcome the opportunity of sending you two or three for a comparison test with others. Write us for particulars.

Our telephones are made in Toronto in one of the best-equipped telephone factories in the world. They are distinctly high-class. They are built so as to give steady service without material depreciation. Their cost of maintenance is low enough to surprise you. And they are guaranteed for ten years against defective material or workmanship.

But, if interested in rural telephones, send for our two books. One, a handsomely-illustrated book, entitled "Canada and the Telephone," shows, with 32 pictures, the benefits of the telephone to the farmer. The other, Bulletin No. 2, tells you how to build and equip a rural telephone system. You'll find these two books very interesting, so don't delay reading them.

BULLETIN NO. 1 gives detailed descriptions of our telephones and switchboards. Ask for a copy. And, remember, please, that we carry a large supply of construction materials in stock, and make a specialty of prompt shipments.

**CANADIAN INDEPENDENT
TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED**
20 Duncan St., Toronto.



\$29,705 for fifty head of Percherons, of which ten were weanlings, an average of \$594, is the record reported of an auction sale of Percherons, the property of A. L. Robinson & Sons, of Pekin, Ill.,

which took place on October 20th. The highest price was \$1,005, for an imported gray mare, the only animal in the sale that reached four figures. A weanling stallion colt sold for \$750.

he whirled about and scampered toward the door. I picked up the whip and followed. Outside a mild gray twilight, mingled with the light of the quarter moon, pictured everything with soft outlines. As Bluff leaped down the steps, a pair of juncos flew from their perch in the honeysuckles, but soon settled to rest again.

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP.

At the annual auction sale of Short-horns, from the herd of H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., October 21st, thirty head sold for an average of \$283.20. The highest price was \$690, for the roan two-year-old heifer, Imp. Dorothy Queen, and the lowest price was \$100, for a yearling heifer.

LONDON FRUIT SALESMAN.

Canadian horticulturists have carried on considerable trade with the Mother Country, and with the years, this trade keeps increasing and spreading out. One of the difficulties encountered in establishing such an outlet is to find a reliable and capable agent at the market end. Many of our readers have, no doubt, noticed the advertisement of John Bird, London, England, fruit, potato and vegetable commission salesman, and will be glad to know that the uprightness, reliability and ability of Mr. Bird is attested to by his co-workers. Goods sent to him receive his personal attention always, and checks are mailed the day goods are sold. Look up his advertisement, and if you have a surplus to dispose of, get in touch with Mr. Bird.

IMPORTANT AYRSHIRE SALE.

The attention of breeders of Ayrshire cattle, and of dairymen in general, is directed to the dispersion sale advertised on another page in this issue of the noted Lotus Fields herd of F. D. Erhart, at West Berlin, Vermont, comprising 40 head of choicest Ayrshires, including Jean Armour 2nd, only daughter of the renowned Canadian champion cow, Jean Armour, and sired by the famous Howie's Dairy King (imp.) 9855, "5707." Also the champion three-year-old bull, Bargenoch Bonnie Scotland (imp.) 11974, "7270," and the splendid cows, Cross Jane 19th (imp.), and Howie's Creampot 27965. The breeding, character, and prizewinning record of this herd is of the highest rank, and should attract buyers from a very wide territory, as it is rarely that such an opportunity is offered for securing such high-class animals as are included in the offering. See the advertisement and send for the catalogue.

TRADE TOPICS.

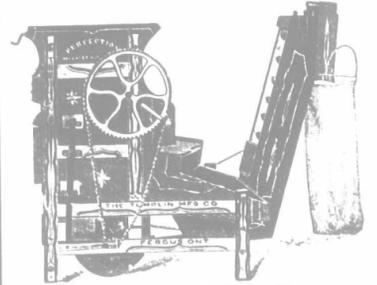
FIRE PROTECTION.—Whenever a man puts any considerable part of his capital into a permanent building of any kind, he wants to have it as safely protected as possible from any possible loss. One of the greatest menaces to all buildings is fire, and so whatever steps a man can take to protect his building against destruction by fire should surely be taken. By using Neponset Paroid Roofing on houses, barns, or business blocks, one is using a great fire-resister, as has been proven on more than one occasion. Even careful insurance companies recognize its value, and give lower rates of insurance on buildings so roofed. If you are building, or thinking of it, look up the Neponset Paroid Roofing advertisement elsewhere in this issue, and get in touch with the manufacturers.

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.

Perfection Seed and Grain Separator

(Patented 1901)



The PERFECTION is the best mill ever built. Every farmer who uses one says so. Will do work no old-style mill ever attempted, and will do it right. Turns twice as easy as any other, as it has two balanced shoes. The curved screens and galvanized deflectors, used only in the PERFECTION, make a perfect separation of wheat from oats. It cleans clover of all kinds, and pays for itself every season. Will clean flax also. The PERFECTION always wins when compared with others. Further facts explained in our free circular "C." Write for it, or see nearest agent.

THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO.
G. T. R. Fergus, Ont. C. P. R.

Dominion Express Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

are payable all over the World.

Absolutely the best way
to remit money by mail.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED
Money sent by Telegraph and Cable
Foreign Money bought and sold.

Rates for Money Orders

\$5 and under	3 cents
Over 5 to \$10	5 "
" 10 to 50	18 "
" 50 to 100	15 "

On Sale in all Can. Pac. Ry. Stations.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HUNTERS' EXCURSIONS

Single Fare for Round Trip

Daily until Nov. 12th to points in Temagami, Muskoka, Lake of Bays, Nipissing Districts, etc.

Return limit Dec. 15, except to points reached by steamers, Nov. 15.

ARE YOU GOING TO

**CALIFORNIA, MEXICO
or FLORIDA**

This winter? If so, consult nearest GRAND TRUNK AGENT regarding rates.

WELL - DRILLING

I drill 4 1/2-inch hole in rock and all kinds of soil. Work done summer and winter. Pumps and fixtures on hand. Guarantee water for stock or house use. Fifteen years' experience. Eight steam drilling and gasoline machines. Time given, if needed, by notes. Will attend to all orders in all parts of Canada. Please write for price to

ARTHUR CAMPBELL

*Pone 8.

L'Original, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE AT AUCTION.

One hundred and thirty imported and home-bred Shropshire sheep, the property of Oak Park Stock Farm, Brantford, Ont., will be sold by auction at Agricultural Park, Brantford, on Saturday, November 12th, as stated in the advertisement in this issue. The offering includes thirty imported ewes, bred to imported rams; forty-five ewe lambs, and fifty-five ram lambs, all bred from imported sire and dam. This sale certainly affords an uncommonly favorable opportunity for making selections of this grand breed of sheep, and there is room for them on Canadian farms.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Every farmer's daughter and every farmer's wife knows



They all use it—for making delicious butter for their own table. They found out years ago that Windsor Butter Salt dissolves quicker, works in easier, and helps butter to keep better.

Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal.

If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.

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.

The Machine the Farmer Needs



AND THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY OF THEM ALL IS TOLTON'S

NO. 1 DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER

POINTS OF MERIT:

1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work in either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.

THE ONLY DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER MANUFACTURED. Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

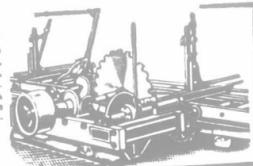
TOLTON BROS., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.

There's Money In Lumber

AMERICAN SAW MILLS

Make most money because they do best work in shortest time with least power and smallest crews, owing to their simple construction and improved, patented devices. Portable and stationary. All sizes. Variable Friction Feed, Combined Haircut Sawmarks and Quick Receder and other superior features. Free Catalog and Prices will interest you. Lists our complete line of wood working machinery.

American Saw Mill Machinery Co. 113 Hope St., Hackettstown, N. J. 1664 Terminal Buildings, New York



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FEMININE OF JACKASS. What is the feminine of Jackass?

Ans.—Jennet. JACK. CROP FOR HAY THE SAME YEAR.

What is the best kind of grass to sow in spring for hay that summer on light, sandy soil?

Ans.—We know of nothing to be recommended in preference to oats and peas, sown in the proportion of about five pecks of each per acre.

LICE ON CALVES—SMUT IN WHEAT.

