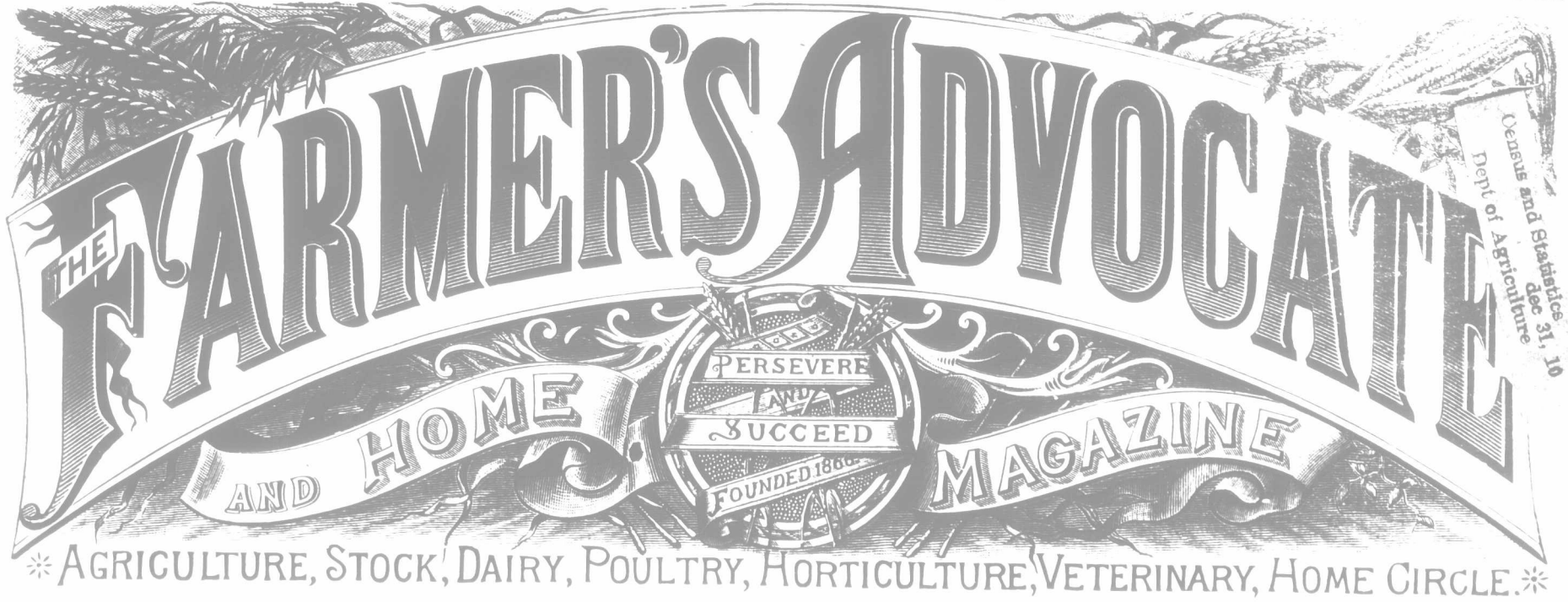


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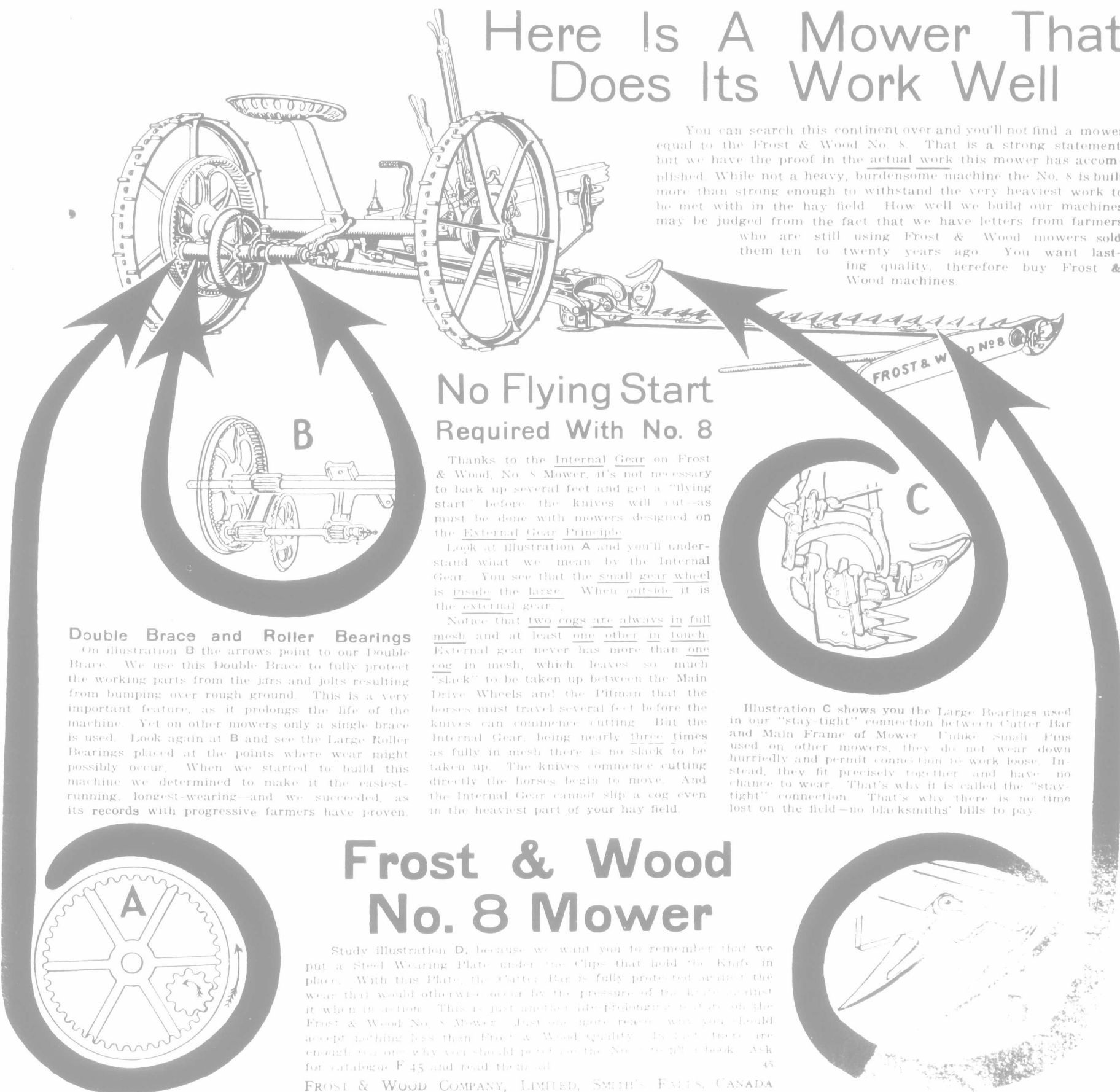
Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 2, 1911.

No. 958

## Here Is A Mower That Does Its Work Well

You can search this continent over and you'll not find a mower equal to the Frost & Wood No. 8. That is a strong statement, but we have the proof in the actual work this mower has accomplished. While not a heavy, burdensome machine the No. 8 is built more than strong enough to withstand the very heaviest work to be met with in the hay field. How well we build our machines may be judged from the fact that we have letters from farmers who are still using Frost & Wood mowers sold them ten to twenty years ago. You want lasting quality, therefore buy Frost & Wood machines.



### No Flying Start Required With No. 8

Thanks to the Internal Gear on Frost & Wood, No. 8 Mower, it's not necessary to back up several feet and get a "flying start" before the knives will cut—as must be done with mowers designed on the External Gear Principle.

Look at illustration A and you'll understand what we mean by the Internal Gear. You see that the small gear wheel is inside the large. When outside, it is the external gear.

Notice that two cogs are always in full mesh and at least one other in touch. External gear never has more than one cog in mesh, which leaves so much "slack" to be taken up between the Main Drive Wheels and the Pitman that the horses must travel several feet before the knives can commence cutting. But the Internal Gear, being nearly three times as fully in mesh there is no slack to be taken up. The knives commence cutting directly the horses begin to move. And the Internal Gear cannot slip a cog even in the heaviest part of your hay field.

### Double Brace and Roller Bearings

On illustration B the arrows point to our Double Brace. We use this Double Brace to fully protect the working parts from the jars and jolts resulting from bumping over rough ground. This is a very important feature, as it prolongs the life of the machine. Yet on other mowers only a single brace is used. Look again at B and see the Large Roller Bearings placed at the points where wear might possibly occur. When we started to build this machine we determined to make it the easiest-running, longest-wearing—and we succeeded, as its records with progressive farmers have proven.

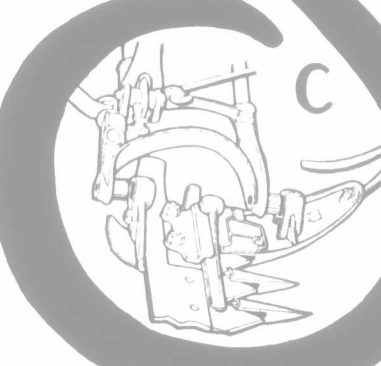


Illustration C shows you the Large Bearings used in our "stay-tight" connection between Cutter Bar and Main Frame of Mower. Unlike Small Pins used on other mowers, they do not wear down hurriedly and permit connection to work loose. Instead, they fit precisely together and have no chance to wear. That's why it is called the "stay-tight" connection. That's why there is no time lost on the field—no blacksmiths' bills to pay.

## Frost & Wood No. 8 Mower

Study illustration D, because we want you to remember that we put a Steel Wearing Plate under each Clip that hold the Knives in place. With this Plate, the Cutter Bar is fully protected against the wear that would otherwise occur by the pressure of the knives against it when in action. This is just another job prolonging life on the Frost & Wood No. 8 Mower. Just one more reason why you should accept nothing less than Frost & Wood quality. In fact, there are enough reasons why you should prefer the No. 8 to all other mowers. Ask for catalogue F 45 and read them all.

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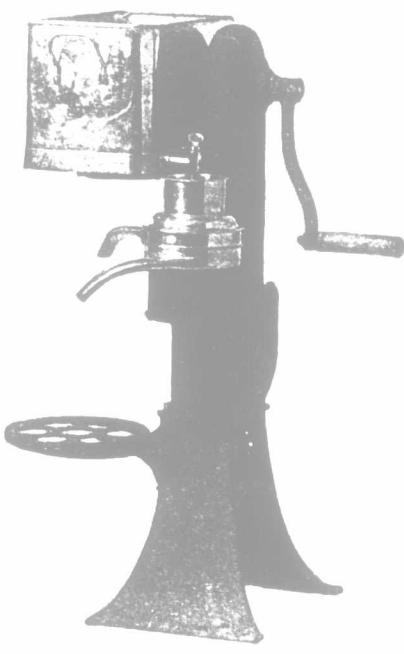
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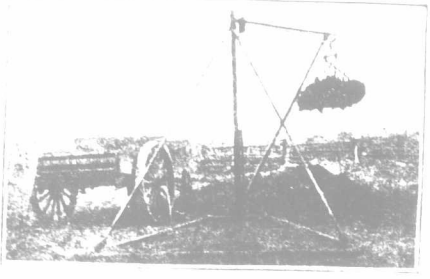
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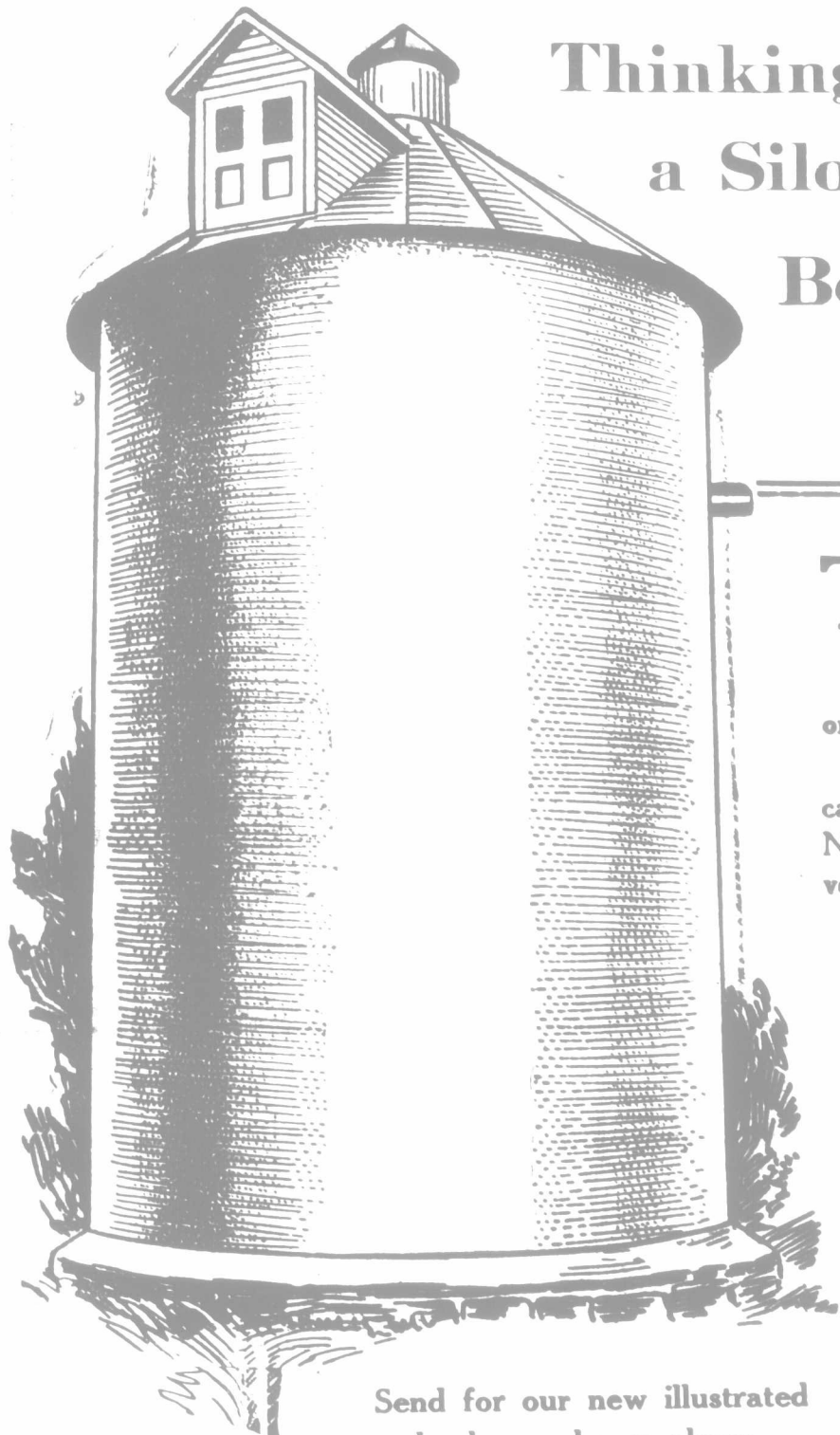
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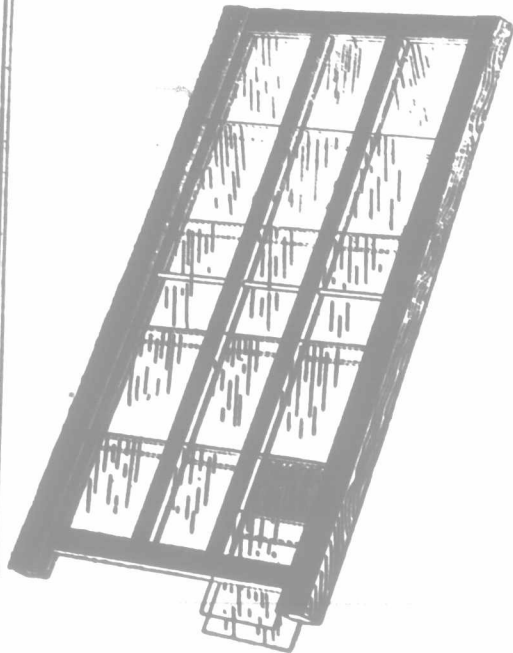
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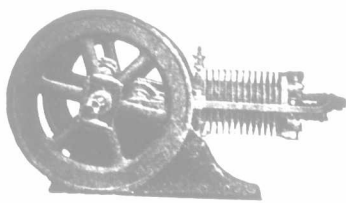
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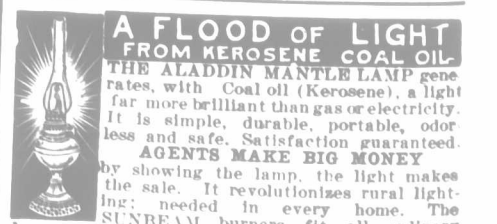
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1875

Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 2, 1911

No. 958

EDITORIAL.

"Shelled" eggs, imported from Russia and China in gallon tins, for sale to our large manufacturers of cakes and confectionery, may be perfectly good and wholesome, but the presumption is against them. The strict confidence in which this stock has been imported, held and used, is not the most reassuring feature of the trade.

Perhaps some of our readers thought it a joke when we referred an inquiry on mushroom culture to our literary friend, Peter McArthur. But try his method before you laugh. Of course, it may be that, after a trial, you won't feel like laughing. But let us hope the success will be such as to make you smile.

Dr. Croelman does well to emphasize and reiterate the idea that teaching agriculture as a formal subject in the public schools is a failure. What we must do is to relate the curriculum of the rural school intimately to agriculture and country life, without teaching agriculture as a subject at all. The school-garden, nature study, manual training, and domestic science, when properly correlated, will go far to accomplish the purpose in view.

It isn't much of a joke driving out to the cornfield in February and chopping shocked fodder out of the ice and snow. How much pleasanter and better to climb into a silo and fork the warm, green, succulent, appetizing feed down a chute into the stable! Besides what we ensile, it is advisable, in many cases, to grow some corn for husking, but, if at all possible, haul the stalks to the barn before winter sets in. If necessary to leave it outside, set up in big shocks near the barn door.

A commendable attitude was exhibited by the members of the British Columbia Fruit-growers' Association, who, in discussing the matter of immigration and labor, asked not for a class of immigrants who would be permanent hirelings, but for men who would in time be able to employ labor themselves on places of their own. Canada has no room for a feudal class. The workers here should be chiefly our own sons and daughters, some of whom need to earn money for a time in other people's service as a means of getting a start. The laborers we need are young ladies and gentlemen, and they deserve to be treated as such. Preserve us from a pauper class doomed to perpetual servitude!

As explained in our news columns last week, a recent amendment to the new American live-stock import regulation, which came into force January 1st, requires that, in order to qualify for an import certificate entitling pedigreed stock to free entry into the Republic, Canadian-bred animals must trace in all their crosses to registered animals in the country where the respective breeds originated. Here is a nice new form of Chaos of large dimensions. Importations of some breeds of stock to Canada, as Ayrshires and Berkshires, occurred before there were records in the countries whence they came. With others, again, as Chesbroles and Shires, dilute strains of unregistered blood have been introduced by the registration of four-cross females. One way or another, a large percentage of Canadian pedigrees in many breeds will be debarred from the privilege of free export to the United States. And what good purpose will be thus served? Many of our best breeds will be under the ban. Surely the members of the new regulations knew not what

Morality and Clean Language.

A valued Wellington Co., Ont., reader, in renewing his subscription for another year, thoughtfully enclosed with the remittance a cordial commendation of "The Farmer's Advocate," and a suggestion. To merit a continuance of the former will be the earnest purpose of the paper in 1911, and suggestions we value at all times.

"I appreciate the paper," our friend goes on to say; "the tone is always healthy, sane and uplifting. One feature I value very highly is the Home Magazine, especially 'Hope's Quiet Hour,' which every paper going before a mixed people should have. Who can tell what good has been done by these wholesome talks? The writer proceeds further to emphasize the need for purity in thought and word, if, in Canada, a clean, strong nationhood is to be built up, and declares that, "if a person could pass unnoticed among a class of young fellows in rural communities, and hear the fearful profanity and degrading obscenity, one would realize the need for more than the churches can effect."

Our correspondent has touched a fundamental question in relation to the life of the people both in country and town. In congested centers of population there is usually much that enervates, and it is there that tendencies and agencies accumulate that make for demoralization and evil. A glaring example of this was lately brought to light through the charges publicly made by the Rev. J. G. Shearer in respect to the illegal, segregated vice district of Winnipeg, against which public sentiment was properly aroused to revolt, because of the damage to the moral and material interests particularly of the residential areas near-by. Subsequent judicial investigation confirmed absolutely the truth of his indictment, and recorded not only the increase of the evil, but that in every dive illicit liquor-selling was carried on.

The fact that several of the leading churches of the land have found it necessary to organize moral-reform departments to combat what might be called the more aggressive outward forms of evil, means that there must be more below the surface. The call for the establishment of divorce courts in the Province of Ontario is resisted, as likely to weaken the sacredness of the marriage relation, and possibly become the scandal that it is in many of the States. This point we need not discuss, but the disclosures in these courts, of infamies and sufferings in domestic life, show that the roots of the evil are widespread and below the courts themselves, which are rather the product than the cause of immoral conditions, and a growing disregard of those sound Biblical standards of social and individual purity which alone give safety to the people and the home. Immoral literature, in many insidious forms, and debasing pictures, find their way from the cities through other communities, and, falling into the hands of the young, poison life at its beginning with vicious suggestions. The young become tainted long before they realize the real meaning and consequences of various forms of evil. Those who are acquainted with the facts, know that the social purity movements of the times are more than warranted if the moral health and future well-being of the people are to be preserved and improved. No one evil has brought to ruin more people in the past than immorality, against which a wholesome public sentiment is steadily gaining strength. It is hopeful when national authorities take concerted measures to put down the infamous "white-slave traffic,"

whose frail victims are steadily recruited from the ranks of the daughters of somebody's home.

The filthy language to which our correspondent refers is but one outward indication of impure minds and vitiated lives. Too often the church and the pulpit have been reticent or over-chary in their attitude towards these evils. While in a general way it is true that innocence of evil is the best safeguard to the youthful mind, it may also safely be said that parents have not been faithful in some respects to the best interests of their children. Too great care cannot be exercised in regard to the moral character of the help employed on the farm. Then, there has not been that intimate companionship between fathers and sons and mothers and daughters in relation to the sacred functions of life that there should be, if the young are to be saved from snares and pitfalls.

It is also felt by many that there has not been a proper realization of the seriousness of the obligations of the public school in training in virtue and safeguarding from evil associations during a crucial period of the youthful life.

The profanity and obscenity cited by our correspondent are marks of degradation, loss of self-respect, and disregard of sacred things. They are evidence of what is exactly the reverse of manhood, and disclose weakness, instead of strength of mind. They do not show smartness, but stupidity. In many cases they destroy a young man's chances of real success in life. Vulgarity and boorishness are as much out of place on the farm, at the village corners or the "sawing-bee," as they are in any more pretentious town place of business.

A company of General Grant's officers were once at a tent dinner. At its close, story-telling was indulged in to while away an hour. A lieutenant, with a salacious anecdote to relate, first looked about with a half-snecker, to remark, "As there are no ladies present, I will—" "No!" was the quick retort of the General, "but there are gentlemen here, and if it is not fit for ladies to hear, it's not fit for us." A fitting rebuke that crushed a low-minded jester. The incident reminds us of the sensible bit of counsel once given a lad just starting out in life, by a friend: "Never indulge in language that would not become you in the presence of your mother or your sisters."

Any self-respecting young man or boy who finds himself once in the company of those whose language is low or profane, will do well to at once and for all time cut them out of his list of associates. There are men who resent even a courteous request to desist from ill-language, or to have the religious scruples or moral tenets of others thrust upon them, but they never stop to think of their own selfish discourtesy, apart from higher reasons, in obtruding their unclean language upon ears to which it is an offence, and the very memory of which may be for years a trial.

It is often said that city and town life depends for its continued vitality and strength upon the wholesome infusions of blood in the veins of those reared among the purer surroundings of the country; but if the condition of the latter become demoralized, the outlook for the nation would indeed be dark. Good agriculture was never promoted by bad language, and readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," old and young, will thank our correspondent for thus early in the New Year suggesting their co-operation in all efforts, public or private, in the interests of purity of life and decency of language.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. 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.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s. in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
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12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, CANADA.

### A "Farmer's Advocate" Farm.

Following up the demonstration-orchard work we have been carrying on for the last two seasons, our readers will be interested to learn that the William Weld Co., publishers of "The Farmer's Advocate," have purchased a farm of 135 acres, more or less—the neighbors say less—between six and seven miles north of London, just beyond the Village of St. John's. The managing editor of "The Farmer's Advocate" is to live on the property (driving in to the city daily), and superintend it, with the assistance of a competent working foreman. The farm is to be run for profit, "Good farming without frills," being the motto. It is not to be an experimental farm, save, perhaps, incidentally, to a very slight extent. Neither will it be a "model farm," except in so far as any well-managed farm should be such. It is simply a farm run on a straight commercial basis, where the ideas continually recommended through "The Farmer's Advocate" will be worked out in practice, and where new ideas that look good may be tested before being advocated for general adoption. Strict account will be kept of every item of expenditure and income, the results being published from time to time for the information of our readers. While all our editors are country bred, and two of the present staff already live on the land, still this farm will be in a peculiarly valuable sense a public one; that is, as to results obtained and profit made.

The farm purchased is what is known as the old Sifton place. It has a good house, but no barns or fences to amount to anything, and is said to be infested with pretty nearly every kind of noxious weed known in Eastern Canada, from wild oats and mustard, to bindweed and perennial sow thistle. At present, the most conspicuous feature of the fields is the gray, tall stalks of thistles standing up through the snow. There is apparently no meadow, except some creek pasture. The farm has been bought, however, at a price that will admit of the sacrifice of two or three years' profits while putting it into condition. Until this is accomplished, we shall probably have little to say about returns or

profits, but facts will be reported from time to time regarding progress in exterminating weeds, systems of cropping and rotation, and any other points concerning which our experience could be helpful to others. Many advantages to the paper and its readers should accrue from the operation of "The Farmer's Advocate" farm.

### Taxation Again.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of January 19th, Paul Campbell makes a statement which should not go unchallenged. It is that wealth and the ability to pay is the proper basis of taxation. This is the opinion held by needy kings and governments from earliest history. To see wealth, and to know that the owner can be compelled to pay, has convinced many of the justice of doing it. We are easily persuaded that what we would like to do is right. Such taxation is confiscation, pure and simple, and has no foundation in equity. Nor can it be defended on the ground of policy, for it puts a premium on indolence and poverty, and fines those who are progressive and thrifty.

Taxes are paid to the state, and it should be a man's relation to the state which determines the amount, not his relation to his neighbors. That is matter for personal charity, not for public justice. A man may get a yearly remittance from abroad, and live in a boarding-house. Why should he pay taxes, no matter how large his income? He possibly might be asked to pay a small head tax for police protection, but beyond that he has received no value from the State that he should contribute towards it. In my opinion, taxes should be levied by the state in proportion to value given by the state. If a man gets a deed of land, he has been granted the monopoly of that particular piece, and this privilege has a value according to the value of the land, and should be taxed in proportion. Water-power privileges, mines, etc., should be taxed in proportion to value; public franchises, when granted, should be either rigidly regulated or taxed up to full value.

This theory of Mr. Campbell's is the one commonly held, and is at the root of our present defenceless tax law. It may be that absolute justice in taxation may never be attained, but surely our present system of pillage can be improved on. Take one or two examples: The minute a girl earns over \$400 per year, she is taxed on income (and doesn't get a vote, either), while holders of fortune-making franchises or vacant city real estate get off with a trifle. The minute a progressive citizen builds a new barn or paints his house, the tax-gatherer wants further contribution; while the holder of a water-power or a mine gets off almost Scott-free. What good are our great natural resources to us as a nation, if they are to be exploited entirely for the benefit of private pockets—many of them alien—and we have to fall back on our working girls to contribute out of their pittance towards the necessary revenue of our country? Surely out of the country's natural resources should come the country's revenue, and each should pay in proportion to the value of the particular parcel held, whether it be city or farm land, water privilege or mine. It looks reasonable to take from our very rich men all that we can for public purposes, merely because they can afford it, but would it not be wiser to try and levy taxes to prevent the multiplication of unreasonably private fortunes at the expense of the common people? The fortunes now made may scatter in a generation or so, but as surely as we do not change our scheme of taxation, there will be others and greater ones made. My suggestion would be, No Privilege, or, where it seems wise to grant it, to tax it annually at its full value. Let us lock the door on our remaining horses before going in search of those already stolen.

Wellington Co., Ont.

### Selling the Birthright.

Last year, 565 carloads of manure were shipped from Montreal to the United States, according to the Vegetable Growers' Association of Quebec. That being the case, those of us who have been pleading the cause of conservation of the land's fertility had better draw a long breath and begin over again. It is not so much the loss of this quantity of manure that hurts as the fact that any body of agriculturists living in the vicinity of a large city would allow the manure of the city to be shipped any great distance from them. It would be interesting to know how much above the usual price was paid for the exported fertilizer. For undoubtedly these are farmers nearer to the exporting city than are the Americans who would gladly take the manure, if it is not going at exorbitant prices. It is an other evidence that we have not yet developed an ideal love for the land: we still prefer many of us to bequeath to posterity the obnoxious shovel rather than a desirable estate. So long as this is the case our neighbors will capture the fertility while we are searching for a dollar.

### Farm Bookkeeping.

"What time of the year is best to commence keeping books on the farm?" is a question we often hear asked. No matter what the season, the answer should always be, "Right now." When a man starts into manufacturing or mercantile business, he opens a set of books at once. He need not wait a full year to balance them. As a rule, he will take his inventory and end his financial year at the season when his stock is lowest, or when stock-taking is most convenient. On the farm, this may be about March 1st, or April 1st. Thenceforth he repeats the operation every twelvemonth.

The need and value of farm bookkeeping may be taken for granted. Every sensible man will concede this at once. Considerations that have deterred so many in the past are the apparent complexity of farm business, the lack of business training, and the lack of understanding how to open and keep a set of books. Then, too, many overestimate the amount of time requisite.

Most valuable assistance will be found in the illustrated systems of farm accounting, chosen from among the thirty-five contributions received in response to our prize offer, announced December 22nd, 1910.

The systems submitted range all the way from simple single-entry ones, amounting to memoranda with an annual stock-taking, up to a complete double-entry, trial-balance system, involving a separate account with each field and each class of stock kept. A very complete and scientifically accurate system of this kind was contributed by J. L. Wilson, of Enterprise, who, we should judge, must have had a bookkeeper's training. From an accountant's standpoint, this was rated highest of all, but it is so elaborate that we are afraid few people would adopt it. Besides, it is illustrated at such length that a couple of pages or more would be required to reproduce it in "The Farmer's Advocate." Mr. Wilson says he uses this system, and finds it satisfactory. It is highly commended, but, after much consideration, was omitted from the award list.

We consider that a farm bookkeeping system should be fairly simple, yet withal reasonably complete. It should enable one to keep track of every business transaction, and to determine what progress the proprietor is making from year to year. In addition, it should comprise such separate accounts for each class of crop and stock as will enable the owner to estimate closely the cost, returns and profit from each department of the farm. It does not necessarily follow that these special accounts should be required to balance with the ledger accounts. To do so involves much doubtfully-advantageous trouble to secure exactitude, and, after all is said and done, there is much estimation of values about these separate accounts. Still, it is well to make the estimates and calculations. None of the systems we have received are, to our mind, quite so good as a composite one that might be devised, incorporating features from several. The first-prize system, for example, lacks this feature of separate accounts for each crop and stock, though it suggests such accounts, and would work in admirably therewith. It is in other respects an excellent system, very lucidly explained. We heartily commend it to our readers, together with a study of some other systems set forth. Those who see they have not the education or training requisite to adopt Mr. Coatsworth's system, may choose one of the simpler ones. We consider ourselves most fortunate in being able to present this matter, and will close this article by announcing the awards, all of which go to Ontario subscribers. We would have preferred to distribute them more generally: 1. J. H. Coatsworth, Ruthven; 2. Thos. McMillan, Seaforth; 3. H. B. Kidd, Mickle-

### A Book of Reference.

I do not like to lose one number of "The Farmer's Advocate," because I bind them and keep them for reference. It is a grand paper, and I would not be without it on any account. H. W. DAVY.  
York Co., Ont.

### 8-months' Credit Offer.

To our present subscribers: For each new yearly subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" that you send in to us, accompanied by \$1.50, we will credit you with 8-months' renewal of your own subscription, FREE. Or, if preferred, you may send in the new names, accompanied by the full subscription price of \$1.50 each (United States subscriptions, \$2.50 per year), and have your choice of some of our splendid premiums.

**HORSES.**

**Horse Lectures at Ottawa Winter Fair.**

When the management of Winter Fairs are able to schedule their lectures at periods when horse classes are not being judged, there is a full and appreciative attendance. One of these lecture periods was entirely devoted to the discussion of horse subjects. Dr. Grenside, of Guelph, presented his paper on "Horse-training," the subject matter of which was fully given in a previous issue. Wm. Smith, of Columbus, Ont., discussed the classification of horses at fairs. This is a subject that has been pretty well discussed from time to time, the bone of contention being the agricultural and general-purpose classes. Mr. Smith defined the agricultural horse as a small draft horse, weighing from about 1,400 to 1,550 pounds; aside from size, he is of practically the same type as the draft horse, but will show a little more action. The general-purpose horse was defined as one which will serve in almost every capacity, being usable under the saddle, to the plow or to the buggy. According to such standards, there is a great deal of difference between these two classes, and exhibitors and judges should have little difficulty in determining the proper class in which to show, and the rating in the class. Provision should be made in the prize lists for fillies, mares or geldings, but never for stallions in the general-purpose class. The agricultural class is deserving of more attention at the shows than the general-purpose, which class should be dropped as soon as possible.

Mr. Smith also recommended that the home-bred, recorded horses should be shown against the imported stock, thus stimulating the improvement of the home-breds; for their encouragement, more money should be put in the prize lists.

Principal Cumming, of the Agricultural College at Truro, N. S., who followed Mr. Smith, emphasized the fact that the general-purpose horse is very difficult to produce, and that more misfits arise from breeding after this type than good horses, proving his statements from breeding operations in his own locality. In England and Scotland there is no provision made for such a class. Proceeding to discuss the question, "Why we do not produce horses on the same business basis as is followed in dairying?" Prof. Cumming pointed out the continued strong demand for good draft horses. Colts can be raised until two years of age for about \$100, after which they will work enough to pay their way, and, when four or more years old, colts of good stamp will bring \$250 to \$300. He found at the College that it proved good practice to raise some fall colts. He is now making it a policy to have half their colts dropped in the fall. By this method, more work is done by the mares. By ordinarily careful wintering, the colts go right ahead through the winter, and, when grass comes, are in shape to make the very best use of it. He cited the case of a 1,400-pound mare which dropped a foal in September, having worked all summer, and the colt at 1½ years of age was just about as large as the two-year-olds of similar breeding. It would appear from this that the colt marks time less in its development when dropped in the fall than in the spring.

**Looseness in English Hackney Registration.**

As illustrating the inconsistency of the new rule of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, which recognizes certain loosely-kept foreign pedigree records while discriminating against carefully-compiled Canadian records, read this by Gurney C. Gue, in the New York Herald:

"In the last published volume of the English Hackney Studbook, for example, there is duly registered under the number 11216 the brown stallion Smite, by Sir Horace, dam The Mighty Atom, pedigree unknown. This is one of a class of quite numerous cases in which stallions whose dams are of totally unknown breeding are full registered in England, and will, therefore, pass muster under the new regulations as 'pure-bred,' though no studbook in the United States or Canada would admit such a horse to registration, and if brought over prior to January 1st, the importer would have been compelled to pay duty on him."

"Horsemen regard it as singularly inconsistent and unjust, that under the operation of a tariff law, presumably framed to protect American bred, short-bred horses of this character can be brought in and certified by the Government as 'pure-bred,' to be sold under the magic of the word 'imported' in competition with native bred horses of really pure breeding. The American Hackney Horse Society has directed the attention of the Bureau of Animal Industry to the matter, and it is hoped that action will be taken to meet the needs of the case."

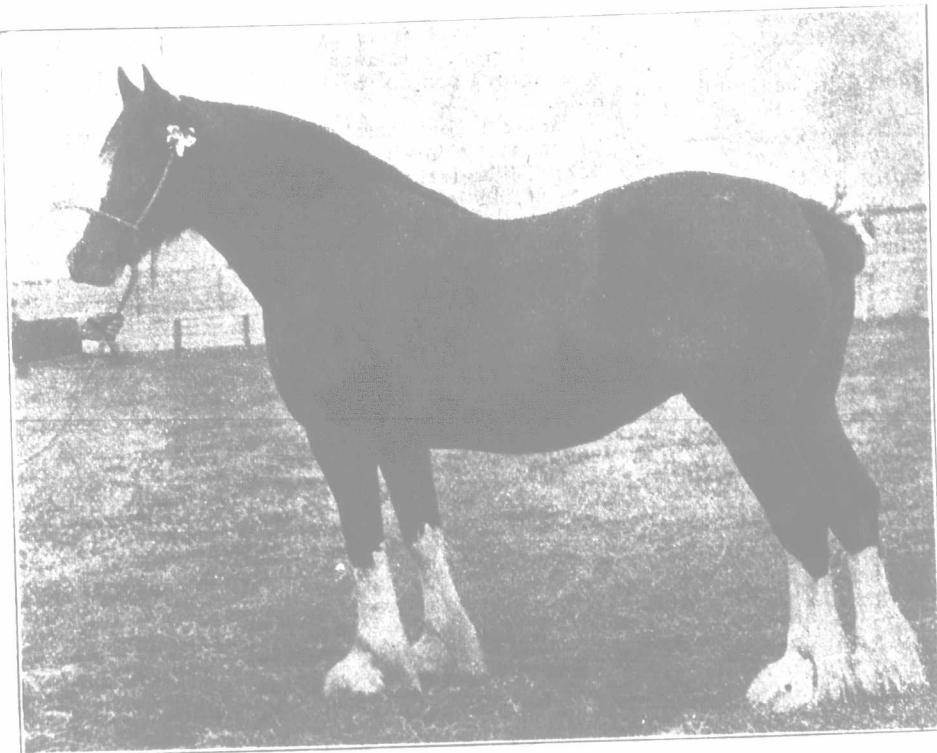
**The Rival of Darnley.**

In our last week's issue appeared a brief record of the breeding, individual characteristics and prepotency as a sire of the noted Clydesdale stallion, Darnley (222). Following are some interesting facts, gathered from the same source, regarding the record of Prince of Wales (673), Darnley's great rival individually, and as a sire of superior progeny, judged by the standards of the show-yard and the stud:

Prince of Wales was a large, powerful horse, of a rich-brown color, with white stripe in face, white hind feet and near fore foot; foaled in 1866; bred by James Nicol Fleming, of Knockdon, May-

ing; it was a grand foot, large, round, open and solid, as it must have been to stand twenty-two years of such treatment as the user gave it. The hind leg did not excite the same enthusiasm; it was abnormally straight in the hock, though the thighs were muscular and strong; the hind pasterns and feet were a repetition of the fore. If the straight hocks foretold imperfect action, they prophesied falsely, as action was the specialty of the Prince, and has been transmitted to most of his offspring. It was more like that of a Hackney than of a draft horse, and only one finer goer have we seen among draft horses, his own son, Prince of Avondale. The Prince also walked well, and always carried himself gaily—a remarkably striking horse, that must attract attention in any company.

In his earlier years at the stud, Prince of Wales proved himself a notable sire, and many were the wins to his credit. Subsequently, when in Mr. Drew's possession, his stud fee was raised to what was in those days an unheard of figure. He got comparatively few mares during some seasons, beyond those of his owner's large and important stud, and winners, consequently, were fewer than formerly. Undoubtedly, the close was the most brilliant of his career. On the death of Darnley, after having served three seasons in Wigtownshire, breeders there induced Mr. Riddell to send the old Prince to fill the gap. Here he found many Darnley fillies, and the cross with them

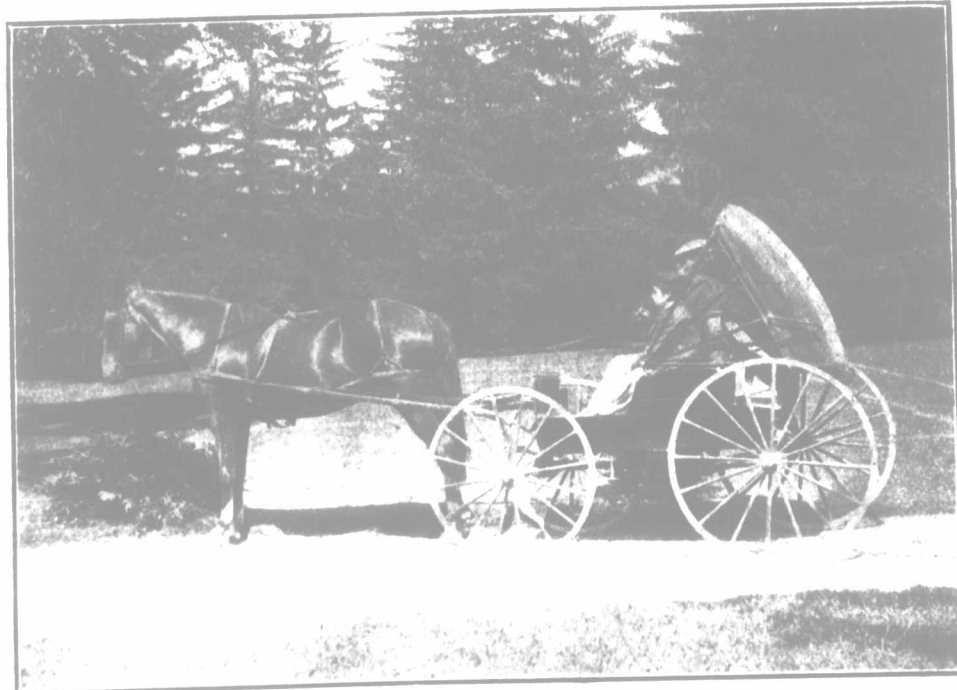


**Boquhan Lady Peggy.**

Clydesdale mare; bay; foaled 1906. Winner of Cawdor Challenge Cup, as best female at Highland Show, Dumfries, 1910. Sire Hiawatha (10067).

proved a veritable gold mine. Unfortunately, the old horse only survived for two Wigtownshire seasons, and most of his stock was promptly cashed by its breeders, and left the country. Among the long list of sons of Prince of Wales, prominent as prizewinners or sires of winners, were: Luck's All (510), Prince of Kelvin (656), Cedric (1087), Prince of Albion (6178), Prince Robert (7135), Prince of Kyle (7155), Orlando (8092), Prince Romeo (8144), Prince of Carruchan (8151), Prince Alexander (8899), Prince Patrick (8933), and Gallant Prince (10552). Of these named, Prince Alexander was one of the most brilliant show-yard competitors of the past twenty years, and his breeding success is commensurate with his good looks. His dam was Jeanie Black, by Darnley. At the Highland, in 1890, he not only won his class, but accomplished the very exceptional feat of winning the championship while still earling.

The Cawdor Cup only came into existence two years later, and Prince Alexander is honored by having his name inscribed upon it as its first winner, when a 3-year-old. He was a remarkably handsome bright bay, of fair size, with a grand top and most fashionable legs and pasterns, with abundant quality. He was a most popular stud horse, and the record of his



**Lingering in Pleasant Places.**

Riddell, in whose possession he remained until his death, in 1888, when 22 years old.

Prince of Wales' body and neck were beautifully moulded, but his head was rather long, hard, narrow, and Roman nosed, with a small, narrow eye. His fore leg was as nearly perfect as is found, with well-developed arms, beautiful, sharp, but abundant bone, fringed with long, silky hair; pasterns that could not be improved upon, and have rarely been equalled; the coronet graced with a curtain of beautiful hair which nearly hid the foot. Not that the foot lent itself to hid-

progeny would be a long one. A few years ago he was purchased by Walter S. Park, Hatton, Renfrewshire, who later sold him to Canada. Prince Romeo, bred in Wigtownshire, was in his younger days the property of William Hood, Chapleton, and subsequently was owned by Lords A. & L. Cecil, and later became the property of A. & W. Montgomery, who sold him to Canada. He now belongs to Messrs. Henderson and Charlton, Belton and Duncreef, Ont., is hale and hearty in his twenty-third year, and believed to be the oldest living entire son of Prince of Wales.

**How the New Rule Affects Clydesdales.**

Following is a copy of a recent letter (dated January 21th), written by the Accountant of the National Live-stock Records to a prominent firm of Canadian Clydesdale importers and breeders:

"In reference to the new American customs regulation governing the free admission of pure-breds, animals, to be eligible for free entry, must trace in all their crosses to imported animals recorded in the country of the origin of the breed. There are a great number of animals recorded in Clydesdale volume I which were imported before the Scottish Clydesdale Studbook was established, consequently could not be recorded in the country of the origin of the breed. The American regulation means that any animal tracing to those not recorded are not eligible for free admission. For instance, Gray Clyde, Sir Wm. Wallace, and Wonderful Lad were not recorded in Scotland, and anything tracing to them will not be admitted free. To illustrate, tabulate any pedigree fully, and if any of the horses named, or any other similar horses (there are many of them) appear, the animal is disqualified. As you are no doubt aware, probably 75 per cent. of our Canadian-bred stock trace in one of their crosses to one of these three animals. The only horses which will be given free admission will be the ones which are bred from recent importations.

"We are preparing to issue an export certificate which will cover documents required by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Our export will be a certification that the animal is recorded in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada; there will also be vendor's certificate, which the exporter will have to sign. In addition, an application to the Bureau of Animal Industry for pure-bred export certificate will be included. This latter specifies, as required by the United States regulation, the place in the United States where an animal is to be shipped, the point in Canada from where shipped, the point where animal will enter the country, the date on which it will enter, and the railway by which it will travel. The United States owner, importer or agent must sign and forward the Canadian export and the Canadian certificate of registration to Washington.

"Animals will have to be transferred on our books to the ownership of the American purchaser before Canadian export will be issued; and, although we are prepared to issue these certificates, we cannot undertake to specify what animals will enter the States free, and cannot guarantee that the officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington will issue pure-bred import certificates.

"It is, therefore, not advisable for you to ship until you have received notification that pure-bred import certificates are being sent from Washington to an officer at the point where animals will enter the United States. They will not be sent to you or your American customer. Under the old regulations, when American import certificates were issued by the American Clydesdale Association, they were either sent to you or the purchaser."

The territory contiguous to Ottawa had an excellent opportunity during the Winter Fair not only to see the best type of Clydesdales in Canada, but also to buy them. It is a common cry that there are only a very few good sires in Eastern Ontario, wherefore the people cannot raise good horses. There were good stallions—many of them—at the Winter Fair, and most of them were purchasable. Some of the best were already contracted for, but not all, and if farmers of Eastern Ontario do not have more good sires this year than last year, they at least have this consolation, that they had a chance to look at the horses, a chance to buy—and did not do so; but that is mighty poor consolation.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**One Sow to Two Cows.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The year 1910 has passed, and, from the viewpoint of the Maritime agriculturist, it will be remembered as a good year. Weather conditions in the spring and early summer were most favorable, and hay, grain, forage crops and pasture grew abundantly. "The first real hay crop in twelve years," was the verdict of one farmer in this vicinity, and truly there is abundance of hay in this county at present writing. A few years ago there came a spring when hay became very scarce, and many farmers went far and paid high for enough hay to bring their cattle through. This was followed by a short crop, and farmers went panicky, and sold off their stock for about anything it would bring. One man decided to me he would knock every animal he owned on the head, rather than face the winter with a shortage of hay, as I had confessed I expected to do. It proved that there was plenty of hay for all who wanted it, and a year from that strange season of my acquaintance was offered by some of the hay-raising districts of the county at a price of

tons of hay at \$3 per ton, as he had no room to store the crop that was coming on, and Albert County barns have not been empty since. It is not only in the hog business that a little courage would pay well when conditions look somewhat unfavorable. Grain crops were also good in the season just closed, oats especially so. Some complaint was made in regard to potatoes and roots, though our own were excellent, turnips being the heaviest in our experience. The one failure was fruit; a heavy frost on the night of the fourth of June practically wiped out the fruit crop in this vicinity, and injured it greatly throughout these Provinces. Along the valley of the Pollett River, from Egin, in Albert County, to Salisbury, in Westmoreland County, as far as I have made inquiries, there was not a barrel of apples. Wild fruit of all kinds shared in the general ruin. It must be a hard winter for the wee woods-people without their usual store of nuts.

But all this merely in passing. I was moved to open my ink-bottle by the remarks of "Berk Bacon," and the editorial desire for more on the subject, in your issue of January 12th.

If "Berk Bacon" can prove by the facts and figures of real experience that his estimates will hold water, certainly the sow is IT, for the difference in cost of attendance is decidedly in her favor. Also, I am inclined to believe that, given the type of farming that produces the 3,500-pound cow, the sow will give a good account of herself, comparatively. Give her a comfortable bed, and sufficient food to keep her from staggering, and she will "rustle" for the rest, and reproduce her kind apparently about as well as when better used. Indeed, it is one of the things I have against her, that, often when fed and cared for the best, she will use her owner the meanest. My own experience last year is a case in point, when I bred two sows repeatedly, both fall and spring, and got five pigs in the year.

According to my experience, in the hands of the dairyman who "sits up and takes notice," who has learned the lesson of "weed, breed, and feed," the sow will be merely a side-issue, handy to have to produce a market for the by-products, but not by any means "in it" with the cow as a revenue-producer. This is not a matter of prejudice with me, as I began farming some nine years ago with this idea: Cows will pay their way, and, with skim milk as a starter, there is money in pork. But, from the cold logic of figures, my agricultural creed has changed, for I have found that the money is in the cow, while the sow makes an excellent auxiliary in the way I have intimated. When, a few weeks ago, "The Farmer's Advocate" offered a prize on this subject, I started, one stormy day, to contribute to the competition, but failed to finish it at that time, and did not get at it again until the time limit had expired. I pitted two sows against one cow, counting them as representing about the same capital value, and requiring about the same attendance, outside of milking. I found that the sows were getting a little more than ten pounds middlings per day, which varies little the year round, except when suckling their litters, when, of course, the ration would be largely increased, so I calculated they would consume in the year just about two tons of middlings, which is here worth from \$26 to \$30 per ton; so they were consuming about \$28 worth of feed per year each. This is quite different from "Berk Bacon's" estimate of \$10. I subjoin the account, made up as fairly as I know how:

**TWO SOWS, ONE YEAR.**

Dr.	
Two tons middlings	\$56.00
Service fees	4.00
	<hr/> \$60.00
Cr.	
15 spring pigs	\$45.00
15 fall pigs	30.00
	<hr/> \$75.00
	60.00
Profit	<hr/> \$15.00

**ONE COW, ONE YEAR.**

Dr.	
Two tons of hay	\$15.00
1,400 pounds bran	16.80
2 tons turnips	9.00
Pasture	2.50
Soiling	3.50
Milking	10.00
Churning	2.50
Salt and butter paper	1.00
	<hr/> \$60.30
Cr.	
375 pounds butter, at 23c lb.	\$86.25
300 lbs. skim and buttermilk	12.00
	<hr/> \$98.25
	60.30
Profit	<hr/> \$37.95

Sometimes, when there is more milk than the young pigs need, the sows are fed the overplus, and get less grain, but there is not enough of this to change the year's cost appreciably. The cow I chose was not my best, nor poorest. We dried her up early in December, so she had finished her year's work when I started to write the article. She gave 5,183 pounds milk, testing 6.6. Adding the low overrun of 10 per cent. to the fat, gives 375 pounds butter, as per account.

"Berk Bacon" and others may ask me, "Why don't you feed your sows cheaper feed—rape, clover, etc.?" I answer, because the quantity of such feeds that I can raise is limited, and they are essential to the cows; and I have proved that it pays to farm for the cows and use other branches merely as aids to the leading one. My account with pigpen during year, on a turnover of over \$300 worth of feed, showed a profit of \$40; that of the dairy, on \$375 worth of feed, shows a profit of over \$350—feeding, attendance and manure left out in both cases, but the dairy charged with all the items which appear against the cow in above account.

Any weak spots in the foregoing I will be glad to have pointed out by the editor or his correspondents. I can substantiate all I have stated as facts, and will support my estimates as best I can.

As to number of sows to keep at one time, I kept four to six or seven cows, but found it too many, as there was not milk enough in the fall to give the youngsters a fair start; but I believe that one sow and litter can be successfully reared to every two cows, by having part of the herd freshen, say, in December. But, at the present prices of poultry, it is a question worth considering, whether or not a part, at least, of the milk could be more profitably marketed in that way.

Bringing, thus, a new element into the discussion, I go my way, for this time, wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" abundant success, and, if possible, increased popularity.

Albert Co., N. B. J. H. COLPITTS.

**Are Beef-raisers "Dubs"?**

"Do you know of a farm in Canada, where land is worth not less than fifty dollars an acre, on which beef is being raised profitably from cows that are not milked, but merely suckle their calves?" This question we have put time and again to opponents of the dual-purpose idea. We have yet to receive the first affirmative reply. The usual answer is, "No, I don't believe it can be done." Recent Michigan experiments in baby-beef production go to bear out this impression. Well, then, unless we have dual-purpose stock, whence is our beef supply to come? Every special-purpose champion hedges at this point. One lately ventured to suggest that it might be practicable to produce fancy Easter or Christmas beef profitably from special-purpose beef-bred cows. Yes, but how about the great staple supply? "Oh, well," he whispered, confidentially, "there will always be enough dubs to raise that," his implication being that no wide-awake farmer would keep any cows but special-purpose dairy animals. Now, the special-purpose dairy cow has a large and growing place to fill, but does it follow that she is the only cow to be kept upon our farms? "The Farmer's Advocate" believes there is considerable room in Eastern Canada for beef-production, and dual-purpose stock is required to produce good beef at a reasonable cost. The dairyman is the last man who should quarrel with that proposition. Of course, crossing may be resorted to, but that is open to serious objections. There are many people, and they are by no means "dubs," either, who believe that, under their particular conditions, they could make almost as much money out of dual-purpose cows as out of special-purpose dairy stock, and enjoy it better. But to this end the breeders of pure-breds must supply them with real dual-purpose stock. The Shorthorn breed, the grand dual-purpose breed of the past, is getting away from that ideal, and running to beef. The tendency can be corrected and the balance preserved by adopting a record of dairy performance. Now is the time to act.

**Alfalfa as a Wool Producer.**

During 1908-09 the sheep at the Ontario Agricultural College were wintered on timothy and clover, and in 1909-10 on alfalfa. In the spring, when the clipping was done, the wool was weighed both years. A comparison shows that with all the breeds there was a greater yield of wool when alfalfa was fed than in the previous winter.

	Wool Weight of Wool		Per cent. increase with alfalfa
	When fed timothy and clover	When fed alfalfa	
Lincoln	9.11	9.67	5.8
Shropshire	9.39	9.47	1.8
Wesley	9.77	10.35	8.1
Average of all breeds	9.31	9.83	5.2



**Annual Live-stock Report.**

The forty-fifth annual live-stock report of the Union Stock yard and Transit Co., Chicago, covering the year 1910, has just come to hand. The total receipts and valuation for 1910 were:

Cattle	3,052,958	\$188,740,722
Calves	499,941	6,409,215
Hogs	5,586,858	118,047,357
Sheep	5,229,294	29,346,532
Horses	83,438	14,601,825

Making a total of 14,452,490 head of stock, with a total value of \$357,145,681, and making 251,080 carloads.

The largest number of sheep ever received at the yards in one day was 70,373, on October 10th, 1910. In the same year there was the largest number of calves and of sheep received in one year yet on record.

The range of prices for heavy native steers in 1910 was \$5.65 to \$8.75; for lighter natives, \$4.85 to \$9.85; for best cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$9.00; for stockers and feeders, \$2.90 to \$7.10; for rangers, \$3.90 to \$7.75.

The range of prices for heavy hogs was \$6.55 to \$11.20; for mixed packing hogs, \$6.60 to \$11.15; for bacon hogs, \$6.50 to \$11.05. For native sheep the prices ranged from \$2.00 to \$9.00; for native yearlings and lambs, \$4.00 to \$10.25; for Western sheep, \$2.90 to \$9.30.

The average price for heavy-draft horses in 1910 was \$200; for carriage pairs, \$473; for drivers, \$172; for busses and trammers, \$161; and for saddlers, \$177. These prices for horses were higher in all classes, except carriage pairs, than they have been for the last seven years.

**Heavy Feeding of Silage.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Practically, I feed my cows all they will eat the year round. When turned out on grass, about the 20th of May, until the middle of July, they don't care for it. From then until the first of October, they eat about 15 pounds twice a day, each; during October, 20 pounds twice a day. Then, through the winter, our milking cows get 20 pounds each three times a day (60 pounds) until grass grows. Our dry cows get very little; in fact, none, if there is danger of running short in summer. Of my herd of 70 cows, there was only one that had an attack of indigestion last year. I attributed that to increasing her grain ration a little too fast after she freshened. I have had sour silage that I could not feed, with good results, without mixing with cut straw, then not more than about 30 pounds a day to a cow. My experience is, sweet silage is like good clover hay—harmless. We feed a little hay every day. An old saying is, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof." So with the cows, the proof is the milking thereof. Have just totalled up my year's milk and cash for herd. I might say my cows are common grades of all sorts—no pure-bred or high-grade Holsteins among them—yet I think they make a very creditable showing, and that heavy feeding of silage has not hurt them. There are six two-year-old heifers in the herd. Total milk for 1910, 526,042 lbs.; average pounds per cow, 7,515; twelve of the best averaged 10,426 pounds. I delivered my milk to the Canadian Milk Products Co., at Brownsville, for which I received \$6,510.61, making an average of \$93 per cow.

Oxford Co., Ont. S. A. FREEMAN.

**Not Over 25 Pounds Silage per Day**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Corn silage is an excellent and cheap food for cattle, but considerable care and judgment should be used in feeding it. I have noticed cattle can more readily be put off their feed with silage than with any other kind of fodder. I have never fed more than 25 pounds to a cow in a day. I would not think of feeding 40 pounds, the amount you mention. Perhaps silage that has not much grain in it can be fed more heavily. Ours has been made from corn which has as large a percentage of ears as we used to grow for husking; and perhaps it is not so heavy as some, as we let it mature before cutting.

We feed twice a day, each feed being in bulk a good rounded-up half-bushel measureful. That would be the maximum amount for our largest cows when they are milking at their best.

I have made a practice, lately, of ceasing to feed silage to the cows for nearly a week after they "come in," and feeding bran, instead, then changing back to a small feed of chop and silage, and gradually increasing the feed. I have noticed that feeding liberally of chop and silage immediately after calving almost invariably results in increased milkers, if not in garget.

Northsex Co., Ont. ADAM BATHY

**Good-doing Lambs.**

Undoubtedly, there is good money to be made in lambs, by having them dropped early, keeping them going, and getting them to a good weight for an early June market. At the Ontario Agricultural College last year, weights were kept upon a number of the lambs, and the data we give here: They were weighed at 1 week, 5 weeks, at 3½ months; they were dropped the first week of March, which made them 3½ months old about the middle of June. A few were also weighed at the first of October.

No.	Weight at				
	1 week	5 weeks	June 17	Oct. 1	Nov. 1
1	13	33	78	108	116
2	12½	25½	77		
3	14½	32	70		
4	11½	28	69		
5	18½	45	97	136	154
6	17	35	83	124	145
7	14½	32	69		
8	12	29	62		
9	16	34	78		
10	21	46	88	130	144

Nos. 1 and 2 were twins, as also were 3 and 4, and 8 and 9.

These lambs were produced from seven ewes. When the lambs were two months old, they all went to grass. Up to that time, the sheep and lambs had eaten 224 pounds bran, 560 pounds oats, 196 pounds oil cake, 1,648 pounds roots, 1,120 pounds alfalfa hay, which would be worth, approximately, \$20. In the first part of May

running in an open shed, with free access to grass, and they are getting five pounds mixed chop, 2½ half a bushel of roots, perhaps rather more, 3½ and 10 or 12 cobs of green corn, say 2c.—a total of 10c., or 5c. per head per day. I have always figured the cost of feeding sows at 5c. per day in the winter. While suckling, a cow will eat at least 10c. worth of concentrates, chop, bran, shorts, skim milk, or what not, besides considerable roots or other green feed, worth in all, say, 12c. per day, or \$3.50 per month. Now, how will this figure out on a year's feed? We will suppose the sow is fed for two months with each litter; some wean at six weeks, some at seven or eight, but, as she will be shut in a few days before farrowing, we shall be within the mark to say two months. She will not be on full feed the first week or two, so we will clip off \$1, and charge \$6 for the two months. Her second litter may come when pasture or stubble-picking is available, and this will lessen the cost somewhat. We will take off another \$1 for this, and charge \$5 only for the two months. We have left now two periods of four months each, one of winter feeding, at \$1.50 per month, equals \$6; and the other, at pasture, we will charge 50 cents per month, or \$2. The account now stands as follows:

4 months' winter feeding, at \$1.50	\$ 6.00
2 " raising litter in winter	6.00
4 " pasture	2.00
2 " raising litter in fall	5.00
2 service fees	2.00
2 trips to stud, at 50c each	1.00
<b>Total cost for one year</b>	<b>\$22.00</b>

Berk Bacon's estimate of value of two litters is rather under the mark of present values, but is a fair average, \$35, which leaves a net profit of \$13, less such sum as may be allowed for risk or interest on value of sow.

His figures for the average cow we may assume as fairly correct, but there is this to say: The average cow is a very poor cow, and the yearly income per head can easily be raised to \$55 or \$60, and may go much higher than that. The profit from a fairly good cow should easily double that from a sow. Berk Bacon is undoubtedly correct when he says that a calf will not by any system of feeding give the owner as much profit yearly as a bunch of 15 hogs, but he should have added, "at the present prices."

Now, how about 10 sows to the hundred acres? Ten sows should give us 150 pigs in a year. It is generally considered that it takes 4½ pounds of grain to make a pound of pork; it would take 900 pounds, then, to make each hog up to 200 pounds; 900 pounds equals 22 bushels of mixed grain (barley and oats), hence we should require 3,300 bushels of grain to finish these 150 hogs. I do not know what the average grain production of the 100-acre farm is, but doubt if it is one-third of this amount. Where is the feed coming from to make up this deficit? How are we going to feed our cows, our horses, hens and sheep? Corn will take the place of some, and alfalfa will make a substitute for another part; skim milk and sugar beets or mangels also fill a useful place, but 150 hogs and 15 cows are rather a large order for the average farm, and, I might add, farmer.

How many hogs is it profitable to keep to each cow? is a question not easy to answer. It all depends on the cow, whether she gives three gallons per day, or six. Also, on whether any calves are to be raised, or not. Perhaps the most profit can be made out of milk if we can feed about one gallon per head per day. Suppose our cows average 5,000 pounds milk in the year, and none should be kept that go much below this. That would give us, roughly speaking, 480 gallons of milk and buttermilk available for feeding purposes, or enough to feed four hogs one gallon per day for four months, which, with the addition of grain and other feeds, should bring them pretty close to the 200-pound mark, allowing that they are weaned at seven or eight weeks old. I like to feed some milk to the sow while she is suckling; she will come through in better



Nesting in His Wool.

they were put on pasture, and by the middle of June, the 10 lambs averaged 77.1 pounds in weight, at which time spring lambs were worth about 10 cents per pound, or, individually, they would have been worth about \$7.75 each. Not counting the cost of wintering the ewes, the lambs at that time would have netted \$5 each.

There is a lesson in this for every farmer who raises lambs, marketing them in October at from \$4 to \$5 each. Without doubt, it pays to have the lambs come early, and to keep them going every day, thus getting them in readiness for an early market and putting them on it.

It is to be noted from the table that by fall the lambs are heavier than the market wants, and it may be remarked that the market is then flooded with that article, so that low prices prevail. It is also to be noted that as rapid gains are not obtained from the middle of June on, as previous to it, which would indicate an advantage for early lambs for an early market.

**One or Two Sows Per Farm.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Referring to "Berk Bacon's" letter on sows versus cows, there are some statements that will bear analyzing a little. We will take first the cost of feeding a sow for a year, which the writer says will not be one-third that of a cow, or according to his estimate, less than \$10. I do not know how he arrives at this sum, but if he can feed a brood sow for twelve months, and rear two litters of pigs, as he says, he will confer a lasting benefit on a number of his brother farmers, if he will sit down and write exactly how he does it. At the present time the writer has two sows

condition with less grain, and there is not the same danger of overfeeding. Allowing some for this purpose, and assuming that we have all the skim milk and buttermilk from 15 cows available for feeding to hogs, we should be justified in keeping four sows and feeding 56 hogs to about six months of age. But, although this might for a time prove a profitable course to pursue, it could only end in disaster, for the reason that we are making no provision to keep up our supply of cows, and the natural sequence would be, following the law of supply and demand, that it would become more profitable to raise calves than pigs.

There is also another phase of this question which is worth considering. What effect would such a radical increase in the number of hogs raised have on our markets? Judging from past experience, there would be such a slump in pork prices that we should make no profit at all; perhaps, even, as was the case a few years ago, they would not pay for the feed they ate. Very few hogs are raised for less than 4¢ per pound, and it is probable that 5¢ is just about as near an average cost of production as we can get. It is much better business to make \$5 profit on one hog than to keep five hogs to make a like amount. Unless a farmer is making a specialty of raising pigs for breeding purposes, or of raising young pigs for sale as feeders to supply an existing demand, I am very strongly of the opinion that one or two brood sows to the 100-acre farm are quite enough. My method of increasing the supply of pork when it is scarce, and prices are consequently high, would be to feed to greater weights. When prices are abnormally high, feed to the limit that the factories will accept, without dockage. When prices are at the low mark, sell your hogs as light as the trade will accept. This is the profitable way, too, for it costs considerably more to make a pound of gain on a 200-pound hog than it does on a 100-pound one. In other words, we can raise the light-weight hog for less money per pound than we can the heavy-weight. I know that some will dissent from this, and probably there are qualifying circumstances, but I am speaking of hogs that are in fair, salable condition practically at any stage of growth. On such I have never been able to make much faster gains during latter part of the feeding period than during the early part. The consumption of feed appears to increase a good deal faster than the rate of increase in weight.

At present, the hog business is in a fairly satisfactory condition from the producer's standpoint, but it appears to be easily upset, and I believe a steady, moderate production is the wisest policy for farmers to follow. The dairy market is much more stable, and we may safely expand in all lines without much fear of any shrinkage in prices from overproduction.

ALFRED HUTCHINSON,

Wellington Co., Ont.

### Breed-study Contest.

Thirty-nine replies were received concerning the breed of the bull illustrated on page 2076 in our issue of December 29th, 1910. Eighteen classed him as an Aberdeen-Angus, fifteen as a Galloway, two as a Red Poll, one as a Polled Durham, two as a cross-bred Galloway-Shorthorn, and one as a Shorthorn. The prize has been awarded to J. A. Wood, Genoa, Que., second place being given to Edward V. Lawson, Dunlop, Huron Co., Ont. The prize reply is as follows:

"With regard to the illustration in the Breed-study Contest, in your issue of December 29th, I would say that the bull represented belongs to the polled beef breed called the Galloway. The other breed for which he might be mistaken is the Aberdeen-Angus, which resembles the Galloway in that they are polled, are nearly always solid in color, and are short-legged and blocky. In general conformation, this bull differs from an

Angus, being somewhat longer of body, hardly so round in the ribs, longer in the hind quarters, the lower thigh being developed more, and altogether he does not show the compactness and roundity for which the Angus is noted. Although both the above breeds are polled, yet the Angus has a peculiarly peaked poll, while the poll of this bull is rounder and flatter, and more characteristic of the Galloway. The hair of the bull is very characteristic of the Galloway, being long and curly, while the Angus has a very short coat. Taking into consideration his general lengthiness, his solid color, his rounded poll, and his long, curly black hair, he has every indication of a Galloway."

## THE FARM.

### Wheat To-day and Thirty Years Ago.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The writer has been often asked why the flour to-day does not produce that sweet, nutty-tasting bread, and moisture, as found in bread thirty years ago. The fact is, we, as millers, do not get the material, as did the old stone mills, when the land was new and the soil full of lime, ash and decayed vegetable matter. This soil produced a quality of wheat strong in gluten and flavor, together with the starch cells, being clear and white; and, in addition, the germ being ground in the flour, accounts for the sweet, nutty-tasting, moist bread of 30 years ago.

Another thing, our friend the farmer has not cultivated the land—in many cases—properly for the production of wheat of 30-years-ago quality. But, instead, he has cropped continually, without supplying the land with the proper fertilizer; consequently, the land has become run down, as he himself would, without proper attention. How can wheat of a rich milling quality be grown on such land, or how can a miller, however proficient in his trade, produce in flour what the farm fails to produce in the wheat? We can't make gluten, starch, or any other element that constitutes a complete kernel of wheat, and until farmers learn to return to the land what they, by indifference and neglect, and otherwise, are robbing their land of its virgin matter, which the old soil contained, we need never expect grain of the first quality. I see no reason why the land cannot be got into a rich, productive condition, if properly cultivated, with lime or some fertilizer. Wood ashes is a thing of the past, but feed the land with something that will open the pores, and with barnyard manure, and plowing down lots of clover. I see no reason why the land cannot be made to produce, in a high degree, as good grain as it did in years past. Quite true, I have heard farmers say they could not get a catch of clover. In my opinion, the reason is this, that the land, in many cases, is so poor that it would hardly catch a thistle-down.

The same may be said of all grain. Unless you cut out this fun-farming, and get right down to hardpan, the existing circumstances will still exist through ages to come.

Again, farmers, surely you can't expect a full crop from seed sown, as I have seen, full of dirt, just as it came from the machine. Clean grain is just as necessary to produce a full crop as it is to find a good market; and what farmer would think of going on the market with a load of grain uncleaned, and expect the high market price? The answer is, not one. But you expect, by sowing a bushel of grain, which contains one-third dirt and weeds, to get a bumper crop. The saying is, "You can't get wheat if you sow oats." Neither can you get the desired crop if you sow dirt. And, in the writer's opinion, unless the farming system is changed, they will be asking

the same question thirty years hence: Why millers can't make flour, as they used to make it, and why bread hasn't got that sweet taste, nor retains its moisture, as it did years ago?  
Ontario Co., Ont. F. W. STOVER.

### Manure Tramped in Barnyard.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for a number of years, and would not like to be without it. From time to time, some of your correspondents give their opinions on above subject, generally along the line of spreading on the fields in winter time, which is all right, providing the lay of your farm suits that way of handling it. To my mind, it does not suit my farm, which is somewhat rolling.

When manure is spread on the high parts of a rolling farm in the winter, while the ground is hard-frozen, the spring rains and melting snow wash the best part of the manure over the top down to the lower places, and perhaps over to my neighbors (I like to be neighborly, but not in that way), leaving the poorer land without what is especially needed on it.

The plan I have followed since I bought this farm, eleven years ago, is as follows: My barnyard is lower in the center, but not a pit. I usually have the straw of from twenty to thirty loads of grain to stack in barnyard, which I always get down so the cattle are over it before they are stabled for winter. Every day in the winter the manure is drawn out and spread on top of straw, mixing horse, cattle and hog manure together, and the cattle allowed to run all over it all winter, which keeps it firm. In the spring, what I use (I have always kept some for fall-wheat ground in the fall) I take from the outside, cutting down, and trying to get some of both top and bottom on every load, leaving over summer a neat pile. In the fall, I am not so particular about mixing it, and I find a load of that pure straw, having absorbed moisture all summer from what is on top of it, gives a good account of itself, especially since I have used the spreader. Now, my system may not suit scientific farmers, but it is building up my farm and helping me to pay for it, and keep improvements and implements up to the times. I know the other way is good, and gets a lot of hard work over in the winter, but, for me, I think the loss is much more than will pay me for hiring my manure hauled in spring and fall, and also for the loss through rain, heating, and so on, through the summer.

Huron Co., Ont.

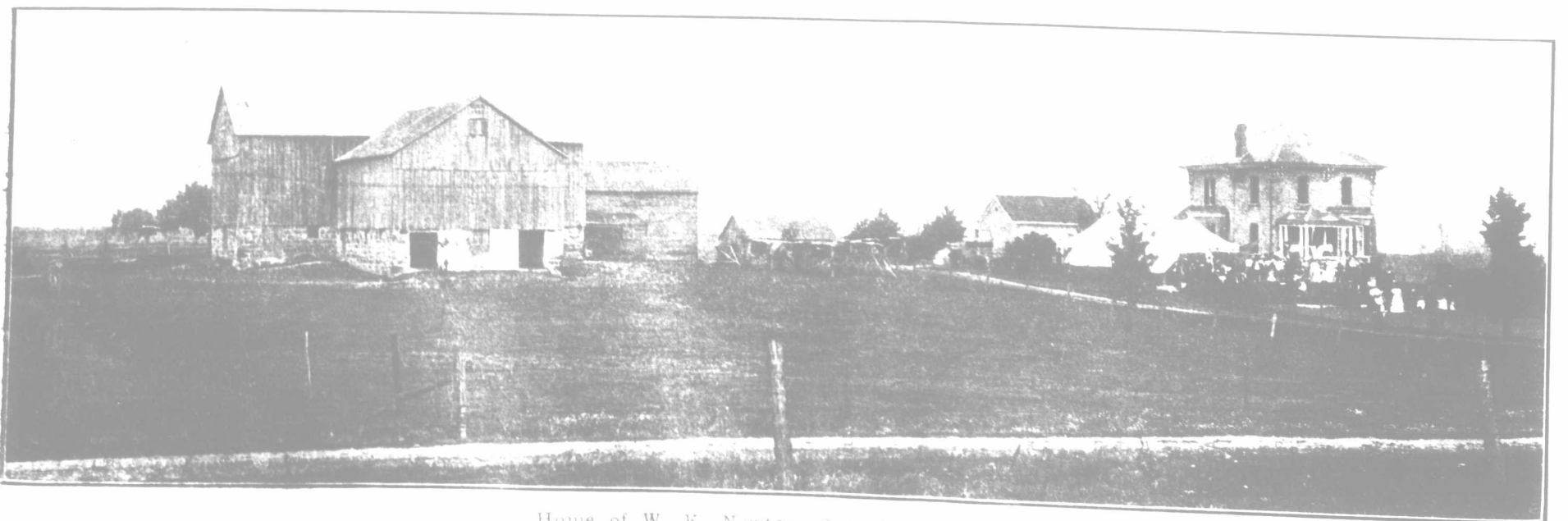
### Re Barn Scales.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Regarding the question about the 2,000-pound scale (issue Jan. 5th), will say I find it very satisfactory. Take two pieces of hardwood, sawn 4 by 4 ft. 6 in. long, and place across platform of scale. Loop No. 2 telegraph wire from the four ends to stable below. Use same dimensions of timber below, on which can be placed flooring of plank or 1½-inch lumber, letting same swing 2 or 4 inches from stable floor, the partitions between the stalls answering as the side walls. The horse or steer walks in as unconcerned as if he were going to be fed. When the scale is needed in other places, simply lift off the two cross-timbers of platform, and draw the scale to granary or wherever wanted. H. L. GREEN.

Frontenac Co., Ont.

"I have found it well, in cutting down trees in tillable fields, to cut them so low that the binder will go over the top of the stump, thus saving the grain tramped down in going around a stump that is too high to run the binder over."  
"The Farmer's Son"



Home of W. K. Newton, Oxford Co., Ont.

**Maintenance of Drains.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have noticed a communication in your issue of Jan. 19th from a Mr. Way, referring to repairs of public drains. Mr. Way intimated that a change to his plan would result in fewer dissatisfied ratepayers. In the first place, there is no law, and, I think, no disposition, to prevent Mr. Way from doing all the repair work on drains that he might feel inclined to do. Neither do I think that there is a municipal council in Ontario that would object to Mr. Way and the owners of adjoining lands undertaking and carrying out any improvements, not detrimental to the interests of other land-owners, that they may feel disposed to make on a drain in which they may be interested; but when an argument is set up that a system that might work out right in a few cases of small drains, could with advantage be enacted for the government of all cases, we feel inclined to say, "Shoulder your shovels until other features of the case are talked over." Would Mr. Way, with, say, 25 acres of land, and 100 rods of ditch, undertake to maintain such portion of ditch, when he was fully conscious that the owners of hundred of acres of land were using every means of getting the water off their own lands, regardless of where it might go. We think not. Again, we can point to drains that carry the water from lands owned by two and three hundred land-owners, all of whom are using every means within their reach of getting rid of surplus water, and with the water there is always more or less solid matter that will and does settle somewhere. It is one thing to discuss the possibilities in the case of a small drain, having a fall of from 10 to 20 feet per mile, but quite another matter to work out a practical scheme to govern a drain having only one-inch fall per 100 feet, and receiving the water from 5,000 to 12,000 acres of land, through a countless number of drains that have been constructed to relieve the higher lands. No basis but such a one as will hold every land-owner responsible for his own acts, can be laid down. We have in Sec. 82 of the Municipal Drainage Act of 1910 a provision by which it shall be lawful for the council of any municipality to pass a by-law providing that it shall be the duty of the owner of every lot or part of lot assessed for benefit to clean out the drain and keep the same free from obstructions which may hinder or impede the free flow of water, and to remove therefrom all weeds and brushwood, and to keep the banks of the drain in order for the distance determined by the engineer in his report, etc. Our laws in the matter of maintenance are right, and the provision quoted is well enough, but can only in certain cases be applied. Our Legislature has wisely legislated as it has, confining the jurisdiction of a municipal by-law to cleaning out and removing weeds and brushwood. Experience has demonstrated, and will continue to demonstrate, the futility of such a system of maintaining municipal drains as Mr. Way suggests, except on a very limited scale. The reason of failure is easy to see: there must be one, and only one, directing head; the inclination of a dozen men, or perhaps fifty, can't be listened to; the diversity of opinion on the meaning of keeping in repair, or even cleaning out, is such that no system could or would be followed, or uniformity secured; and, last, but not least, would be an endless amount of litigation, which would be fruitless to all except lawyers. To select an isolated and unusual case of a small drain, and attempt to frame legislation for the Province from observations made, would be most absurd.