1. What is the best remedy to kill lice on calves?
2. I have a Holstein bull calf six months old. To make him thrive well, what would be a good ration to feed through the winter? I have good clover hay, plenty of carrots, pea and oat chop, and field-cured fodder corn. I have very little experience in feeding stock.
3. Two Holstein heifers 16 months old. Would like to have them milk next summer. They have not been in heat yet. Is there any remedy to make them come around?

4. Can smutty wheat be treated for seeding?

Ans.—1. Thoroughly wash the calves, all over, with a two-per-cent. solution of any of the regular coal-tar disinfectants obtainable at any drug store. Repeat the operation in ten days.

2. Oat chop two parts, corn meal two parts, and ground flaxseed one part, makes an excellent ration for calves, with this, feed liberally good clover hay and a moderate amount of fodder corn. The calf will regulate the amount of meal, and will come to eat from two to three pounds a day. However, he must be started on small quantities, which can be gradually increased. Would not recommend the use of peas. What carrots he will eat may be fed once a day.

3. Holstein heifers do not breed as early as Jerseys. Good feeding, upon rations that are rich in proteids rather than fats, and, if possible, association with the male, may hasten breeding somewhat.

4. Sprinkle the seed grain with a dilute solution of formalin, made by pouring half a pint of formalin in twelve gallons of water. The grain should be spread out on a clean floor, or wagon box, and the solution sprinkled over it by means of a sprinkling can. Shovel the seed thoroughly over while being sprinkled, then draw up into a conical heap and cover with blankets for a few hours, then spread out and shovel over occasionally till dry. Do not place where smutty grain has been, in bags, bins, etc.

TRADE TOPIC.

ASPINWALL MFG. CO. AGAIN HONORED.

At the Canadian National Exhibition, held in Toronto, August 27th to September 12th, the Aspinwall Mfg. Co., of Jackson, Michigan, who have a Canadian branch at Guelph, Ontario, were for the second time awarded Bronze Medal on their exhibit. This firm manufactures potato machinery exclusively, and their machines possess a world-wide reputation for merit and worth.

FURNITURE GLUE IN ICE CREAM.

As a result of the analyses of samples of ice cream, some of which contained furniture glue, ten Philadelphia dealers were recently fined \$25 each. Analysis has shown, it is said, that it has been the custom of some dealers to use furniture glue in the preparation of their product to give it the proper consistency. This glue gives off sulphurous acid, or sulphur dioxide, asserted to be a particularly harmful substance. A bacteriological test proved the presence in the glue of about 350,000 colonies of bacteria to the cubic centimeter. It also has been declared that amyl acetate was used to give ice cream the flavor of strawberries or raspberries, and that ethyl acetate, made of alcohol and acetic acid, has been employed for a similar purpose.

METALLIC CEILINGS

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fire-proof, absolutely.

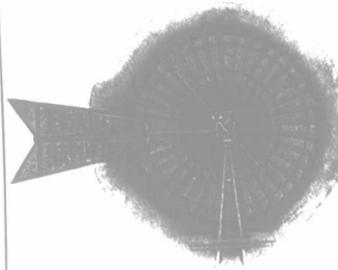
Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house. You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
MANUFACTURERS,
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG.
2401 (50)

"BAKER" Wind Engines.

The "BAKER" Wind Engine is built for heavy duty. Neat and compact in design. Do perfect work because they are built on principles that are absolutely correct, and the easiest-running mill made.



The wheel is built on a hub revolved on a long stationary steel spindle. As a result there is less friction.

It has a large number of small sails without rivets. The small sails develop the full power of the wind.

The engine is so constructed that the gears cannot wear out of mesh.

Has ball-bearing turntable, and self-regulating device.

All working parts are covered with a cast shield, thus protecting same from ice and sleet.

We make a full line of steel towers, galvanized steel tanks, pumps, etc.

All goods fully guaranteed. Write for catalogue No. 58.

THE HELLER-ALLER CO.
Windsor, Ontario.

More Butter



The amount of butter you get out of your cream, depends much on the kind of churn you use.

There are more "FAVORITE" Churns used in Canada than any other. Because the farmers and dairymen know that the "FAVORITE" is best, and they won't use any other. Foot tread and hand lever—3 sizes.

Our new "CHAMPION" is the champion of all washing machines. Easiest, quickest hand washer ever made. Write us if your dealer does not have them.

75
DORR MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONT.
ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.

Get out of the rut

Give your buildings the benefit of progress—same as you give the farm itself. Cover every building on the farm with Genasco Ready Roofing—the economical roofing that protects and lasts.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—Nature's everlasting waterproofer. It prevents cracks, breaks, and leaks, and does away with damage and repairs. Easily applied without experienced help.

The Kant-leak Kleet does away entirely with cement and large-headed nails. Keeps seams absolutely watertight. Saves time in laying. Makes a beautiful finish. Ask for Genasco rolls with the Kleet packed in them.

Ask your dealer for Genasco. Mineral or smooth surface. Be sure you see the hemisphere trade mark. A written guarantee, if you want it. Gold medal (highest award) Seattle, 1909. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY.

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

Philadelphia New York San Francisco Chicago
Roofers Supply Co., Ltd., Bay and Lake Sts., Toronto.
D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd., 200 York St., London, Ont.
J. L. La Chance, Ltd., Quebec.



Cross-section, Genasco Stone-surface Ready-Roofing
(Gravel)
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

The General Animals Insurance Co'y of Canada

Insure stallions, and also make a specialty of insuring entire colts against risk of death during and after castration.

All kinds of live stock insured.

For particulars apply to:

The General Animals Insurance Co., Limited.

25 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

'Phone M. 4154.

J. D. Reesor, Manager Western Ontario.

OUR NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

Landed May 20th, consisting of three 4-year-old mares, four 3-year-olds, and two 2-year-olds, by such sires as Baron's Best, Baron Millar, Baron Cedric, Dryden, Benedict, and Dunure Blend, and a few stallions by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Ruby Pride, and Majestic Baron. These are the best collection of stallions and mares we have ever had, full of quality and size. 'Phone connection. R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.



THE HOME OF THE CHOICE CLYDESDALE Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.,

are now offering a dozen imported fillies at very low prices. These fillies are sired by some of the best horses in Scotland, and their quality throughout is extra good. Visitors always welcome, and will be met at any train at:

MYRTLE, ONT., C. P. R. BROOKLIN, ONT., G. T. R. 'PHONE CONNECTION.

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.

'Phone connection.

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont

NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES

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

'Phone connection.

GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.

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. Come and see this consignment.

ELM PARK Clydes, Aberdeen-Angus and Suffolks. We have at present six Clyde mares recorded in both Canadian and American Studbooks. Three of them sired by Lord Charming [2264], and two of them in foal to Montcrieffe Marquis [6735]. Our cattle number fifty-five head of both sexes. Our Suffolk sheep are doing well, and flock numbers sixty-seven. James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

GOSSIP.

THE SEASON'S TROTTERS.

Breeders and fanciers of trotters are so deeply interested in the breeding problem presented by the evolution of this characteristic American breed of horses, whose fastest gait is the trot or pace, that no sooner does the racing season close than they begin to separate the great performers of the year into family groups, so that they may know which strains are the ones productive of the greatest number of the year's racehorses. The 2.10 list is, of course, the division of the season's performers on which breeding deductions are based, and to show how the great families compare as judged by their representation in the new list of 2.10 trotters for this year, that division of the speed performers is divided into families in both the male and female lines as follows:

Wilkes family, male line—Colorado E. (3), 2.04; William Wilkes, 2.05; Billy Burke, 2.06; Major Strong, 2.07; Willy, 2.07; Gainer, 2.07; Henry H., 2.07; Peter Dorsey, 2.07; Margate, 2.08; Justo, 2.08; Bervaldo, 2.08; Silver Silk, 2.08; The Plunger, 2.08; Dr. Treg, 2.08; Lou Billings, 2.08; Ormonde, 2.08; Creighton, 2.09; Admiral Rod, 2.09; Justice Brooke (2), 2.09; Orlean, 2.09; Captain Cate, 2.09; Maud Caesar, 2.09; La Boudie, 2.10.

Wilkes family, female line—Colorado E. (3), 2.04; William Wilkes, 2.05; Billy Burke, 2.06; Ma or Strong, 2.07; Gainer, 2.07; Grace (3), 2.08; Peter O'Donna, 2.08; Justo, 2.08; Peter W., 2.08; The Plunger, 2.08; Remorseful, 2.08; Dr. Treg, 2.08; Crystallion, 2.08; Martha Tipton, 2.09; Miss Stokes, 2.09; Direct Tone, 2.09; Vito (3), 2.09; Justice Brooke (2), 2.09; Captain Cate, 2.09; Fair Maiden, 2.10.