Can we not fairly ask ourselves, why should a land-owner be required to either construct or maintain three-fourths of a mile of drain having a ten-foot bottom, when a twelve-inch tile would carry all the water that would fall upon his own farm, or why should a land-owner be required to assume any portion of the maintenance of a drain across his own land, while such drain is an artificial and acknowledged outlet for the water from thousands of acres of land? Or why, coming back to Mr. Way's idea, should two or three hundred of land-owners be summoned annually to shoulder their shovel and travel many miles to put their portion of drain in order?

When land-owners, by their own act, and for their own benefit, cause water to flow upon the lands of others, they assume, and justly so, the responsibility, and should be required, and are justly required, to bear their share of the cost of carrying off the water they are sending down upon the lower lands, whether the distance be great or small, or whether the water be an original or repair work.

A equitable distribution of the responsibilities of land-owners is the only system that can be adopted, as the time has long since passed for the application of a statute-labor system in the maintenance of municipal drains, and we are of the opinion that, if Mr. Way had to get knee-deep in mud and water, and shovel his way through water, mud, grass and water-weeds, he would have less faith in the virtues of his system than he now appears to have.

Elgin Co., Ont.

FRITZ.

**Screenings from Western Grains.**

G. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, set forth very clearly at the Experimental Union, at Guelph, the great danger of weeds which farmers incur by feeding the screenings of Western grains. There is scarcely a feed store in Ontario but has for years been handling more or less of these screenings. The result is in evidence everywhere. Do farmers generally realize the endless trouble they are almost certainly inviting by feeding this dirt?

Donald Sutherland, Director of Colonization, Toronto, advises us that, in a half pint of screenings from Western Canada oats being sold for feed in Northern Ontario, there were varying quantities of 26 different weed seeds, most of which are noxious, and many of them the worst of all weed pests, and most difficult of eradication, as perennial sow thistle, bindweed, wild mustard, and others as bad. It is not a question of cheap feed, but a question of clean farms, that we must keep uppermost at all times, and, to attain and retain this end, these screenings had better be burned or exported (the latter of which is scarcely a Christian act).

**P. E. Island Seed Oats for Quebec.**

A shipment of 1,000 bushels of pedigree Banner oats went forward from Prince Edward Island to Quebec early in January. The grain is from growers who are members of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, and has been ordered through the Seed Branch, Ottawa, and will be sold by auction at a seed fair, to be held in Quebec City, to give farmers a chance to procure a pure article for seed, true to kind, and free from noxious weed seeds.

There is no Province in Canada so well suited for the production of the best quality of seed oats as P. E. Island, as it is practically free from wild oats, which has proved such a plague in other parts of the Dominion. Shipments made from here a few years ago to the Northwest graded much higher than seed oats from any other part of Canada or Scotland.

P. E. Island, WALTER SIMPSON.

**THE DAIRY.**

**Overlapping of Cow-testing.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There is a waste of good money in our official testing of cows, especially in regard to testing Holsteins. There are two staffs of official testers, and it frequently happens that one official is leaving and another comes on, and sometimes they are both there together. This thing could be arranged much better.

There are the official seven-day and thirty-day tests. These tests have come in for criticism of late, but surely breeders are the best judges of the value of tests, and I find in the last report to hand there were 165 cows tested for seven days, and only 75 tested for one year. In the United States, the seven-day tests have grown so popular that there were over 1,300 cows tested; there are a number tested for one year, but the number is comparatively small.

No test that is not too costly can be devised that will be without fault. The short tests are objected to as being too short; they are correct, without a doubt, as far as they go, but they don't go far enough. The yearly tests go far enough, but cannot be absolutely relied upon for correctness. Cows vary from day to day in the amount of milk they give, so that an inspector visiting the herd would not be much check if there were any padding going on. Cows vary so in the amount given from day to day that one, two or even three or more pounds of milk could be padded daily. That would mean 300, 700 or 1,000 pounds could be padded in without detection, if the man was dishonest; everyone knows this who does any testing. Though one may be sure he is straight, he is apt to feel doubtful of the other fellow's tests; and these tests, for that reason, do not have the same weight with breeders as the shorter tests, that are known to be correct, every pound of milk having been weighed and tested by a supervisor, whilst the yearly test has only been supervised for sixteen days at intervals during the 365 days; that is, eight tests of two days each.

Then, as regards the tests for butter-fat, here, again, cows vary so much in fat, as well as milk, that it is recognized two days are not enough to get a fair average. It was for this reason the public tests were lengthened to three days, and even that has been proved not to be long enough. It takes full seven days to get a fair line on a cow's per cent. of butter fat. And we might just mention here that short tests have a value, too; the public tests are considered a great honor to win. One objection to the seven-day test is that some breeders dry their cows up, and get them

extra fat for it. There is not so much of this done, as milk is valuable. Every cow should be dry two months or longer for the sake of the calf. As a matter of fact, some of the largest seven-day tests have been made from cows only a short time dry. A cow may test higher soon after freshening, but she does not give the quantity of milk, and it is quantity, plus quality, or total pounds of fat made, that counts. But the yearly tests are not free from the same thing, and I know cows that have made records for the Canadian Record of Performance, with all the restrictions, that have been dry seven months previous to commencing the test. The rules say a cow must have had a calf fifteen months previous, but they didn't say anything as to how long she may be dry. The rule that a cow must be in calf, and due fifteen months, at latest, knocks out a large number of the cows, and it is through no fault of the owner of the cow. The cow is not only out for that year, but for the year following, and that likely means for all time. So that a breeder depending upon the yearly Record of Performance test would likely have a number of good cows for which he would have no official test.

As a matter of fact, all tests have value. A private test is as good as the man that made it, and these semi-official tests have just about the same value. The short seven-day or thirty-day tests are correct, absolutely, so far as they go; and when cows are making 100 pounds milk a day, or 30 pounds butter a week, we want more behind them than the owner's say-so. We want these official tests kept up, and we want the semi-official yearly tests, also. Not to make this article too long, I will have to cut out several things that are known to men who do testing. I think the Holstein breeders, at their annual meeting, should discuss this, and appoint a committee to get such a change made as to save overlapping. There is no reason why the tester looking after the yearly test should not make a seven-day test according to the present rules for such. This would go on record, and be so much to show for the cow; and, if a yearly record were then made, also, so much the better. I think it would be better to make three or four seven-day tests during the year, instead of eight two-day inspections that give a better average for butter-fat. Two days is too short; it may give a result too high or too low. It would not cost much more to carry out this suggestion, as the tester would be testing milk, instead of travelling around the country. Three or four visits, instead of eight, means less travelling, and less expense. The owner of the cow should pay something for this seven-day test. That the owners of cows are paying all the expense of the seven-day tests, shows that they value them. Would the owner of cows pay all the expense of the yearly tests if the Department should refuse to continue to pay for them? I don't think they would. It would be quite a saving to the owners or the Department to have the work united, and would, I am sure, result in more cows being tested for both seven days and for the year. GEO. RICE.

**How a Sweepstakes Herd was Fed.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your letter asking for a statement of the feeding and general care of the herd which won the sweepstakes medal of the cheese-factory patrons' contest in the Western Ontario dairy-herd competition, I will give the facts of the past year, commencing in the fall of 1909.

When I stop sending to the factory, generally about the middle of November, the cows are fed cornstalks (which are husked by hand), morning and night. After the morning feed in the stable, they are turned out in the yard, where they have free access to water and straw. They are put in at four o'clock, being given about a pint of oat chop then, and again in the morning.

In the spring, about the middle of March, they are fed a few mangels and a little flaxseed meal, which lasts until good clover pasture comes. When they freshen, generally before the first of May, I feed about three pounds clear oat chop a cow per day.

I do not have a silo, nor do I intend to have one. I have not grown alfalfa, but intend to try it in a small way soon. The only soiling crop is two or three acres of sweet corn, which is fed when the pasture gets short.

I used a pure-bred Holstein sire for two years, five and six years ago; raised all the heifer calves, which, with the exception of one, form the present herd. I have used a pure-bred sire this past year, and intend to do so in future. I do not keep individual records, but get the weight from the factory every morning. I do not test for fat. Myself and two sons do all the work on the farm.

I cannot give the cost of feeding and caring for the herd, therefore cannot give the returns and profits, as, before the factory starts, and after I stop sending, we make butter, and no account is kept of that, or the labor, or the amount of feed. JOHN VAN SLYKE.

Elgin Co., Ont.

### O. A. C. Experiments in Cheese-making, 1910.

Paper by Alex. McKay, Demonstrator in Cheesemaking, O. A. C., Guelph, read at the Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention in Stratford, 1911.

In this paper it will only be possible for me to deal very briefly with a few of the experiments conducted at the Dairy Department of the College during the past season.

The milk used was received from a number of farmers in the neighborhood of the College, so was similar in all respects to that received at the average factory. The average per cent. of fat in the milk for the season was 3.6, and casein 2.46.

#### PER CENT. OF ACID AT DIPPING.

The first series of experiments were a comparison of different percentages of acid at time of dipping. The milk, as received, was thoroughly mixed, then divided into two vats, and treated as nearly alike as possible until the time of dipping. Then the B vat was dipped with an average acidity of .17. The A lots were held in the whey until they developed an average of .2 per cent. of acidity, as determined by the alkaline test. This left the A vat much longer in the whey than was the B vat, but the period from dipping to milling was shortened to the same extent, as we wished to keep all other conditions as nearly alike as possible. When the B curd was ready to mill, the A curd was also milled. We usually found that the B curd showed more acid at this time than did the A vat, also had a nicer texture and general appearance. We found that the B curd, or the one dipped with the least acid, kept in the lead both in respect to acid development and maturing of curd.

The average loss of fat in the whey from the A vats was .24, and from the B vats .23. The per cent. of moisture retained by the cheese was slightly in favor of the B cheese, or the one dipped comparatively sweet. The yield of cheese per 1,000 pounds milk was for the A lots 91.68, for the B lots 92.41, making a difference of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a pound of cheese in favor of dipping with the smaller amount of acid. The quality of the cheese was slightly in favor of the B lots, the score being 92.7 for the A lots, and 93.02 for the B lots.

Conclusions to be drawn from these experiments are that giving a large amount of acidity at dipping does not shorten the time for making cheese, other things being equal, and, if it is done to any great extent, that it results in a reduced quality and quantity of cheese—two of the main points to be kept in view in the making of finest cheese. Of course, dipping sweet can be carried to excess, but it is quite safe to state that the closer we are able to keep to the sweet line and get our cheese close, the more and better cheese we will be able to make from a given quantity of milk.

#### STIRRING CURDS AT DIPPING.

The next series of experiments were conducted along the line of stirring, compared with not stirring, curds at the time of dipping, all other things being equal. The milk, as delivered to our cheese department, was thoroughly mixed in one large vat, then divided into two smaller ones. All together, there was used in this experiment 17,242 pounds milk testing an average of 3.57 per cent. fat. The average loss of fat in the whey was .22. Both vats were treated as nearly alike as possible, except that the A vat was not stirred at the time of dipping. B vats were stirred in the usual way. There was practically no difference in the rate of acid development in the two curds. The yield of cheese per 1,000 pounds milk was:

A vats, or those not stirred	92.95
B vats, or those stirred	92.05

The quality of cheese is indicated by the following score:

	Close-			Tex-		
	Flavor.	ness.	Color.	ture.	Finish.	Total.
A Not stirred	40	15	15	20	10	100
B Stirred	35.75	13.91	14	16.86	10	90.52
	36.10	13.98	14.21	17.33	10	91.62

A difference of 1.1 points in favor of the stirred curds. This is the average of fourteen experiments.

The next series is along lines similar to the one just given, except that the milk was all made up in one vat until the time of dipping, then the curd was divided into two equal parts, but not weighed until the time of salting. In this case, A part was not stirred at all after being thrown out into the curd sink. The B part was stirred in the usual way.

There were 32 experiments conducted on the 64,687 pounds milk testing 3.5 per cent. fat and 2.3 per cent. casein. The smallest quantity of milk used at any one time was 1,551 pounds and the largest quantity was 3,205 pounds. I would state here that the curds were cut with the horizontal blade knife and the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch perpendicular wire knife, and were normal curds, drained with an average acidity of .185, milled at about

.7, salted at 1. per cent., with practically no difference in the development of an acidity in each lot. There was a difference in moisture content in favor of the curds not stirred of 6.23 per cent. in the curd at dipping, in the green cheese of .42, in the cured cheese, one month old, of .36 per cent. The quality, as determined by the score, was:

	Close-			Tex-		
	Flavor.	ness.	Color.	ture.	Finish.	Total.
A Not stirred	40	15	15	20	10	100
B Stirred	36.18	14.18	14.25	17.52	10	91.19
	36.34	14.27	14.39	17.81	10	92.81

Or, a difference in favor of the stirred curd of 1.62.

The results of this work would indicate that, even under our very best conditions, the curd should be stirred sufficiently to allow for the escape of the free moisture before the curd is allowed to mat, though the amount of stirring will all depend on the condition of the curd at this particular stage, and is a place where the cheese-maker must use his best judgment. Moisture of curd and cheese in this experiment:

	Green Cheese.			Cured Cheese.	
	Curd.				
A	53.21	35.57	35.32		
B	46.98	35.15	34.96		
	6.23	.42	.36		

#### LOSSES IN OVERRIPE MILK.

The next series of experiments were a comparison of overripe with normal milk. The method of conducting the experiments was to make up the milk, which was delivered in an overripe condition into cheese, and on the following day, when the milk was in a normal condition, make this also into cheese, and compare results. There were 12 experiments made: 7 of overripe, using 16,413 pounds milk testing 3.46 per cent. of fat and 2.36 casein; loss of fat in the whey, .26. There were five tests made with the normal milk, using, in all, 6,408 pounds milk, containing an average per cent. of fat of 3.38, and casein of 2.31; loss of fat in the whey, .23. The overripe milk remained in the whey an average of 51 minutes, the normal lots 2 hours and 39 minutes. The average yield of cheese was 88.96 per 1,000 pounds milk for the overripe lots, and 91.44 pounds from the normal. In the first case it took 11.17 pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese, and in the other case 10.78. The quality of the cheese, as indicated by the average score, was:

	Close-			Tex-		
	Flavor.	ness.	Color.	ture.	Finish.	Total.
Normal	40	15	15	20	10	100
Overripe	36.25	14.87	14.89	17.81		93.84
	35.83	14.2	14.29	17.63		91.73
	.42	.69	.62	.17		1.91

The normal milk made 2.48 pounds cheese per 1,000 pounds milk more than did the overripe milk, though the overripe milk tested slightly higher in both fat and casein. Roughly speaking, there is a loss of 24 pounds cheese for every 1,000 pounds milk delivered to the factories in this condition. Surely this is strong enough argument to induce the producers of milk to make some special effort to take proper care of the milk during the warm weather.

#### EFFECT OF FAT AND PROTEIN CONTENT ON QUANTITY.

The next experiment I wish to draw your attention to very briefly is a comparison of the yield and quality of cheese produced from milk containing different percentages of fat and casein. This work was commenced in May, and continued until the end of October, one experiment being made each week during that time. The method followed in making these tests was to select the milk high in fat and casein, and put it into one vat, and that low in fat and casein, and put it into another. Both vats were treated as nearly alike as possible. There were eighteen tests made in all, using 20,692 pounds of milk. The average fat and casein were, for the A or high-testing vat, fat 3.86, and casein 2.65, and for the B or low-testing, fat 3.52, and casein 2.14, a difference of .3 of one per cent in fat, and two-tenths in casein.

The A or high-testing lot produced 97.34 pounds of cheese for every 1,000 pounds of milk used. The B or low-testing produced 92.70 pounds of cheese for every 1,000 pounds milk used, or a difference in favor of the higher-testing milk of 4.64 pounds of cheese for every 1,000 pounds of milk used; or, expressed in another way, the A or higher-testing milk took 10.27 pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese, while the milk low in fat and casein took 10.78 pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese, or a difference of .51 or  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of milk to every pound of cheese produced. The quality of the cheese was slightly in favor of the milk testing lower in fat and casein, though this may be due to the reason in which the curd was received, as the same condition of the milk has more to do with

the quality of the cheese than has either the fat or casein content. This is particularly true in regard to flavor. The results of these and other experiments should be an inducement to patrons of cheese factories to adopt some better means of distributing the proceeds than the pooling system affords, although you often hear doubts expressed as to the accuracy of sampling milk at the weigh cans, as commonly practiced at the factories.

In order to get some information on this question, we conducted some experiments which may be of interest to those who held this opinion. The method followed was to take a sample from the top and bottom of the weigh can as soon as the milk was poured into it, continuing this at intervals of two minutes for fifteen minutes. We found, as a result of this work, that the tests were practically the same for a period of ten minutes, so that under ordinary conditions, the samples, as taken at the weigh can, may be considered correct.

### The Products of a New York State Farm.

In the course of a letter to "The Farmer's Advocate," E. W. Mosher, of Cayuga Co., N. Y., gives the following record of how his cows have tested, and the products of his farm:

You may be interested to know something more of Brightside, which is a farm of 230 acres, farmed on a rotation of corn, oats or barley, and wheat, and maintains a herd of 24 Jersey cows, and about as many young things. We also breed a few horses, now having seven colts on the place; also a flock of 400 White Leghorn fowls, which have been giving us about sixty dozen eggs a week.

All but two cows in the herd have yearly authenticated records, the lowest yield of a two-year-old being 4,940 pounds milk in 319 days, testing 281.49 pounds butter-fat; average fat test, 5.694; estimated butter, 331 pounds 3 ounces; 85 per cent. fat. The lowest yield of a mature cow is 8,559.5 pounds milk in 328 days, testing 442.48 pounds fat, equivalent to 520 pounds 9 ounces 85-per-cent. butter. We also have three cows with records of 700 pounds or better:

Ben Hur's Witch 188696—Four years; 11,285.3 pounds milk, 596.24 pounds fat, 701 pounds 7 ounces butter.

Ben Hur's Diana 176275—Seven years; 11,829.3 pounds milk, 630.67 pounds fat, 741 pounds 15 ounces butter.

Ledyard's Jessie 168991—Nine years; 12,840.6 pounds milk, 669.89 pounds fat, 788 pounds 2 ounces butter.

These cows were not forced, and can repeat their performance without any trouble. They were never milked but twice a day. Every female in the herd has been bred on the farm, also their dams, and in most instances their grandams.

The products of the farm for 1910, besides 3,000 bushels of husked ears of corn, were: 903 bushels wheat, 788 bushels barley, 993 bushels oats, and 256 bushels buckwheat, from eight acres that was sown Aug. 10th, after taking off a crop of hay and fifty tons of alfalfa, and enough ensilage corn to fill two silos holding 125 tons each. The sales of eggs and poultry amounted to over \$500; hogs, \$175.

This isn't a model farm in neatness, but it is run for the money there is in it.

Cayuga Co., N. Y. E. W. MOSHER.

### GARDEN & ORCHARD.

#### Plum Trees as Fillers.

A. M. C. asks whether it is advisable to grow alfalfa in an orchard, and would it pay to plant plum trees between the apple trees?

The alfalfa would be all right, seeded down the first year with a light crop of barley, or alone. If you seed down with barley, it will be necessary, of course, to sow early. If you seed with alfalfa alone, which is perhaps the best way, the trees may be planted, and the surface worked after planting two or three times until about the middle of June. By that time, all the worst weeds which interfere with alfalfa-growing would be killed, and the alfalfa seed could be sown then, and would have made a good growth before winter. You would, of course, keep not less than three feet each side of the young trees free from grain and alfalfa. This space will be increased each year by a foot, more or less, until the fifth or sixth year, when the trees will be given the whole ground.

Re plum trees as fillers, I do not approve of planting plum trees between the apple trees, unless suitable ground for plums is scarce or very valuable. If you have other land suitable for plums, and not worth more than \$100 per acre for the bare land, do not think of planting the plum trees between the apple trees, but plant them on a separate piece of land. Your plum trees will be just beginning to bear when they

should be cut down, to give the apple trees a proper chance, while, if they are planted on separate ground, they will be good, with proper care, for from 30 to 50 years. It is too much trouble and expense to grow plum trees to five or six years old, and then cut them out, and, in addition, the plum trees at that age are too valuable to be cut out. You would be losing at least \$10 per tree, and probably twice that, by planting the plums between the apple trees.

A. McNEILL, Chief Fruit Division.

**A P. E. I. Experiment in Co-operative Marketing of Apples.**

On account of the difficulty experienced by our Prince Edward Island apple-growers in placing their fruit on the market in the best condition, so as to obtain profitable prices, they decided, about two years ago, to organize a co-operative company, in hope that they would be able to overcome the difficulties, by having their shipments graded and packed by experts, and thus establish a name for Prince Edward Island apples in both home and foreign markets. A company was, accordingly, formed, and a small amount of stock subscribed by some of our leading orchardists. After incorporation was secured, A. E. Dewar, Charlottetown, was elected president, and Theodore Ross, Secretary of Agriculture, appointed secretary. The first move was to import stock for barrels and boxes, and have them put up on the Island; in doing this, there was a large saving, by working co-operatively. When the crop was ready to market, they collected the apples at warehouses at central points, so as to have them handled by expert packers, and have them properly graded, and shipped at the least cost for freight to the best markets.

Right here the company met their first serious trouble. Growers who had the skill and education to produce the very best quality of fruit did not seem to know how to transport it properly to the packing stations, and the result was that their excellent samples of fruit was received by the packers in such bruised and battered condition that very little of it would grade No. 1. This seems to be the weak point in co-operative marketing here, but another year the company propose only to accept at their packing stations fruit that is delivered in proper condition. This matter will soon right itself, as the returns from these shipments were so small that the growers will see the necessity of care in handling on their part.

True co-operation must take into consideration the benefit of each and all, and this can only be accomplished by each individual supplying produce of the very best quality. Co-operation will be a success just in so far as selfishness and carelessness can be eliminated.

Trial shipments were made, with more or less success, to Manchester, England; Sydney, Cape Breton; and Newfoundland. The principal varieties handled were Alexanders, Wealthies and Ben Davis, some in barrels, and others in boxes.

It was found that Wealthy apples, shipped in boxes to Manchester, arrived in much better condition, and at much less cost for freight, than those shipped in barrels. Those were shipped from Charlottetown in steamer direct to Manchester. The managers of the company agree that all fall apples would realize more profit if marketed in boxes, and, after being packed, put in cold storage, and cooled down before shipment.

As an instance of what can be done in shipping apples from Prince Edward Island, when they were carefully handled from the tree to market, Mr. Dewar informed us that his Wealthies averaged \$1.35 per box and \$3.50 a barrel in Newfoundland—just about double what the mixed lots averaged that were gathered from different growers. This difference resulted from these lots being free from scab and bruises.

Cooperation is the slogan of agricultural progress to-day, and has succeeded where it has been given a fair chance; but, in its application to any new phase of business, it often meets with difficulties at first, which are easily overcome by a little study and patience; and we look forward hopefully to the future, when this co-operative movement—which has already made so much progress and been of such great benefit to the farmer in his calling—will go even further, and be the means of waking up farmers to demand their right to a larger share in modelling the fiscal policy of the country on the broad basis of justice to all, favors to none.

Queen's Co., P. E. I.

Not child time, but child energy, must be conserved. The child which spends one hour a day at interesting work in a school-garden may quite conceivably have more mental energy to devote to lessons and classes than the tot which gets away all the day long at words, figures, and similar abstractions.

**Persistence Wins in Fruit Culture.**

The story of A. P. Stevenson, a Perthshire Scotman, who, after a preliminary experience there, spent two years pioneering at Scarborough, York Co., Ont., and landed in Manitoba in 1874, is one that should enhearten men everywhere who would wrest a living from the soil and make a success of horticulture. Reaching Winnipeg by barge and tug on the Red River, he started for the Pembina Mountains over the ox-trail, wading swamps of water two and three feet deep; then, nearly perished with thirst, tramping with blis-

in 1909, some trees bearing several barrels each. Thousands of dollars were spent in quest of suitable varieties and learning successful methods of cultivation. For one variety that would stand the frost, hundreds were frozen during the winters, and went to the burning brush-pile. Finally he undertook nursery work on his own account, and for ten years has been a tree-planting inspector for the Dominion Forestry Department. One great secret of his success in raising trees and shrubs has been the shelter provided, and hence, in the West, before any attempts at orcharding are undertaken, he lays it down that wind-breaks and shelter-belts of trees must be provided. The accompanying photogravures afford an idea of what he has been able to accomplish, and should surely encourage those who, in the midst of the favorable conditions of Eastern Canada, would make a specialty of fruit culture, fast coming to the front as one of the most profitable branches of modern agriculture.

Mr. Stevenson's two sons are both engaged in farming, encouraged largely through the enlightened and successful methods of their father. Mr. Stevenson justly attributes a great deal of his success to the industry and co-operation of his life-partner, who is an enthusiastic horticulturist. In his general farming operations, Mr. Stevenson has fed the soil with vegetable matter by seeding down, and added greatly to his income by rearing cattle and hogs, thus sustaining the fertility of the land. To newcomers in the prairie country, he says: "Use oxen for three years; keep out of debt by buying only what you need and what you cannot do without."

**Montreal Nutmeg Melon.**

Montreal Island has long been noted for its large, green-fleshed melons of fine quality. They grow to great size, running from 8 to 12 pounds each. These are shipped principally to the large cities of the United States, largely to New York, the usual price being about \$12 per dozen. The quality of this melon, as grown around Montreal, is without doubt superior to the quality attained in this variety by growers in other localities. It may be due somewhat to soil, but undoubtedly the warm, bright days, with not too high night temperatures, gives the quality. Those grown and ripened during July and August are superior in quality to those of later growth. The climatic conditions during the months of July and August on the sunny slopes of Mount Royal is largely responsible for the quality of this melon.

There are two types of this melon, they having been developed by selection, from the original Montreal melon, which was medium in type between these two, by Mr. Decarie and Mr. Gorman, both of whom were extensive growers. The Gorman is more oval than the original melon, while the Decarie type is more flattened at the end, and more ribbed. The Decarie type, as a usual thing, gives a more uniform lot of large melons. The Gorman melons are uniform, but do not run so large, as a usual thing.

The Gorman melon has advantages over the other, inasmuch as being more oval, it stands shipment better. The Decarie type has been developed into too flat a type, and, after maturing, the blossom end gets soft quickly. The tendency now with growers is to get back more to the



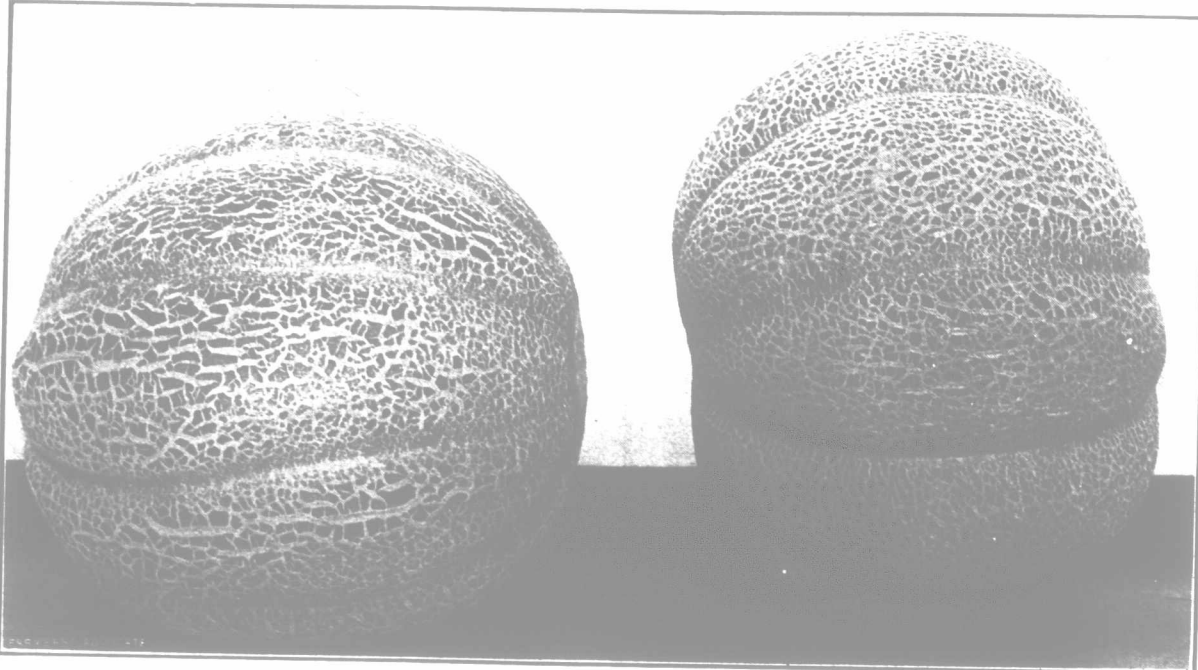
Mrs. A. P. Stevenson Harvested Many Barrels of Apples in 1909.

tered feet thirty miles under a hot June sun. On one July day the same year he saw the grasshopper plague fall like a blighting cloud over the land, devouring grain and vegetables to the very roots.

A great lover of fruit, he determined to grow it on his farm, near Morden, despite the obstacles to be overcome. He has now a thrifty apple orchard, as well as plums, cherries and small fruits. His apples netted him nearly \$500



Corner in Orchard of Manitoba's "Apple King," A. P. Stevenson.



Two Types of Musk Melons.

original type, retaining the size and uniformity of the Decarie type.

As to quality, some persist in the belief that the Gorman is the better, claiming it has a finer texture and better flavor. My opinion, after testing a number of the different types, is that there is just as much variation in quality between melons of the same type as between those of different types. The texture and flavor seems to be largely a question of soil and cultivation, and season at which they are developed.

It is to be hoped that someone will make a specialty of developing seed possessing all the good qualities of these two types.

During the summer I passed through a melon field of three acres, which has since been sold at 25 cents per square foot for building purposes. Many of the areas close to the city formerly devoted to this crop are being disposed of in a similar way. There are, however, large areas well adapted to this crop, and, as time goes on, more extensive areas will be devoted to this crop, which is an exceedingly remunerative one if properly grown, requiring, however, considerable capital to embark in the undertaking.

The accompanying cut shows two melons, weighing 12 pounds each, which gives a good idea of these two types of melons.

W. S. BLAIR.

Macdonald College, Que.

## POULTRY.

The Turkey and Waterfowl Club of Canada have issued a sixteen-page Annual, giving experienced breeders' methods of rearing turkeys, geese and ducks. Interested readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" may secure a copy free by sending their address to the Secretary, W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont.

The poultry short course at Guelph, which lasts about eight weeks, began at the same time as the stock work. In this course there are 33 in attendance. Those who think these disciples of poultry craft do not receive practical instruction, would do well to follow them for even part of a day. They receive work for the whole time in every phase of poultry practice, except incubator manipulation; in this they receive as much as it is possible to give them. They are each given a pen of fowls to feed, care for and entirely manage for the eight weeks, thus becoming familiar with everything about a properly managed poultry house, and every phase of its management. They are taught how to kill properly, by doing it, and to pluck, shape and pack; they are given charge of a crate-fattening lot, and put them through to market. They work from eight in the morning till six at night, and have lectures on every phase of practical poultry raising.

### An Unbeaten Egg Record.

People generally will be surprised to learn of a pullet in the wonderful egg production record set in the Poultry Department at the Agricultural College. There was a pullet whose fervent prayer go up from the farm, and whose tribe may rapidly be increased by the sale of her eggs flooding the market to the breaking point.

The pullet in question was hatched in the fall of 1910, but she is more serious minded than her birthday might indicate. She began to lay on October 1st, and by January 1st, 1911, had produced 94 eggs. She laid without a break on a single day for 68 successive days; the break was December 21st, and, apparently, it was short, for she missed that day. These eggs

been worth, on an average, at market prices, 4 cents each, or a total of \$3.76. A flock of 100 chicks that would even approximate such a record would contribute a generous net profit to the returns of any farm.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### Arbor Day in the Country.

How Women Can Awaken Men to the Necessity of Making Rural Homes More Beautiful.

Much has been done during recent years towards the beautifying of Canadian cities and towns by the awakening of the people to the importance of making their homes more attractive by the planting of trees, shrubs, vines and herbaceous plants. Many influences have been at work, chief among which are the horticultural societies, which, through their organizations, have been able to do much to bring about the great improvement which is already apparent.

In the country, unfortunately, it is quite otherwise, and one fails to note any decided improvement in the home surroundings during recent years. To us, it seems almost sad that in the older-settled parts of Canada a large proportion of farmers' homes are bare and uninviting to the passer-by. The contrast between the city and the country home in Canada becomes greater every year, and greatly to the advantage of the city. This should not be so. With the greater room in the country, and the abundant sunlight, the country home should be a delight to all beholders, and we are glad to say some country homes in Canada are a great credit to their owners.

Can nothing be done to change all this. We believe that something could be done if interest can be awakened in the right quarter, and it seems to us that the Women's Institutes are the best organizations to effect a change. Through

organizations, plants can be ordered and distributed to the members; or, as there are so many beautiful wild trees, shrubs and vines which can easily be obtained in the woods without cost, expense need not be a consideration. Then, there should be a certain day or afternoon set apart every year as Arbor Day, when the women would see to it that some planting was done about the home grounds. A vine one year, a tree or shrub the next; a flower bed, a hedge, a well-kept lawn—all these would gradually come, and in a surprisingly short time there would be a great change. One can imagine Arbor Day being observed as a day of general thanksgiving to the land, and the women of the family, with as much interest as the men, in making the greatest improvement in their surroundings.

Will not the women of Canadian rural homes rise in their might and see to it that their homes are made as beautiful as any in the land? There is abundant information about gardening that can be obtained free for the asking. Which will be the first Women's Institute to take this good work in hand? Perhaps some have done so already.

W. T. MACCOUN,  
Dominion Horticulturist.

### Toronto Exhibition: Profits and Accommodation.

The City of Toronto puts \$42,058.13 in its pockets, leaving \$10,000, the balance of the net profits from the Canadian National Exhibition for 1910, in the hands of the executive to begin for another year. These profits which go annually into the savings-box of Toronto would in a very few years pay for a handsome, commodious, live-stock judging pavilion; in fact, the profits for 1910 alone would pay half the cost of a very respectable building. But Toronto, of course, is entitled to a liberal remuneration for taking care of such a large exhibition, and so the exhibitors may display their stock in the sunshine and the rain, while the people lean on whitewashed picket fences looking on.

The total revenue of this show for 1910 was \$293,797.92, and the total expenditures were \$230,564.16.

The Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, suggested that a grant from the Government of \$2,500 could be well employed in making special inducements in the way of prizes for particular classes, to bring out the best that is in them.

J. J. Dixon and R. J. Score, both of Toronto, were nominated to the agricultural section of the managing board, to succeed W. J. Stark, Toronto, and Wm. Smith, of Columbus, the latter of whom retired from service on the board.

### Country and City Schools Contrasted.

As we read the following paragraphs, we may well ask, "Is Canada different from Minnesota in regard to this question?"

Girls and boys competed in about equal numbers for the prizes offered by Jos. Chapman for the best essays on the topic, "Why I Want to Leave the Farm." First and foremost among the reasons given for desiring to go to the city was the superiority of the city over the country schools, and the comparative ease with which the former could be reached. The comparisons drawn between the little one-room district school—with its scanty apparatus and its single teacher, often poorly fitted for the place, and compelled to divide her time among pupils of every grade; to be reached in many cases only by a walk of from one to two miles, perhaps through drifted snows or in soaking rains—and the commodious, well-equipped, graded school of the city, with its array of highly-qualified teachers, reached by a short walk on good sidewalks, or by a trolley car—well! these comparisons lost nothing of their natural force in the hands of the youthful but sometimes already embittered essayists. And then, for the graduate of the city graded school, there was the High School, easily accessible; while, for the boy in the country, it was a thing rather to be dreamed of than hoped for as the scene of yet higher climbing on the ladder of learning.



The Wood-lot as a Curio.

It is a curiosity and live stock. It may be a money maker some day.

Doubtless, in many cases, the comparison was overdrawn; doubtless, in some, the plea for better educational advantages covered a poor use of such as the boy or girl already possessed. In many cases, too, the fact that it costs a good deal to live in a city, while going through a graded or high-school course, was not sufficiently considered. But the truth remains that, in the majority of instances, the complaint is the expression of a natural and wholesome desire; and that in its gratification, in many instances, lies the key to the problem, "How to keep aspiring boys and girls on the farm."—[C. R. Barnes, University of Minnesota.]

**A Favorable Reciprocity Bargain.**

A larger measure of reciprocity than was hoped for by the most sanguine has been provisionally agreed upon by Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Wm. Paterson, representing the Dominion of Canada, and President Taft and Secretary Knox, representing the United States. The agreement remains to be ratified by concurrent legislation in the Dominion Parliament and the Republican Congress, such legislation to be indeterminate, subject to revocation at any time by either country, though it is believed that a fair trial will so convince both countries of the advantages of reciprocity that it will be succeeded by a larger, rather than a restricted, measure of reciprocal free trade. The new arrangement does not in any way prejudice any present or future trade relationships of the Dominion with other countries. It is expressly provided that in any case where the duties on United States produce are made lower than the present duties on British goods, the latter shall at once be reduced to a parity. Moreover, Canada remains free to revise her preferential tariff, lowering it as much as she sees fit. In the Canadian House, the ratification of this agreement is all but assured—there will be a vehement protest if it is not—but in the American Congress, wedded to its high-tariff traditions, with a delicate political situation and the usual temptation to log-rolling and political chicanery, there is no slight danger of the arrangement coming to grief. The long series of futile efforts by both political parties in Canada to secure reciprocity with the country which should be our best customer, was lucidly reviewed in the House of Commons on Thursday of last week by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, when presenting to Parliament the details of the proposed agreement. Commencing with the Treaty of 1854, whose abrogation in 1866 caused such a grave apprehension throughout Canada, he recalled that the desire to negotiate more effectively for a new treaty was one of the inducements which led to confederation, in 1867. The next year, 1868, there was enacted in the tariff a standing offer of reciprocity to the United States. In 1869, Sir John Rose was sent to the United States to endeavor to bring about an agreement. In the tariff of 1870, the reciprocity offer was again inserted in a different form. In 1871, Sir John Macdonald, being concerned in the Treaty of Washington, sought to arrange for reciprocity, but failed. In 1874, the Government of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie undertook to implement its pre-election platform by sending Hon. Senator Brown to negotiate a treaty, which was prepared, but the United States failed to ratify it. In 1878, one of the arguments used in support of the national policy was that it would force the Americans to give us a new treaty, and the national policy tariff of 1879 contained a standing offer of reciprocity in agricultural and certain other natural products. This attitude was maintained steadily down to a recent date by most of our public men, and in 1891 the Government of the day had Parliament dissolved, in order, it is alleged, that they might receive a mandate from the people to proceed again to Washington on the old mission. When the Laurier administration came into power, in 1896, two members were promptly sent to Washington to reconnoitre for a reciprocity treaty. The effort once more proved abortive. Finding the proposition hopeless, Premier Laurier declared that he would make no more pilgrimages to Washington in the interest of this cause. Canada would stand on her dignity, and seek out other channels of trade. The next move would have to come from Washington. Sure enough, it came. When the Payne-Aldrich tariff was passed, it contained a provision imposing a maximum tariff of 25 per cent. in excess of the general one, upon imports from all countries which discriminated in their tariffs against the products of the United States. By reason of the French treaty, if not also the British preference, Canada fell, technically, into the class of discriminating countries, and, unless President Taft had some show of excuse for exempting her, the maximum provision would have been automatically applied against our products. Now this was not desired by President Taft for various reasons, one being that it would, in its very nature, make the Payne Aldrich tariff even more of an injustice to the American consumer than it already appeared. So President Taft sent special envoys to Ottawa, and in the end an understanding was reached whereby Canada made a few trifling concessions, which gave Mr.

Taft the desired excuse for exempting her from the maximum tariff. In the negotiations of that time, President Taft evinced a sincere desire for a much broader measure of reciprocity with Canada. To this end, representatives of the United States Government were again sent to Ottawa last year to open a discussion, which has been recently concluded at Washington. There is no doubt whatever that in this matter the Canadian Government has public opinion strongly behind it, and the temper of the agricultural community in particular is such as not to tolerate any opposition or truckling for political purposes.

As for President Taft, his Message to Congress denotes a thoroughly magnanimous and cordial attitude, even granting the political and economic exigency behind his motives. If Washington is now ready to deal fairly and cordially with Ottawa, Ottawa will discredit herself and play false to Canadian interests if she does not meet Washington in the same spirit. We are no longer courting or dependent upon the United States, but we are still neighbors—neighbors who can trade largely to immense mutual advantage.

The most sweeping feature of the proposed agreement is the removal of all duties, on both sides of the border, on most of what are loosely termed natural products, as cattle, horses, mules, swine, sheep, and lambs, live and dressed poultry, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, dried peas, beans, corn (except for distillation), potatoes, butter, cheese, fresh milk, cream (with provision for free transhipment of cans), eggs, honey, fish, fresh vegetables, fresh fruit and several varieties of dried fruit, flaxseed, cottonseed and other oil seeds, grass seed, clover seed; garden, field and other seeds (except flower seeds) in packages over one pound each; hay, straw, lumber, salt, coke, certain classes of steel rods, barbed-wire fencing, type-setting and type-casting machines, cream separators, cottonseed oil, railroad ties, telegraph

45 cents a ton. Wood pulp and certain grades of print paper are to be free, in the event of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec agreeing to remove their Provincial restrictions. In return for free fish, American fishermen are to be licensed to fish in Canadian waters for a nominal fee. This latter privilege, and the throwing open of our forests to American exploitation, are the only two features of the agreement with which "The Farmer's Advocate" is not heartily in accord. True, some of the tender-fruit growers are protesting, but we believe, if the agreement be given a fair trial, they will find it will work but little or nothing to their disadvantage, and considerably to the advantage of the consumer.

Those who fear that reciprocity will lead to the free export of raw farm products, such as barley, are reminded that there is now a large and lucrative United States market for the products of intensive agriculture, as dairying and stock husbandry, and, with free access to it, Canadian farmers may be depended upon to ship large quantities of farm produce of this kind. Incidentally, the free importation of live stock promises to smooth the way for our breeders of pure-bred animals, many of whom seemed likely to be much embarrassed by the new U. S. regulations governing the free import of registered stock.

**Nova Scotia Farmers' Association at Windsor N. S.**

President H. S. Kennedy opened the fifth annual convention of the Farmers of Nova Scotia on Tuesday evening, January 24th, with some 200 farmers in attendance. Reviewing the agricultural situation throughout the Province, the president saw great reason for encouragement. While results were disappointing in some lines, notably fruit, on the whole they were very satisfactory.

Points from some other addresses will be published next week.

The report of the Halifax Exhibition commission created a discussion of three hours. After some severe criticism, which tended to expose the weak places of the management, suggestions were made to divide the grant and hold smaller shows in different districts in the Province, but the final decision was to continue the show as at present, and restore the vaudeville and attractions which for the past three years had been expunged from the programme.

The representatives of the Fruit-growers' Association urged that no prize list for fruit be published in the general prize list, since the early date of the exhibition precluded the possibility of showing ripened, well-colored fruit.

President, W. H. Woodworth, Berwick; Vice-President, R. M. Jackson, Cape Breton; Secretary, C. R. B. Bryan, Durham.

The following resolutions were discussed and passed: That the daily papers at Halifax be asked to publish reliable market reports.

That the Federal Government be asked to take necessary steps to improve the trade in live stock between Eastern Canada and the West India Islands.

That the Provincial Government be asked to give financial aid toward the encouragement of purchasing ditching machines in each of the counties of Nova Scotia.

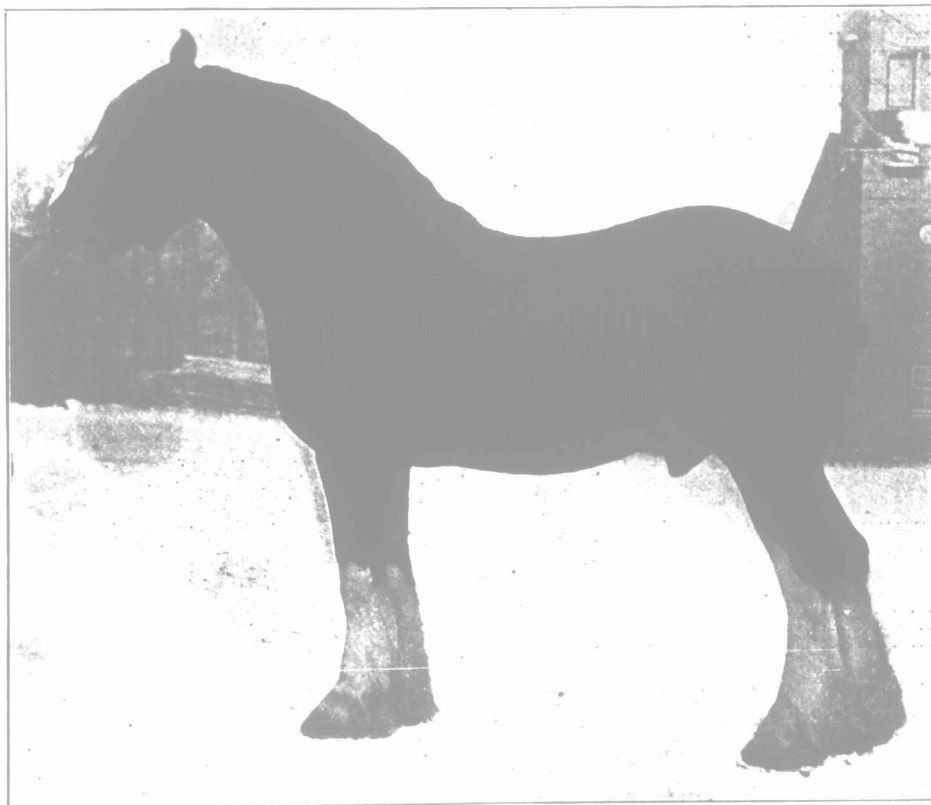
That the Dominion Exhibition grant of \$60,000, now given to the Maritime Provinces once in four years, would be better and of more benefit if given yearly at the rate of \$15,000, to be distributed as follows: \$6,000 to Nova Scotia, \$6,000 to New Brunswick, and \$3,000 to Prince Edward Island.

That we place on record our disapproval of the action of the Provincial Exhibition Commission in doubling the entry fee for exhibits at the Provincial show.

That the Government increase the grants to agricultural societies in proportion to the increase of membership in such societies.

That some central station be established at which pure-bred sires which have outlived their usefulness in one society, may be sent for convenient sale or exchange.

R. J. MESSENGER



Sailor King.

First-prize three-year-old, and champion Clydesdale, Eastern Ontario Winter Fair, Ottawa. Property of Graham-Renfrew Co., Ltd., Bedford Park, Ont. Inadvertently the championship was wrongly credited to Craigisla, in the list of awards last week. He was reserve.

poles, wooden staves, pickets and palings. In meats of various kinds there are material reductions, as, for example, "meats fresh or refrigerated," "bacon and hams," "beef salted in barrels," "pork barrelled in brine," and "meats, other salted," are to enter each country from the other at 1 1/4 cents a pound. Flour will bear a duty of 50 cents a barrel on both sides of the line, and oatmeal 50 cents per 100 pounds. Some reductions are made in the agricultural-implements schedule, a uniform scale of duties on both sides having been arranged. Farm wagons and complete parts are to be dutiable at 22 1/2 per cent., the present Canadian tariff being 25 per cent. Harvesters, reapers and mowers, plows, tooth and disk harrows, drills and planters, cultivators, threshing machines, wind-stackers, baggers, weighers and self feeders, and parts of the foregoing for repairs, are all to be 15 per cent. each way. Another list, including portable and traction engines, hay loaders, potato diggers, feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, field rollers, manure spreaders, weathers and windmills, are to be 20 per cent.; parts for repairs, except shafting, to be 20 per cent. Some of these items represent reductions on the American, and some on the Canadian schedule.

There are many reductions proposed in mineral products, the most important being a decrease in the Canadian duty on bituminous coal from 53 to

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# FARM BOOKKEEPING SYSTEMS.\*

## First-prize System.

By J. H. Coatsworth.

In response to your request for bookkeeping systems suitable for farmers, I submit herewith illustrations and description of system that I have been using on the farm for the past ten years. I take pleasure in recommending this system on account of its simplicity, because it is sufficient to meet the needs of the majority of farmers, and because it requires very little time to attend to—not more than from two to five minutes each evening.

The books used are: Journal Day Book, Special-column Cash Book, and Ledger. When any considerable amount of hired help is used, it would be necessary to keep a Time Book, also.

\*See editorial announcement.

The journal day book is used as a diary. In it is kept a record of every day in the year. Just what has been done each day, or anything that has occurred that will be of any interest in the days to come, is noted down in this book. Also, full descriptions of business transactions of importance. It is also used for journalizing sales or purchases made on credit or on promissory notes, which cannot be conveniently entered in the cash book. Such items are posted direct from journal day book to the ledger.

While the journal day book is used chiefly as a diary, over ninety per cent. of all business transactions are entered in the special-column cash book, and posted from it to the ledger.

It is necessary that the cash book shall have fairly wide pages, to afford room for the special columns.

It should be opened to two blank pages, the

left-hand page being the debit side, and the right-hand page the credit side.

On the right side of the debit page, one column is used for "Farm Products." All cash sales of farm produce are entered in this column. If it is desired to keep a separate account of the different lines of produce, such as poultry, dairy products, etc., a special column is used for each. Another column is ruled for "Sundries," and is used for all items for which special columns are not provided.

The debit side of cash book is posted as follows: All items entered in the "Sundries" column are posted separately to the debit side of their respective accounts in the ledger. The items in each special column are added together, and the total footing of each column is posted to the credit side of the account to which it belongs in the ledger. Then the total footing of each column is posted to the debit side of cash account in ledger.

Special columns are also used on the credit side of cash book, one for "Expense," and one for "Sundries." Also, additional columns may be used for any other line of expenditure that it is desired to keep account of. If it is thought advisable to keep account of "Living Expense," separate from "Farm Expense," a special column is provided for each.

The credit side of cash book is posted as follows: All items in the "Sundries" column are posted separately to the debit side of their respective accounts in the ledger. All items in the special columns are added together, and the total footing of each column posted to the debit side of the account to which it belongs in the ledger. Then the total footing of each column is posted to the credit side of the cash account in ledger. Thus the balance of the ledger is preserved.

It will be observed that, by using special columns in the cash book, and posting whole columns in one number, perhaps the transactions of two or three months, the work of posting is reduced to a minimum.

The following are a few examples of business transactions and the way they are entered in the different books:

We will suppose that John Smith, being engaged at farming, decides to open a set of books on January 1st, 1910. On taking stock of his possessions, he finds that he is the owner of:

Real estate, consisting of farm and buildings, valued at .....	\$5,000.00
Implements (including vehicles) .....	1,000.00
Farm produce, consisting of grain, hay, live stock, etc. ....	1,500.00
Cash on deposit .....	670.00
An account against Wm. Brown .....	100.00
An expense inventory, consisting of binder twine and other articles purchased for last year and not used ..	30.00
<b>Making a total of .....</b>	<b>\$8,300.00</b>

He will make following entry in his journal day book, and post same at once to the ledger:

JOHN SMITH (PROPRIETOR'S ACCOUNT)									
D.				Cr.					
1910	April	25	Present worth		1910	Jan.	1	By present worth	4
				\$8553 50		April	25	By net gain	1
				\$8553 50					\$8553 50
				\$8553 50		April	25	By present worth	
				\$8553 50					\$8553 50
REAL ESTATE									
1910	Jan.	1	To inventory	J	4	\$5000 00			
	Mar.	30	" cash		2	60 00			
	April	10	" cash		2	40 00	April	25	Inventory
						\$5100 00			\$5100 00
	April	25	To inventory			\$5100 00			\$5100 00
IMPLEMENTS									
1910	Jan.	1	To inventory	J	4	\$1000 00			
	5	5	" cash		2	18 00			
	Mar.	20	" cash		2	62 00	April	25	Inventory
						\$1145 00			\$1145 00
	April	18	" bills pay		J	65 00			
						\$1145 00			\$1145 00
	April	25	To inventory			\$1145 00			\$1145 00
FARM PRODUCTS									
1910	Jan.	1	To inventory	J	4	\$1500 00	Mar.	3	By Wm. Brown
	27	27	" cash		2	50 00	April	25	" cash
	April	25	Loss and gain		2	318 00	April	25	Inventory
						\$1868 00			\$1868 00
	April	25	To inventory			\$1275 00			\$1275 00
WILLIAM BROWN									
1910	Jan.	1	To balance	J	4	\$ 100 00	Jan.	3	By cash
	Mar.	3	" farm products		6	8 50	April	25	Balance
						\$ 108 50			\$ 108 50
	April	26	Balance		25	\$ 58 50			\$ 58 50
CASH									
1910	Jan.	1	To balance	J	4	\$ 670 00	April	25	By sundries
	3	3	" Wm. Brown		1	50 00	2	" expense	
	April	25	" farm products		1	584 50	April	25	Balance
						\$1304 50			\$1304 50
	April	25	To balance			\$1020 00			\$1020 00
EXPENSE									
1910	Jan.	1	To inventory	J	4	\$ 30 00	April	25	Inventory
	April	25	" cash		2	54 50	25	Loss and gain	
						\$ 84 50			\$ 84 50
	April	25	To inventory			\$ 20 00			\$ 20 00
BILLS PAYABLE									
1910	April	18	By implements		J	6	\$ 65 00		
LOSS AND GAIN									
1910	April	25	To expense			\$ 64 50	April	25	By farm products
	April	25	Net gain			57 50			\$ 318 00
						\$ 318 00			\$ 318 00

SPECIAL COLUMN CASH BOOK.												
CASH				Dr.					CASH			
Date	Cr. Ledger	Title	Explanation	L. F.	Sundries	Farm products	Date	Dr. Ledger	Title	Explanation	L. F.	Expense
1910	Jan.	2	Farm products				1910	Jan.	4	Expenses		
	3	3	Wm. Brown				4	4	Expenses			
	7	7	Farm products				7	7	Expenses			
	15	15	"				15	15	Expenses			
	8	8	"				8	8	Expenses			
	28	28	"				28	28	Expenses			
	April	12	"				April	12	Expenses			

1910 JOURNAL DAY-BOOK										
Jan.	1	Real Estate	Dr.	2	\$5000 00					
	2	Implements	Dr.	2	1000 00					
	2	Farm Products	Dr.	2	1500 00					
	2	Cash	Dr.	3	670 00					
	3	Wm. Brown	Dr.	3	100 00					
	3	Expense	Dr.	3	30 00					
	2	To John Smith	Cr.	2	8300 00					
	2	Delivered 100 bu. wheat to James Boyd at 84c per bushel. Received cash for same			83 00					
	3	Received fifty dollars from Wm. Brown on his account			50 00					
	4	Paid for repairing wagon			5 00					
	5	Bought pair sleighs from J. H. White, paying cash in full for same			18 00					
	7	Exchanged 25 lbs. butter at 30c per lb. for groceries, at corner store			7 50					
		[NOTE—The above transaction involves no cash, but the amount is entered in the "Farm Products" column on debit side of cash book. It is also entered on credit side of cash book in "Expense" column. Thus "Expense" is debited, and "Farm Products" is credited. And as the same amount (\$7.50) is entered on both sides of cash book, it does not affect the cash balance at all. It is well to note particularly this form of entry, as it is one of the "short-cuts" in farm bookkeeping.]								
	9	Paid cash for horseshoeing			2 00					
	15	Sold 10 fat hogs to James Boyd at \$8.00 per cwt., delivered same today			175 00					
	27	Bought grade Holstein cow from Wm. Young, paying cash for same			50 00					
	8	Sold butter and eggs for cash			9 00					
	15	Paid hired man wages to date			25 00					
	28	Sold span colts for cash			30 00					
Mar.	3	Wm. Brown	Dr.	3	8 50					
		To farm products	Cr.	2	8 50					
		Wm. Brown purchased 10 bu. wheat from me today on his account								
		[The above entry is posted direct to the ledger.]								
		Bought set harrows and roller for cash			62 00					
	30	Bought cow milk at \$8.00 per M			60 00					
Apr.	4	Paid James Boyd for owing me 40			40 00					
		Sold 1 ton hay for cash			10 00					
		Paid for insurance assessment on 100 bushels			15 00					
	8	Delivered to	Dr.	2	68 00					
		To farm products	Cr.	1	68 00					



The above entry is posted direct to ledger. The transaction of March 3rd is also posted direct to ledger. All the other transactions are carried through the cash book, and posted from them to the ledger. See cash book.

It is not absolutely necessary that the transaction of March 3rd and that of April 18th should be posted from the journal day book. In fact, the correct way in this system is to enter both these transactions in the cash book, in the same manner as the transaction of Jan. 7th is entered, and then post from cash book to ledger. I give these two illustrations (March 3rd and April 18th) for the benefit of beginners who might prefer this method of handling transactions, in which no cash is involved.

On April 25th the books of John Smith are closed, accounts balanced, balances and inventories brought down, losses and gains carried to Loss & Gain account, and Net Gain carried to the credit side of Proprietor's account, as shown by the ledger.

To abbreviate this description, I have given illustration of cash book with only one special

column on each side, thinking this sufficient to explain the system. As the operator becomes accustomed to the system, it is advisable to use a cash book with wider pages, and add more special columns, thereby keeping a separate account for different classes of live stock, etc.

I have also omitted saying anything about diary records, but let me emphasize the importance of keeping these records each day in the journal day book, along with description in full of all business transactions. Having followed this custom for many years, I appreciate more and more the value of these records. Here may be found a record of what occurred and what was done each day during the past years. The date of seeding each field, and to what it was seeded, can be found here; also, dates of harvesting, threshing, coming and going of visitors, sickness, losses, gains, and many other things, to which increasing years only add interest.

A few minutes each evening cannot be better spent than by keeping a systematic record of our business transactions and of the daily happenings of life.

**Second-prize System.**

By Thos. McMillan.

Every farmer should keep a careful and accurate account of his business. Why should he do so, and how can this best be done? He should do so to know his exact financial standing; to know whether he is making or losing money in the course of his year's operations; know the sources from which his receipts come, and the real amount of his varied expenses during the year.

Above all, a farmer's system of keeping accounts must not be cumbersome; it must be simple.

First, then, on, say, the 31st day of December of each year, in a separate account book, which he keeps for this special purpose, he must take

note of his possessions, and, in valuing those possessions, be sure not to place them higher than the value, if placed upon the market. In the value of implements, it is well, after purchasing new articles to reduce the price gradually each year, till you arrive at their usual selling price at current auction sales.

We also know that the cost of permanent improvements, such as draining, fencing, roofing, building, etc., does not enhance the selling value of the farm to the degree of their cost; so that it is well to pick out those items from the cash book and keep a record of them each year, for the benefit which a reference to this information at any time will give. The following is a sample of the account of your possessions each year:

1910 ASSETS		1910 LIABILITIES	
Dec. 31	Capital on hand	Dec. 31	Mortgage on farm, if any
	1. Value of farm (100 acres)		Money borrowed on note
	2. Horses itemized value of each		Any outstanding bills or accounts
	3. Cows and other cattle itemized value of each		
	4. Hogs		The difference between assets and liabilities will show our actual financial standing. This should be done each year.
	5. Machinery and implements		
	6. Harness		
	7. Grain and fodder on hand by actual measurement or estimate, or number of loads		
	8. Roots and silage		
	9. Household effects (value of), mortgages, notes, Cash on hand		

Apart from this account, which shows our actual financial standing at the end of each year,

we must keep a day or cash book, in which all our receipts and expenses are recorded, as follows:

1911 RECEIPTS		1911 EXPENDITURES	
Jan. 1	Cash on hand	Jan. 6	Any itemized expenditures say
Jan. 5	Sold a cow (\$50.00) to Mr. S. and So. to be delivered Jan. 20th in Seaforth	Jan. 7	Cash on hand
Jan. 7	Paid earnest money (\$5.00)		
	50 bush. wheat at \$1 per bush		
	\$ 105.00		\$ 105.00
Jan. 8	Cash on hand		
	\$ 95.00		

Balance this cash account every week or so, according to the amount of business you are doing, and, of course, the balance in cash shown must correspond with the actual cash in your pocketbook. If any surplus cash on hand is kept or placed in a chartered bank, when depositing, record the item on the expenditure side of cash book (deposited in Dominion Bank, \$50). When any sum would be drawn out of such surplus in bank, record it on receipt side of cash book, as well, and, of course, your bank book would always show what surplus, if any, is to your credit in the bank.

Keep the above account carefully, accurately and continuously during the year. All your cash business of every kind is entered in this cash book.

If you borrow money on note, say so, and

from whom, or when, and on what terms it is obtained.

If any credit business is being done, a separate account of that must, of course, be kept with the individual parties concerned. The above completes your system of accounts, but, of course, you wish to know what each separate department of the farm is doing for you. For this purpose, keep a separate record for each department, just for information and reference, by picking out of your cash book these separate items, and recording them at your leisure. For example, I am largely engaged in the dairy business, or feeding cattle, breeding and selling horses, or poultry and fruit business; also household expense and labor account. The following is a sample of my account, say, of cattle-business section:

1911 PURCHASES		1911 SALES	
Jan. 10	Cows bought from Mr. Smith. Price \$ 250.00	May 20	To S. and So. 10 head of cattle, at price 50. per lb., weight 12,000 lbs. \$ 600.00
	And 800 lbs. all purchases; also feed purchased.		And all future sales.

In this way, at the year's end I know just what each department of my business does for me. As I have said, I rely on my cash book, and am very particular to record all my business receipts and expenditures therein, and balance weekly.

When the 31st day of December comes, and I again take stock of all my possessions, I know exactly how I stand, when compared with the year's progress.

It is to be said, the above is simple, gives a clear insight into every department, shows where every

cent goes, the source of every receipt, and also my comparative financial standing from year to year.

Some wish to keep a record of each field. This can be done by keeping a record of what is given to each field, and the proceeds obtained therefrom. Every farmer should keep a diary, bearing a record of each day's proceedings, occurrences, weather, number of loads of hay, grain and roots harvested, etc. Each farmer should also have a careful chart of all drainage work done on the farm.

**Third-prize System.**

By H. B. Kidd.

I have tried many systems of bookkeeping since I began farming, but was not satisfied with any of them until I divided merchandise account into several accounts, such as dairy account, poultry account, feed-and-grain account, etc.

The books I use are: First, Pocket Memorandum; second, Cash Book; third, Journal; fourth, Ledger.

I use the pocket memorandum to keep track of all business transactions until such times as I can enter them into the other books.

I use a special-column cash book, and by means of which much time is saved in posting. The cash balance may be found at any time, though not balanced in a formal manner until the end of the week, or month, as desired.

To open a set of books, turn to the journal, debit resources, credit liabilities, and debit or credit self for the difference. If resources be larger, credit self, and that shows our present worth—less amount of cash on hand (as the cash is entered in the cash book only). The entry would be as follows:

JOURNAL			
Date		L.F.	Dr. Cr.
Jan. 3	Dairy, 6 cows		\$ 300.00
	Poultry, 100 hens		75.00
	Horses, driver \$1.50, team \$3.00		500.00
	Implements, buggy, tools		425.00
	Feed and grain		300.00
	100.00		
	Jas. Davis owes me		
	To Robt. Hope (store bill)		\$ 50.00
	To self		1650.00

The Cash Book would be as follows:

Dr.		Cr.	
Cash		Cash	
(Self) Cash on hand		Robt. Hope (paid on bill)	
Poultry, 5 doz. eggs or 30c		Expenses (paid 6 copies)	
Dairy, 10 lbs. butter or 50c		Stationary	
Poultry, 5 doz. eggs or 30c		Balance	
Poultry, 10 lbs. butter or 50c			
Dairy, 5 doz. eggs or 30c			
Poultry, 10 lbs. butter or 50c			
Grain and feed			
Poultry, 10 doz. eggs or 30c			
Dairy, 12 lbs. butter or 25c			
Dairy, Cr.			
Poultry, Cr.			
Cash on hand			

When the items belonging to any account are very numerous in the cash book, a special column should be used for them. Instead of dairy and poultry account, some would have wood account or garden account, and expense account could be divided into business expenses and personal expenses.

The footing of the expense column will be posted to the debit side of expense account in the ledger, and the amounts in the credit sundries column will be placed on the debit side of their respective accounts in the ledger, while the amounts on the debit side of the cash book will

be placed on the credit side of their respective accounts in the ledger. The ledger would be as follows:

Those who are in the poultry or garden business, and others, who will give this system of bookkeeping a trial, will find it very serviceable.

Edward Island report the presence of sow thistle, and 12 per cent. of them report it becoming worse. The ox-eye daisy is reported as prevalent throughout portions of Quebec, 80 per cent. of the farmers reporting its presence, and 20 per cent. reporting it becoming worse.

1910 (SELF) 1910			
Dec. 31	To balance. (Present worth)	\$2200 00	
Jan. 3	By sundries		\$1650 00
Dec. 31	" " cash		50 00
	" " loss and gain		500 00
		\$2200 00	\$2200 00
Jan. 3	By balance		\$2200 00

EXPENSE			
1910			
Jan. 8	As per cash book	C. 3	\$40 00
Aug. 31	" " C. B. totals	C. 3	220 00
Dec. 31	" " "	C. 3	420 00
			\$680 00
1910			
Dec. 31	By loss and gain		\$680 00

POULTRY			
1910			
Jan. 3	100 hens, @ 75c	J. 1	\$75 00
Dec. 31	To feed and grain	J. 1	30 00
" 31	To labor	J. 1	15 00
" 31	To loss and gain	J. 1	63 00
			\$183 00
1911			
Jan. 3	90 hens, @ 70c	J. 1	\$63 00

OAT FIELD, 15 ACRES			
1910			
April 30	Labor, cultivating, etc.	J. 1	\$30 00
" 30	Expense, seed	J. 1	10 00
Aug. 31	Labor, harvesting	J. 1	30 00
" 31	" " threshing	J. 1	20 00
Dec. 31	Use of land	J. 1	30 00
" 31	To loss and gain	J. 1	105 00
			\$225 00
1910			
Dec. 31	By straw		\$25 00
" 31	By grain		200 00

LOSS AND GAIN			
1910			
Dec. 31	To expense		\$680 00
" 31	To self		500 00
			\$1180 00
1910			
Dec. 31	By poultry		\$63 00
" 31	By dairy		400 00
" 31	By swine		50 00
" 31	By oat field		105 00
" 31	By wheat field		52 00
			\$1180 00

WATER IN THE FARMHOUSES.

In the matter of water for house supply, only about 10 per cent. of the farmers have running water in the kitchens, most houses depending on wells at some distance. Dr. Robertson indicated that one of the great means of conserving the time, strength and pride in their houses, of the women of rural homes would be the provision of an adequate supply of pure, running water in the house. In most cases, including the cost of a windmill where that is the best power, the cost need not exceed \$125, including power, tank and piping. The drinking of impure water has the effect of depressing the vitality of the whole family, making them more liable to disease, and resulting in loss of efficiency. These are evils, in addition to the occasional cases of fever which come from drinking well water into which the seepage from house or stables has found its way.

CROPS MIGHT BE DOUBLED.

Dr. Robertson said that the survey of the Committee had brought out the fact that, if farmers, on the average, throughout Canada, would farm as well as the fifty best farmers whose farms have been surveyed, the result would be the doubling of the quantity of field crops from the land now occupied in Canada within a period of three years. Dr. Robertson asserted his belief that, by such means as may be taken, the quantity of field crops from the farms of Canada could be increased one hundred per cent. within twenty years, besides all the additions that would be made by the occupation of new lands and the inflow of new settlers. One of the best means towards bringing that result, or advancing towards it, would be for municipal authorities, Provincial Governments, and the Federal powers to join in recognizing these best farmers as illustration farmers, and in holding up the example of their good practice in attractive ways, in order that others might follow their systems and methods.

A Bright Quebec Dairy Meeting.

The 39th annual convention of the Huntingdon (Que.) Dairymen's Association was held at Howick, Que., on January 20th. A splendid programme had been prepared by the secretary, W. H. Walker, M. L. A., of Huntingdon. The president, Robert Ness, Howick, presided. "Road-making" was discussed by Rev. M. Ballantyne, W. H. Walker, M. L. A.; Honore Mercier, M. L. A.; Wm. Greig, D. H. Brown, and W. F. Stephen. This discussion brought out the great need and value of good roadways to the dairy farmer, and that modern methods had been adopted in the municipalities of Godmanchester and Elgin, in the adjoining County of Huntingdon. The former municipality abolished the statute-labor system ten years ago, bought a rock-crushing plant, commenced to make permanent roads, and have now some 25 miles made, paid for, and have a balance on hand. Elgin commenced four years ago to make stone roads by contract, have bonded their town to the extent of \$80,000, and have now 20 miles of splendid permanent roadway. This is the first rural municipality in the Province of Quebec to issue debentures for making permanent roads.

The address of Miss Laura Rose, of Guelph, Ont., on "The Good and Bad in Dairying," proved to be the most interesting feature of the convention. Her description of a dairy cow would shame many a dairyman. She defined the true type, as far as possible, from outward appearances, and illustrated her description with lantern slides of some of the best types of the four great dairy breeds. Her description of the secretion of milk in the udder was most clearly given. The slides illustrating bacteria in the milk opened up a new world to the farmer dairyman, which may lead him to be more careful in handling the milk supply. To the large audience, composed mostly of producers of milk for the Montreal market, and their families, she put up a strong plea to send only choice milk, as it was the food of so many innocent babies and invalids. In closing, she entreated the farmers to be kind to the cow, God's best gift to mankind, among our domestic animals. This is the first time Miss Rose has addressed meetings in Quebec Province, and her hearers hope it may be the forerunner of many more.

The old Board of Directors were re-elected, with Robert Ness as President, and W. H. Walker as Secretary.

The Pittsburg, Pa., Butter and Egg Exports and the Wright County Dairymen's and Butter-makers' Association, St. Paul, Minn., have passed resolutions in favor of removing the tariff from eggs and butter between Canada and the United States.

Notes on Dr. Robertson's Address Before Conservation Conference at Quebec.

Dr. Robertson said his work as Chairman of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education had brought out much useful information bearing directly on the problems of the Commission of Conservation.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

For the Committee on Lands, last year a survey was made of 985 farms, or an average of rather more than 100 farms for each Province. From the survey, it was gathered that, taking the whole number, not more than 5 per cent. follow any intelligent and effective system of rotation of crops. Many farmers take rotation to mean any order of sequence for one crop to follow another. Instead of that, rotation of crops implies that, during each year, while its crop is growing, the best preparation is being made in the same field for the succeeding crop and for the preservation of the fertility of the soil and its freedom from weeds. In some localities, the percentage of farmers who follow a good rotation is as high as 25 per cent.; in other localities not a single farmer reports any systematic rotation of his crops. Lack of rotation in one large area in the Northwest, extending to about 500 square miles, is given as the reason for the destruction of the fibrous material in the soil which formerly held it in place. In that area, the farmers reported that, from want of root fibres in the soil, winds in the spring sometimes carry off the surface soil, including the seed, or leaving the seed bare. Dr. Robertson held that some Western cities might be a case of Nineveh over again, smothered into oblivion from want of care in protecting the soils. The two following statements are typical of others made by farmers themselves: "Farms are being worn out, and are not giving the returns they did." "Farmers had thoughtlessly allowed their farms to become more or less overrun with weeds, but now are thoughtful and alert and are combating the weed pest."

WEEDS.

With regard to weeds in the Western Provinces, wild oats are reported as the worst, all of the 100 farmers in Manitoba whose farms were surveyed reporting wild oats. 71 per cent. in Saskatchewan reported wild oats, and only 3 per cent. in Alberta. Evidently, the vicious weed is traveling and spreading westward. The Russian sow thistle, which is reported new in Manitoba within five years, is a dangerous weed which is spreading at an alarming rate throughout Canada. Sixty-three per cent. of the farmers visited in Quebec report the sow thistle as prevalent, and 39 per cent. of them report it becoming worse. 67 per cent. of the 100 farms visited in Prince

Prefers Practical Work.

That present-day alumni of the Agricultural College have their eyes fixed on prospective farms of their own, even though they may temporarily accept some of the professional positions in agriculture that call loudly for trained men, is indicated by the reports every little while of young men resigning such positions to make their living direct from the land. The latest report is that J. B. Fairbairn, secretary to the president of the Ontario Agricultural College, resigns his position this spring to engage in fruit farming in the Niagara district. A 100-acre farm along Cherry Avenue, in Clinton Tp., near the Jordan Harbor Experiment Station, has been purchased by and partitioned among Mr. Fairbairn, Dr. G. C. Creelman, and another man, Dr. Creelman taking forty acres, without any planting or improvements, and the other two thirty each. Dr. Creelman intends to plant an apple orchard of Snows, McIntosh Reds and Baldwins. It is encouraging to find professional agriculturists thus identifying themselves commercially with the practical end of the business, and we wish them every success.

What One City Takes.

The following estimated statement from the New York Produce Review will afford the readers an idea of the increasing vastness of the food requirements of a city like New York:

	1910.	1909.
Butter	\$36,485,112	\$35,701,759
Cheese	4,674,267	4,466,715
Eggs	30,206,130	31,007,291
Dressed Poultry	29,716,600	28,873,485
Live Poultry	10,673,280	7,934,400
	\$111,755,389	\$107,983,650

The delegation of Quebec and Ontario Vegetable growers, which interviewed Sir Richard Cartwright on January 18th, asking for changes in the standard legal weights of vegetables, asked also, in their memorial, that, when the next census was taken, the number of employees and amount invested by the market gardeners of Canada be noted, and also the quantities grown under glass and outside.

Another seizure of canned eggs was made last week by the civic food inspection department of Montreal. This lot came from Russia. The dispatches stated that an analysis was to be made, and if the eggs proved unfit for distribution, the whole consignment would be confiscated or ordered to be removed from the Province.

# THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

## Proceedings of the Twenty-sixth Annual General Meeting.

The twenty-sixth Annual Meeting was held at noon on Tuesday, the 24th of January, 1911.

The following Directors and others were present, namely:  
 A. H. Brown, Wm. Stewart, E. Galley, Edwin J. Thorpe, Jas. Linton, Rev. Wm. Cooper, N. E. Soule, Andrew Semple, Geo. Le Riche, Rev. J. S. Williamson, S. Dillon Mills, Jas. Burnside, Jun.; H. L. Lovering, M. Garvin, J. K. Niven, Jas. Anthony, A. M. Scott, Dr. Carrique, E. Dickinson, Jun.; Julius A. Halhaus, L. Bauer, H. L. Playnter, R. L. McIntyre, T. J. S. Skinner, Harry G. Horton, G. Tice Bastedo, Dr. Jas. Wallace, Geo. Watson, C. D. McLeod, Dr. J. F. Overholt, Jose E. Baillie, Gideon Grant, P. A. Vale, F. J. Winton, A. G. Knowles, E. C. Jackson, E. E. Newman, A. B. Ord, R. H. Harvey, J. A. Laird, W. G. G. Turnbull, Geo. Mair, E. W. Bain, H. S. Strathy, C. D. Warren, Hon. J. R. Stratton, E. F. B. Johnston, K. C. C. Klopfer, W. J. Sheppard, Misses E. and L. Hedges, George F. Hedges, Mrs. G. F. Hedges.

The President, Mr. C. D. Warren, took the chair, and appointed the General Manager to act as Secretary of the meeting.

On motion, Messrs. Geo. Le Riche and Edward Galley were appointed scrutineers.

The General Manager then read the following statement:

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1910:

The net profits for the twelve months, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and reserving accrued interest, amounted to \$ 524,351 39  
 Balance at credit of Profit and Loss last year 102,443 40  
**\$ 626,794 79**

Appropriated as follows, viz.:  
 Dividend No. 56, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum 87,090 00  
 Dividend No. 57, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum 87,090 00  
 Dividend No. 58, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum 87,090 00  
 Dividend No. 59, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum 87,090 00  
 Transferred to Rest Account 100,000 00  
 Written off Bank furniture and safes 15,000 00  
 Transferred to Officers' Guarantee Fund 5,000 00  
 Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund 5,000 00  
 Balance at credit of Profit and Loss, new account 153,434 79  
**\$ 626,794 79**

### GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

ASSETS.	
Gold and silver coin current	\$ 4,750 57
Dominion Government Demand Notes	3,843,353 00
	<b>\$ 4,331,103 57</b>
Notes of and checks on other Banks	2,020,936 82
Balance due from other Banks	291,070 56
Balance due from Foreign Agents	1,154,912 70
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	561,569 37
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	1,726,172 48
Call and Short Loans on Stocks, Bonds and other Securities	1,445,605 24
Call and Short Loans on Stocks, Bonds and other Securities in United States	200,000 00
	<b>\$11,731,370 74</b>
Bills discounted current	\$32,810,351 82
Notes discounted overdue (estimated loss provided for)	74,608 75
Loans to other Banks, secured	7,250 77
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of general Bank Note circulation	167,374 13
Real Estate, the property of the Bank other than the Bank premises	3,509 05
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	24,500 00
Bank Premises	2,093,332 22
Bank furniture, safes, etc.	240,439 41
	<b>35,421,366 15</b>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid up	\$ 4,354,500 00
Rest Account	2,300,000 00
Dividend No. 59, payable 3rd January	87,090 00
Former Dividends unpaid	602 52
Interest accrued on deposit receipts	4,351 85
Balance of profits carried forward	153,434 79
	<b>6,899,979 16</b>
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 3,790,080 00
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	\$29,077,697 41
Deposits not bearing interest	7,000,137 18
	<b>36,077,834 59</b>
Balance due to other Banks in Canada	20,786 14
Balance due to Foreign Agents	364,057 00
	<b>40,252,757 73</b>
	<b>\$47,152,736 89</b>

STUART STRATHY, General Manager.