Electioneer family, male line—Dudie Archdale, 2.06; Fair Margaret, 2.07; Major Wellington, 2.08; Crystallion, 2.08; Emily Ellen (3), 2.09; Martha Tipton, 2.09; Captain George, 2.09; Gold Dollar, 2.09; J. Malcolm Forbes (3), 2.09.

Electioneer family, female line—Hailworthy, 2.05; Peter Dorsey, 2.07; Bervaldo, 2.08; Ormonde, 2.08; Emily Ellen (3), 2.09; Orlean, 2.09.

Strathmore family, male line—Helen Stiles, 2.09; Baron Penn, 2.09.

Strathmore family, female line—Willy, 2.07; Lou Billings (3), 2.08.

Belmont family, male line—Pansy Elknot, 2.09.

Belmont family, female line—Dudie Archdale, 2.06; Henry H., 2.07; Creighton, 2.09.

Happy Medium family, male line—Grace, 2.08; Peter O'Donna, 2.08; Peter W., 2.08; Miss Stokes (2), 2.09.

Robert McGregor family, male line—Robbie B. McGregor, 2.09.

Robert McGregor family, female line—Alicia Rossvelt, 2.08; Margate, 2.08; Helen Stiles, 2.09.

Woodford Mambrino family, male line—Vito (3), 2.09.

Woodford Mambrino family, female line—Silver Silk, 2.08; La Boudie, 2.10.

Harold family, female line—Fair Margaret, 2.07; Major Wellington, 2.08; Robbie B. McGregor, 2.08.

Dictator family, male line—Joan (4), 2.04; Direct Tone, 2.09.

The overshadowing influence of the Wilkes family as a factor in trotting speed is clearly shown by this table. It not only produces speed when mixed with other trotting strains, but better than any other trotting strain it stands inbreeding, nine of the twenty-four in the table of male line descendants of George Wilkes also tracing to that horse in the female line—Horse World.

The infant class in the Sunday school was studying the mysteries of creation. "Now, children," said the young lady teacher, "whom did I tell you were the first man and woman?"

Every hand was raised, but one little boy seemed bursting with eagerness to tell.

"Well, Harry," said the teacher, "who were the first man and woman?"

"Odd and Even," shouted Harry.

An old lady was told the story of the boy who defined "vacuum" as "a large empty space where the Pope lives." She was intensely amused, and recovered from a fit of uncontrollable laughter to murmur, "Dear me, how extremely droll! But why the Pope?"



Holiday Poultry

Don't Miss the Profits

Prime Poultry is at a premium. The best birds bring the best prices. Pratt's Poultry Regulator will make your birds plump, quick growing, healthy money-makers. Give every day to turkeys, geese and fowls.

Pratt's

Poultry Regulator

is a wonderful tonic—a great aid to digestion and a powerful preventive of disease. It doubles the nourishing value of the feed, increases the weight and improves the flavor of your birds. Every pound pays—if it fails it costs you nothing. It is

Guaranteed or Money Back

Give it a fair trial this season at our risk. We know you will be more than satisfied. If it does not make good your dealer will refund your money.

25 lb. paid \$2.50, also in smaller packages and in 100 lb. bags.

Pratt's Roup Cure, prevents as well as cures.

Pratt's "Poultry Wrinkles" is yours for a postal, worth a dollar. PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED Dept. 62, Toronto.

WASH THAT ITCH AWAY.

It is said that there are certain springs in Europe that give relief and cure to Eczema and other skin diseases. If you knew that by washing in these waters you could be relieved from that awful itch, wouldn't you make every effort to take a trip to Europe at once? Would you not be willing to spend your last cent to find the cure?

But you need not leave home for these distant springs. Relief is right here in your own home town!

A simple wash of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, and other ingredients, as compounded only in D.D.D. Prescription, will bring instant relief to that terrible burning itch and leave the skin as smooth and healthy as that of a child.

If you have not already tried it, write the D.D.D. Laboratories, Dept. A., 49 Colborne St., Toronto, for a free trial bottle, and prove its wonderful effectiveness. We assure you of instant relief. For sale by all druggists.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

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

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

Gerald Powell, Commission Agent and Interpreter, Nogent Le Rotrou, France, will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references; correspondence solicited.

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.



**These Barns
are Fire
and Storm-Proof**

Are yours, Mr. Reader? Sometimes your whole fortune is stored in those buildings. Fire and Lightning are no respecters of persons.

"Galt" Galvanized Steel Roofing and Siding are the best Fire Insurance Policy ever issued. A prevention is better than a cure—don't forget that.

The new "Galt" Shingle with its patented Gale-proof Closed-end Side-lock and continuous interlocking and overlapping bottom lock, absolutely defies wind rain or snow to penetrate or injure it.

Covered nailing flanges at both top and sides insure a tenacious grip of the sheathing, which no gale can loosen.

The handsome Gothic Tile pattern warrants their use on the best buildings.

"Galt" Corrugated Steel Sheets are the best made. Straight, true, close-fitting corrugations make a weather-tight roof—fire and lightning proof at the cost of a wood roof.

All "Galt" Galvanized products are made from the Best British Galvanized Steel Sheets which will last a lifetime.

Don't accept inferior goods—the "Galt" kind cost no more than the others.

Our free Catalog "B-3" tells about these goods.

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

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

"Galt" Shingles

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 \$300 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.

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

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.

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 Terington Temple-bar. Prizewinners. Prices right. Long-distance phone.

T. B. Macaulay, Proprietor.

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 underpinning. Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Percheron stallions. I will not be undersold.

T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ontario.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CALF WITH COUGH.

Have a grade Shorthorn calf about four months old, which has always been short of breath, and more so after getting its milk, when it breathes quite hard and fast, coughs or hucks quite often. Has done so from the time it was calved. Otherwise the calf is all right, having a good appetite and frisky. Its mate in the same pen also coughs once in a while of late, while the calves in the other pens do not. Would this be tuberculosis?

A. B.

Ans.—From description, this suggests tubercular trouble. Would recommend having the calves tested; if they do not react, do not worry about the cough, as it will likely disappear.

V.

INJURY TO LEG.

Mare ran away and injured her leg between stifle and hock. Great swelling and soreness resulted, and she will not put weight on her leg. I bathed it, and applied a stimulant liniment. I think matter is forming. No bones are broken. She eats well.

W. O.

Ans.—In some cases of this kind there is a fracture of the bone, without displacement, and, if such is the case here, a recovery is not probable. If she still refuses to put weight upon the leg, place her in slings, open the abscess at lowest part, and flush the cavity out three times daily with a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. Give her 1 ounce hyposulphite of soda, three times daily, in damp food. Cease using the liniment. Apply hot poultices, or bathe with hot water. If a swelling remains after recovery, blister it.

V.

Miscellaneous.

ROTTEN HARDWOOD SAWDUST.

Is there any commercial value in rotten hardwood sawdust as a fertilizer?

C. W. S.

Ans.—Not much. It might have a certain beneficial action in loosening up hard clay soil, but its content of fertilizing ingredients is barely considerable.

MARKET GARDENING.

1. Which is a good, practical book on market gardening as practiced in Canada, with price, and where I can get it?

2. The name and address of a good weekly journal which deals thoroughly with all market-garden matters, giving markets, etc., of Toronto?

H. H.

Ans.—1. We recommend "Vegetable Gardening," by Samuel B. Green. Price, through "The Farmer's Advocate" about \$1.10, postpaid.

2. The best periodical I can recommend is "Market Growers' Journal," published by the Market Growers' Journal Co., 508 Walker Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

A. H. MacLENNAN,
Vegetable Gardener.
Ontario Agricultural College.

GOSSIP.

TREE DISTRIBUTION IN THE WEST.