### General Manager's Address.

After reading the above report, the General Manager reviewed it as follows: The statement just read, exhibiting the condition of the affairs of the Bank, will, I am sure, meet with your approval, as it shows a steady growth in all departments. You will see by it our deposits now aggregate over \$36,000,000, which, by comparison with the deposits of a year ago, show an increase of \$6,200,000, an amount almost equal to the total deposits of the Bank ten years ago. You will see that we have employed these additional funds to the extent of \$5,500,000

in commercial credits. Naturally, the earning powers of the Bank have increased, and this is reflected in the net profits, which amount to \$524,351, as against \$457,082 last year.

During the year we have opened eleven new offices, the expenses in connection with which have been taken out of this year's profits. The points are: Beiseker, Alberta; Erskine, Alberta; Haileybury, Ontario; Matheson, Ontario; Munson, Alberta; Porcupine, Ontario; Rosetown, Saskatchewan; South Fort George, B. C.; Steelton, Ontario; Stewart, B. C.; Wroxeter, Ontario.

The sum of \$384,360 has been distributed to Shareholders in dividends; \$100,000 added to Reserve Fund, which now amounts to \$2,300,000; the usual appropriation of \$10,000 has been made to officers' guarantee and pension funds, and \$15,000 written off furniture account, and the sum of \$153,434.79 carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss new account.

Referring to circulation account, this now stands at \$3,790,000, as against \$3,060,000 last year. Indeed, in all departments of the Bank, the general growth of the country has been satisfactorily reflected. To show this we will make a comparison with the figures of the Bank ten years ago:

	1900.	1910.
Capital paid up	\$1,000,000	\$ 4,354,500
Rest Account	150,000	2,300,000
Deposits	6,528,190	36,077,834
Circulation	987,000	3,790,000
Total Assets	9,177,385	47,152,736

Referring to Bank Premises account, we now own 32 properties, including Toronto office, all standing in the name of the Bank, the value of which is shown in the statement before you.

Our Shareholders are constantly increasing, and now number 1,813.

It is not needful for me to refer to the wonderful progress the country at large is making. This prosperity is manifest to all. Suffice it to say, our Branches extend fairly well throughout the Dominion, and we are in an excellent position to take advantage of the growth of the country, and confidently look forward to a steady increase in the earnings of the Bank. We have paid a conservative rate of interest to our Shareholders since 1885, and in the meantime have built up a reserve, to protect your capital, to the extent of \$2,300,000. Our foundations are well and truly laid, and with the natural growth and prospects of this country, perhaps the equal of which does not elsewhere exist, we have every reason to look forward to the future with the greatest confidence, feeling that the property committed to our care will continue to make a reasonable return to its Shareholders.

All of the Branches of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the year. I am conscious that the result of the Bank's operations for the past year, as shown to you by the statement now before you, could not have been accomplished except for the loyalty and efficiency of the staff of the Bank. It affords me greatest pleasure to bear testimony to their devotion to the interests of your institution.

### President's Address.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report for the year 1910.

Much of the general prosperity of our Canadian Banks is doubtless due to the great advancement this country has made within the past few years. A large increase in our population, and the continued development of the Northwest, have added very materially to the wealth of Canada. The extensions of our great railway systems and our rapidly-growing trade with other countries, have placed this Dominion on a very high level of commercial importance. Banks are becoming every day a more important factor in meeting the increased demands made upon capital and credit for aid in the inauguration of substantial industries and the enlargement of general business. The result is that our banking institutions have become, in a material sense, the moving power in all national works, as well as the necessary adjunct of private enterprise. A wide field is thus opened up with satisfactory results. Securities are improving in character and value. Investments are found to be amply protected. Payments are being more promptly met than formerly. Everything of a financial and commercial character is becoming more substantial. Money is now utilized in larger and more profitable enterprises than at any time in the history of banking. The outlook for the future is most favorable. Add to these facts the rapid strides which our rich North and Western Canada is making, and the prosperous condition of the older Provinces, and it is reasonably safe to say that with careful management and prudent investments, banks occupy a

stronger position to-day than they have ever done.

The fact that the failure of one or two smaller banks has not affected the standing of the existing institutions, shows that our banks are on a solid basis. With anything like careful and conservative management, failure cannot happen. If the interests of the shareholders and depositors are safeguarded by watchfulness and business methods on the part of the management and directors, the assets of a bank must always be greater than its liabilities, and whilst this is the state of affairs, the public are safe. Your Directors have always adhered to this principle, and have spared neither time nor consideration in watching all the outgoings of your money. The securities have been closely scrutinized. Investments in the slightest degree of a speculative character have been avoided. As a result, we believe that our present record will appeal to the shareholders in a convincing manner, and afford them good ground for the confidence they have in the management. It should be remembered that this bank has only been in existence about half the lifetime of others of about the same volume of business. As a reward to the management and all concerned in the welfare of the Bank, it is pleasing to note that our deposits have increased over last year by six millions, a condition which could not have been created except by thoroughly good management on the part of the Bank officials and the confidence which such management always brings about.

There have been eleven new branches opened during the year. This was rendered necessary by reason of the expansion of the Bank, as well as of the business requirement of the country at large. For a short time, several of these branches cannot be expected to pay, except indirectly, but our experience is that if branches are opened in proper localities they soon begin to yield a profitable return on their own account, and increase the earning power of the bank as a whole by affording commercial connection, and adding to our facilities to do business.

Our premises still continue to give us a good return for the investment.

For instance, the Head Office building gave 5½ per cent. net for the year. Every room is occupied by desirable tenants. Owing to the increase in the business, it has been found necessary to utilize the large room at the entrance on the ground floor for Savings Department purposes. Already the convenience of this to depositors is felt, and we are beginning to reap the advantages accordingly. You will observe that your Directors have not this year written off any sum on premises account. The reason is very simple. The property is worth much more than it was a couple of years ago owing to the large increase in the value of real estate in a central location like this. The frontage is about 94 feet. The land alone has, on a very moderate estimate, increased in value \$2,500 per foot over what was paid for it a few years ago, so that the property is really worth \$225,000 more than it stands on the books to-day. To write off any amount under these conditions would not be justifiable, when the sole object is to present a true account of the Bank's affairs to its shareholders.

The policy of the management looks to the making of valuable connection in various parts of Canada, as shown by the character and extent of our new branches, and also to do everything reasonably possible towards making our Reserves and Rest strong and substantial. The amount carried to Rest account this year is very gratifying. After payment of all necessary obligations, and providing for bad and doubtful debts and contingencies, we are able to place \$100,000 to Rest account and we have increased our profit and loss account by \$50,991.89 over last year, this account now standing at \$153,434.79. And you will bear in mind that these objects have been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that we paid an increased dividend, now amounting to 8 per cent., and involving an extra yearly payment out of profits of about \$44,000.

The office of auditor to the board has been found to be of the greatest value. By means of the industry and care of this official, we are continually kept in close touch with all that concerns the welfare of the Bank. Details and com-

plicated matters with which directors could not ordinarily be thoroughly conversant, are placed before the board from week to week, and the board is thereby enabled to judge intelligently of all that goes on from the head office down to the smallest branch. The auditor, as I explained on a former occasion, is an entirely independent officer, not in any way under the control of the head office management, but appointed, and subject to dismissal only by your Directors, who fix his remuneration and define his duties. Our experience is such that not only in our own personal interest, but in the interest of all banks, a thorough and efficient audit by an independent officer is of the greatest value, and we heartily concur in the suggestion of the appointment of such auditors. I need only add that the Directors feel convinced that a competent and conscientious auditor, performing his work thoroughly, would be of immense advantage to banks and the public, but his work must be efficiently done, otherwise false confidence may be created and grave injustice done to those who may depend too much on his results. We shall be glad to see a searching and practical system of bank auditing adopted in this country, and hope that some measure having this object in view may become law at the earliest moment.

I do not intend to deal with the condition or prospects of business in any detail. The annual statement and returns of our various banks show the progressive strides Canada is making far more than mere words could do. Our own share in the forward movement is very gratifying. Without further comment, therefore, I move the adoption of this report presented for your consideration.

#### Vice-President's Address.

Hon. J. R. Stratton, the Vice-President, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, said:

In seconding the motion, I feel that no very extended remarks are called for. The President has covered the ground so completely that little that has not been said is left for me to say in commendation of the statement, whose favorable features so amply justify the motion. I may say that I fully and freely endorse what has been said. It is very gratifying to me, as it must be to all concerned, that the Traders Bank signalizes the first year of its entrance upon the second quarter century of its existence with a statement so eminently satisfactory, and under auspices which promise a continuous growth and advance. The commercial, industrial and prospectively continuous development of our great and widely distributed and diversified resources will tend to create an active demand and profitable employment of capital. In this regard the Traders Bank is well equipped to have its share; its assets, very considerably increased during the past year, are strong, while a very important increase of deposits evidences the growing confidence and favor of the public—two of the prime elements in justifying anticipation of a progressively improving and profitable business. We can, I feel sure, regard the future with confidence. If the next decade shows the splendid ratio of advance of the past ten years, with their five-fold increase in assets, their six-fold growth in deposits, and their thirty-three-fold increase in reserve, we who may live to see 1921 will be very agreeably astonished. The generally satisfactory character of the statement is gratifying, not only on account of the creditable accomplishment shown, but it is further to be regarded as the result of shrewd, careful and aggressive management, a circumstance not only of importance to the Shareholders, but to the public as well, as additionally conducing to that confidence both in skill and efficiency of administration, and in stability, which is the foundation of financial success. If there is an indication of necessity in these regards in respect of the banking business generally, for an improvement in assurance in the returns suggestive of amendment of the Banking Act, there will be little ground for objection. As far as the Bank is concerned, there is no objection to the closest scrutiny of its securities, investments, and methods. In this connection, I agree with the remarks of the President in regard to any inspection that may be considered desirable to verify the several essential items of the annual statement and monthly returns of Canadian banks. The one now before us would not be affected either as to its correctness or favorable showing by the rigorous scrutiny of securities and the most thorough independent audit; it must be satisfactory—as it is a credit—to the management, to the Shareholders, to the Bank's clientele, and I have great pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the Report.

The motion for the adoption of the Report was carried unanimously.

It was moved by E. F. B. Johnston, K. C., Director, seconded by Rev. J. S. Williamson, Shareholder, and resolved:

That the Shareholders and Directors of the Traders Bank of Canada place on record their hearty approval of any legislation of the Dominion Parliament whereby an independent examination and audit under the direction of the Government of all Canadian banks shall be made from time to time;

Resolved also, That whilst the system of auditing should be determined by the Government, it is hoped that in the public interest the method to be devised will be thorough and efficient, and of a practical character, as the result of a defective system would create injustice and tend to injure those who might be induced to rely on reports having the sanction of a Government or other official auditor.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable the Minister of Finance.

In speaking to the motion, Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K. C., strongly advocated the principle of independent inspection and audit. He pointed out the great benefit which the Directors receive from our present system of auditing in this Bank, and, although not claiming it to be perfect, he pointed out that it was a long step in the right direction. The Traders Bank is undoubtedly the pioneer in seeking to work out some method whereby the Directors and Shareholders may receive information and details apart from the general management. Under the proposed legislation the duties of Directors are found to be much more onerous than heretofore, and the penalties attached to want of care or lack of thoroughness will be severe. It is, therefore, most important that the Directors, who are endeavoring to be honest and watchful in their management, should be protected, as well as the public, by some practical method of auditing. He emphasized the fact that whatever system may be adopted would have to be efficient, otherwise there might be a tendency to do more harm than good. The greatest care will have to be taken in devising a scheme which will ensure safety to the public, on the one hand, and avoid danger on the other hand, from too much reliance upon the results obtained from any official examining the affairs of a bank. He read the resolution appointing the present Auditor to the Board, and showed how very wide and comprehensive are his duties, as defined by the resolution, and how satisfactorily they are carried into actual practice. This official is outside the general management, and responsible to the Board only. His duties involve continuous work, and there is perhaps no officer who works harder than he does. A more extended and comprehensive system, applicable to all banks, would protect Shareholders and Directors alike, and would be of the greatest value to the public.

Mr. Williamson, in seconding, entirely agreed with these remarks.

It was moved by Mr. Geo. Watson, and seconded by Mr. C. D. McLeod, that the thanks of the Shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President, and Directors of the Bank during the past year. Carried.

It was moved by Dr. J. L. Overholt, and seconded by Rev. Wm. Cooper, that the thanks of the Directors and Shareholders are due, and are hereby tendered to the General Manager, the Assistant General Manager, and the staff of the Bank for their diligent attention to the interests of the Bank during the past year. Carried.

It was moved by J. Parker, seconded by Mr. McLeod, that a sum not exceeding \$20,000 be set apart each year out of the assets of the Bank for the purpose of paying all the services, fees, and expenses of the President, Vice-President, and Directors as now receive

remuneration; said sum, or such portion thereof as may be required, to be apportioned as the Board may think proper. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Jos. E. Baillie, and seconded by Mr. Gideon Grant, that the ballot be now open for the election of Directors, and to be kept open until three o'clock, unless five minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued. Carried.

The Scrutineers reported the following gentlemen duly elected to act as Directors for the ensuing year, viz: C. D. Warren, Hon. J. R. Stratton, C. Klopfer (Guelph); W. J. Sheppard, (Waukegan); C. S. Wilcox, (Hamilton); E. F. B. Johnston, K. C., H. S. Strathy.

The meeting then adjourned. At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Directors, Mr. C. D. Warren was re-elected President, and Hon. J. R. Stratton, Vice-President, by a unanimous vote.

STUART STRATHY,  
General Manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada, Toronto,  
24th January, 1911.

#### GOSSIP.

The attention of sheep-breeders is called to the advertisement in this issue of The Shepherd's Journal, published in Chicago, and edited by "Shepherd Boy." The outlook for the sheep-breeding industry under the proposed tariff changes, is bright indeed for increased trade with our neighbors of the United States.

#### LARGE CALF—WHO CAN BEAT IT?

Ferndale Maid—6953—, a Holstein cow belonging to J. C. Brown, Welland Co., Ont., is reported to have given birth, on January 18th, 1911, to a heifer calf weighing 120 pounds when dropped. This cow had given 17,163 pounds of milk in eleven months, in Record of Performance, in her six-year-old form, in 1910.

#### LAST CALL FOR THE GREAT SHORT-HORN SALE.

The opportunity to choose from 100 head of such choice animals of such choice breeding as those catalogued for the great combination sale, to take place at Union Stock-yards, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, February 8th and 9th, is one which occurs not more than once in a lifetime. Selected from eight of the most prominent herds in the Dominion, and representing many of the most popular tribes of the breed, the offering should meet the expectations and fill the requirements of the most discriminating of breeders and judges of Shorthorns. If they are equal to the offerings of former years at this annual event, there will be no disappointment, and we are assured they are better, individually and collectively than the offering at any of the previous events. While the best of the cattle will doubtless bring good prices, there will, no doubt, be many real good things, as desirably bred as the best, which will go at moderate prices, and in which breeders in average circumstances may safely and profitably invest for the improvement of the character of their herds. For a combination of high-class type, quality and breeding, it is safe to say that the equal of this offering has never before been placed at the disposal of the public on the American continent. The dates fixed for the sale make it exceedingly convenient for breeders, coming, as it does, the day after the annual meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, in Toronto, and cheap railway fares may be arranged for on the certificate plan by all attending this or the other breed society meetings of the week. Get certificate from your station agent, pay one way, get ticket valid at meetings for 25 cents, and return free. Don't forget to bring your catalogue, as the demand has been great, and the supply may be short.

#### TRADE TOPIC

The Earl of Arran, K. T., has recently accepted a military appointment in Dublin, and, as this entails residence in that city, he has had to resign the chairmanship of Boydell, Limited. His place on the board of the company has been filled by the Earl of Errol, K. F., who has been appointed as chairman.

## MARKETS.

### Toronto.

#### LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, January 30th, receipts numbered 65 cars, comprising 1,139 cattle, 19 hogs, 215 sheep and lambs, 2 calves. Quality of cattle good; trade slow; prices about the same as last Thursday. Exporters, \$5.75 to \$4.30; bulls, \$5 to \$5.50; prime picked butchers, \$5.20 to \$6.25; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.10; common, \$4.80 to \$5.10; cows, \$3.50 to \$5; milkers, \$10 to \$70; calves, \$3.50 to \$8.50 per cwt. Sheep, \$1 to \$1.50; lambs, firmer, at \$6.25 to \$6.35. Hogs, \$7.50; fed and watered, and \$7.15 f. o. b. cars.

#### 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	206	176	382
Cattle	3,056	2,780	5,836
Hogs	5,087	1,736	6,823
Sheep	745	1,155	1,900
Calves	148	36	184
Horses	20	235	255

The total receipts for the corresponding week of 1910 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	188	138	326
Cattle	2,954	2,175	5,129
Hogs	4,461	1,373	5,834
Sheep	1,003	416	1,419
Calves	180	29	209
Horses	1	139	140

The above figures show an increase in the combined receipts at the two yards of 56 carloads, 707 cattle, 989 hogs, 481 sheep and lambs, and 115 horses; but a decrease of 25 calves, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1910.

Receipts of live stock, especially cattle, were liberal. At the commencement of the week, prices for the good to choice cattle, for export, were steady to firm, but butchers' cattle were 5c. to 10c. per cwt. lower. At the close of the week, the market for butchers' cattle had slumped from 10c. to 25c. per cwt. on the best grades, and 20c. to 40c. per cwt. for the common to medium grades. Cows and bulls sold from 20c. to 50c. per cwt. lower; and still cattle prices are high. Several drovers, whose word is as good as their bond, informed your correspondent that they had to take less for their cattle than they had paid in the country.

Exporters.—E. L. Woodward bought for Swift & Co., 237 cattle, as follows: 206 steers, 1,140 to 1,367 lbs., at \$6 to \$6.25; 4 heifers, 1,050 lbs., \$6; 27 bulls, 1,580 to 1,950 lbs., at \$5.10 to \$5.50.

Geo. B. Campbell bought for Morris & Co., 185 cattle. For Liverpool, 95 steers, 1,160 lbs., at \$6; 90 steers for London, 1,260 lbs., at \$6.25.

The top price paid during the week for the best export cattle was \$6.35, and there were about six loads sold at that figure.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots of butchers', which are scarce, sold at \$6 to \$6.25; loads of good, at \$5.75 to \$5.90, on Monday; but on Thursday, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.40 to \$5.60 on Monday; on Thursday, \$5.10 to \$5.35; common, \$5 to \$5.35 on Monday; Thursday, \$4.70 to \$5; cows, \$3.75 to \$5.50, but closed on Thursday at \$3.75 to \$5.15.

Milkers and Springers.—Prices about steady, at \$10 to \$70 each.

Veal Calves.—Market steady, at \$3.50 to \$8.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices closed firmer at the end of the week, as follows: Ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.; lambs, \$6 to \$6.374 per cwt.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered at the market, \$7.50, and \$7.15 to the drovers for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points. In some few instances, we heard of 5c. to 10c. more being paid. The prospects are for lower prices.

Horses.—Shipments of horses to the Union Horse Exchange at the Union Stock-yards last week were larger than

### A Strong Progressive Bank

Is the safest place in which to keep your spare money, and as such THE BANK OF TORONTO offers to you, and to all who have money to deposit, or other banking business to transact, their ample facilities for all banking transactions. The entire financial strength of this Bank secures the safety of all money deposited with them.

Incorporated 1855  
Assets - \$50,000,000

### Bank of Toronto



Women's accounts always receive courteous treatment at this bank. The money deposited is subject to their own order, and may be withdrawn at any time without any formality. Every assistance is offered in making up the deposit or cheque forms.

## THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Capital and Surplus, - - \$6,550,000

for some weeks, being 235, all told. Manager Smith reports sales of five car-loads of horses, one car to go to British Columbia, and three cars to the North-west, as well as many smaller lots to different parts of Ontario. The local city trade also was fairly good; prices unchanged, as follows: Drafters, \$225 to \$250, general-purpose horses, \$150 to \$200, expressers, \$160 to \$225, drivers, \$100 to \$225, serviceably sound, \$40 to \$100 each.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 86c. to 87c., outside. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.03; No. 2 northern, \$1.00; No. 3 northern, 98c. Rye—No. 2, 61c. to 62c., outside. Buckwheat—47c. to 48c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 78c. to 80c., outside. Barley—For malting, 57c. to 58c.; for feed, 49c. to 50c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 39c.; No. 3, 37c.; lake ports, Ontario No. 2, 33c. to 34c.; No. 3, 32c., outside. Corn—American No. 3 yellow, new, 53c., Toronto. Flour—Ontario winter-wheat flour, \$3.60, at seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto: First patents, \$5.40; second patents, \$4.90, strong bakers', \$4.70.

#### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay—Baled, car lots, at Toronto, No. 1, \$12 to \$13; No. 2, \$9 to \$10.50. Straw—Baled, car lots, at Toronto, \$7 to \$7.50. Bran—Manitoba bran, \$19 per ton, at 48; \$21, Ontario bran, \$20, in bags 20 lbs., \$22, track, Toronto.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Choice creamery butter was firm, while dairy butter was plentiful and easier in price. Creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 28c.; creamery solids, 25c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 20c. to 24c. Eggs—Receipts liberal; prices lower, at 30c., cold-storage, 24c. to 25c. Cheese—Market firm, at 12c. for large, and 12 1/2c. for twins. Honey—Market steady. Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2 to \$2.50. Beans—Market firm, at \$1.90 to \$2. for hand-picked. Potatoes—Market firm, at 75c. to 80c. per bag, for car lots, on track, Toronto. Poultry—Receipts of dressed poultry at the wholesale dealers' were heavy last week. Prices ranged as follows: Turkeys, 20c. to 22c.; geese, 13c. to 14c.; ducks, 18c. to 20c.; chickens, 11c. to 16c.; hens, 12c. to 14c.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, Toronto, were paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 94c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 84c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 74c.; country hides, cured, 8c. to 8 1/2c.; country hides, green, 7 1/2c. to 8c.; calf skins, 11c. to 13c.; sheep skins, 90c. to \$1.25; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 31c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 6c. to 7c.

#### TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Seed Company are paying for uncleaned alsike and red clover the prices given below; and are selling, to the trade, alfalfa and timothy seed that has been properly re-cleaned, at the prices given below: Alsike No. 1, per bushel \$7 to \$7.50; alsike No. 2, per bushel, \$6.50 to \$7; alsike No. 3, per bushel, \$5.50 to \$6; red clover No. 1, per bushel, \$6.75 to \$7; red clover No. 2, per bushel, \$6 to \$6.25; red clover No. 3, per bushel, \$5 to \$5.50. Timothy No. 1, per bushel, \$6.25; timothy No. 2, per bushel, \$5.75; alfalfa No. 1, per bushel, \$13.25; alfalfa No. 2, per bushel, \$12.25.

Note—Very little timothy or alfalfa seed was raised in Ontario this season, consequently nearly all on sale has been imported.

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, No. 1, per barrel, the different varieties range in price from \$3.50 to \$6; No. 2, per barrel, for different varieties, \$3 to \$4.50; onions, \$1 to \$1.25 per bag; carrots, per bushel, 35c. to 40c.; cabbage, per barrel, \$1.25 to \$1.50; parsnips, per bag, 40c. to 50c.; beets, 40c. to 60c. per bag; celery, per dozen, 60c. to 75c.

#### Montreal.

Live Stock.—The offerings of cattle on the local market were probably larger than when last reported. Shippers from the Toronto market, however, claimed that they would lose money on last week's operations, the cost of the cattle in Toronto being about as high as they could sell them at on this market. It was reported that a couple of extra choice steers sold as high as 6 1/2c. per lb., while choice stock sold at 6 1/2c. to 6 3/4c., fine being 6c., good being 5 1/2c. to 6c., medium being 4 1/2c. to 5 1/4c., and common being 3 1/2c. to 4 1/4c. Choice bulls sold at 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c. per lb. Sheep and lambs sold about the same as previously, being 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. for sheep, and 6c. to 6 1/2c. per lb. for lambs. Demand for calves was fairly active, and choice stock sold at 5 1/2c. per lb., while other qualities sold down to 4c. per lb. Receipts of hogs were lighter, and there was a stronger feeling in the market, and prices were fractionally higher. There was a good demand from packers, and sales were made at 8c. to 8 1/2c. per lb., with as high as 8 1/2c. being paid for selects, weighed off cars. Horses.—A demand has been opening up from city sources of late, and quite a few animals have been sold, mainly for cartage purposes. The quality of the stock wanted by them is the best. The Northwest is still taking a few horses, the quality being, however, inferior. Heavy draft horses, \$300 to \$350 each, for those weighing from 4,500 to 1,700 lbs.; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to

1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100, while finest carriage and saddle horses sold at \$350 to \$500 each.

Provisions and Dressed Hogs.—The market for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs was strong, in sympathy with that for live, but prices showed very little change, being 10 1/2c. to 11c. per lb. Country-dressed were obtainable at 9 1/2c. to 10c. per lb. There was also a very firm feeling in smoked meats, and there have been fractional advances. Extra large hams, weighing from 28 to 45 lbs., sold at 12c. per lb., 20 to 28 lbs., 11 1/2c.; 15 to 19 lbs., 15 1/2c.; 12 to 14 lbs., 17 1/2c.; boneless, rolled, large, 16c., and small, 18 1/2c. English selected boneless bacon was 16c. per lb.; Brown, English, select thick, 15 1/2c.; Windsor skinned backs, 17 1/2c.; speed rolls, 15c.; Wiltshire sides, 16c. Barrelled pork was selling from \$20.50 to \$27 per barrel, and beef at \$17. Lard sold at 10 1/2c. to 12c. per lb. for compound, and 13 1/2c. to 14 1/2c. for pure.

Poultry.—The mild turn in the weather had the effect of bringing down prices further, and turkeys were selling at 18c. to 18 1/2c. per lb., chickens being 12c. to 14c., ducks being 11c. to 16c. per lb., fowl 9c. to 11c., and geese, 10c. to 12c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Not a great deal of interest taken in the market for potatoes. Prices were perhaps a shade firmer, being from 8 1/2c. to 8 3/4c. for Green Mountains, per 90 lbs., carloads, track. These were sold over again to grocers at around \$1 per bag, delivered, some bringing more.

Eggs.—Heavy receipts of new-laid stock sent prices down to 40 cents last week, other stock being 32c. per dozen for selects, and 25c. to 30c. for No. 1 candled. Our Monday despatch reported American eggs arriving, and prices down to 32c. to 35c. for fresh-gathered; 25c. to 26c. for selects; 22c. to 23c. for No. 1, and 17c. to 18c. for No. 2.

Apples.—The market showed practically no change compared with the week before. Stock was very scarce. No. 3 apples sold at the auction at \$3 to \$3.50 or \$3.75; No. 2 sold at \$4 to \$4.50, and No. 1 at \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel. Those requiring choicest apples were compelled to pay much more for them.

Butter.—There was little or no change in the market for butter last week. A certain amount of fodder goods was received constantly, but the principal demand was for fall creameries, and these were selling at 23 1/2c. to 25c. per lb. Grocers were paying 25 1/2c., it was claimed, and sometimes 26c. However, the market was not specially firm. Dairies sold at 21c.

Cheese.—The market for cheese continued quite firm, although there was very little trading. In fact, one might almost say that there was no trading. Colored cheese was worth about 1/2c. more than white, and fall makes sold at 12 1/2c. per lb. White cheese ranged from 11 1/2c. to 12c. for best.

Grain.—The market for oats continued steady to firm. No. 2 Canadian Western sold at 40 1/2c. to 41c. per bushel, carloads, ex store; No. 1 extra feed was 39 1/2c. to 40c.; No. 3 Canadian Western was 39c. to 39 1/2c.; No. 2 local white was 38 1/2c. to 38 3/4c.; No. 3 was 37 1/2c. to 37 3/4c., and No. 4 local white, 36 1/2c. to 36 3/4c. per bushel. No. 4 Manitoba barley was 49c. to 50c. per bushel, and No. 3 American yellow corn was 57c. to 57 1/2c. per bushel.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents were selling at \$5.60; seconds at \$5.10, and strong bakers' at \$4.90. Ontario winter-wheat patents were \$4.75 to \$5, and straight rollers at \$4.35 to \$4.50.

Millfeed.—The market held steady, at \$19 to \$20 per ton for Ontario bran; \$22 to \$22.50 for middlings; \$31 to \$32 for pure grain mouille, and \$25 to \$28 for mixed mouille. Manitoba bran was \$18 to \$20, and shorts \$21 to \$22. Cottonseed meal was quoted at \$37 to \$38.

Hay.—The market was firm, being \$11.50 to \$12 for No. 1 choice baled, car lots, track; No. 2 extra, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 2 ordinary, \$9 to \$9.50; clover mixed, \$7.50 to \$8; clover hay, \$6.50 to \$7.

Seeds.—The market held steady at \$6.25 to \$7.50 per bushel for red clover; \$6.50 to \$8.50 for alsike, and \$6.50 to \$8 per 100 lbs. for timothy, shipping points.

Hides.—The market was steady, at prices last quoted. Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides were 8c., 9c. and 10c. per lb., respectively; calf skins, 10c. and 12c. per

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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

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

SALES NOTES will be cashed or taken for collection.

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

lb.; lamb skins, 75c. to 80c. each; horse hides, \$1.75 and \$2.50 each, while tallow was 1 1/2c. to 4c. per lb. for rough, and 6 1/2c. to 7c. per lb. for rendered.

#### Chicago.

Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$7.60 to \$7.90; good heavy, \$7.75 to \$7.85; rough heavy, \$7.60 to \$7.70; light, \$7.65 to \$7.95; pigs, \$7.50 to \$8.05; bulk, \$7.70 to \$7.85.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$1.75 to \$7.80; cows and helpers, \$2.50 to \$6.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.85 to \$5.75; Texans, \$4.50 to \$5.40; calves, \$7.50 to \$9.

Sheep.—Native and Western, \$2.50 to \$4.35; lambs, \$4.25 to \$6.15.

#### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.25 to \$6.40; butcher grades, \$3 to \$6.

Calves.—Cull to choice, \$6 to \$10.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$5.75 to \$6; cull to fair, \$4.75 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3 to \$4.35.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$8.40 to \$8.50; pigs, \$8.50; mixed, \$8.10 to \$8.25; heavy, \$7.90 to \$8; rough, \$7 to \$7.25; stags, \$6.25 to \$6.55.

#### British Cattle Markets.

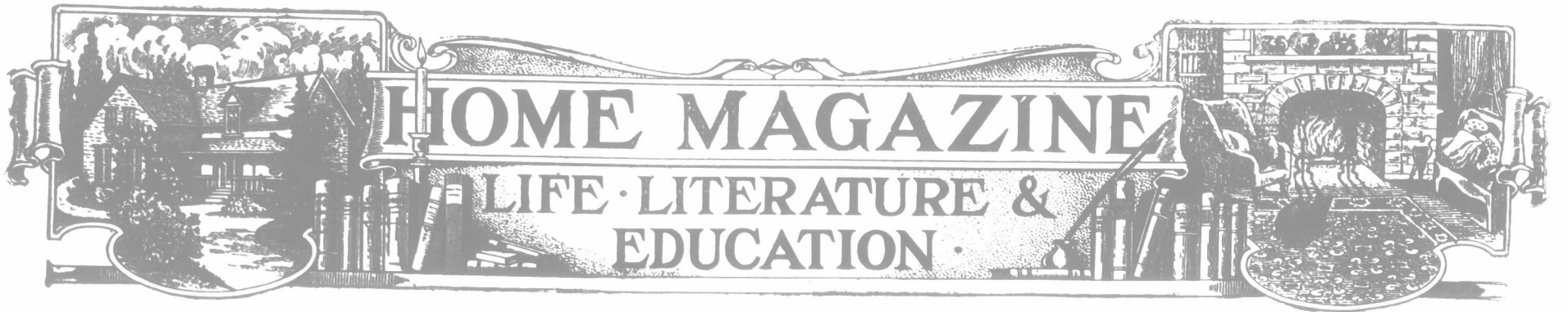
John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable that owing to the non-arrival of boats in Birkenhead, there were very few cattle for sale, and business was practically at a standstill. States steers from 12 1/2c. to 13 1/2c. per pound.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

##### THE LAMB MARKET.

Would like your opinion about the lamb market. Do you think the prospects are for higher markets during the next thirty days. My flock average 110 pounds; medium wool; good quality. Dealers say that there is large supplies held back. Should I sell now at \$5.75 per hundred, the best I have been offered? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—In reply to this inquiry, our Toronto market correspondent—who is recognized as the most astute, painstaking and accurately-informed reporter covering that market—writes that, while he does not like to prophesy regarding prices, still, if he had lambs such as those described, he would not sell at \$5.75 per cwt. A year ago, lambs advanced shortly after this time to \$7.00 per cwt., and a year ago, in March, lambs sold as high as \$7.85. At the latter end of March, 1910, a sale of 153 lambs by the best feeder in Ontario was made at the city market at \$9.00 per cwt., the highest price recorded. The gross weight was 16,900 pounds, or 110 1/2 pounds each. Seven sheep, 169 pounds each, sold at \$6.50 per cwt. on the same day. "Do not," he says, "put too much confidence in the talk of large supplies, as I have talked with many drovers, who say the lambs are nearly all marketed." The reciprocity agreement with the United States will undoubtedly have a firming influence upon the market, so that prospects look bright for good prices.



### Little Trips Among the Eminent.

Mark Twain.

When, in April of last year, word was flashed round the world by cable and telegraph that Mark Twain was dead, expressions of regret were universal and profound. Everywhere one heard the simple expression of sorrow, "I feel as though I had lost a personal friend." For, the man who had made cabin and palace laugh was dead; the man who had brought a ripple of sunshine across this bustling, hurrying old earth by his sometimes riotous fun, yet who had endeared himself, too, by his frank, warm, human sympathy and his practical philosophy of life. For Mark Twain was much more than the mere humorist and story-teller. Above all things, especially in his later years, he was the earnest man, fully impressed with the importance of his self-appointed mission to urge the real needs of humanity, and to laugh down, or scathe down, what appeared to him shams and injustices and stupidities. If he sometimes trampled ruthlessly upon some of our ideals or reverences, he left it to us to at least give him credit for his sincerity, and pass over that which might not please for the sake of the much that could.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens was born November 30th, 1835, in the little town of Florida, Mississippi, the son of a man of some education and prominence in his district. Three years later, however, the family moved to Hannibal, on the Mississippi, and so the future Mark Twain grew up close to the great tawny river which he so loved, and which gave him the locale for so much of his literary work.

Here, too, according to glimpses afforded by the loopholes of his and other people's reminiscences, he developed at an early age the strong sense of humor and fancifulness of exaggeration (a quality that appeals strongly to American risibilities) which proved so strong a stock-in-trade for him at a later day. Years later, he tells us, he questioned his mother in regard to his sickly childhood:

"I suppose that all the time you were uneasy about me?"

"Yes, the whole time."

"Afraid I would not live?"

"No,"—after a reflective pause,—"afraid you would"—a sidelight, by the way, that reveals, perhaps, the especial hereditary influence that dominated Mark Twain.

At another time someone asked Mrs. Clemens, "Do you ever believe anything that boy says?"

"He is a well-spring of truth," she replied, "but you can't bring up the whole well with one bucket. I know his average, therefore he never deceives me. I discount him 30 per cent. for embroidery, and what is left is pure and priceless truth."

Leaving out of consideration a possible touch of "embroidery" in this last account—also Twain's own—the fact of its truth remains. The boy, in his case, was truly father of the man. During all of his life Mark Twain was most barefacedly truthful. "I have known, I suppose," says William Deans Howells, "men as truthful, but not so absolutely, so positively, so almost aggressively truthful." He "embroidered," it is true, he "exaggerated horribly"—that was his humor—but his exaggerations were such as all but stupidity must recognize; they were

ever palpable, as he intended they should be. It is necessary, it seems, to explain this, since a few European critics, even at the time of his death, almost ludicrously revealed that they had missed the whole spirit of Mark Twain, seeing in his riotous stretches of imagination or satire but wilful prevarication or dull stupidity.

To return: At the age of twelve, on account of the death of his father, young Clemens left school and went into a printing-office. Having learned the trade, he determined to be a "tramp printer" and see the world, and, accordingly, he wandered to St. Louis, to Cincinnati, to Philadelphia, and to New York, everywhere storing up impressions, and laying unconsciously a foundation for his future building.

But the great river was calling him, so in 1851 he returned to Hannibal, filled with the aspiration to become a river-pilot. During the years that immediately followed, he worked now at printing, now as clerk on the river-boats, as opportunity offered; then, at last, in 1859, he took out his pilot's license, and was appointed pilot aboard the Alonzo Child.

In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate Army, but the regiment was not ordered into action, so, after a few months, he went with his brother to Carson City, Nevada. Shortly, however, the gold rush hurried him to California, where he succeeded in mining little save the stuff that went to the making of "Roughing It" and other Western stories. A year later he was back east of the mountains again, working on the staff of

his notes sent to a paper in New Orleans.

"Twain," however, seemed possessed of the wanderlust. Again he went to San Francisco, where for a short time he worked with Bret Harte on *The Californian*, a periodical whose early demise sent him adrift again in the streets. At one time he had but ten cents in his pocket, and was obliged to sleep under the trees. He pawned; he engaged again in profitless mining, which he forsook at last to work in a quartz mill at ten dollars a week, fleeing from this new "job," in turn, in a few days. Finally there came a chance to go as reporter to Honolulu, and so he set off in high spirits, his lucky star again in the ascendant.

On his return he gave a lecture which was successful enough to open before him a new door of endeavor; then, with the following year, 1867, came the publication of his book of short sketches, named, for the first, "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County"—and the threshold of his fame. Upon the reputation of this book, he was selected to go as reporter for a sort of syndicate, with a party of tourists, on a trip through the Mediterranean and the Holy Land, and so were thrown before him the materials from which were to be built his "Innocents Abroad." Trips abroad were not as common in those days as in ours. Twain was already fairly well known. The public, eager alike for information and entertainment, and all the more ready to absorb the information if it were

land, "America as represented by Longfellow and Lowell," at first held aloof.

Another event of no small moment to Clemens hung upon this voyage. In the stateroom of a fellow passenger he chanced to see a portrait of a young girl which so attracted him that he made inquiries. It proved to be that of the fellow passenger's sister, and so there was no reason that the vision should not remain with Mark Twain. On his return, he lost little time in seeking the original, and the result was his speedy marriage with Miss Olivia Langdon, a young woman of beauty and wealth, and such exceeding sweetness of disposition that henceforth the bluff humorist was her joyous slave.

Just here it may be pertinent to ask what manner of man was this wanderer, this young reporter who was setting two continents a-talking, and marrying a beautiful heiress off-hand? "A young man," says one biographer, "strongly-built, ruddy in complexion, his hair of a sunny hue, his eyes light and twinkling, in manner hearty, and nothing of the student about him, but very much of the miner—one who looked as if he could take his own part in a quarrel, strike a smart blow as readily as he could say a telling thing, bluffly jolly, brusquely cordial, off-handedly good-natured." . . . William Deans Howells gives a yet more picturesque description, touching upon his clothes, which were usually careless, often bizarre. Mr. Howells first met him, he tells us, in 1869, in the office of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, upon which occasion the humorist was wearing a seal-skin coat, fur side out, in defiance of all fashions of the time. "With his crest of dense red hair, and the wide sweep of his flaming moustache, Clemens was not discordantly clothed in that seal-skin coat, which afterward, in spite of his own warmth in it, sent the cold chills through me when I once accompanied it down Broadway and shared the immense publicity it won him."

After his marriage, Clemens lived for a short time in Buffalo, where he was editor of the *Buffalo Express*; then he went to Hartford, Conn., and set himself seriously to the writing of books. Here, in rapid succession, appeared "Roughing It," "The Gilded Age" (written in collaboration with Charles Dudley Warner), "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Tramp Abroad," "The Prince and the Pauper," "Life on the Mississippi," "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," and others. Every book sold well, and additional gains came in through the successful presentation on the stage of an adaptation from "The Gilded Age," with Raymond as "Colonel Sellers."

As a result, Mr. Clemens was enabled to build and maintain the palatial residence in which he so delighted, and which was for some years a home loved not only by the Clemens family, but by the friends who came up from Boston and New York to visit the humorist and his family. Mr. Howells, in his new book, affectionately entitled "My Mark Twain" (from which we have already quoted), has told of some of these visits. "Our next meeting," he says, "was at Hartford, or, rather, at Springfield, where Clemens greeted us on the way to Hartford. Aldrich (Thomas Bailey Aldrich) was going to be his guest, and I was going to be Charles Dudley Warner's, but Clemens had come



Mark Twain, in His Favorite Attitude of Writing in Bed.

"He did much to break the dullness of a drab world for millions of people."

The *Enterprise*, Virginia City, Nevada, and scribbling the first of those humorous sketches signed "Mark Twain," which directed the attention of newspaper men towards him, and were widely copied. His signature, by the way, had been happily and characteristically—all redolent, as it was, of the Mississippi—taken from the sounder's call on the river boats, "By the mark one (fathom), by the mark twain!" And it was none the less effective that it had previously been used as the signature of an old river reporter to

spiced by such drolleries as Mark Twain could give, received the book joyously, and so rapid were the sales that Clemens himself realized from it, before three years had passed, as much as \$25,000, although, of course, the lion's share went to the publishers. "It sells right along," he said, "just like the Bible." It may here be remarked, however, that, for many a year, Mark Twain was acclaimed only by the general public in America. In England he was immediately received in "refined society," but in his own

part way to welcome us both. In the good fellowship of that cordial neighborhood we had two such days as the aging sun no longer shines on in his round. . . . And then follow tales of subsequent visits, of Clemens' never-failing tenderness to his wife, of his joyous merrymaking, and the habit he had of jumping up from the dining-table when interested, and striding up and down the floor, "flying his napkin and talking." "No other humorist," says the writer, "was his equal in humanity," and, again, "He was always reading some vital book—some book which gave him life at first-hand." He was not fond of fiction, it appears, but had a passion for Browning, liked William Morris, and enjoyed, particularly, biography and autobiography.

Then there were return visits, in which Clemens' appearance in other, more conventional homes was sometimes of the nature of a hurricane. Upon one occasion he came to Mr. Howells' house, after a lecture, in evening dress, and stayed over in that guise for a day or two. Always he was accompanied by innumerable cigars, so that when he left, "the whole house had to be aired, for he smoked all over it from breakfast to bed-time." He was a great smoker, as well as a great walker and a great talker.

As the years went on, he found many interests, as well as many joys and many sorrows. He found time, while continuing his writing, to dabble in invention, somewhat disastrously, it is true, although he made more than one would-be inventor happy through financing him. He found time, also, to lend the helping hand to others of struggling humanity; for instance, paid the way of a clever negro through college, and supported a poor artist for three years in Paris. These, among his more flagrant acts of beneficence, give some suspicion of the numberless lesser kindnesses done by the man who on one occasion was found "sick" over the sufferings of a wounded bird brought down by a thoughtless gunner. He also undertook various speculations, in which, like the majority of literary men, he was notoriously unfortunate. In earlier life he had lost again and again through mining stocks. Upon one occasion he sunk over \$30,000 in a profitless milk-food product company; then, in his old age, the great crash, which brought him to the verge of financial ruin, came in the failure of the Webster Publishing Company, in which he was interested. It was then that the indomitable will and sterling honor of the man were revealed to all the world. He was not satisfied that creditors should be put off with a percentage; he would make up every cent—and he did. Although then sixty-five years of age, he set off on his famous lecturing tour around the world, and earned enough not only to pay off his entire indebtedness, but to have a considerable surplus left—a heroism all the more striking because he had come to loathe lecturing with all his heart. Sir Walter Scott, it will be remembered, distinguished himself in the same way in a somewhat similar predicament.

This tour, however, brought Mark Twain into personal touch with countries in all parts of the world. Everywhere he was honored and feted; he dined with the Emperor of Germany; on his return to the United States, he truly entered into his kingdom. There were dinners, and receptions, and speeches aplenty; all America strove to do honor to him.

After leaving Hartford, the Clemens family lived in New York, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, and at "Stormfield," the beautiful country home near Redding, Conn., where the humorist owned an estate of two hundred acres of land, whose crops, as he said, were chiefly "scenery and sunsets." A great blow, however, had come in the death of Mrs. Clemens, at Riverdale, and in his later years Mr. Clemens more and more courted seclusion, so that reporters were given to complaining that he

was almost impossible to reach; although, such as were successful were not likely to forget their interviews with the grand old man—his twinkling eyes, his dry, humorous speech, his shock of now snow-white hair; his slight figure, clad entirely in the cream-white serge which it suited his whim to wear of late years on almost all occasions. On public occasions he wore, quite often, the doctor's gown of Oxford University, in which he took a boyish delight, pleased, as he had been, to receive a degree from that great center of learning.

In 1907, his unmarried daughter, who lived with him at Stormfield, died suddenly. Three years later he

This quality is evident in most of his writings, but more aggressively, perhaps, in "The Innocents Abroad," and the "New Pilgrim's Progress," "A Yankee in the Court of King Arthur," and his book on Christian Science. Through these he has made, and is likely to make, enemies. In the first-named, for example, he ruthlessly tramples upon the adulation paid to the "old masters" and saints, and certain religious ceremonial. He could not see beauty in the "old masters," and he got tired of looking at endless saints and martyrs; he preferred "Renaissance" art, even the work of the copyists who sat before faded and

—must surely miss the true spirit of his writings.

One might go on talking of Mark Twain. One might use reams of pages in making a record of his jokes, by the way, as, for instance, when he telegraphed to a newspaper that had inserted, upon rumor of his demise, "Report of my death grossly exaggerated!"—but the short article proscribes further reference. What more fitting, then, than that we close with the words of that close and steady friend, already quoted so often, William Deans Howells: "It is in vain that I try to give a notion of the intensity with which he pierced to the heart of life, and the breadth of vision with which he compassed the whole world, and tried for the reason of things, and then left trying. . . . Emerson, Longfellow, Holmes—I knew them all, and all the rest of our sages, poets, seers, critics, humorists; they were like one another, and like other literary men; but Clemens was sole, incomparable, the Lincoln of our literature."

### The Windrow.

Miss Grace Mackenzie, daughter of Sir William Mackenzie, president of the C. N. R., was married last week to the French aviator, Count Jacques de Lesseps, a son of the builder of the Suez Canal.

A Dublin correspondent of the New York Evening Post states that, under the able direction of Sir Horace Plunkett, Ireland is becoming very much alive to the value of energetic and organized agriculture as a solution for domestic ills. Under the Irish Agricultural Organization, which, up to date, has spent half a million dollars in promoting the work, societies have been formed for the advancement of dairying, cereal-raising, bacon-curing, beekeeping, poultry-keeping and flax-raising, and rapid progress in each of these industries is the result. A sister organization, known as the United Irishwomen, has also been formed, devoted especially to the making of lace, embroidery, crochet, and rugs.

A recent number of the Chatham Planet gives an account of a mass-meeting, held Jan. 24th, in a Presbyterian church of that city, for the purpose of educating the public in a campaign against tuberculosis. The audience was addressed by two of the leading medical men of Chatham, and many important points were emphasized, especially the necessity of prompt attention to a cold, fresh air, good food, and plenty of rest, as preventives of serious developments. The great importance of destroying the sputum of consumptives was also pointed out. It is to be hoped that the example set by Chatham may be followed in other places of the Dominion. Every town, yes, practically every village, has its physician or physicians, and there is no need to wait until some outside speaker comes along before undertaking the fight against this dread disease, to which everyone is at some time exposed, yet which, as experts now agree, can practically be stamped out, if the public will only unite in combating it. It is high time that this should be done. Last year, as Dr. Hastings stated recently in Toronto, 6,000 people died of tuberculosis in the Province of Ontario alone.

### A Song of Content.

Above an emerald sea of sod,  
Blow linen sails like snow;  
The floors are sanded, and the hearth  
Gleams with an Altar's glow.

A wholesome smell of bread, new-baked,  
The spinning-wheel's low hum;  
These, with a hundred homely tasks,  
Make of her day, the sun.

Yet search the whole world thro' and thro',  
Her happiness to match—  
Her drowsy babe upon her breast,  
His hand upon the latch!

—Edith Vaughan Michaux, in the Craftsman



Mark Twain's House at Hartford.

followed her, peacefully, as he would have wished, in his beautiful country home.

In addition to the works already mentioned, he had also published, "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," "The American Claimant," "The £1,000,000 Bank Note," "Pudd'nhead Wilson," "Tom Sawyer Abroad," "Joan of Arc," "More Tramps Abroad," "Following the Equator," and a critical work on Christian Science. Of his writings, probably "A Tramp Abroad" will appeal to the greatest number, although many consider, as he did himself, that "Huckleberry Finn" is his best book. Others, again, prefer "Tom Sawyer," others "Life on

scaled Da Vincis, reproducing in their own way the half-lost outlines; he looked upon the ravings of the ordinary tourist over "originals" as pretence—and said so. . . . Again, in coming to the Holy Land, he disposes in short order of most of our ideas or ideals. He considered that most of the travellers who had written about it had romanced—and he said so. Occasionally, as a critic has said, he "shows a tendency to cake-walk in a cathedral"; yet who, on reading his descriptions, can fail to see his sincerity, or to recognize his tenderness wherever suffering appears? He is troubled when he sees sick beggars in such numbers that he cannot alleviate; the sore lumps on



Library of Mark Twain's Home, "Stormfield," Redding, Conn.

the Mississippi," while "A Yankee at King Arthur's Court" appeals especially to the democratic republican.

Mark Twain, as has been noted, was always "aggressively truthful," according to his lights. In earlier life he was disposed to be scathing in his satire, but, as he grew older, he became more gentle, although always firm against all that appeared to him sham or insincerity. His own perfect sincerity, his hatred of all that did not present to his understanding a lucid honesty, was always almost bluntness to the fore.

the filthily-kept horses of the East distress him; he notes the flies clustering about the eyes of the little Palestine babe so that it appeared to wear "goggles."

Mark Twain was undoubtedly the most noted humorist of modern times; yet he who reads his books for their descriptions and their humor, without seeing beneath them the lover of truth and of humanity, the man who satirized because he wished to make the world more robustly honest, more sanely sweet and wholesome—according as he conceived sweetness and wholesomeness

### "Manners Makyth Man."

I.

Over the portals of the centuries-old school founded by William of Wyckham, in the ancient City of Winchester, is to this day inscribed, in old-time crooked characters, the motto, "Manners Makyth Man," showing that, even in those early days, when rushes carpeted the floors, when people had to go to their unmattressed and sheetless beds by daylight because candles were unknown; when lads at school, often the sons of the highest in the land, ate their meat off wooden platters, because plates of crockery, much less of china, were unknown luxuries, one of the fundamental principles of the education of a true man was that he must have good manners. That was to be the foundation stone upon which the whole edifice was to be built. All down the centuries this keynote has been sounded, and the carrying out of the motto was not left to the responsibility of the masters only, but by head boys and monitors, by seniors over juniors, often by far harsher methods than would be tolerated in our time, the Winchester boys had to learn their initial lesson. The word cad, or bouncer, or their like, were not then invented, but woe betide the lad in whom was perceived the faintest germ of their equivalent.

And to this day, in the long-established schools of Eton, Rugby, Harrow, etc., is the esprit-de-corps of the boys which keeps down snobbism and bullying, the appeal to the masters being only as a last resource, which usually means dismissal for the offender.

A boy might be a dunce, but he must be a gentleman; and, if by home indulgence, or from any other cause, he appears ignorant of what is expected of him, sooner or later he has to learn his lesson.

#### A WELL-TIMED WARNING.

Some time last December, Earl Grey sounded a note of warning upon a subject of very real importance to our nation, namely, the lack of courtesy, and but too frequently the positive rudeness of not only the young people, but even the little children of the present generation. "There are none so blind as those who will not see," we are told, and, therefore, it need not be a matter of surprise that some voices were raised in disapproval of his plain-speaking, not altogether denying his statements, but objecting to his having the right to make them at all. But, while some objected, others commended. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend," wrote a prominent Toronto paper, "and the Governor-General proved himself a true friend when he told his hearers yesterday that too many of the children of this nation were growing up in a state of silly servitude to the fallacy that 'civility is a sign of servility.' That boy," it continued, "enters upon his career halt and maimed who has not been taught to take off his hat when he goes into a private office, and to speak kindly and courteously to all comers. Canadian children are not surpassed by the sons and daughters of any land on earth in the central qualities of true character, but too often they thoughtlessly lack the outward adornment of courteous manner and kindly speech."

We must not forget that the children of to-day are the citizens of the future, and it surely is the part of wisdom to endeavor to trace an evil tendency to its source, and, if possible, to provide a remedy for it.

"Oh! wad the gods the giftie gie us  
To see ourselves as others see us"

The granting of that petition would soon make an end of many an unseemly blemish which mars the beauty of not only the individual, but the nation. It is well, indeed, that the searchlight of truth, guided by what hand it may, should from time to time be turned our way, and that, instead of resenting, we should rather profit by its revelations.

We are told that Cromwell, one of the outstanding figures in England's

history, demanded of the artist who was to paint his portrait that it was to be true to nature, "warts and all," an order quite in keeping with his rugged character and disregard of personal appearance. Probably the only lesson we may learn from this incident is that, whatever may be the blemish we deprecate, we shall never seek its removal if we pretend that it is not there; so the sooner it is recognized that many of the rising generation are growing up under the extraordinary delusion that to be civil is to be servile, the sooner will means be taken to dispel it. The lesson cannot be taught too early.

In one of the late issues of Collier's Magazine, a writer, on the training of a young horse, says: "The little foal, when halter broken, is tied to his stall by a rope which he cannot break, and, as he grows older, and his added size and strength would enable him to break it easily, it does not occur to him that he can do so. Thus he will allow himself to be tied, and will stand patiently until released, by a cord that a child could break."

The wise parent realizes the value of early training, for it is surely easier to plant good habits than to uproot bad ones, although, alas, it frequently happens that it is upon the much-tried teacher a wholly unfair amount of blame for failure is apt to fall.

The best results would surely be gained by a wise co-operation between parents and teachers. The imparting of all the "ologies and the isms," the accumulation of historical, geographical, scientific and other facts into the brain of the boy and girl of school age, are but a poor equipment for either when it is their turn to fight the battle of life for themselves.

A writer in a local paper, some few weeks ago, when the topic of over-indulgent parents was under discussion, asks: "Is it not painful to listen to the slang, and to witness the rude manners of many of the little ones as we meet them on the street? When we consider the immense cost of our modern system, in comparison with that of our forefathers in the matter of education, and the tremendous advantages the youth of to-day has access to in the methods, to say nothing of the comforts of the modern school, and then compare the difference in the mental and muscular development, it would, to some minds, at least, appear we are not advancing, and certainly not in proportion to the cost. We are now moulding for the future not only a great country, but what should be a great people, and we have not stinted the cost, as the tax-sheets too well show."

Since the publishing of the fearless utterances of Lord Grey, with their warning note as to what this disregard of courtesy and brusquerie of manner cannot fail to mean to the Canadians of the future, many facts of real significance have come to the notice of the writer and her friends, showing that the evils commented upon are by no means imaginary, and are to be met with even at our very doors, and, if here, probably in other cities of the Dominion. The root of the evil seems to be in the mistaken notion that, to be insolent, to (metaphorically or really) snap your fingers in the face of a grown-up person, to snow-ball the passer-by, especially if she be elderly or well-dressed, and the policeman not in sight; to say "yep" for yes, or to substitute any slang word for plain English; to use derisive gestures; to chew gum with a prolonged enjoyment before even attempting to reply to a question; and many another of cetera, is a proof of independence, of grown-upness, to be boasted of amongst schoolmates when "what I did" and "what she said," etc. are under discussion after the school doors are open and restraint at an end for the day.

The writer from whom I have already quoted concluded his letter with the following remarks: "The children have three guides, namely:—First, the parents; second, the

teacher; and, third, themselves; that is, they learn from those they mingle with whether that be right or wrong."

In my next article I hope to be able to have something to tell of the very earnest way in which parents and many teachers are trying to do their duty towards the children entrusted to their care. H. A. B.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Toward the East Country

These waters issue out toward the east country. . . . And it shall come to pass, that anything that liveth, which moveth, whithersoever the rivers shall come, shall live; and there shall be a very great multitude of fish, because these waters shall come thither: for they shall be healed, and everything shall live whither the river cometh. Ezek. xlviii: 8, 9.

In the prophet's vision the stream which came out from the House of God, though shallow and weak at first, soon became a mighty river which brought healing and life wherever it flowed. Five hundred yards from the gate "the waters were to the ankles." Five hundred yards more and "the waters were to the knees." Again another five hundred yards were measured, and Ezekiel was "brought through," though "the waters were to the loins." But when the next measurement was made, he says, "It was a river that I could not pass over: for the waters were risen, waters to swim in, a river that could not be passed over."

Such a River is the great Church of Christ. The world scarcely noticed it at first, but it has flowed on for nearly two thousand years, until now it is so great that its expressed resolution is to "win the world for Christ in this generation." How can we be satisfied with any lesser ambition? How can we feast on the Bread of Life and be content to let our brothers be hungry? How can we rejoice in the glory of the Light of the world—of the WORLD—without caring that our brothers say: "We grope like the blind, we stumble at noonday as in the night."

The world is crying out in its need of a Healer, the nations of the East are looking expectantly towards the West for help, and light, and food for their hungry souls.

God, who does not fail to embrace each of His children in tenderest affection, also touches men through His Church. And the Church is made up of individuals. If we—any of us—are lukewarm and uninterested, then we are helping to block the way of the Healer, and are harming His Cause. The glory of the LORD came into the House from the way of the east (Ezek. xliii: 2, 4), and then the healing stream "issued from under the threshold of the House eastward. . . . toward the east country." It was in the East that the Sun of Righteousness arose to enlighten and heal a darkened, sin-stricken world. He came into the House of His Church—a House that is like a great City, with welcoming gates always flung wide open, on the east and north, and south and west.

The East is waking to a knowledge of its need, and is calling loudly to Christendom: "Come and help us!" If we keep our knowledge of God selfishly to ourselves, perhaps we may be lost in the darkness of unbelief, and the heathen nations may have to send missionaries to convert us. A few years ago, an old Chinese lady held back from baptism because she said she was not able to obey the command of the Lord Jesus, who said that His disciples were to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. She said: "I do love to tell of Him. I have told my son and his wife, and all our neighbors, and in the summer time I can go to several villages near at hand. . . . But I am old and very feeble. I cannot read. My eyes are growing dim. And I can only walk a little way. You see it is impossible for me to go to foreign countries and preach the Gospel. I cannot be His disciple."

We have need to harden our hearts in shame when we read the records of work done, and suffering endured, for Christ's sake, by thousands of His loyal

disciples in heathen countries. I have in my hands a book called "Pastor Hsi," which describes the work of a Chinese Christian who died fifteen years ago. Hsi had been enslaved by the terrible opium habit, but when Christ revealed Himself and loosed the bands of the poor prisoner, life was poured out eagerly in the service of his new Master. Two years after his conversion, a missionary in charge of the district wrote: "A man from Hsi's village was here at the meetings yesterday, well-dressed and healthy looking. He prayed in beautiful Chinese, that we all might learn what it is to die with Christ, to be buried with Him, and with Him even now to rise and live the resurrection life. A few months ago that man was ragged, dirty, and miserable; a heavy opium-smoker. He used to consume nearly an ounce of poison daily. Hsi took him by the hand, had him in his own house, treated him like a brother, bought opium medicine to cure his craving, cared for him, and led him to Christ."

Hsi had come to the Divine Healer and found Him ready to save; so he spent the rest of his life in establishing Refuges for those enslaved by opium, where many found healing for body and soul.

A few months ago I spent a day in Montreal. Sitting near me at the table in the hotel dining-room were two young Chinamen. I had just been reading "Pastor Hsi," and so I began to talk to them about China, and found that they had just come from Hsi's district. They had landed in British Columbia a fortnight before, and were in Montreal for a meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

They spoke English perfectly, were most gentlemanly in manner, and evidently thought that the service of Christ was the one great business of life. They had come to America to be trained as missionaries, so that they might be able to go back and help their own people. May God keep the fire of their eager enthusiasm from being damped by the atmosphere of worldliness and doubt of a "Christian" country. I fancy they will find some missionary work to do before they return to China. Before now, they have probably discovered that Christ is not all-in-all to every professing Christian. The waters of healing are like the healing lifeblood in our bodies. The circulation must go on steadily from one member to another. The West received the Gospel from the East, and is called to publish it there again. The East joyfully receives the glad tidings, and the echo of its song fires cold hearts in the West again. To allow the circulation to stop, would be to sink down in the coldness of death. East and West are one—members of One Body. It is unnatural to be indifferent to the needs of those who are one with us in the Body of Christ, for—as St. Paul says—"no man ever yet hated his own flesh, but nourisheth and cherisheth it, even as the Lord the Church."

The Bride of Christ can only draw the world to the feet of her Beloved if the Love in His eyes is reflected in hers, if her face is shining with love for all mankind. Only by love can men be sure that anyone is a disciple of the King of Love. And love is not only a matter of sentiment; it is a spirit, but struggles always to express itself through a body—a body of outward action.

"What little spot is lighter  
Or better any way,  
Because we live, all light to give,  
Within our little day."

DORA FARNCOMB

I am always glad to receive letters from our readers, even though one correspondent recently informed me that I had served Baal all my life. I hope he is mistaken, both in that statement and also in his assertion that he is the only person in Manitoba who has heard the Voice of God. Many topics for our weekly "Quiet Hour" are constantly suggested, but it would be impossible to discuss them all—there are too many. Besides, I am not a Biblical Cyclopaedia, prepared to give information on every subject, from Aaron to Zion. And there is another reason for choosing my own topics—I could not do any justice to a given subject if I wanted very much to talk about something else. Could you? The man who tried to please everybody.



failed to please anyone, so I shall not attempt the impossible task.

HOPE.

Dear Hope,—Thank you so much for the "Quiet Hour" page you write for "The Farmer's Advocate" each week. You are feeding thousands of hungry and thirsty souls with the bread of life. I enclose a prayer.

A CONSTANT READER.

Prayer.

Our Heavenly Father, we yield Thee our thanks for Thy gracious leading, and all the mercies that have followed our way. Our lives have been one great proof of Thy loving care. Teach us to know that great charity that serveth well our fellowmen unto the coming of Thy Kingdom. Help us, Lord, to labor with heart and hand, through sunshine or gloom, looking ever unto Thee, who will perfect the work in Thine own good time. Keep us steadfast throughout all temptation, patient in sufferings or hardships, constant in hope, and rejoicing ever in Thee. Look in tender love upon all Thy children of earth, and touch all hearts to respond to Thy call to fuller and higher life.—Amen.

The Beaver Circle.

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

Our Junior Beavers.

[All children in Second Part and Second Books, also those in Third Book, if ten years of age or under, will write to Junior Beavers' Department, which will appear as early as possible each month. Please address letters to Junior Beavers' Department, "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.]

A Song of the Snow-time.

Sing a song of snow-time, Now it's passing by, Million little fleecy flakes Falling from the sky; When the ground is covered, And the hedge and trees, There will be a gay time For the chickadees.

Boys are in the schoolhouse, Drawing on their slates Pictures of the coasting-places, And thinking of their skates; Girls are nodding knowingly, Smilingly about, Thinking of a gay time, When the school is out.

Three o'clock, four o'clock, Bang! goes the bell; Get your hats and coats and wraps, Hurry off, pell-mell! Bring along the coasters all, If you want some fun; Up to the hilltop, Jump and slide and run!

Steady now! Ready now! Each in his place! Here we go, there we go, Down on a race! Sing a song of snow-time, When the flakes fall; Coast-time, skate-time, Best time of all!

—The Angelus.

Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck,—This is the first time I've written to the Beaver Circle. I have seen that some of the girls would like a badge. I think it would be nice. For pets I have a dog, a cat, and a cow and horse. The horse is twenty-seven years old. We have two colts, one's name is Ted, and the other's Jack. Jack is as tame as can be. I live on the farm. Our old pet's name is Maud. I ride her horse-back, she works every day; we drive her to town. Father had a chance to sell her quite a few times. I am four feet eight inches; I am ten years old; I have two sisters and one brother; I am taking music lessons; my sister has been taking music lessons for two years; I

prefer country life. My favorite books are "Sunshine and Shade" and "Alice Leighton." I would like to correspond with Laurene Ellis. I am three-quarters of a mile from school. The Grand river is half a mile from our place. I am in the Third Book. I think it would be nice if we could have the page all to ourselves. I hope to see this in print.

RUBY LAWS.

Onondaga P. O., Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers, My papa takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and I like reading the letters very much. I go to school and am in the Part Second Book. I have a white cat for a pet. Her name is Flossy. She will play hide-and-go-seek with us. We take her in front of the house and let her go, and she will run into a bush or some other place and hide until we go and find her, and we do the same thing over and over again. We have a little colt; her name is Bess; she is so tame I can pet her and she won't kick.

I will close, as this is my first letter, and I hope to see it in the paper.

RUBY E. McIVOR (age 8).

Burgoyne, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I am a little girl and I go to school, but cannot go in winter. I have a brother and no sister. There are twenty-three going to our school. We have a yellow cat and four kittens; we have a rabbit; we had two, but one ran away. My father takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and I

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.]

Luncheons for Children.

At this time of the year, when the greater number of farm children must take their luncheon to school, whatever they may do in the summer, it often is a problem to know how to provide variety for the lunch-box, and not only variety, but variety in the "necessary" foodstuffs, for the wise mother understands that, unless the child's food is "well-balanced"—that is, containing a necessary proportion of protein, carbohydrates and fat—the child itself must suffer, more or less. It is growing rapidly at this period of its life, and how is it to add to bone and muscle and strength and energy if the proper building-materials are not provided in the foodstuffs? This responsibility, of course, rests upon the person who provides the lunch. It is not enough to consider quantity only; quality is even more important, if the child is to be kept well and strong and able for its school work. Just here,—I have been looking over what I have written, and am amused at the repetition of the pronoun "it." It

foods, to make sure of having a sufficient proportion of all ingredients necessary for the body, the next question is the specific form in which these foods should be provided.

Beef sandwiches are usually liked by children, and may be made very attractive by first running the beef through the meat-grinder, a bit of household machinery that should be in every home. For a change, the sandwiches may be made of grated cheese, hard-boiled eggs, beans, or chopped nuts of any kind, but do not use vinegar with any of the dressings, as it never helps and often retards, digestion. Dress the chopped meat with a little pepper, salt, and made mustard, the beans or chopped egg with some salad dressing made with lemon-juice, and the nuts simply with salt or thick cream and sugar.

Two kinds of sandwich in the same luncheon—one sweet—will be very much appreciated. The sweet variety may be made of plain brown bread, sliced thinly, with jelly or jam filling, or with the nut and cream filling. The last is particularly good for making up Boston brown-bread sandwiches,—if you don't know how to make the Boston bread, let me know, but a recipe has often been given in these columns. Always use plenty of butter in making sandwiches of any kind. Butter is not merely a garnish, it is a food, which helps to provide, in an attractive form, the fat that every child, and every grown person, needs. Egg-yolks and nuts also contain a considerable proportion of fat, and so does thick cream. By the way, if you happen to be out of nuts when you are making the cream sandwich filling, you may use raisins instead, run through the chopper.

Two kinds of sandwich, then—one sweet, one not—with a few bits of celery, a glass of milk, an apple, and an oatmeal cookie, will give a luncheon at once appetizing and well-balanced; but if sent day after day, it will lose its attractiveness, and so other menus must be thought out.

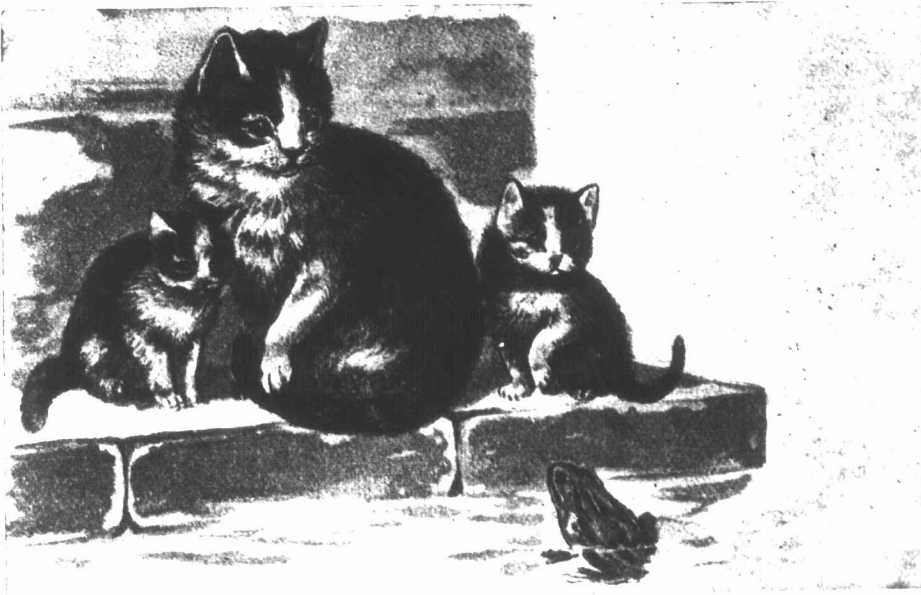
Try these: (1) Some thinly-sliced bread, buttered well, a bit of potato salad in a glass (mix hard-boiled egg with the potato to make it more nutritious, and make the dressing with lemon-juice); an apple or orange; an oatmeal jam-jam with fruit filling of raisins or dates; a glass of milk. (2) Sliced bread and butter, a piece of cheese or some nuts, a glass of cocoa made with rich milk, some jelly or maple syrup. (3) Bread and butter, some thin slices of fried bacon or a bit of chicken, some bits of winter radish, a cup of custard or rice pudding, a few dried figs, raisins or dates.

You will notice that in all of these menus no mention is made of rich cake or pie. Children would probably like these, but they are rather hard of digestion, and will not be missed if other sweets are provided. If at all possible, get lunch-boxes with compartments for the children, then it will be easily possible to slip in a mug of jelly, and to prevent a general hodge-podge of jelly mixed with sandwich, and sandwich with pudding. If the old-time basket must be used, the various ingredients may be wrapped in paraffin or butter paper, and so kept well apart. Always put in a bottle of milk or cocoa, and provide an individual drinking-cup. The collapsible kind is most convenient, and a metal one costing about 35 cents, will last any careful child during its school-days. If this precaution were observed, and children never allowed to use the general cup, spread of disease might often be greatly arrested.

Things to Avoid.

A very important bulletin, "Habit-forming Agents," dealing with the various so-called "medicines" which contain pernicious, habit-forming drugs, has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.

One hates to think that men could be so wicked, yet from this bulletin it is abundantly evident that men are so wicked, and have been so wicked, as to sell, for purposes of private gain, "medicines" that contain drugs not only harmful in themselves, but likely to form "drug habits" injurious both to the body and the mind. Of course, the drug-habit is "good for the trade," and the more



A Competition for the Junior Beavers.

Write a story about this picture, and send it so that it may reach this office not later than February 20. Prizes will be given for the best stories.

like reading the letters. I have a table and two chairs, a rocking chair, and two dolls. I like our teacher. Good-bye. EDNA MAY CRICH (Age 8, Book 2). Clinton, Ont.

Four Dogs.

There were four dogs one summer day Went out for a morning walk, And as they journeyed upon their way They began to laugh and talk. Said dog No. 1, "I really think My master is very wise; For he builds great houses tall and grand That reach clear up to the skies." Said dog No. 2 in a scornful tone, "Ho! Ho! That's wonderful—yes! But listen to me! My master writes books, He's sold a million, I guess." Then dog No. 3 tossed his curly head And gave a sly little wink, "That's nothing to tell! My master is rich, He owns half the world, I think." The fourth little dog had been trotting along With a wise, reflective mind, At last he said with a happy smile, "My master—he is kind." Now if your opinion should be asked, I wonder what you would say— Which dog paid the sweetest compliment To his master on that day? —Alice J. Cleator.

**How to Make Better Cough Syrup than You Can Buy.**

A Family Supply, Saving \$2, and Fully Guaranteed.

Sixteen oz. of cough syrup—as much as you could buy for \$2.60—can easily be made at home. You will find nothing that takes hold of an obstinate cough more quickly, usually ending it inside 24 hours. Excellent, too, for whooping cough, sore lungs, asthma, hoarseness and other throat troubles.

Mix 2 cups of granulated sugar with 1 cup warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16-oz. bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

This is just laxative enough to help cure a cough. Also stimulates the appetite, which usually is upset by a cough. The taste is pleasant.

The effect of pine and sugar syrup on the inflamed membrane is well known. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in guaiacol and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

This Pinex and Sugar Syrup recipe is now used by thousands of housewives throughout the United States and Canada. The plan has been imitated, but the old successful formula has never been squelched.

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

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PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

who become addicted to it, the merrier for the manufacturers.

After reading this pamphlet, indeed, one feels that patent medicines of all kinds should be given a wide berth, unless proof positive of their harmlessness can be obtained. The bulletin gives a long list of such medicines which have been analyzed and found to contain pernicious ingredients. Especially mentioned are teething mixtures, soothing syrups (even the famous "Mrs. Winslow's contains morphine sulphate), colic cures, remedies for headaches, colds, asthma, catarrh, coughs, consumption and hay fever. Even the medicated "soft drinks" are shown to be distinctly dangerous, many of them containing preparations of koka, cola, cocaine and caffeine. It is interesting to note, the writer remarks, that at present a number of Life Insurance Companies are "considering the status of soft-drink habitues as future risks."

Imagine feeding morphine, chloroform, opium, cocaine or chloral hydrate to children to make them sleep! Imagine giving cocaine mixtures for colds, opium or chloroform to consumptives, acetanilid, antipyrin or caffeine for headache! These, not to mention alcohol! Even the harmless-looking cough lozenges and pastilles are shown in many cases to contain, in addition to linseed and licorice, chloroform, ether, morphine, etc.

Epilepsy remedies, tobacco-habit cures, even drug-addict cures, have been found to contain pernicious drugs.

Often, these remedies are recommended by one person to another, and conscientiously. They have been found to give temporary relief, and the patient does not realize that this is because of a numbing of the sensibilities in such a way as to make the distressing symptoms less prominent. As a matter of fact, the vitality is lowered, and positive harm is done, even if the taking of the medicine does not lead to actual drug addiction.

A painful feature of the investigation carried on by the author of the bulletin and his assistants, is the discovery that some of the mixtures have been sold or endorsed by certain registered physicians evidently leagued with the companies or promoters of the cures.

Space forbids a listing of the remedies especially mentioned in the bulletin, but we would recommend all wishing to see it, to write to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., asking for "Farmers' Bulletin 393, on Habit-forming Agents," by L. F. Kebler, Chief, Division of Drugs, Bureau of Chemistry. The price will be given on application, but is trifling.

**Lullaby.**

Twilight is dropping her curtain of night,  
So hurry up, baby, and shut your eyes tight.

Before the big white moon peeps out of the sky,  
And sees mamma still singing her sweet lullaby.

The little dumb creatures asleep in the grass,  
Are almost as "comfy" as my little lass.

So be mamma's pilgrim and go fast asleep,  
Shut your eyes, baby—a watch I will keep.

Rock-a-bye, hush-a-bye, mamma is near,  
Shut your eyes, baby, there's nothing to fear.

To dreamland you'll journey, no bridges to break,  
So rock-a-bye, baby, at dawn you'll awake.

**WYNNE BEAGLE.**

**Dream Island.**

A beautiful island lies out in the sea,  
Hushaby! Baby, sleep!

Where the angel of silence beckons for thee,  
Hushaby! Baby, sleep!

And never a trouble and never a care,  
Have ever the people while dwelling there.

Hushaby! Baby, sleep!

The voyage is short to that island fair,  
Hushaby! Baby, sleep!

So close your eyes and soon you'll be there,  
Hushaby! Baby, sleep!

They count not the moments or hours as they flee,  
In that beautiful mystical isle of the sea.

Hushaby! Baby, sleep!

Happy their dreams in that sweet slumber-land,

Hushaby! Baby, sleep!  
Lulled by the harps of a seraph band,

Hushaby! Baby, sleep!  
Thus ever around thee, may angel wings be,

And pilot thee safely o'er life's stormy sea,  
Hushaby! Baby, sleep!

EMMA D. TRACHLER.

**Starting Flowers and Vegetables in the House.**

Some excellent hints appear in the February number of Garden Magazine, in an article entitled "Gaining Time on the Summer Flowers," which begins with the statement, "You can have your garden full of flowers from the very moment that the bloom of the first bulb begins to fade, by taking a little thought and planning now. Even if you have no greenhouse, you can start seeds of the commonest of our flowering plants in the window. By sowing seed in February, the small plants can be grown on to flowering size ready to plant out toward the end of May, just at the time when the less watchful gardener is thinking of sowing the seeds outside. These later sown seeds will not give flowers until well into the summer."

This is good advice, although, for this northern latitude it must not be followed quite to the letter unless all the conditions are right. For instance, if you have plenty of room in the house,—say an extra apartment with good south windows, in which the heat can be regulated and the plants kept growing slowly and steadily—you can risk starting the seed in February. Otherwise, in Canada, it is safer to leave the sowing until March, as, if started too soon, in a room which is kept very warm, the plants are apt to become spindly and straggling before the time comes to set them out.

March sowings, however, are very satisfactory, bringing flowers weeks earlier than the out-door sowings, and most of the annuals may be started then. The species recommended especially in the magazine issue above mentioned, are the newer petunias, verbena, alyssum, aster, gaillardia, castor bean, cohea, pansies, with the tubers cannas and dahlias.

Personally, we do not care much for either petunias or cannas, but that is a mere matter of taste. Verbenas are very sweet, and bloom a long time, as does also the alyssum, than which nothing can be more dainty. Gaillardias make a fine show, and are especially valuable for cut flowers; cohea, once started, is a rapid-growing vine; pansies, of course, are universally beloved, and some of the newer kinds are magnificently rich in coloring.

This list, however, may be almost indefinitely extended. Almost any of the "hardy annuals" may be included. Sow a few seeds, say about the first week in March, a few more about the first of April, and the remainder outside about the last week in May, and see what a fine succession of bloom you will have throughout the summer.