The work of free tree distribution to homesteaders on the prairies, inaugurated in 1901 by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, has made steady growth, and by the 1909 report of the Superintendent of Forestry is shown to be still on the increase. The nursery station at Indian Head, Sask., has reached almost its capacity, and if the distribution is to be enlarged, the nursery capacity must be correspondingly increased. In the spring of 1909, 2,570,000 trees were sent to 2,010 applicants. In the spring of 1910, about the same number of trees was sent to 3,173 applicants. Farmers are urged to grow their own maple and ash trees from seed. Caution must, however, be exercised as to where this seed comes from, and, if possible, native seed procured. In the summer of 1908, many Manitoba maples were found to have been killed back, either wholly or partially, during the preceding winter. These had been raised from seed obtained from Dakota, and to this fact their inability to resist the weather seems due. The Forestry Branch has previously had similar experiences with seed obtained from Minnesota and from Eastern Canada. Failure of the local supply of seed, however, occasionally makes it necessary to resort to imported seed.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

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



This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,
171 King St., E. TORONTO, ONT.

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE



Shelby, O., March 1, 1910—I cured a ringbone with one bottle of "Save-the-Horse" C. D. Hanson, R. D. 2 Jackson, Mich. March 17, 1910—Please send C. O. D. another bottle "Save-the-Horse" I wish to have a bottle on hand. It is the greatest medicine I ever used. A. D. Goetz, Route 8, a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Transfers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Ball, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No wear or loss of hair. Horses work as usual. Dealers or Exp. Paid. Troy Chemical Co., 148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont., and Winghamton, N. Y.

Never without a Bottle

36 James St., South Hamilton, Ont. July 19th, 1909 "We are never without a bottle of your Spavin Cure in our stable, as we believe it the best on the market and have cured several Spavins with it."



J. Irwin Van Fleet, Kendall's Spavin Cure is the certain, quick cure for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Swollen Joints, Cuts, Sprains and other Lameness. Keep it handy for emergencies. The best home liniment. \$1. a bottle—\$ for 6¢—at all dealers. Ask for "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Escobary Falls, Vt.

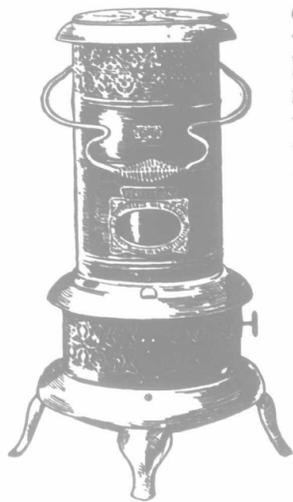
ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Ailays Pain. Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 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. F., 250 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
Lymans, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

That Cold Room



on the side of the house where winter blasts strike hardest always has a lower temperature than the rest of the house. There are times when it is necessary to raise the temperature quickly or to keep the temperature up for a long period. That can't be done by the regular method of heating without great trouble and overheating the rest of the house. The only reliable method of heating such a room alone by other means is to use a

PERFECTION
SMOKELESS
OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

which can be kept at full or low heat for a short or long time. Four quarts of oil will give a glowing heat for nine hours, without smoke or smell.

An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. Filler-cap does not screw on; but is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached by a chain and cannot get lost.

An automatic-locking flame spreader prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that it can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be unscrewed in an instant for reworking. Finished in japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental. Has a cool handle.

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

The Queen City Oil Company,
Limited.

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.

\$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, which gives Our Special Trial Offer. Testimonials, Remarkably Low Prices, and Easy Terms of Payment. It's Free.

DOMO SEPARATOR COMPANY
Brighton, Ontario.

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Young bulls and one- and two-year-old heifers, of show-ring quality and most fashionable breeding; thick-fleshed, smooth and even.

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement of John F. Richardson, Milton, Ont., in which is offered for sale twenty-five Scotch Shorthorn cattle, of rich breeding, which will be sold at moderate prices, singly, or as a lot.

"My dear," said the young husband, as he took the bottle of milk from the dumb-waiter and held it up to the light, "have you noticed that there's never any cream on this milk?"

"I spoke to the milkman about it," she replied, "and he explained that the company always fills its bottles so full that there's no room for cream on top."

IMPORTANT AUTUMN ROADWORK.

"There are still some people who have the idea there is no use doing any roadwork in the fall, that the roads then should be left to take care of themselves. I admit it is not the proper time to do grading," writes W. B. Rittenhouse, good-roads apostle of Lincoln County, in the Beamsville Express, "but there is other work that should receive attention before the winter sets in."

"The ditches should be cleaned of grass and weeds. The bridges, culverts, and sluices should all be carefully examined to see that there are no obstructions to the water having a free inlet and outlet. Obstructions in ditches frequently causes them to fill up by holding the wash carried down. They play havoc at bridges and culverts, as well as causing wash-outs in the road, which could often be avoided by a little timely attention and a saving effected."

"All the roads, too, that have been graded this season, if they have not been properly cared for, I mean by that, if they have not been kept clean of grass and weeds between the ditches, as well as in ideal condition as to the surface of the crown, should receive this fall a dressing or cleaning up so that they go into winter quarters in respectable condition. Then they are ready in the spring for the drag to begin its mission of making and maintaining an earth road in ideal condition throughout the season."

"In order to keep a road in condition, especially a clay road, the work, as I have repeatedly advocated, should begin quite early in the season; much can be done before the busy work on the farm begins. By doing the work then, when the road is soft, and continuing operations as it dries, a hard, good roadbed is the result, that tells all season—one that requires little attention, and almost free of dust, one that is a source of pleasure to drive on."

"Splendid work, too, can often be done in the fall when the roads are soft, and even slushy, in shaping them, palling down the elevations and filling up the depressions, by running the drag backwards, especially where a three-blade drag is used. A drag should be used on a road at this season whenever it gets rutted, as it improves the road by maintaining its conformation."

"By attending to this matter at the freezing-up time, or after a thaw, and just before a freeze-up, a road can sometimes be put in prime condition for wheeling or sleighing for months. I say, do not neglect the roads at this or any other season of the year. We spend a great deal of time for business as well as pleasure on the roads; let us make this time as profitable and pleasant as possible by having good roads."

"Just think of the pleasure it affords you in driving over these good roads, add to that the satisfaction it gives or should give you, that others, too, are deriving pleasure thereby, and you must come to the conclusion that he who is engaged in such a pleasure-making occupation, is certainly a fortunate man. Would that many would just try a dose or two and note the effect it has on them."

"I don't know what to make of my nephew George," remarked the elderly professor. "He has such queer, contradictory tastes in music."

"Yes?"

"Yes, I came upon him a little while ago and he was whistling in a dreamy, rapt sort of way, the wedding march from 'Lohengrin.' As soon as he saw me he looked confused, and changed it at once to 'Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?'"

Suffered For Years From Pain In The Back and Headache.

Pain in the back is one of the first signs showing that the kidneys are not in the condition they should be, and it should be attended to immediately for, if neglected, serious kidney troubles are likely to follow. There is no way of getting rid of the backache except through the kidneys, and no medicine so effective for this purpose as Doan's Kidney Pills.

Miss Ida J. Dorian, 28 Spring St., Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes:—"I have received most wonderful benefit from taking Doan's Kidney Pills."

"I suffered for years from headaches and pain in the back, and I consulted doctors and took every remedy obtainable but without any relief until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. This was the only medicine that ever did me any real good, as after using several boxes I am now entirely free from all my dreadful headaches and backaches."

"I will always recommend your medicine to any of my friends who are troubled as I was."

Price 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Miltum Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."



Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton.

Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., G. J. CLIFF, MANAGER, Toronto, Ont.

FOREST VIEW I have lately purchased the HEREFORDS! Govenlock herd of Herefords, and have for sale sons and daughters of Toronto winners and g. champions; also Galloways of both sexes. A. E. Caulfield, Mount Forest, Ont., P. O. and Station.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

5 choice yearling bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Also females any age. Parties requiring such will get good value. Correspondence invited.

GEORGE DAVIS & SONS, ALTON, ONT.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. Drumbo station.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

NO NEED OF WORRY.

Aunt Elsie had promised Eleanor, who was just five, something nice if she would meet her at the store at a certain hour.

"Well, auntie, if I'm not there you'll know where I am," said little Eleanor.

"Why, where will you be, dear?"

"Oh, I'll be coming," replied Elsie, sweetly.

WHOLE COUNTY IS RINGING WITH IT

Wonderful Cure of Rheumatism By Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Hutchins, of Dunham, Quebec, could not walk across the room—Story of her speedy and complete cure.

Dunham, Que., October 31.—(Special.)—Missisquoi county is ringing with the story of Mrs. G. M. Hutchins, who, after suffering from Rheumatism, Lumbago and Neuralgia, is again a strong, hearty woman. In an interview, Mrs. Hutchins says:

"I was affected with Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Lumbago. My limbs would swell, my muscles would cramp; I was nervous, and had a heavy, dragging sensation across the loins."

"I could not even walk across the room. Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after taking six boxes, found myself in the best of health—as well as ever I was in my life."

Mrs. Hutchins' troubles were all caused by Kidney Disease. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured them so completely and quickly. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure only Kidney Disease, but they are a sure cure for any form of it, from Backache to Bright's Disease.

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 at Windsor, Canada, for ton-lot shipments.

The Dominion Feed Co., Windsor, Ont.

QUIT WOOD WHEELS - BUY STEEL ONES

Far stronger than wooden wheels—far easier draft—yet cost very little. Inquire—NOW.



Won't Gather Mud

Our low-down steel wheels will fit any wagon of yours—or you can own our Handy Wagon for a trifle. Won't clog with mud in soggy weather—draw easy—handy to load or unload. ASK ABOUT THEM.

Tudhope-Knox Co., Ltd. Successors to Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

OIL CAKE

The finest feed known for stock. Once a user, always a user. Sold either fine or coarse ground. Write:

J. & J Livingston Brand DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONTARIO. 31 Mill St., MONTREAL, QUE.

RAW FURS 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.

P. RTER BROS., APPLEBY P.O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone. Long-distance 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.

A. EDWARD MEYER, BOX 378, GUELPH, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont



SALFM 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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CUSTODY OF TITLE-DEED.

If a person holds a mortgage against farm or town property, has he any legal right to hold the deed of said property?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—Yes.

TILING DITCH.

Have an open ditch running through my farm and up through my neighbor's, whose farm is higher than mine. If I wish to tile this drain, would I be right in asking neighbor to bear part of the cost? An 8-inch tile would carry the water, excepting in time of froshets.

Ontario.

Ans.—Not unless he would be substantially benefited by the proposed tiling.

INVERSION OF VAGINA.

I have a valuable yearling ewe which has forced out the neck of her womb. What is best to do with her?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This is not the womb, but the lining of the vagina. It is rare that eversion occurs in a ewe that is not forward with lamb, which is not likely to be the case at this season. Make a solution of alum 1 ounce to a pint of water. Heat half a pint of this to about 105 degrees Fahr., once daily, and inject it into the vagina. If this treatment does not succeed, put a truss on. Two or three pieces of a soft cord tied to the wool on each side of the rump and crossing the vulva, may be helpful. If necessary, a couple of stitches may be used.

SUNDAY CHORES.

Please let me know the laws relating to Sunday work of hired men on farms.

1. What would you call every Sunday off?

2. What should a man be expected to do?

3. If a man doesn't get back to do chores on Sunday night, can he not be docked on his wages?

H. I., Ontario.

Ans.—1 and 2. The man is supposed to do his part of such chores as must of necessity be attended to every day. If the employer and the hired man mutually agree to do so, they may relieve each other every alternate Sunday.

3. Hardly, but you can request your employee to attend to the chores, and failure to comply with such request would afford ground for dismissal.

WORMSEED MUSTARD—SPOILED TEAT.

1. Please give the name of the enclosed weed. Is it considered very bad, and what is the best plan to get rid of it?

2. When a cow loses the use of one teat, will she give as much milk as though she had the use of all four?

FARMER.

Ans.—1. Weed submitted is wormseed mustard. The seed frequently occurs in clover seed, occasionally the weed grows so abundantly as to crowd out grain. As the plant is an annual, thorough cultivation, including rather late fall plowing and disking in the early spring, will readily eradicate this weed.

2. No; though it has generally been observed that there is apparently an increased yield from the remaining teats over what was proportionately obtained from them before.

RECURRENT LYMPHANGITIS.

Is there anything that will prevent repeated attacks of lymphangitis in a horse? I have one that has had several attacks, affecting three of his legs at different times. I would like to know if it can be prevented. He has had good treatment, and has been running on grass all summer.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—In order to prevent lymphangitis in horses predisposed to it, it is necessary to give exercise every day, or to reduce materially the grain ration, and substitute bran for the heavier grain feeds. When there is more than one idle day. Repeated attacks will end in an incurable big leg. A purgative of six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger, when about to have a few days' rest, is the most successful preventive, but if this is repeated too often, it will reduce the animal too much in flesh and strength.

Don't Wear A Truss

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

I Send It On Trial.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon to-day, and I will



The above is C. E. Brooks, of Marshall, Mich., who has been curing Rupture for over 30 years. If ruptured write him to-day

send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance, and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge, and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON.

C. E. Brooks, 3751 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have failed and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 15-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

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., Agr. Ont.

INVERNESS SHORTHORNS.

I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality.

W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.

A HIGH-CLASS YOUNG SHORTHORN COW FOR SALE.

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

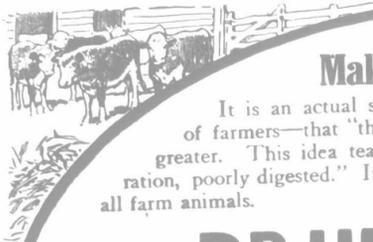
HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

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.



Make Farm Profits Greater

It is an actual statement of fact—proved by the successes of thousands of farmers—that “the Dr. Hess Idea” of feeding farm stock makes farm profits greater. This idea teaches that “a poor ration, well digested, is better than the best ration, poorly digested.” In other words—good digestion is the one important thing in feeding all farm animals.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD A TONIC



formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.)—is not a ration, nor intended to take the place of ration. It is a digestive tonic which increases milk flow and flesh forming. It is given for one purpose only—to assist in the better digestion of ration—to convert more corn, oats, bran, hay and fodder, into juicy beef, fat pork, sweet mutton and rich milk. It acts directly on the digestive organs and gives them needed strength to stand the strain of heavy feeding. It increases appetite. It reduces food waste. It shortens the time required to fatten a steer for market. It makes a milch cow give an increased mess. It puts farm teams and show horses in A-1 condition and it relieves many of the minor ailments of farm animals.

Dr. Hess Stock food is sold on a written guarantee. You, Mr. Farmer, can add to the health and profitable condition of your farm stock by using Dr. Hess Stock Food. The dose is small and fed but twice a day.

100 lbs. \$7.00
25 lb. pail \$2.00

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer. Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. His 96-page Veterinary Book free for the asking. Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A fills the empty egg basket—forces young chicks to early maturity—fats old fowls and young chickens for market and shortens the moulting period. How? By increasing the power of digestion so that more food is given to egg production and flesh forming and less wasted in the droppings. It cures gapes, cholera, roup, etc. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

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

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

STOCK MEN

When you are wanting any cuts of Poultry, Live Stock, or for Advertising, try our specially deep-etched plates.

PRINT CLEAN
WEAR LONGER
PRICE REASONABLE

Write us your wants.

ROBERTS ENGRAVING COMPANY
LONDON-CANADA

Willow Bank Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.
Herd established 1855; flock 1888. The great Dutch-bred bull, Imp. Joy of Morning—3270—, and the Missie bull, Royal Star =72502=, heads my herd. Choice selections to offer at all times in both bulls and females.
JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, 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.

Glenburn Stock Farm
SHORTHORN calves of both sexes. SHROPSHIRE ewes, ram and ewe lambs, and one 2-year-old ram.
JOHN RACEY,
Lennoxville Quebec.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A choice lot of young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices, from such noted families as Miss Ramsden, Crimson Flower, Lady Sarah, Imp. Clementina, Tealrose and Mina. A fine litter of the Improved Yorkshires ready to wean, of prizewinning stock.
ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS Present of 1st prize. Eight choice bred one and two year old heifers, also bull calves. Choice shearing rams and ram and ewe lambs. Show material. Write: W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont. Caledonia Station

When Writing Mention The Advocate

Farmers and Cattlemen, Read This!

When you cannot sell your export cattle at satisfactory prices at home, and wish to ship them to the Old Country markets, write or wire for steamer space, market and shipping information to **Donald Munro, Live-Stock Forwarding Agent and Commission Salesman,** 43 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal.