The method given for starting small seeds in the house is as follows: Fill shallow boxes with good garden soil, and soak until wet by letting the soil absorb moisture from a tub containing some water in which the boxes are set. Now press the seeds down on the surface, cover the boxes with glass, and set in a sunny window. When the plants come up, the glass must be raised to admit air; later, it may be removed altogether. When watering is necessary, set the boxes in a tub of water as before, and let the soil soak it up. When the leaves become larger, dust should be kept off them by spraying with water. Transplant as necessary, and finally set outside when the weather is settled.

During February, geranium cuttings for summer bloom may be set in the pot beside the parent plant, and will be found to grow readily. Chrysanthemums also may be started this month, preferably in clean sand, kept moist, and transplanted to soil when well rooted. Tubers, such as dahlias and cannas, may also be started in sand, and transplanted to garden soil later.

In the article from which we have already quoted, directions are given for starting cold storage lily of the valley slips. Would it not, however, be interesting to try digging up a few of our

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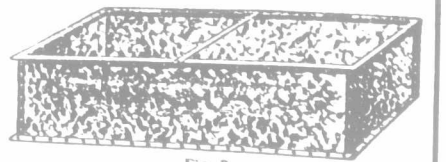


Fig 3

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For over 20 years her husband was a hard drinker. He had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. At last she cured him by a simple home remedy which anyone can give even secretly. She wants everyone who has Drunkenness in their home to know of this, and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to her she will tell them just what the remedy is. She is sincere in this offer. She has sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write her today. As she has nothing to sell, do not send her any money. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,  
104 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.

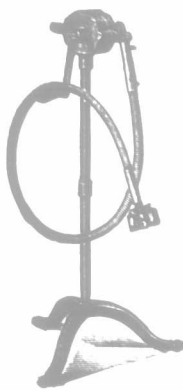
Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

Name.....

Address.....

# THE BURMAN

## No. 17 Horse Clipper



Clips your horse in 30 minutes. Will take the thickest coat and leave a finish like silk.

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

Cut gears. Interchangeable parts.

Packed ready for use.

Can't get wrong in adjustment.

From all the leading stores.  
Manufactured by  
**BURMAN & SONS, LTD.**  
BIRMINGHAM.

Canadian Agents:  
**B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., LIMITED.**  
Montreal.

## What About Copper?

During the first seven months of 1910 ninety-four American Copper mines and metallurgical works paid \$38,485,138 in dividends, and from date of incorporation total dividends of \$561,973,929—a return of 113 per cent. upon the entire capitalization.

We have just issued a booklet, giving the history of Copper—its production, many uses and marvellous profits. It contains no advertising. A copy will be mailed free, without any obligation, upon request. Write to-day for yours.

**AGUSTUS TRUDO & CO.,**  
201 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

## NEW PATENT SNOW PLOUGH

One man with this machine can do the work of 50 men and give the best road.

**STONE AND STUMP PULLER**  
Can raise large stones, easily put them into 4 1/2 feet high wall. SILO of many dimensions. For particulars, apply to

**A LEMIRE,** Wotton, Que.

## FARM LOANS

At 5% per term of five years, in large or small amounts. Half-yearly repayments if desired. Satisfaction assured. No delay. **A. L. MASSEY & CO.** 10 Wellington St., East, Toronto.

**Jersey Bull Calf** FOR SALE—Six weeks old. Mother a first-class cow. **W. C. DAY, HIGGATE, ONT.**

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

knows where to find them) and potting them in the same way—first allowing a short time in a dark, warm place, for root growth, then bringing to the light? They have been in perfect "cold storage" under the snow, and should respond to forcing as readily as the commercial pips.

Do you know that lettuce, cress and parsley, may be grown in the house until usable? Put in the seed at any time, and you will soon have a show of green; beautiful as well as useful for the table. Parsley is, of course, slow to germinate, but some time may be gained by soaking the seed for a while in warm water. Onions also may be grown in the house. Put some multipliers in boxes of earth, and see how soon they will sprout and grow into a fine spring tonic. Even large onions may be grown in glasses or sealers, precisely as hyacinths, by setting the bulb on top and keeping the water just high enough to cover the root-end. Rhubarb roots may be easily forced for early spring sauce and pies by digging the roots up out of the garden, planting them in boxes of soil in a warm place, and keeping them well watered.

A few seeds of beets, carrots, parsnips and cabbage started in the house, will give extra-early vegetables—enough to keep the table going until the out-of-door sown plants are ready, while tomatoes may, with very little extra trouble, be ripened by the first of August, if not earlier. Sow the seed in boxes in the house early in March. When the plants are ready, transplant them to small bags of soil packed in a shallow box, then, when it is time to set the plants in the open, the soil may be dampened, the cotton clipped off quickly, and the little balls of earth set out without disturbing the roots.

## "The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6884 One-Piece Blouse with Yoke and Trimming Portions. 34 to 42 bust.

6879 Girl's Dress with Body and Sleeves in One. 4, 6 and 8 years.

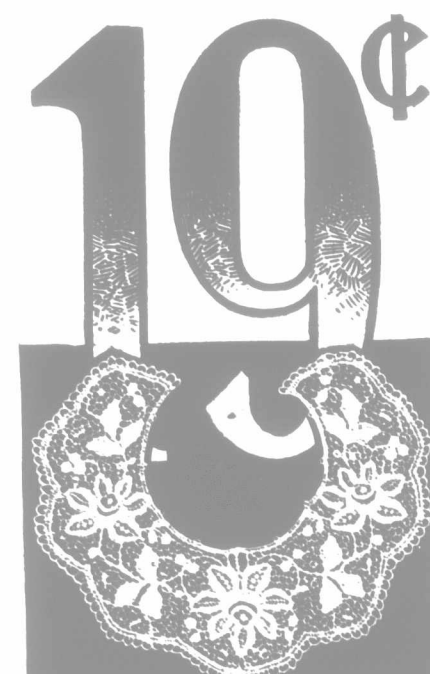


6881 Girl's Dress with Applied Boy-Plait. 10, 12 and 14 years.

6887 Child's Dress to be worn over any Gumps. 4, 6 and 8 years.

Please order by number, giving age or measurement, as required, and allowing at least ten days in which to receive pattern. Price, ten cents per pattern. Address: Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is the difference between "well" and "good"?  
Pa—I have noticed, my son, that about the only time when you are good is when you are not well.

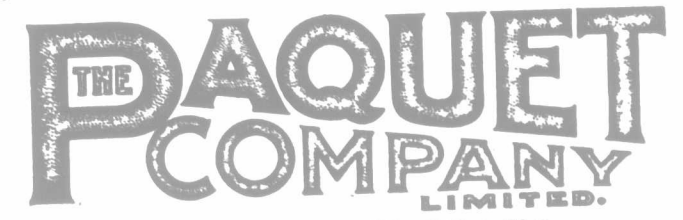


## Can You Beat This?

SEND us this ad, together with the special price mentioned below, and we will send you, PREPAID, a beautiful Guipure Lace Coat Collar, exactly like the above illustration; length 21 inches, width 4 inches. Your choice of ecru or ivory shade. Examine it carefully in your own home, and if you don't find it the best value you ever saw, and worth at least 35c., return it, and we will refund your money without question. Our special price, **19c.**

## PAQUET'S FEBRUARY SALE Catalogue No. 27

is filled with bargains just as good as this one. We can't print them all in this space. Write for a copy of this catalogue to-day—it's FREE.



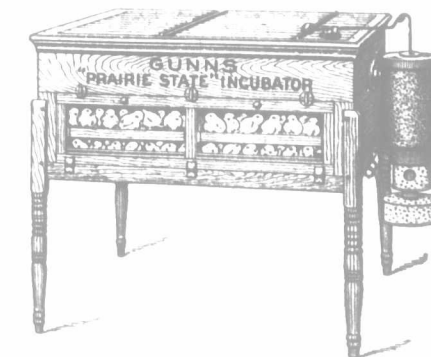
MAIL-ORDER DEPARTEMENT,  
QUEBEC, CANADA.

## No Chilled or Overheated Eggs With GUNNS PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR

An honestly built, well-insulated incubator box—a powerful, gas-tight lamp—a simple heating system which automatically distributes the heat evenly to every egg—a strong yet extremely sensitive heat regulator—these "Prairie State" features maintain a temperature correct within a fraction of a degree whether the outside temperature be zero or 80 degrees.

This even heat, with a plentiful supply of moisture and fresh air, is the reason for the proven superiority of the "Prairie State" over every other incubator.

Write for our Catalogue describing the whole "Prairie State" line of poultry equipment and giving valuable information on poultry raising for profits. It's free.

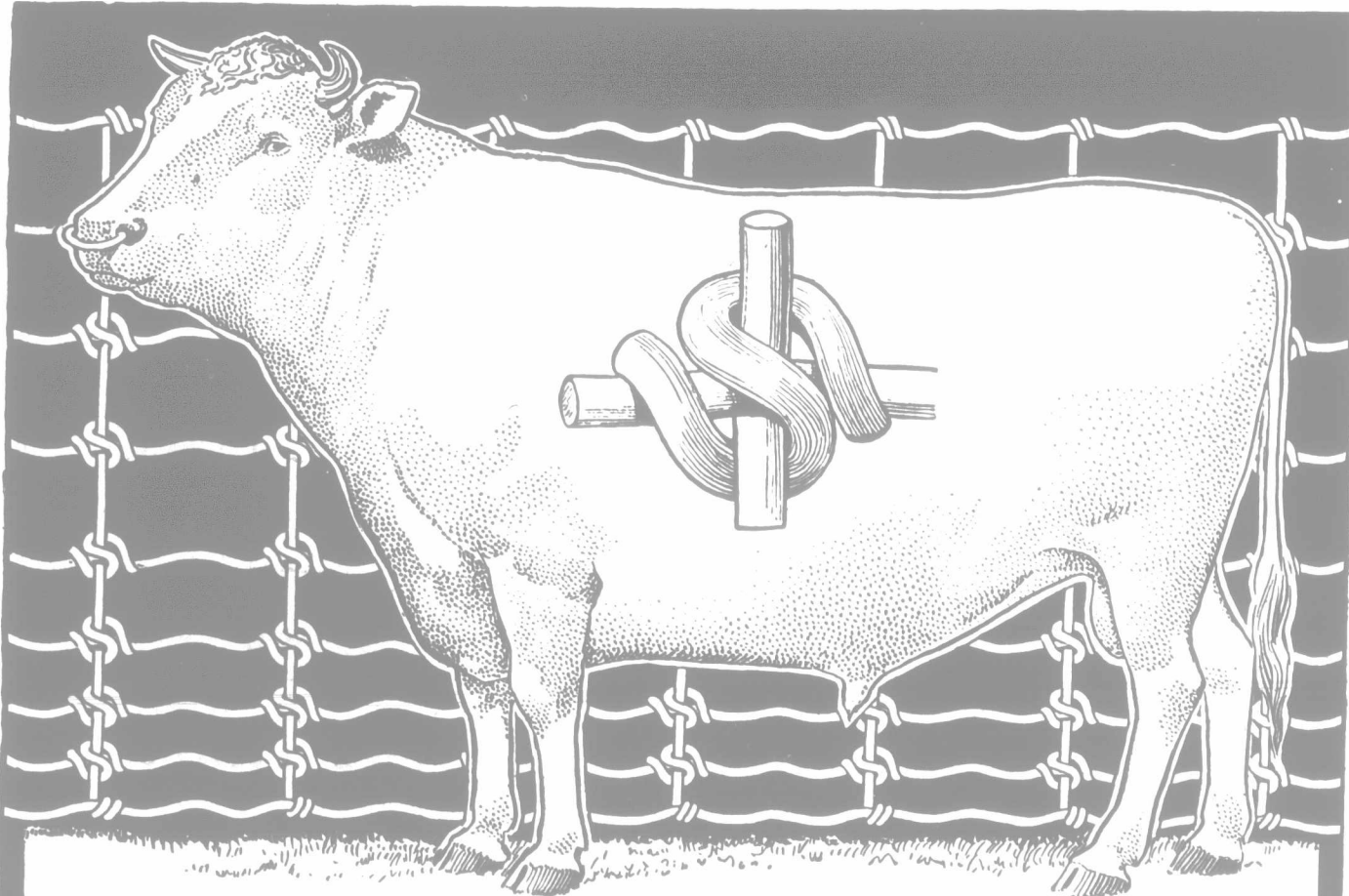


- GUNNS**  
**Prairie State Incubator**  
No. 0.—100 hen eggs—\$18.00  
No. 1.—150 " " — 22.50  
No. 2.—240 " " — 32.00  
No. 3.—390 " " — 38.00
- GUNNS Universal Hover**  
With lamp, lamp case and smoke conductor \$7.00

**GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., LIMITED, 235 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.**  
"Gunns Prairie State Incubator Gets Chix." 12

**7 Imported Clydesdale Stallions** 2, 3, 4 and 5 years of age. We are showing a choice selection, with type, quality, breeding and character unexcelled. Our prices are right, and our terms are made to suit. Phone connection. **Crawford & McLaughlin, Widder P. O., Ont.** THE DUNDAS STATION.

**CLYDESDALES—Imported and Canadian-bred**  
Our several importations per year place us in a particularly favorable position to meet all demands for the best and most fashionably bred representatives of the breed. We are never undersold, and give favorable terms. **ROBI. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUE.**



### Is Anything On Your Farm Stronger Than A Bull ?

**YES!** If your fences are "IDEAL" Woven Wire, made of large gauge No. 9 HARD STEEL wire, heavily galvanized and with the verticals and horizontals clamped together with the Ideal Lock—that CANNOT SLIP. Bull-strong; hog-tight; horse high—a REAL fence.

**NO!** If you have wire fences of the ordinary kind—fairly good for a few years, but with no reserve strength to stand hard usage—because poorer wire makes them, and stretching them taut takes the utmost of their little strength to start with.

### All Large Gauge Number 9 Hard Steel Galvanized Wire

From top to bottom Ideal Fence is all the same—large gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized and therefore rust-proof. Note lock and its uniform smooth curve—no sharp turns to weaken the strength of the lock and yet a most positive grip—in FIVE different places. This is the fence that has ample springiness, immense strength, and the ONE LOCK THAT'S GOOD. Drop us a card and get our catalog telling all about the many styles and merits of IDEAL FENCE. Sample lock comes with it. Write us today.

**McGREGOR BANWELL FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO**

## KEEP THE EXTRA HUNDRED IN YOUR OWN POCKET

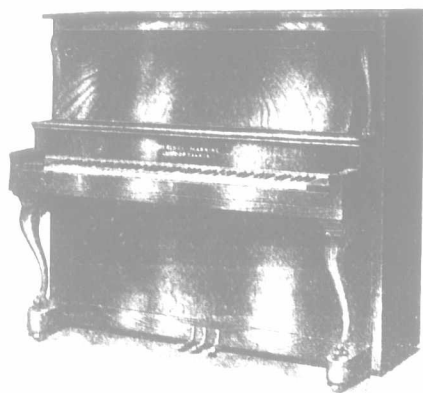
Clip out this advt., write your name and address on the margin, and mail it to us at once. Thus you will be just one hundred dollars to the good on your piano purchase. For the pianos in our Post-Holiday Special Sale are exactly identical with the superb instruments we regularly sell for \$100 more than the sale price. Every piano is perfect in tone, finish and workmanship. No piano made surpasses the Sherlock-Manning in real excellence. Therefore, this Special Sale is an event you can profit notably by.

#### Fully Guaranteed.

Unlike some piano "sales," the instruments now offered you at so big a reduction were not specially built (and cheapened) for the sale. Every instrument is fully guaranteed for ten years. Every one is taken from our regular stock—and justifies the Sherlock-Manning reputation.

#### Bona-fide Cut Price.

Have some of your musical friends test one of the splendid pianos in this cut-price sale. Hear for yourself its rich, sonorous, golden singing tone. Open the case and examine the construction—identical with that of the highest priced pianos.



OUR NEW STYLE 80.

Clip out this advertisement and mail it today to

**Sherlock-Manning Piano & Organ Co., Ltd., London, Canada.**

#### Not Many Left.

Since our recent announcement of this Hundred-Dollar-Off Sale many of your neighbors have jumped at the chance to get a really fine piano for so moderate a price. But your chance is vanishing—for there are not many of the number reserved for this sale left now. Act soon.

#### Clip the Ad. Now.

When these few remaining pianos are sold, back goes the price to the regular Sherlock-Manning figure—\$100 higher than the Special Sale price. So you need to hurry if you want to keep that extra hundred in your own pocket. Clip the ad and send it now. Please write plainly.

## The Garden of a Com-muter's Wife.

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

### CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

Woman; you who have bought the bit of ground with trees on the cross-road, that your children may be born to country life, plant ever-greens in the north for a wind-break, and on the south for a pleasure to the eye. Not the newfangled blue spruces, golden hemlocks, fit only to be confined to the lawn as breeze-excluding ornaments, or the stunted firs of florists' catalogues, but the sturdy old forest trees that rear their heads laughing in the gale and grow mightily, white pines and the Scotch fir of ruddy bark, white and black spruce of long or clustering cones, graceful hemlock spruce, and the dwarf balsam fir of fragrant breath.

These are the things of the garden of winter that none may spare, and they also become welcome havens to the birds that are brave enough to bear us company.

I was quite soothed by the prospect before me, in combination with the warmth of Bluff's body, for he sat leaning against my knees, with his chin resting in my hands and eyes fixed on my face. A knock on the door broke the spell.

Enter Martha Corkle, neat, respectful, but evidently laboring under excitement.

"Mrs. Evan, what ham I? You having told me never to take kitchen complaints to Mr. Evan, I'm obliged to ask you, and no disrespect intended, what I ham."

For a moment I thought she had lost her mind, then I realized that Aunt Lot's visit to the kitchen had probably created some sort of storm, and that Martha's query was a bit of the wreckage, so I waited for further information.

"Ham I 'ousekeeper with haughty over the two maids, or only cook? and if but cook, does my word 'old in the kitchen?'"

Shades of inherited service descending upon an overfree country, this was indeed a dilemma! I temporized from lack of ability to express in suitable words the entire liberty of the house servant. Perchance, if Martha understood, she would be reasonable, for I simply would not have domestic broils.

"You are Martha Corkle, Mr. Evan's old nurse, of whom he thought so much that when he left his home he brought you away with him. I knew that our ways are not yours, and I was afraid that you would be unhappy; but I did not want to disappoint the master by telling him so, and I thought that a familiar face might make it seem more homelike here to him. In this country, unless it is a great household of many men and maids, we do not put one in authority over the others, for the mistress is the housekeeper."

"You are the cook, and it is your place to be motherly and make the kitchen pleasant to the others who are younger and have not the advantage of your training; but if they make you discomfort that you cannot avoid, tell me, and I will speak to them. What was the trouble to-day?"

"Tea, Mrs. Evan, tea and pins on my pastry board. Not but what the allowance is liberal enough and to spare for the extra cup that it makes a body feel homelike to draw when they so likes, but the quality. I stand by English breakfast as the wholesomest and most tasty. Eliza and Della prefers rank oolong, which I hold pickers the stomach and coppers it."

"This morning you wrote the order for the grocer for so much tea, at so much a pound weight, without mention of the kind. I tells him breakfast, Della says oolong. When I disputes her right, she says that tea wants it, and over here the grocer trades it, and I want to know

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### REAL ESTATE

190 acres, rich clay loam, Perth Co., 5 1/2 miles from Atwood, on a good main travelled road, well built on, well gravelled; 160 acres cultivated. Produced over 3,900 bushels of grain this year, besides pasturing 25 cows and other stock. Good cheese factory on corner of farm. This is a good dairy section. Frame house, cellar is a good stone basement barn, 40 x 108; other outbuildings; 2 1/2 miles from Henfry Railway Station. Price, \$9,500. Easy terms. Could take small farm as part pay.

100 acres, very best clay loam, Oxford County, West Zorra Township; about 90 acres cultivated. Nice lying farm, with flowing spring, watered. Extra well watered. Some good timber. Nine miles from Ingersoll, 4 miles from Embro. \$3,000 red pressed-brick house, slate roof, cellar under the whole house, furnace. Barn is to be used for the whole house, horse stable across one end, and cow stables all modern, swinging stanchions, all cement floors, barn hip roof and metal roof. Round cement silo, 14 x 36, ornamental top. Price, complete, \$8,000. Could take small property. R. WAITE, Box 328, Oxford St., Ingersoll. Independent Phone 229.

### SIXTY FARMS FOR SALE.

None over forty miles from Toronto. The following is a sample: \$50 per acre buys a farm of 150 acres of splendid clay loam; 120 acres under cultivation, all slightly rolling, balance swampy; good 8-roomed brick house, new hip-roofed barn, 45 x 75; new building, 26 x 68, containing pigpen, henhouse and sheep-pen; these buildings are both roofed with metallic roofing, and are well finished up. Ten acres fall wheat in, 7 acres alsike, 14 acres red clover, besides considerable older hay and pasture, full work done; 1 mile to school, post office and blacksmith; 2 1/2 miles to village, where are churches, railway station and stores, 5 miles to incorporated village, where are all conveniences. This farm is only about 30 miles from Toronto. Terms, \$1,500 cash; balance easy. For further particulars of this, and if you wish it, for our new list of 60 good farms, write

Philp & Beaton, Whitevale, Ont.



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

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

A 66-acre farm, about three and a half miles from Coldwater, Ontario. Good farmhouse, barn, machine shed, well fenced. A nice orchard. Plenty of good water. Will sell very cheap if taken soon. Henry Rustad, Lindsay, Ontario.

CREAMERY—Experienced dairyman wishes to purchase creamery. Might consider a cheese factory. State output, possibilities and opposition. Address: Creamery, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

EXPERIENCED man, 24, desires situation on a good farm. Address, with fullest particulars, to H. Gregson, Burlington, Ontario.

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.

MEN WANTED—Age 18-35, for farmen, \$100 monthly, and brakemen, \$80, on Canadian railroads. Experience unnecessary; no strike. Positions guaranteed competent men. Promotion. Railroad Employing Headquarters—over 400 men sent to positions monthly. State age, send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 645, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

O. A. C. NO. 21 SEED BARLEY—Another grand lot now ready. I filled 160 orders last two seasons, and had no complaints. One seed dealer in Guelph last year sent a fourth order for 50 bushels, at \$1 per bushel. Present price, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Hensall; 16-oz. cotton bags, 25c. Jno. Elder, Hensall, Ont., Huron Co.

SCOTCHMAN, age 27, married, wishes situation in Clydesdale Stud; has had good experience. K. Peters, Hotel Gray, Eastern Ave., Toronto.

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, manufacturing, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, fishing, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fishing, sea towns; no thunder storms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A 102, Broughton St., Vancouver, B.C.

The Delhi Tannery Wanted 250 horse and cattle harnesses, robes, coats, etc. All kinds of hides, dressed and undressed, soft and pliable. Dressing done with the hair on. Send the hides to me, or to the dressed right. B. F. Bell, Delhi, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

must I have my inwards coppered or drop tea?"

The situation was both comical and pathetic, for in the selfishness of majority rule, how often individuality, as well as individual right, is made to suffer.

"How about the pins?" I asked.

"It is this way: The others being through before me of an afternoon, and at leisure for a couple of hours, and their room being over-cool for sitting, bring their sewing to my kitchen, and, instead of keeping it neat and together, Mrs. Evan, they scatter their needles and pins about reckless, yesterday leaving pins on the edge of the board itself, where I was making those pa'tridge the doctor bagged into a game pasty, and two pins rolled into the hupper crust, it being a mercy that they pointed up and I saw them. The blame of them would be to me, and yet I have no say-so to stop it."

My native spunk urged me to say that she had better return home if she was discontented, but then my Familiar Spirit who often talks with me and sometimes gives good advice, made a suggestion; for, after all, there was reason under the grievance, and that is too often overlooked in kitchen matters. Surely the girls should have a place to sit and sew.

"Martha," I said, "there are many things that I shall readjust and change, but I cannot do it at once. Let us both be patient and help each other for Mr. Evan's sake."

"You shall have your own allowance of breakfast tea, and the others their oolong, for they, also, have a right of choice; and to-morrow I will have the little storeroom out of the kitchen cleaned and fitted for a sitting-room, with table, lamp, a spare sofa from upstairs, and, perhaps, a sewing machine, and then it will be against the rule to have sewing in the kitchen. But if you still feel discontented in the spring, I'm sure Mr. Evan will send you home again."

"I'm not for goin' that far in complaints, Mrs. Evan," she replied, in evident horror of striking her colors or at implied desertion of one of "the family," even if only the youngest son. "And now that you understand me, Mrs. Evan, is consol'n', and I'll say no more, as the pins is to go."

Exit Martha Corkle. The clumping made by her flat, stout, English shoes on the stairs had hardly ceased when it seemed to begin again. Was she returning?

(To be continued.)

### TRADE TOPIC.

TRADERS BANK MAKES SUBSTANTIAL GAINS.—The Traders Bank of Canada, whose annual meeting took place on Tuesday, January 24th, closed the past year with a very enviable record. The net profits for the year ending December 31st, 1910, amounted to \$524,351. With a balance carried forward from the previous year of \$102,443, there was a sum of \$626,794 available for distribution.

That the bank has prospered during the year, is shown by the fact that deposits increased by over \$6,000,000, while eleven new branches of the bank were opened. The regular dividends, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, were paid, and the sum of \$100,000 was transferred to the Rest Account, while the balance carried forward to the forthcoming year is \$153,431, as compared with \$102,443 for the previous year.

The capital of the bank is now \$1,354,500, while the Rest Account is \$2,300,000. The total deposits amount to over \$26,000,000. The bank is particularly strong in available assets, which amount to over \$11,731,000, while the total assets amount to over \$47,122,000. The bank is to be congratulated on the safe, conservative lines along which its development has taken place, and it is especially gratifying to the Canadian public to see a bank of such size and importance, as has been established in this country, to have its affairs so prosperously managed.



# PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread" 35

## Pleases people hard to satisfy

### Wonderful Advantages Found Only in the World Famous SHARPLES Dairy Tubular Cream Separator

The Tubular produces twice the skimming force, skims faster and twice as clean as others. Saving in cream, as compared to others, soon pays for machine.

The Dairy Tubular bowl contains no disks or other complicated contraptions to wash, rust or wear. World's only simple separator bowl. Sanitary. Many times easier to wash than others. Produces finest cream. Greatest railroad in Canada uses Tubular cream in its dining cars.

Fewest wearing parts. Perfectly self oiling. No oil holes, cups or tubes. Uses same oil over and over—three pints lasted one man three and one-half years, running machine twice daily.



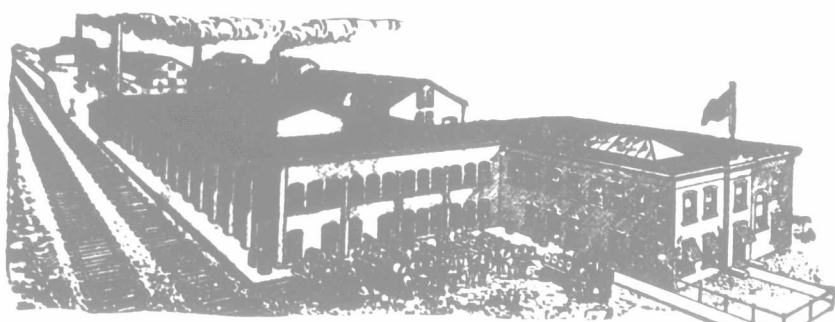
No wonder Tubular users are enthusiastic. They say, "Thank goodness I have a wear-a-lifetime Tubular and not some exasperating, short-lived machine bought of a 'peddler' or elsewhere." You can have that same satisfaction by using a Sharples Tubular.

Later than, different from all others. Wears a lifetime—guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. One of Canada's leading industries. Local dealers everywhere. If you do not know our dealer, ask us his name and address. Write for Catalogue No. 191.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

**Burnside Ayrshires** America's champion herd; over 100 head to select from; practically all imported and bred from imp. sire and dam; 29 with O. R. O. P. records; 25 daughters of R. O. P. dams. We won the late dairy test at Ottawa over all breeds. We can supply car lots. R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

# THE HOME OF FROST WIRE AND FROST FENCE WHOLLY CANADIAN PRODUCTS



On the 9th day of November, 1909, we first announced to the fence buying public that our 1910 output would all be made from wire made and galvanized in our own plant here and expressly for our fence trade. The fence buying public was ready for fence made expressly for them and before the spring season had scarcely begun, our big stock piled up throughout the winter months, had all been shipped and we were not able to keep up with the demand.

Farmers don't buy fence with a view of selling it again, but as a good test of value just ask any one who bought Frost Fence in 1910 at what price he would care to part with some of it.

### How Frost Fence is Made

Into every rod of fence we weave strength, extra years of service and a heap of satisfaction. All the wires are full size true to gauge. Laterals and uprights are all No. 9 Hard Steel, well galvanized stock. Laterals are given a deep and continuous wave for "give and take." These coils or waves serve like a spring keeping the fence tight throughout all seasons and under all

conditions. Good springy material is necessary, otherwise these "give and takes" will be so limited.

The tie wire is given several complete wraps around the horizontal and the stay making an extra neat and doubly secure binding. These extra wraps serve where many a kink in the horizontal would otherwise be necessary. Short kinks develop with early strain and rough usage into broken wires.

### We Make Our Own Wire

From previous years of experience we not only learned the kind of material and fence required for good service in Canada but we met the conditions when equipping to make and galvanize all our own fence wire.

Frost Fence made from this better material is on sale with some dealer in almost every town or township. The cost to you is no more than the price of other fence of equal weight. Insist on getting it. If your dealer is not known to you, write us.

Frost Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
30 Hamilton, Canada

# Frost Fence



## The Safest Fence to Buy

Safe because it will stand shocks and ill usage.  
Safe because it is a complete barrier against all kinds of stock.  
Safe because its tough, springy steel wire will give real service.

## PEERLESS The Fence that Saves Expense

is built of No. 9 galvanized wire of guaranteed quality. To this best of wire add the Peerless method of construction and Peerless lock and you have a fence without a rival.

We've built Peerless fence twice as good and twice as strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances so that neither accidents nor extraordinary wear can affect it. It saves you money because it is long lived and never requires repairs. We know there is no fence made that will give you more lasting satisfaction. Write for particulars.

We also make poultry and ornamental fencing and gates, all of it of a quality that our customers appreciate and we are proud of.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited,  
Dept. B, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

Please Mention The Advocate

### GOSSIP.

Dalgety Bros., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Canada, announce a new importation of Clydesdales, due at their stables in London, February 2nd, of size, type and quality to suit the most critical buyers. Inspection of this consignment is invited.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA STOCK-BREEDERS.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Stock-breeders' Association took place in Victoria early in January, and proved to be the best ever held in the history of the Association. Fully 70 delegates were present, representing all the fruit districts of the Province. From the nature of the discussions, it was noticeable that all the delegates were deeply interested in and very optimistic of the future welfare of the stock-breeding industry in British Columbia.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: A. D. Patterson, Ladner, President; E. Smith, Dewdney, Vice-President; W. A. Jull, Live-stock Commissioner, Victoria, Secretary-Treasurer; Messrs. Sangster, Hadwin, Shannon, Vassey, Davie, Webb, Shopland and Tiffen, Directors.

The day's proceedings were very pleasantly concluded by a banquet at the Empress Hotel.

### ANOTHER CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.

Another importation of Clydesdale stallions possessing exceptional merit and draft character, quality and breeding, is that lately landed by Messrs. Crawford & McLaughlin, of Widder P. O., 2 1/2 miles from Theford Station, on the Stratford-Sarnia branch of the G. T. R. This is not the first importation of Clydesdales made by this enterprising firm, whose careful selection of former importations found ready favor with critical Canadian buyers. In this lot are seven Clyde and one Hackney stallions, the latter being the bay three-year-old, Terrington Drastic, sired by the renowned Gold-finder, dam Terrington Dairymaid, by Gentleman John. He is an extra choice representative of the breed, with type, style, and natural all-around action. The Clydes are one five-year-old, one four-year-old, one three-year-old, and four two-year-olds. The five-year-old is the big, smooth, strong-backed horse, Harviestoun [8009], sired by the famous breeding horse, Balmie Queen's Guard, dam the H. & A. S. first-prize mare, Nellie of Harviestoun, by the renowned Royal Favourite, grandam by the noted winner, Flashwood. He is a draft horse from the ground up, and a proven sire of sterling worth. Administrator [11685] is the four-year-old, a bay, sired by Opulence, a son of Baron's Pride and of Montrave Ketha, by Prince of Albion, by Prince of Wales, dam by Prince of Galloway, grandam by Good Hope. This is a horse of rare style, splendid quality, smooth, and a straight, true mover. The three-year-old is the bay, Good Samaritan [11692], sired by the good breeding horse, Baron Bogton, by Baron of Buchlyvis, dam by Union Bank, grandam by Topsman. He is remarkably smooth and well-muscled, particularly on the back. The Star [11689] is a brown two-year-old, a half-brother to the renowned champion, Oyama, being sired by Baronson, dam by Gallant Poteath. He is a right good colt; will make a ton horse of superb character and quality. Theodore [11688] is a bay two-year-old, by the Kilmarnock champion, Royal Edward, dam by Flashwood Prince. This colt is quality from the ground up, very smooth, and with wonderful action. Blacon King [11686] and Pride of Skeog [11687] are both two-year-olds, and both sired by the H. & A. S. winner of first prize four times, the former is a bay with dam by the H. & A. S. champion, King of the Bays, grandam by the H. & A. S. champion, the latter is a bay with dam by the H. & A. S. champion, the former is a bay with dam by the H. & A. S. champion, the latter is a bay with dam by the H. & A. S. champion.

## AUCTION SALE OF REGISTERED Shropshire Sheep

The last and all of A. Rudell's well-known flock of sheep, also all the farm stock and implements, will be sold on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1911

at 12.30 sharp, on the premises, Lot No. 9, Con. 3, Waterloo Township, adjoining the Town of Hespeler, consisting of 43 sheep, 22 breeding ewes, 11 ewe lambs, 9 ram lambs, 1 stock ram, 11 milk cows, 3 horses, 11 pigs, 40 hens, and all the farm implements; also some household effects, will be sold without reserve, at ten months' credit on approved joint notes, 5% off for cash. This flock of sheep has stood at the top many times in the show ring, and parties may now get excellent flock-heads among the rams; Carpenter's 508, the stock ram, is also now to go to the highest bidder. The ewes are in No. 1 breeding condition, and all will have to be sold to the highest bidder, as the farm is sold.

ABRAM RUDELL, Proprietor  
Hespeler P.O., Ont.  
JAMES McDONALD, Auctioneer.

## Excellent Premiums

Send in four new yearly subscriptions to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine at \$1.50 each and we will send you a Forty-piece Austrian China Tea Set. Or, for sending in three new subscriptions at \$1.50 each you may have a set of Staghorn Carvers.



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.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—150 pure-bred cockerels and pullets, bred from exhibition stock, splendid breeders; prices reasonable; eggs in season; satisfaction guaranteed. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ontario.

CHOICE Banded Rock Cockerels for sale, from one to five dollars. Nelson Smith, Jerseyville, Ontario.

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

FOR SALE—Bronze Turkeys, won first, second and third prizes, London Show. Also choice Partridge Wyandottes. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ontario.

FOR SALE—S.-C. Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.25 each. David A. Ashworth, Maple Grove, Ontario.

ONE pair each of the following for sale—Brown, Buff and White Leghorns; Blue Andalusians; Rose and Single Comb Black Minorcas; White Minorcas, and Silver Wyandottes. The above are all prizewinners. I also have some choice Banded Rock cockerels and some pullets for sale. Eggs for hatching. Send for free circular. C. Day, Hukuhate, Ont.

ROSE-COMB Rhode Island Red Cockerels, at two to four dollars. Harold Cameron, Cataract, Ontario.

WANTED—New-laid Eggs, Butter and Poultry. I guarantee the highest market prices. W. J. Falie, Prince Albert Ave., Westmount, Montreal, Que.

45 VARIETIES Standard-bred Fancy Poultry. Handsome 1911 catalogue free. S. A. Hummel, Box 23, Freeport, Ill.

Farms Wanted Don't pay commissions. We find you direct buyer. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties FREE. American Investment Association, 34 Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.

Shorthorns Present offering: 12 bulls from 5 to 20 months old; 40 cows and heifers to choose from. Nearly all from imported bulls. At prices to suit everyone. Come and see them, or write Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont.

### GOSSIP.

A. & W. Goodfellow, Maeville, Ont. write: Our Shorthorn herd is doing nicely young calves are coming good strong and vigorous. We have had good demands for bulls, having sold three in the last few weeks. Have four red calves from two to two and a half months old, also imported Broadbuck's bull, six year old, good sire and in fine condition, and a lot of good stock bull. These will be ready to sell. We have some more calves for sale, a number of them are good heifers and will be ready to sell in a few days. Write for catalogue.

REGISTERED Sheep

Lot No. 9, 1911

ing the Town p. 22 breeding 1 stock ram. 40 hens, and some household

Proprietor

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for sale. Geo. R. Bradley, Carsonby.

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GOSSIP.

Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P. O., Ont., in ordering a change of advertisement, writes: In offering Benachie (imp.) for sale, I do so only when I have my cows bred for this season, which will be soon, and I feel I will require a change by next season. Benachie is a low-set, thick bull, of excellent quality, such as might be expected by his breeding. His sire, Scottish Farmer, by a son of the great Scottish Archer, is from same dam as the sire of the great champion bull, Linksfield Champion, which sold for 1,500 guineas. Scottish Farmer sired the unbeaten show heifer calf of 1907, Duchess of Gordon. Benachie's dam, Beatrice 22nd, produced Bandmaster, which won first at the Royal Show in a strong class of thirty, and sold by auction for 600 guineas. Benachie is an excellent breeder, as may be seen by the young bulls and heifers in my herd, some of which are for sale.

AWARDS IN GRAINS AND SEEDS AT EASTERN ONTARIO WINTER FAIR.

Fall Wheat.—1, David Malcolm, Nestleton; 2, S. J. Woods, Metcalfe; 3, Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay; 4, Geo. Baker, Simcoe.

Spring Wheat.—1, John McLean, Richmond Hill; 2, S. J. Woods; 3, Peter Wilson, Cobden; 4, Thos. Shaw, Beachburg.

Banner Oats.—1, Geo. Boyce, Merivale; 2, Geo. R. Bradley, Carsonby; 4, S. J. Woods, Metcalfe.

Oats, Any Other Variety, White.—1, Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay; 2, D. Carmichael, West Lorne; 3, S. J. Woods, Metcalfe; 4, Wm. McRostie, Springhill.

Barley, Six-rowed.—1, Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay; 2, D. Carmichael, West Lorne; 3, Jas. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners; 4, Peter Wilson, Cobden.

Small Field Peas.—1, Peter Wilson, Cobden; 2, S. J. Woods, Metcalfe; 3, D. Cumming, Russell.

Potatoes, Long White Type.—1, Jas. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners; 2, Geo. R. Bradley, Carsonby.

Potatoes, Round White Type.—1, Wm. Barrow, Bracebridge; 2, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 3, A. H. Foster, Twin Elm; 4, Jas. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.

Potatoes, Rose Type.—2, D. Cumming, Russell; 3, Geo. R. Bradley, Carsonby.

Corn, Any 8-rowed Variety Flint.—1, L. D. Hankinson, Grovesend; 2, L. L. Pearce, Wallacetown; 3, E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; 4, Geo. Baker, Simcoe.