Load your cattle carefully, and bill them to me. I provide the necessary feed, insurance, etc., pay freight and all other expenses from shipping point, and give liberal cash advances on all consignments. Cattle are loaded on steamer under my personal supervision, and placed in charge of capable attendants for the ocean voyage. I represent the most reliable salesmen at all the different British markets. BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1890. REFERENCES: THE MOLSONS BANK, MONTREAL.

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: 1 red, 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.

Maple Hall Shorthorns
Are bred on most fashionable Scotch lines, and are of high-class individuality. For sale are 6 young bulls from 6 to 10 months of age. A low, thick, sappy lot. Also 10 yearlings and 10 two-year-old heifers. Show material in this lot. Telephone connection.
DAVID BIRRELL & SON, GREENWOOD P. O., ONT., CLAREMONT STATION.

SHORTHORN FEMALES
OF ALL AGES FOR SALE.
Prices to suit all kinds of customers. Have one red eleven-month-old bull left; a Clipper; price \$100.
J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

Springhill Ayrshires
Headed by two bulls whose dams have the highest official records in Scotland. Order a bull calf out of our best cows.
We can please you in all ages and sexes.
Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

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 65 pounds per day.
N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

Stonehouse Ayrshires
All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now book- ing orders for bull calves.
Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES
Canada's leading herd of Record of Performance Ayrshires. Big records, big cattle, big udders and big teats. Present offering—four prize bull calves. All good ones, with good breeding. Am now book- ing orders for a few. Write: A. S. TURNER & SON, RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONTARIO. Three miles south of Hamilton.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

RETENTION OF AFTERBIRTH.

We have a Jersey cow seven years old, which we bought three years ago. During that time she has given birth to two calves. Both times she has retained the afterbirth for several days. She is due again the 20th November. Is there anything we could do to prevent a recurrence of the trouble, or what would you advise?
E. J. S.

Ans.—Retention of the afterbirth occurs under all conditions, and there is no way to prevent it more than good care, and keeping the cows comfortable, and giving warm drinks after calving. Medicinal agents have practically no effect, and when the membranes are not expelled in at most 48 hours after calving, they should be removed by hand.

EXPERIENCE WITH DRIED BEET PULP WANTED.

Please let me know the value of sugar-beet pulp for feeding purpose, and if I could keep it till next summer, also what kind of a place I would require to keep it in, as I want to feed it to hogs next summer?
H. M.

Ans.—Will some of our readers who have been feeding dried beet pulp, either dry or saturated with water, write us in detail concerning their experience with this feed. We have chemical analyses on file, but there seems to be a virtue in the beet pulp when reduced to a succulent condition that is not indicated by chemistry. Readers who have made a fair, accurate and conclusive test of beet meal in comparison with bran or other concentrated feeds, will confer a favor by reporting full particulars, telling what other feeds they used with the beet feed, to what class of stock it was fed, for what length of time, etc. Kindly report, also, any experience with the keeping quality of dried beet pulp under varying conditions.

FEEDING CALVES—TO MAKE HORSES' COATS GLOSSY.

1. Have a young bull calf about six months old. It is long and shaggy in the hair. What would you advise feeding it to get it in good condition?
2. What would you recommend putting on horses to make their hide glossy?
M. S.

Ans.—1. Two or three quarts of sweet skim milk, twice a day, would do this calf all kinds of good. With this, feed a meal mixture of three parts oatmeal, two parts corn meal, and one part ground flax seed. Do not mix the meal with the milk, but throw it in the pail after the milk is drunk, or else feed in a separate box. Begin with a closed handful, and increase gradually to about half a pound or more, twice a day, taking care never to over feed. A few sliced roots, a little silage, and some early-cut clover or alfalfa hay, with clean, dry quarters and daily exercise, should make him thrive.
2. Light blankets, with a daily grooming, regular exercise, and good feeding, including a couple handfuls of oil cake, and two or three carrots or turnips a day.

RATION FOR DAIRY COWS—BEANS.

I am in the cream business, and wish to know how to compose following feeds to make a suitable ration: Corn silage plenty of corn in it, rye and wheat mixed half and half, alfalfa hay, oil-cake meal and shorts. Would you advise trying the silage and alfalfa alone? Would it do to get beans chopped for cows or hogs? I have several bushels factory beans that can be used for no other purpose.
READER.

Ans.—A very suitable ration for cows giving but a medium flow of milk, would consist of corn silage 40 pounds, alfalfa hay 10 pounds, and oil-cake meal from half a pound to a pound per head, cows of two small capacity to use these quantities of roughage being fed less amounts in approximately similar proportion. For cows giving over twenty or twenty-five pounds milk a day, a meal mixture consisting of three parts, by weight, of mixed rye and wheat meal, and two parts of oil-cake meal to be added up to the limit of their assimilable response. Grind the beans and feed them in small quantities, mixed with other meal, to either cows or hogs. They do well with corn.

GOSSIP.

DOMINION FOREST RESERVES.
Likely to be Considerably Enlarged Soon.

In the report of the Superintendent of Forestry, which forms part of the annual report of the Department of the Interior, recently published, are given many interesting details as to the administration and working of the forest reserves.

The most striking development in regard to the forest reserves is, of course, the setting aside of the Rocky Mountain forest reserve, a tract of country aggregating some 14,400 square miles, some of which is already reserved for National Parks (i. e., the Rocky Mountains Park, the Kootenay Lakes Park, and Jasper Forest Park). The great importance of this reserve is due to the opportunity it affords for the preservation and conservation of the waters of the rivers which rise in the Rockies and traverse the prairie country, and whose waters play so important a role in the fertility of the soil of this, one of the richest farming countries of the world. The forest on the tract consists mainly of lodgepole (or black) pine, Engelmann spruce, and Douglas fir. Very serious fires have occurred throughout the reserve in times past, but the natural reproduction, over the greater part of the reserve, at any rate, is abundant.

Further extensions of the reserves are contemplated; in fact, some of the lands have already been reserved from settlement, though not formally set aside as reserves. Proposed extensions total 305,000 acres, or over 475 square miles.

A tract of land which includes Mount Ida and the Fly Hills (near Salmon Arm, B. C.) was also inspected in the fall of 1909, with a view to its being set aside as a forest reserve.

TRADE TOPIC.

BAD ROADS AND HIGH COST OF LIVING.

At first sight, it seems rather a stretch of the imagination to suggest a close connection between the cost of living and the condition of country roads, but recent investigations have led the trail in this direction with unmistakable clearness. The two chief difficulties the farmer has to face to-day are the scarcity of farm labor and the cost of hauling, and these have combined to raise the prices for all the staple foodstuffs without any of the increase adding to the profits of the farmer.

A recent report of an Agricultural Committee of the United States Senate, is authority for the statement that, during the worst of the hauling season in America, a team is able to transport on an average only 800 or 900 pounds a day, while in France a team draws 3,036 pounds a day, a distance of 18 1/2 miles, any day in the year. There is all too little reason to believe that the Canadian farmer is any better off in this respect than the American, and thus it appears that the farmer here has to spend three or four times as long as the Frenchman in hauling his crops and supplies, and, as he obviously has to choose those days when the roads are in good condition, the chances are he has to take the extra time and labor from work in the fields.

For much of the relief desired in the direction of better roads, the farmer must wait on others; but there is one point making for easier haulage, larger loads, fewer trips, and reduced expense, that rests with the farmer himself. This is the proper lubrication of the axles of his wagons, drays and carriages. Greases that gum and stick, or run off and leave the axles to grind, are a waste of money. The Imperial Oil Company, Limited, of Montreal, is offering in Mica Axle Grease, a lubricant of high efficiency that is giving a great deal of satisfaction. It forms a cushion between axle and box that does away with friction almost entirely, and lessens both labor and wear. Its durability is a strong factor in favor of economy. Handicapped as he is by bad roads, the wide-awake farmer must get on letting everything he can out of his teams and wagons. If he is not already using a lubricant of the efficiency and economy of Mica Axle Grease, he will surely delay at least giving it a trial.

Mr. Jones is a deep thinker, isn't he? Yes, he can't talk five minutes without getting away from his depth.

The next time you don't feel just right, let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine from your druggist to give you to cure your indisposition and prevent worse ailments.

This being ill is curious business. It usually commences in a subtle fashion, almost unconsciously. Yet if you do not check your illness, it grows and grows. And one fine day you find you're sick.

The greatest scavengers of the body are the white corpuscles, or phagocytes in the blood. These white corpuscles attack and eat up every germ of disease that invades the body. That is when they are strong enough and in sufficient numbers. If they're not strong enough, then they wage an unequal warfare until they are finally overcome by their more powerful enemies. The body becomes steadily sicker and sicker until actual disease sets in.

Now, we have had all sorts of so-called cures. And a great many people have seriously endangered their health experimenting with them. But years ago—before even science was able to tell we had the right treatment for disease—viz., herbs, nature's own remedies. Now that science can tell to an absolute certainty, we know why certain herbs cure disease. Because they strengthen and increase the white corpuscles or phagocytes.

A third of a century ago Psychine made remarkable cures. To-day it is making remarkable cures. In the interim, millions of bottles of Psychine have been sold. Hundreds of thousands of people made well and kept well.

Because Psychine is largely made up of those herbs that scientists now know increase and strengthen the white corpuscles, the phagocytes. That's why we have received hundreds of thousands of unsolicited testimonials, that's why we can afford to buy and give away hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine, that's why Psychine benefits these diseases:

- 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 effects 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 Bulls

From high-class, officially-tested cows. Ready for service. Also bull calves.

R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont., York Co. Toronto Shipping Point.
Official records range from 12 lbs. for 2-year-olds to 22 lbs. for mature cows. Stock bull, King Fayne Segis Clothide, his 7 nearest dams records average 27 lbs. For sale are young stock of both sexes, sired by bull with high official backing and out of Record cows.

Silver Creek Holsteins
A. H. TEEPLE, Currie's P.O., Ont., Woodstock, Sta. Phone connection.

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.

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. Trans met by appointment.

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.

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.

Holstein Bull Special offering. Bull calf drops Jan. 2nd, out of Record of Merit cow. Grand individual, beautifully marked, with three world's records close to him in his pedigree. For price and description, write H. Bollert, Cassel, Ontario.

High-class Holsteins and Tamworths.
I am now offering a number of two and three year old heifers, with official records from 11 to 20 pounds butter in 7 days; also bull calves with rich backing. Tamworth heifers from 6 weeks to 1 year old. One sire and dam. A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT.

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 calf to King Posch DeKol, bred to freshen between September and February. Calves of either sex, from any of these, for sale at reasonable prices.

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, Ontario, Springfield.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES
R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont. Northumberland Co.
Offers a choice lot of boars and sows ready to mate; also orders taken for the coming crop of calves from Prince Posh Calamity Bleske and R.O.P. cows.

Lake View Dairy Farm Holsteins
I am offering for sale 2 young bulls and females of all ages. I have several of the noted Fancy tribe and daughters of Sir Admiral Ormsby.

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.

ARE YOU IN WANT OF A Choice Bull
To head your herd? We are offering choice bull calves sired by Fountain's Boyle, who won first prize at Toronto, London and Ottawa, who also headed first-prize herd at Toronto and Ottawa. Also offering some choice heifers.

BRAMPTON Jerseys
CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD
We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them or write.

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.

NEARLY MAD WITH SICK HEADACHE

There are few people who have never experienced a sick headache, and those who have not may be considered very lucky, as it is one of the most aggravating headaches a person can have. There is only one way to prevent these horrible headaches and that is, to get rid of the cause.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS will do this for you.

Miss M. Denney, Edmonton, Alta., writes: "I wish to write you of your splendid remedy, Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills as a cure for Sick Headache. I have been nearly mad with headaches for nights together, and have not been able to close my eyes. I was working at a lady's house and she told me of your Laxa-Liver Pills. I took four vials of them and I have not been troubled with a headache for about six months."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DIDN'T I TELL YOU Cooper's Fluid

Will give your show beasts a coat like silk, and a healthy, plant skin.

BESIDES

It is the most successful remedy for **MANGE and RINGWORM** and destroys **LICE** in one application.

\$2.00 Per Gall. Makes 100 gallons of cattle wash.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Toronto

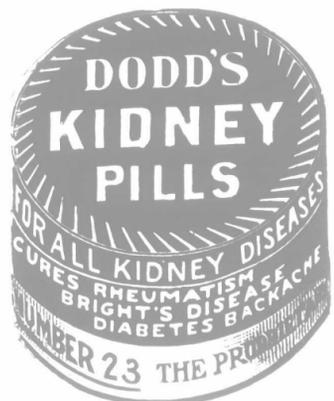
Shropshires The right quality to breed from. Choice animals of both sexes for sale. Also White Wyandotte cockerels. **W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.**

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.

A TECHNICALLY.

"What were you charged with?"
"Keeping a pig inside the city limits."
"But that's not a prison offense—you might have paid a fine and got off."
"That's what I thought. But they proved that it wasn't my pig."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

AGE TO BREED SOW.

What is the youngest age at which you would advise breeding a sow? N. S.

Ans.—A sow should not be bred younger than at eight months of age, and it is usually better to delay breeding for from one to three months longer.

BLACK-LEG.

Kindly give information regarding black-leg in calves. Have lost three out of a herd of seven. State cause and cure, if any. Will vaccination prevent? What instruments and medicine are required for vaccinating? SUBSCRIBER

Ans.—Black-leg is caused by a micro-organism, which resides in the soil, and invades the system through the medium of food, and through wounds of the skin and mucous membrane. There is no cure for it, but vaccination is a reliable preventive. Write Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director - General, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for the serum, necessary instrument, and directions. The outfit is not expensive, and its use is essential to the safety of your young cattle.

MILK FEVER IN SOW.

Would you kindly give the cause and cure of milk fever in sows? Would it be advisable to keep such a sow for breeding, and would her young be subject to the same trouble? M. P.

Ans.—Milk fever is not in the list of diseases of swine, and milk fever is a misnomer for the ailment in cows commonly known by that name, since there is really, as a rule, little, if any fever, associated with it. Failure of a sow to give milk may result from constipation of the bowels, which should be avoided by giving laxative food, such as roots, bran, or oil-cake meal, before parturition. It is improbable that the condition would be repeated, though there would be some risk. It is not likely that her offspring would be subject to the trouble.

LITERATURE FOR FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEMBERS.

I am a member of Farmers' Institute. What books should I receive during the year, and whom should I inform if I do not receive them? I am a subscriber of "The Farmer's Advocate." T. W. H.

Ans.—Members of the Ontario Farmers' Institute are entitled to the following reports and bulletins: "Agricultural College," "Experimental Union," "Farmers' Institute, Part 1," "Dairymen's Associations," "Live-stock Associations," including "Cattle Breeders," "Sheep Breeders," "Swine Breeders," "Poultry Associations," and "Winter Fairs." Bulletins of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, including those prepared at the Agricultural College. Members who do not receive reports should write to the local Secretary, or to the Superintendent, Geo. A. Putnam, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

MEAL WITH SILAGE, ETC.

1. Suggest best grain mixture to feed with green silage.
2. Best mixture for winter, with silage and good clover hay, also some straw.

Ans.—1. We presume the ration is for dairy cows, but we should have an idea what size they are, how long they have been milking, and how much they are giving now. It would also be well for inquirers to state what feeds, if any, they have on hand, what can be locally secured, and at what prices. Without this, we can only suggest at random, but may state that a fairly well balanced ration for milk production would consist of silage 10 lbs., mixed hay, oats 2 lbs., and oil cake or cottonseed meal 2 lbs., per head. A very heavy flow should not be expected from this ration, but it could be increased for heavy milkers by adding mixed meal and some rich nitrogenous feed, such as gluten meal, buckwheat middlings, etc. The amount of cotton seed or oil cake might also be moderately increased.

2. A similar ration may be fed in the winter, though the use of clover hay will slightly reduce the proportion of nitrogenous meals requisite to compose a suitably balanced ration. Of course, much depends upon the cow. What is a perfectly balanced ration for one, will not be so, necessarily, for another.

International Live-stock Exposition

NOVEMBER 26th TO DECEMBER 3rd.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW OF CHICAGO
November 22nd to November 26th. Union Stock-yards, Chicago.

Many New Features. Numerous New Attractions. Greater and Better Than Ever. Thirty National Live Stock Association Conventions. A Season of Entertainment and a Trip to Chicago. Daily Auction Sales of Pure-bred Live Stock.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29th, 10 A. M.
75 Choice Shetland Ponies. For catalogue write J. M. Wade, Sec'y American Shetland Pony Club, Lafayette, Ind.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30th, 1 P. M.
50 Choice Aberdeen-Angus. For catalogue write Chas. Gray, Sec'y Am. Aberdeen-Angus Ass'n, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1st, 1 P. M.
50 Carefully-selected Shorthorns. For catalogue write B. O. Cowan, Asst. Sec'y Am. Shorthorn Ass'n, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

FRIDAY, DEC. 2nd, 1 P. M.
50 High-class Herefords. For catalogue write C. R. Thomas, Sec'y American Hereford Ass'n, 1012 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29th, 1 P. M., RAMBOUILLET SHEEP SALE.
For catalogue write Dwight Lincoln, Sec'y, Milford Center, O.

LOWEST RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

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.

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.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

I have big, thick and woolly rams and ewes, mostly lambs, but some yearlings, both **Shropshires and Cotswolds**

Have also the best lot of young **SHORTHORN BULLS** have ever bred, sired by one of Whitehall Sultan's greatest sons. They will be sold worth the money. You should write soon. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

SOUTHDOWNS SHROPSHIRES AND COTSWOLDS

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

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.

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.

Long-distance phone. **ROBT. McEWEN, Railway station, LONDON, ONTARIO.**

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 shearing ewes, 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.**

SPRING BANK OXFORD DOWNS Ram and ewe lambs, and shearing ewes. A superior lot. Prices right for quick sale. Also a few Yorkshire sows. Long-distance phone to farm. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont. Fergus Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

Highest Quality LEICESTERS We are offering 8 shearing rams, 25 ram lambs, 10 shearing ewes and 15 ewe lambs. Big in size, very heavy carcasses, 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.

NEWCASTLE Tamworths and Shorthorns—For sale: Young sows, due Sept. and Oct., by imp. boar. Dams by Colwell's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls. Some and Lavender families of choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices right. Bell phone. **A. A. Colwell, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE AND LEICESTER SHEEP Choice bred; either sex; various ages. Bell telephone Chatham, 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.**

MORRISTON TAMWORTHS A grand lot of boars from 2 to 10 mos., also young sows (dandies). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Prices right. **Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.**

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS. I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. A number of Bronze turkeys and toms, and Red Cap cockerels and pullets. **W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P.O., Ont.**

Hillcrest Tamworths are second to none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from sows bred and boars fit for service down to youngsters. **Herbert German, St. George, Ont.**

Monkland Yorkshires With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with dispatch. Long-distance phone. **JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.**

Maple Grove Yorkshires NEVER LOOKED BETTER.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

We have the choicest lot of pigs we ever had to offer: 25 March and April boars, long, straight and smooth, with good strong bone; 50 March and April sows, very choice, of first breeding. A few nice young sows in farrow. Will have about 30 September litters. We have doubled our hog-producing facilities, so great has been the demand for our stock. A fair deal and satisfaction to everyone.

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 akim, from large imported stock. Write, or call on **H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO** Long distance Bell phone. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont. Shelden Station. Long-distance phone at Fergus.

This 5-Ton Scale Is Easy To Buy—

You need not club with your neighbors to equip your farm with the scale you need—the CHATHAM Pitless Scale. You can afford to buy it yourself. It will save you more than its cost in one season. Up to five tons it will weigh accurately all you buy or sell. You can erect it ready to use in a morning.

COMES READY FOR USE

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YOU HAVE NO BOTHER

No Pit to Dig
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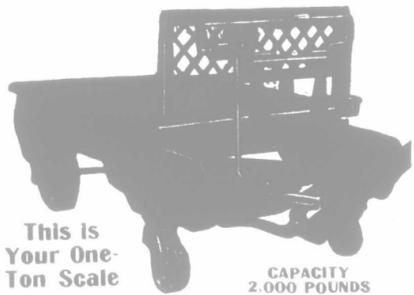
Your CHATHAM Pitless Scale will be YOUR Scale, that you can take with you when you move. You can always get for it what you paid for it. And you need no skilled help to set up the CHATHAM—it comes to you complete, with plain directions. Built wholly of heavy steel. Nothing to rust, decay or go wrong. Government guarantees its absolute accuracy. Tested before it leaves the factory. Warranted fully.

This is the Complete Scale

Bear in mind that you have no hard work to do in setting up a CHATHAM. It is all solid steel, stands on its own feet above ground—no pit to dig, no fussy preparation needed before you use it. Comes to you so you can be weighing on it in a few hours after you get it. No skilled mechanic necessary at all.

Special Compound Beam—No Extra Cost

This season we include our new Compound Beam with each CHATHAM Pitless Scale without adding a cent to the price of it. You can find no bigger bargain, yet the price is away down low. In sections where we have agents we offer special long-time credit terms to those who would rather try the Scale before they pay for it. Write us and ask for full details.



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CAPACITY 2,000 POUNDS

Handy to move about as a wheel barrow, yet accurately weighs up to a full 2,000 pounds. Swivelled pole and front wheels let you turn it short through doorways and around corners. Strong and staunch, too, like all scales we build.

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Main frame is one solid and very heavy casting. Levers are specially heavy and strong, so they won't spring under excessive strains. Bearings align themselves, because pivot rests on bearing loop, tilt the scale and it will still weigh right. And the price is very small.



I personally vouch for every statement this advertisement makes, and I further guarantee that my Chatham Pitless Scale is the biggest scale value you can buy for money in this or any other country. Write me about it and I will see that this is proved to your complete satisfaction. Write now.

MANSON CAMPBELL
President

SAVES MONEY—TIME—WORK—AND REALLY COSTS NOTHING

You can easily afford this handy, practical kitchen necessity. For our special offer please send for details of it; let us pay for it out of what it actually saves in lessened grocery bills. You should ask us about it at once.



Whole table-top one heavy sheet

OF BRIGHT ALUMINUM

You cannot begin to know the CHATHAM by this picture. For the picture cannot show even one of its most pleasing and valuable features—the SOLID SHEET OF BRIGHTLY POLISHED HEAVY ALUMINUM that forms the covering of the table-top and extension leaves. This ALUMINUM is extra-heavy weight, pure metal—LOOKS LIKE SILVER—LASTS LIKE STEEL—cannot rust—won't gather dust or dirt—easily cleaned—simply perfection! And this is the ONLY kitchen cabinet you can buy with an aluminum top—which ADDS FULLY FIVE DOLLARS TO ITS VALUE. Yet you pay NOTHING EXTRA for it!

You must see it to know it

You must see the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet to appreciate how handy, compact, sensible it is. Exterior of specially selected black ash, hard as rock and beautifully polished. Panels of golden chestnut. Bake-board, drawers and flour-bin of snow white basswood. With the CHATHAM everything you use in cooking is at your fingertips. You can get meals ready sitting down. Your flour bin (metal lined—holds 75 pounds!) is right under your hand in easy reach. Sugar-bin (opened or closed by a touch) is just in front of you. Six air-tight canisters (free with every Chatham Cabinet) stand in the shelf-rack. Big, dust-tight drawers hold spoons, egg-beater, funnels, strainers, etc.; ample closets for kettles, pans, and the like.

Everything in its place Easily moved to sweep under

And you can tidy up as you go along when you have a CHATHAM. There is a place provided for all the things you now walk back and forth for, between pantry and table. The CHATHAM spares you all those countless steps. Cupboards for pans and tinware, three roomy drawers (besides the two large ones) for small packages. High top makes a fine shelf for dishes (enclosed on three sides), and a rod at the back as a plate rack. Fine French plate mirror in center door, fix your hair in a second if anyone comes. The CHATHAM is mounted on ball-bearing castors. You can readily move it when you are sweeping up. Yet it is most solidly built—nothing shaky nor wobbly about it. Whole thing is dust-tight, mouse-proof—a permanent, durable, satisfying kitchen help.

You should now investigate

Yet, with all these conveniences, it comes found in nothing else—the cost of a CHATHAM is probably less than you imagine. You should write us for the address of our agent nearest you. He can show you a price that will surprise you, and he will gladly show you the cabinet and point out its many features. Allow us to send you a detailed explanatory



We use one of my Cabinets in my own home; and the women-folk say frankly that they simply could not get on without it. It certainly does cut kitchen-work square in half. And I know we build it so well it can safely be GUARANTEED to you.

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