Corn, Any 12-rowed Variety Flint.—1, J. S. Clark, Ridgetown; 2, Geo. Baker, Simcoe; 3, E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; 4, D. Carmichael, West Lorne.

Corn, Best Early Dent Variety.—1, E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; 2, J. A. Fletcher, Valetta; 3, L. D. Hankinson, Grovesend; 4, J. S. Clark, Ridgetown.

Timothy.—1, D. Cumming, Russell. Nest Exhibit of White Oats, Any Variety.—Geo. Boyce, Merivale.

TRADE TOPICS.

Clean seed oats and barley of tested and approved varieties, in quantities, are advertised for sale by Andrew Sinclair, of McIntyre P. O., Grey Co., Ont. See the advertisement and write for samples, prices, and other needed information.

The importance of sowing only thoroughly-cleaned seed, free from noxious weed seeds, and of sound and plump quality, is being more and more realized as the years go by. Weeds are robbers of nourishment from the grain crop, and spread readily if given a chance, and it has been proven beyond doubt that well-separated seed grain produces largely in excess of carelessly-graded seed. The Templin Mfg. Co., of Fergus, Ont., in their advertisement, set forth the claims of their perfection seed and grain separator. See the advertisement and send for catalog.

Mr. Mack vows that he would travel just to look into my eyes. First he called on you last night as usual.

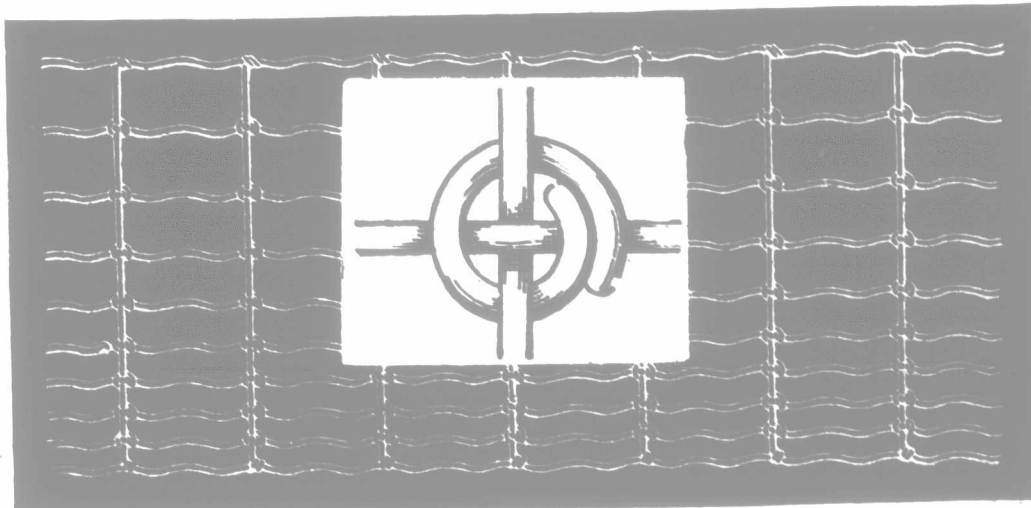
Mr. Not last night; he telephoned me that it was raining too hard.—Pittsburg lead

ROYAL BRAND FARM FENCING

SOLD DIRECT TO THE FARMER

The Sarnia Fence Company, Sarnia, Ontario

No agents' commissions—no dealers' profits to pay. We pay the freight to your nearest railroad station. ROYAL BRAND FENCE is made of the best No. 9 open-hearth hard steel wire, and we have no hesitation in guaranteeing that the galvanizing is the best that is offered by any manufacturer in Canada. The line wires are waved as in coil spring, which allows for expansion and contraction. No unequal wires in ROYAL BRAND FENCE. We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded, and we pay all freight. Now is the farmer's opportunity to get fencing at prices that were unheard of until the SARNIA FENCE CO. came into the Canadian Field. Our capacity for the coming season will be enormous, but we expect it will be taxed to the utmost. Don't wait until the day you want to use your fence. Order at the earliest moment. Our policy is to ship all orders the same day they are received. We will adhere as closely to this policy as a factory that can turn out eight carloads every twenty-four hours will permit.



The above cut represents our 10-50 at 35c. per rod.

To assist ROYAL BRAND FENCE customers we will sell a thoroughly efficient fence stretcher at actual cost of manufacture. Its capacity is 5,000 lbs. Made of the best malleable iron, with hardwood patent clamp and 8 1/2 feet of heavy chain. Sold with fence orders only. \$4.50, freight prepaid. The following styles we carry in stock, and we can ship you a 20-rod bale or a carload. We further agree to protect the farmer from any advance in price of fence up to July 1st, 1911. We have contracts with our wire-makers for all we can use at the present price. No danger of our not being able to fill your orders. Buy the fence that gives the farmer a square deal.

- 6-40-0—Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, stays 22 in. apart. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod... 21 1/2c
7-40-0—7 line wires, 40 in. high, stays 22 in. apart. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7 1/2, 8 1/2. Price per rod... 24c
8-40—8 line wires, 40 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 5, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Price per rod... 29c
7-48-0—7 line wires, 48 in. high, stays 22 in. apart. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Price per rod... 25c

- 8-48—8 line wires, 48 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod... 30c
9-48-0—9 line wires, 48 in. high, stays 22 in. apart. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Price per rod... 30c
9-48—Same as 9-48-0, with stays 16 1/2 in. apart. Price per rod... 32 1/2c
10-50—10 line wires, 50 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 1/4, 5 1/4, 6, 8, 8, 8. Price per rod... 35c

The above prices include freight prepaid to railroad points west of Toronto, in Old Ontario. East of Toronto add 1c. per rod to the price. To points in New Ontario, Quebec, Maritime and Western Provinces, deduct 2c. per rod from the printed price; customer to pay his own freight from Sarnia. All fence put up in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls. Remit cash with your order, by registered letter, post office or express order, to

THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY, Sarnia, Ontario.

New Model 27 Marlin REPEATING RIFLE. Shoots high velocity smokeless cartridges, also black and low pressure smokeless. Powerful enough for deer, safe to use in settled districts, excellent for target work, for foxes, geese, woodchucks, etc. Its exclusive features: the quick, smooth working "pump" action; the wear-resisting Special Smokeless Steel barrel; the modern solid-top and side ejector for rapid, accurate firing, increased safety and convenience. It has take-down construction and Ivory Bond front sight; these cost extra on other rifles of these calibres. Our 136 page catalog describes the full Marlin line. Sent for three stamps postage. Write for it. The Marlin Firearms Co. 113 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

Little Giant Seeder FOR BROADCASTING. It broadcasts accurately, seeds which you're always sown some slower, more costly way. Insures even stand of grain. Lasts a life time! Steel frame and bearings. Hand hold, body shield, force feed! Pays for itself every acre sown. On the market 20 years. THIS BOOK FREE. Gives valuable information on raising of timothy, clover, alfalfa, flax, etc., and full description of our models. How and When to Sow. Little Giant Seeder Co. 316 Market St. No. Manchester, Ind.

RASPBERRIES. I have a fine stock of Herbert and Eaton Raspberries. Two very hard, very large and productive varieties of recent introduction. 60c. a dozen, \$3 per hundred. 75c. per dozen, mail postpaid. Also King, Malboro, Loudon and Cumberland Black Cap. Send for catalogue and price list. C. P. NEWMAN, BOX 51, LACHINE LOCKS, QUE.

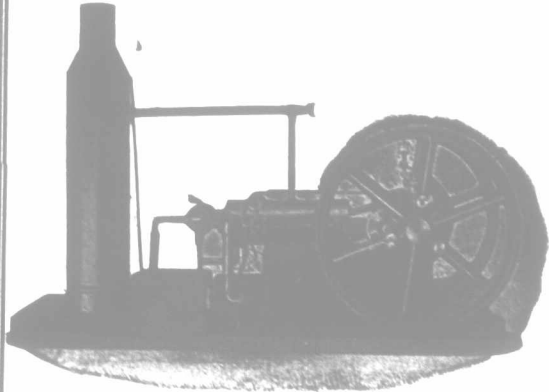
GOOD PAYING CROPS FOR 1911. MUCH DEPENDS ON A GOOD START. WRITE AT ONCE FOR MCDONALD'S SEED CATALOGUE. CONTAINS VALUABLE INFORMATION. KENNETH MCDONALD & SONS OTTAWA ONT.

Seed Grain for Sale. Seed oats (white), Crown Jewel, Variety, early and good yielders. O. A. C. No. 21 barley, good sample, and only a limited quantity. Mandchuri barley, a good sample and good grain, just grown 3 years since received from Guelph. This grain was grown on good loam soil, free from impure weed seeds, and graded by the Perfection Seed Grader, as advised by Experiment Farm at Guelph. Grain in quantities, and can ship C. P. R. or G. T. R. to suit purchaser. Prices, samples, etc., on request. Write: Andrew Sinclair, McIntyre, Ontario.

Pure Beeswax WANTED. Best market prices for good grades. Write at once. The Ham & Nott Co., Limited, Mfrs. Beekeepers' Supplies, Bradford, Canada. Berkshires and Cotswolds. A few choice young hogs, also ewe lambs, for sale. Apply to S. J. LYONS, Box 19, NORVAL, ONT.

## IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES

1½ TO 40 HORSE-POWER.



Windmills,  
Grain Grinders,  
Pumps,  
Tanks,  
Water Boxes,  
Concrete Mixers,  
Etc., Etc.

SEND FOR  
CATALOGUE.

**Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited**  
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

**NEXT TIME** you are in need of a Tub or a Pail or a Fire Bucket, see that your dealer shows you the ones made of

## EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE

and buy no other. EDDY'S Fibreware is perfect in every detail; it is light, tight and durable.

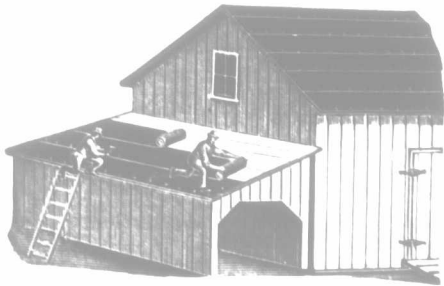
**POSITIVELY WILL NOT TAINT LIQUIDS.**

Makes an A1 Pail for carrying milk.



## Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs, waterproof, fire-proof; easily laid; cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample, and mention this paper.



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

## THE HAND SPRAMOTORS



No. 1 and 2, with horse-drawn cart, can be used for orchards, vineyards, row crops or weed spraying. As shown it is adapted for row crops and weeds, but all attachments are interchangeable. This steel wheel of best hardwood, adjustable width of track and rows, all brass spramotor, with brass ball valves, mechanical regulator, compensating plunger. Also the best grade thoroughbred. For one horse only. Price \$47 to \$54. Write for literature. Gold medal, National Horticultural Congress.

**SPRAMOTOR, LIMITED, 1360 KING ST., LONDON, CAN.**

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—FINANCIAL REPORTS.

1. Does the law allow one man to hold the offices of Clerk and Treasurer of one thickly-settled township, receiving salary in both cases?

2. Does the law allow the Council and Clerk to hand out a financial report to the ratepayers all in a lump sum without showing Clerk, Treasurer, or Council salaries?

3. Can a ratepayer demand a financial report of the township with each individual name, and the money he has received, and what he received it for, in report?

RATEPAYER.

Ontario.  
Ans.—1. It does not appear to be prohibited.

2. Such is not legally to be regarded as a proper or sufficient statement.

3. Probably not, but he is entitled to inspect the Auditors' reports, and personally, or by agent, take a copy thereof or extracts therefrom.

#### SALE OF BEANS—SOUNDNESS OF HORSE.

1. During the fall of 1909 and the winter of 1910, A sold part of his bean crop to B for so much per bushel, and they picked 2 lbs. per bushel. Again, in August, 1910, A sold the balance of his beans to B for a certain price, B to take dirt and all. B asked A if beans were the same as he got from A before. A says, yes; that the beans were all threshed out of the same mow, and there was no difference so far as A knew, but when A delivered the beans to B, they picked from 2 to 4 lbs. per bushel. A did not guarantee the quality of the beans, and did not know that they were any different from the others until they were tested at B's elevator. Should A have received the price sold for or not?

2. If a man buys a horse for a sum of money, will the price guarantee the horse sound?

J. G.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. We think so.  
2. No.

#### GOSSIP.

A. W. Smith, M.P., Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: The young Shorthorn bulls I am offering for sale are very desirable from the standpoint of the man who wants to produce first-class beef animals, and at the same time retain the high milking qualities of his herd. They are from excellent strains for milk, and are deep-bodied, thick-fleshed, mossy-coated, handsome calves, just ready for service, and are choicely bred.

When in his system of rotation the farmer is ready to plow up his alfalfa, he has another inestimable contribution to the land's fertility in the stubble and roots. It is not recommended to plow under any considerable growth as a green manure, as the hay crop is too valuable. Its market value would buy more fertilizers than the same growth is worth for humus. After a field has stood for five or six years, the roots have added largely to the humus content. Prof. W. P. Headen, of Colorado, estimated that the fertilizing value of the stubble and 64 inches of roots plowed under, is about \$20 per acre, while the value of the stubble and entire root system is not less than \$35 per acre. From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

#### IDEALS FOR WORKING.

The last fifty years has witnessed great economic changes in farm practice. Water has been placed in many homes and barns, which call for the use of either windmills or engines, tanks both inside and out, and water boxes in the stalls, cream grinders are on most every farm, farmers mix their own concrete and make their own cement blocks, which has called into use in communities, concrete mixers. All such equipment with gasoline engines to supply the power for the doing of much of the work can be had at right prices from Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., whose advertisement is being published in this issue and which all farmers should command attention with advantage.



The tone, touch and magnificent wearing qualities of the New Scale Williams Piano are the logical results of the faultless materials and superb workmanship which enter into its construction.

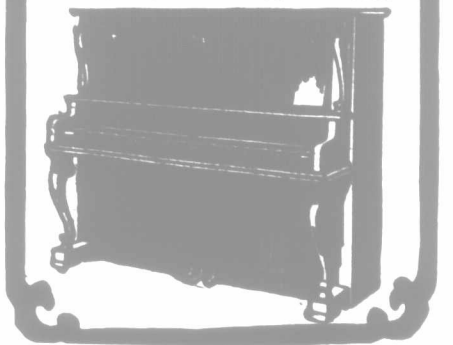
The Harmonic Tone Prolonging Bridge—Acoustic Rim and Special Method of Ribbing—Grand Piano Scale and Construction—and many other exclusive features add musical excellence and durability to

### New Scale Williams

When you buy a piano, you want the best. May we send you our richly illustrated booklets, in which we give some of the reasons why the New Scale Williams is the universal choice of discriminating musicians and artists?

We also invite your investigation of our easy payment plan, full particulars of which will be sent on request.

The Williams Piano Co. Limited,  
OSHAWA, Ont.  
BRANCH OFFICES:  
Windsor, Man., 225 Perth Ave.  
Montreal, Que., 732 St. Catherine St. W.  
London, Ont., 211 Dundas St. 112A



### After Pay-day What Have You?

After pay-day, how much of your pay have you to show? And in the evening of life—when your earning capacity has become exhausted—upon what, or whom, will you depend?

Better open an account here next pay-day, and receive

**3 1/2%**

interest compounded.  
One dollar does it.

## The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.

A. M. SMART MGR.  
DUNDAS ST.—MARKET LANE  
LONDON, CAN.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SCHOOL RATES.

1. Have public school trustees the right or power to set the rate of payment for children attending their school from a neighboring section?

2. If so, how much can they charge for each child?

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes. 2. The provisions of the Public Schools Act in respect of this matter are somewhat lengthy and elaborate, and we would refer you to the Act itself, Section 70 (Ontario Statutes of 1909, Chapter 89).

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

1. Is it lawful for a man to keep a drove of cattle without shelter, not even a straw stack, and exposed to all kinds of winter weather, and getting fed and watered but once a day?

2. If not, what proceedings can be taken?

Ontario.

Ans.—1. No. 2. Information may be laid before a justice of the peace, and upon conviction, before two justices, of the offence of cruel or unnecessary ill-treatment of the cattle, the party may be fined any amount not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisonment for three months, with or without hard labor, or subjected to both fine and imprisonment.

SEEDING ALFALFA WITH FALL WHEAT.

Is it advisable to seed fall wheat down with alfalfa? If so, what is the best time of year, and how treated?

W. J. H.

Ans.—Good catches of alfalfa, seeded with rye and fall wheat, have been reported to us, some few people claiming they had better success with autumn than spring nurse crop. As a rule, however, we believe better results have been obtained by seeding with a light nurse crop of barley, say four or five pecks per acre. When sown with wheat, it may either be sown on the frozen ground in early spring, or sown a little later when the ground is dry enough to permit of harrowing the seed in. Some recommend one way and some the other. We rather think we should prefer to take chances on the later sowing.

BINDWEED.

Advise how to get rid of and kill bindweed, or wild morning glory, as it seems extremely hard to kill. If you could give any particular information, it would be gratefully accepted by more than one.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You are quite right in saying bindweed is extremely hard to kill. Of all our vigorous perennials, it is about the most difficult to exhaust. It can be done, however, by thoroughness and perseverance. Here is a recipe which, if followed faithfully, will practically eradicate the worst patch. If it does not finish the job, it will so weaken the plants that a well-cultivated hoe crop the second year will complete the work. The recipe is this: Cultivate the patch every five days for a whole summer with some implement such as a disk harrow or broad-share cultivator, that will cut off every shoot below the surface. The first few weeks of cultivation may seem to be rewarded only by a more vigorous growth of the weed, but about July or August it will begin to weaken, and eventually the rootstocks will be exhausted. If the field is badly infested, it will be advisable to summer-fallow. If not so badly infested, it may possibly serve to grow a hoed crop, though in this connection it must be remembered that frequent hoeing and pulling of the weed will be necessary to prevent its growing close to the plants and twining up around the stalks of corn or whatever the crop may be. Unless this hard-work be done faithfully, the benefit of the cultivation will be largely lost. On the whole, summer-fallowing is to be recommended in most cases. We know by experience that it will avail. We have never tried eradicating a bad piece of intertillage of growing crops. We must add that small patches of bindweed may be smothered out by tar paper carefully weighted down at the edges.

Wouldn't you be as delighted as the Old Miller?



A Model Mill Flour

You CAN be— Just get one bag of "CREAM of the WEST" FLOUR

The CAMPBELL MILLING CO. LTD. TORONTO

O. A. C. NO. 21 BARLEY

We offer you once again this grand variety of barley, which WILL OUT-YIELD any other variety grown, and has GOOD stiff straw. Everybody who has grown this variety speaks well of it. We HAVE RECLEANED SEED. Last year's demand was so heavy that we had to refund money. ORDER NOW. ORDERS FILLED AS RECEIVED. Price, \$1.25 bushel; 10-bushel lots or over, at \$1.20. Bags, cotton, 25c. each.

Daubenay Oats

The only oat that can be relied upon to ripen with barley; in fact, it is the earliest oat in existence. Price, 80c. bushel, f. o. b., Guelph. Bags extra, 25c. each.

Watch this space later for seed grain of all kinds.

The Hower Seed Co. Guelph, Ont.

THE Bay of Quinte DISTRICT

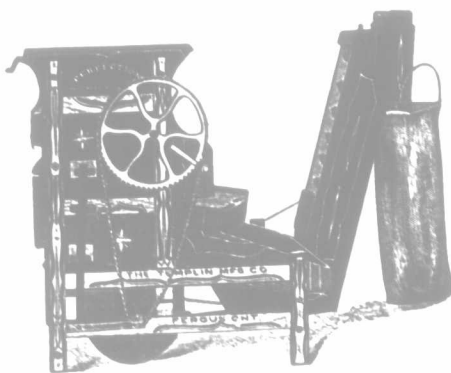
Is famous for its fertile farms and up-to-date farmers. This year they have grown a large crop of clean, well-colored

RED CLOVER

which will comply with the "Seed Control Act." I can save you money, because I buy from the grower and sell direct to you. Also good values in Alfalfa, Alsike, Timothy and all small seeds. Let me know your requirements, and you will receive samples and prices by return mail. Special quotations to farmers' clubs.

JAMES HANLEY, Seed Merchant, Belleville, Ontario.

The Perfection Seed and Grain Separator (Patented 1901)

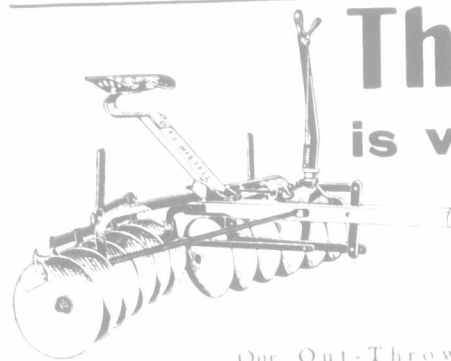


Is the only mill that will properly clean and grade your seed grain. Use one now and it will more than pay for itself this year, either in the better prices you will get for your seed grain, or in the increased crop next fall.

Get free circular explaining its wonderful construction from nearest agent, as space here is too small to go into details. Accept no other mill supposed to be "just as good," as we have all the good points patented. We ship same day order is received. Circular "C" will be mailed free by addressing:

THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., G.T.R. FERGUS, ONT. C.P.R.

The "Bissell" Out-Throw is very light draft



Our Out-Throw Harrow is such a great success we have decided to advertise it, and give you your choice between it and the famous "Bissell" In-Throw Harrow. Other Out-Throw Harrows are usually heavy draft—heavy on horses' necks.

But the "Bissell" Out-Throw is light draft—easiest on horses' necks of any Out-Throw Harrow. The location of arch directly over gangs and projection of seat in the rear of harrow take weight off horses' necks. Instead of setting opposite to each other, one gang is set slightly ahead of the other, which prevents crowding or bumping together. All parts are in correct

proportion—that's why draft is so very light. Ask Dept. W to send you booklet fully describing the "Bissell" Out-Throw and In-Throw Harrows, which are also made with Two Levers for hilly territory. Its plate wide-cut harrows a specialty with us. Remember it isn't a genuine "Bissell" unless the name "Bissell" is stamped on harrow.

T. E. Bissell Company, Limited, Elora, Ont.



**N. M. RUTHSTEIN**  
The Steel Shoe Man—He has made a million feet happy.

## Join the Great Army of 500,000 Who Wear Ruthstein's Steel Shoes—For Comfort, Health and a Saving of \$10 to \$20

**H**ALF a million people have bought my Steel Shoes. Every pair was sent out on Free Examination. Every pair *could* have been returned. But the half million people recognized *at once* what my Steel Shoes meant. Today, not one of them would do without my Steel Shoes. They now know perfect foot comfort in all kinds of work—in all kinds of weather. They know what it means to be free from wet feet, and all resulting sickness, such as colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, and even the dreaded pneumonia. They know what it means to be free from corns, bunions, callouses, and sore, aching, tired feet. And they know **real shoe economy**. For the half million Steel Shoe wearers will each save \$10 to \$20 shoe money on every pair of my shoes. Steel Shoes outlast 5 to 6 pairs of leather shoes.

Don't you want to join this great army of health-savers and money-savers? Don't you want to do your work without your feet bothering you? Don't you want to save about \$10 of your shoe money every year? **Then wear Steel Shoes**, like the half-million that are now doing it!

### No More Wet or Cold Feet

There is nothing in the world like my Steel Shoes. Nothing can even compare with them. The soles are stamped out of a thin, rust-resisting, seamless, special process steel. This steel extends from heel to toe and up around the edges. There are no cracks or seams. The soles are studded with adjustable steel rivets which protect them from wear and give a sure, firm footing. When rivets wear out they can easily be replaced by yourself. Fifty rivets cost 30 cents and they will keep your shoes in good repair for two more years.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable, water-proof leather, fastened over to the steel bottoms. Water or cold *cannot* penetrate my Steel Shoes. Thus they keep your feet always dry and comfortable! And Steel Shoes have inner soles of springy hair-cushion which gives elasticity to tread and absorb jar when you walk on frozen ground. But comfort isn't all. You

### Save Doctor Bills Prevent Rheumatism Colds, Neuralgia Corns, Bunions, etc.

Do you know the real reason why you get so tired standing on your feet all day tramping around? It's a hundred to one that you have broken down the instep of your leather shoes, making you stand flat footed. There's where the fatigue comes in. Thousands of people have their shoes made to order putting in steel shanks to prevent this.

Every pair of steel shoes that I make prevents it. But that isn't all. Steel shoes protect your health in many ways. They are easy to wear and dry as powder. Cool in the summer, warm in the winter and dry all the year round.

### Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of the Best All-Leather Shoes

Note the quality of the uppers. See the turned-up steel soles—and how everlastingly they are fastened to the uppers. Note the adjustable rivets which can be replaced at a trifling cost when worn down. Examine every part carefully. Satisfy yourself that Steel Shoes are the only kind of work shoes fit to wear. Nearly every progressive, wide-awake dealer in Canada sells and recommends Ruthstein's Steel Shoes. Go to your dealer. If he can't supply you, order direct from me. I'll send you a pair—the size and style you want at these prices—and I'll send them out on free examination. Made in all sizes from 5 to 12, for boys and men. Six inches high—\$3.00. Six inches high with extra grade of leather—\$3.50. Nine inches high—\$5.00. Twelve inches high—\$6.00. Sixteen inches high—\$7.00—the best shoe on the market regardless of price. Boys' Steel Shoes—sizes 1 to 4. Six inches high, Boys' Steel Shoes—\$2.50 per pair. Nine inches high, Boys' Steel Shoes, black or tan—\$3.50 per pair. In ordering, give correct size. Boys' Steel Shoes will please the boy and save you money and worry.

**Start Wearing Them At Once** Ask your dealer, but if he can't supply you, order right from this advertisement if you are in a hurry. Be sure to state size of shoe you wear. You take no risk. Money back if not exactly as I say or if you are not satisfied when you see my Steel Shoes. See your dealer at once—or order from this advertisement. Anyway send for my book, "The Sole of Steel," it is free. Address me personally.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Secretary and Treasurer

**Steel Shoe Company**  
Dept. 13 Toronto, Can.

U. S. Factory, Racine, Wis.

Great Britain Factory, Northampton, Eng.

**Free**

Write for my book, "The Sole of Steel." But order your pair now if in a hurry.



**GOSSIP.**

**WORTH KNOWING.**

Canadian-bred or imported bulls are offered for sale at the right kind of prices by Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont. They also have for disposal, female Shorthorns of all ages, and a few good Yorkshire pigs. Look up their advertisement and get in touch with these breeders.

First-class heavy draft horses, for which the highest prices are paid, are wanted for the West, as indicated in the advertisement on another page, by J. H. Brooks, of Vancouver, B. C., whose representative in London, Ont., is Wm. Wallace, who is staying at the Grigg House, and invites owners of first-class heavy horses to give him a call.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., writes: I have recently sold to Morden Bros., of Ridgetown, a promising one-year-old Shorthorn bull, from Imp. Butterfly Girl. This young bull is a dark roan, of good character, sired by Westward Ho (imp.), a Missie-bred bull, from the herd of Wm. Duthie, Collynie. Have a half-dozen still left, from the same sire, reds and roans, that will please intending purchasers.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA AGRICULTURAL FAIRS, 1911.**

The following list of Agricultural Associations of British Columbia, with dates of fairs to be held under their auspices during 1911, has been sent us by the Provincial Department of Agriculture:

First Circuit.—Islands, Sept. 6; Victoria, Sept. 12 to 16; Nanaimo, Sept. 20 and 21; Shawnigan, Sept. 21; Cowichan, Sept. 22 and 23; Comox, Sept. 26 and 27; N. and S. Saanich, Sept. 29 and 30; Alberni, Oct. 4.

Second Circuit.—Kent, Sept. 12 and 13; Mission, Sept. 13 and 14; Coquitlam, Sept. 15; Maple Ridge, Sept. 18 and 19; Chilliwack, Sept. 19 to 21.

Third Circuit.—Peachland, Aug. 29 and 30; Nicola, Sept. 7; Revelstoke, Sept. 11 and 12; Kamloops, Sept. 14 and 15; Vernon, Sept. 19 to 21; Armstrong, Sept. 21 and 22; Kelowna, Sept. 26 and 27; Salmon Arm, Sept. 28 and 29; Summerland, Oct. 17 and 18.

Fourth Circuit.—Vancouver, Aug. 31 to Sept. 9; North Vancouver, Sept. 8 and 9; Central Park, Sept. 14 and 15; Delta (Ladner), Sept. 22 and 23; Surrey, Sept. 26; Langley, Sept. 27; Richmond (Eburne), Sept. 28.

Fifth Circuit.—Cranbrook, Sept. 19 and 20; Nelson, Sept. 26 to 28; Grand Forks, Sept. 29 and 30; Kaslo, Oct. 2 and 3.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.**

**RESULT OF WOUND.**

Mare got kicked on hind leg. The seat of injury is enlarged and very hard, and the leg is swollen down to the fetlock.

Ans.—Get a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodide of potassium and iodine, and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine, and rub a little well into the enlarged parts once daily. Give daily exercise. It is probable a hard enlargement will remain at the seat of injury.

**OPERATION FOR OBSTRUCTION OF TEAT.**

In your issue of January 12th, you mention probable complications arising from an operation for obstruction in the teat. What complications are liable to result?

Ans.—When operations are carelessly performed, or performed with instruments not thoroughly sterilized, or even when the operation is performed in the most skillful manner, there may follow acute inflammation of the quarter and total stoppage of the milk duct during the healing process. This is more liable to occur when the obstruction is high up, but is not likely to prove fatal. On account of the danger, none but a professional man with the proper instruments should attempt to operate.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

Pratt's Animal Regulator is a well-known stock food which has been used by many stockmen with encouraging results. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

## HURST SPRAYERS ON FREE TRIAL NO-MONEY-IN-ADVANCE PAY AFTER IT HAS PAID FOR ITSELF

LET US SEND YOU ANY OF THESE SPRAYERS—to try for 10 days, then if you buy, you can pay us cash or we'll wait till you sell your crop, then you can pay us out of the "extra profit." We pay freight. Wholesale dealers' prices.



**Man-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.**

Sprays "anything"—potatoes or tank. 4 nozzles. Also first-class tree sprayer. Vapor sprayer. Kills blight, bugs, scab and rot from cutting grass. In Adv. High pressure from big wheel. Pushes Spray arms adjust to any width or height of row. Price, light, strong and durable. **GET WANTED FOR FIVE FULL YEARS.** Need to send a cent to get it. "Free trial." You can get one free if you are first in your locality. Write today.

**Horse-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.**

For big growers. Most powerful machine made. 60 to 70 gallon tank for one or two horses. Steel axle. One-piece cast-iron frame, cypress wood tank with adjustable round iron hoops. Metal wheels. "Adjustable" spray arms and nozzles. Brass ball-valves, plungers, etc. Big pump gives vapor spray. **Warranted to last five years.** *Try this machine at our expense for 10 days in your pocket!* See free offer below.

**Fits-All Barrel Sprayer.**

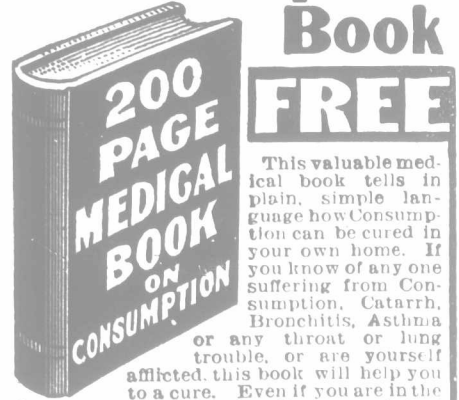
Fits any barrel or tank. High pressure, perfect agitation, easy to operate. Brass ball-valves, plunger, strainer, etc. Automatic strainer. *You "scrap" leathers or rubber" about any of our sprayers. Finished plain, mounted on barrel, or on wheels as shown. **Five year guarantee. It don't cost you "a cent" to try it in your orchard. Get one free. See below. Write today.***

**FREE**—Get a sprayer FREE.—As soon as you receive your sprayer, if it is just as we recommend it, send us a card and we will write them and quote them price and have every Fits-All Sprayer we sell from your list. If you have paid cash. For every Man-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer, we will send you a free trial. For every Horse-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer, we will send you a free trial. We do all corresponding and selling. All you need to do is pay for their sprayer in this way. This offer is good to Nov. 1st. Don't delay. Send the coupon or post card NOW.

**COUPON**—Fill out and send to-day. This coupon will not appear again. THE ONTARIO SEED CO., Successors, 138 King Street, Waterloo, Ontario. Send your Catalogue, Spraying Guide, and "special offer" on the sprayer marked with an X below. —Man-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer. —Horse-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer. —Fits-All Barrel Sprayer. NAME..... ADDRESS.....

THE ONTARIO SEED COMPANY, Successors, 138 King Street, Waterloo, Ont.

# Consumption Book



**FREE**

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the **Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co.**, 1632 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

## Logs Wanted!

400 Maple Logs, 10/16 ft long, 22 in. and up diameter small end; 500 Rock Maple Logs, 15/30 ft long, 12 in. and up top end; 2 carloads of Walnut Logs 15 in. and up diameter small end.

**BRADLEY CO., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**

**AGENTS 200% PROFIT**

Handy, Automatic **HAME FASTENER**

Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them & Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.

**F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 744 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio**

**BEST SEED POTATOES** Catalogue of 70 varieties free c.

**A. G. Aldridge, Fisher's, Ontario County, N. Y.**

In some parts of Warwickshire the tapping of a bird around the house is looked upon by the superstitious as a warning. A doctor was recently summoned in hot haste to a farmhouse not many miles from Birmingham. He found an old man in bed, but in perfect health, and asked why he had been sent for. "Why, sir," said the daughter-in-law, "there coom a little robin about the door. We knowed it was a 'Call,' and we thought it must be grandper, so we put un to bed and sent for you."

## VERY SHORT AND RIGHT TO THE POINT

**Frank Miller Tells Why He Recommends Doda's Kidney Pills.**

He used them for Rheumatism, Heart Disease and Lumbago, and they went right to the Root of his troubles.

Elkmoth, B. C., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—Frank Miller, section foreman on the railroad here, whose work exposes him to all kinds of weather, has discovered that Doda's Kidney Pills are a sovereign remedy for those kidney ills that almost invariably follow neglected colds.

"For four years I suffered from Lumbago, Heart Disease and Rheumatism, brought on from a cold," says Mr. Miller. "And I got the very best results from using Doda's Kidney Pills. I freely recommend Doda's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from these diseases."

Short and to the point, that statement, isn't it? But it is just like Doda's Kidney Pills. They go right to the point. They cure the Kidneys. Healthy Kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. Pure blood means good circulation and renewed life and energy all over the body.

That's Doda's Kidney Pills not only cure disease. They tone up the whole body and make a man feel that he has been given a new lease of life. That's why people all over Canada are shouting the praises of Doda's Kidney Pills.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### RAW ROCK PHOSPHATE.

I would be very thankful for replies to the following questions:

Is Canadian phosphate rock ground any place in Canada for fertilizers? What per cent. of phosphorus does it contain, and at what price per ton can it be purchased for by car lots at the place of grinding?

Ans.—We are not aware that Canadian phosphate rock is being ground and placed on the market as a fertilizer. Anyone who knows of such an enterprise being conducted in any Province of the Dominion will confer a favor by advising us as to particulars. Some weeks ago we received an inquiry from a firm which desired to ascertain whether there would be a market for Ontario apatite rock ground and used for this purpose. Prof. R. Harcourt, to whom the question was referred, replied, that as he understands the situation, the apatite rock of Ontario is so hard that great expense is incurred in grinding, and he believed that, under certain conditions, softer rocks of the Southern States are brought up and used in Canada. "I believe," he added, "that if our home rock phosphates could be ground to a fine condition, and used as a stable absorbent or mixed with farmyard manure, it would be a good practice. . . . We intend to experiment on this very question, also to determine whether ground rock phosphates applied directly cannot be used for slow-growing crops to better advantage than the more expensive superphosphates." We understand that the imported phosphates, containing about 68 per cent. of phosphate (not phosphorus), can be purchased from fertilizer dealers in Canada around \$14 per ton, f. o. b. Canadian warehouse.

#### CLOVER AND GRASS, WITH OATS, AFTER CORN—SEEDING TO ALFALFA.

I have been a reader of your paper for about a year. It is the first paper I pick up when my mail reaches me. I cannot speak too highly of it. We save them all for future reference.

One of your readers in January 12th issue, asked the question whether it would be wise to sow clover and grass seed when he sows his oats in a field lately occupied with corn. In answer, I say, yes; it is perfectly safe, if sowed by the first of April, as it would be almost sure to get a shower of rain before May. The section of country around me is all clay loam, and we consider we get our best catch of clover or timothy if in early on fields where corn has been grown. We generally disk or cultivate the ground, or plow, then put on the drill, sow seed in front of drill, or else harrow after to cover seed. As this is a corn county, two-thirds of the seed is sown this way.

1. Is clay loam suitable for alfalfa?
  2. When is the best time to sow?
  3. What preparation does the land need? Can it be sown with oats the same as clover or timothy?
  4. How much would it take to seed five acres?
- T. J. L. Essex Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Yes, if well drained and clean. 2 and 3. It may be sown with good prospects of success in the spring, either with or without a light nurse crop of barley or oats. Barley is preferable. Whichever is used, it should not be sown at the rate of over four or five pecks per acre. In southern latitudes, some farmers have had good success sowing alone in July or early August, on a well-prepared seedbed. 4. Sow twenty pounds of alfalfa seed per acre. This means that a bushel and two-thirds would be required to seed five acres. If you have any kind of success, it will be money well invested.

"Well, Bill," said Dawson, as he met Holloway on the avenue. "did you get any good hunting up in Maine?" "Fine," said Holloway. "How did that new dog Wilkins gave you work?" asked Dawson. "Splendid," said Holloway. "Fact is, if it hadn't been for him we wouldn't have had any hunting at all. He ran away at the first shot, and we spent four days looking for him."

## WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

"Expect to get the prize for the best butter, this year?"

"Of course I do."

I have the best cows in the country—and here's my Windsor Butter Salt.

You can't beat that combination.

You know, I have won first prize for the best butter ever since I began to use Windsor Butter Salt"

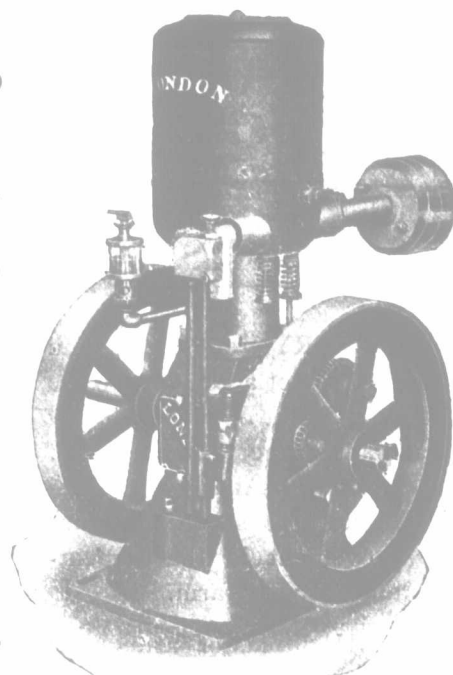
"Hope you win"

"Thank you, so do I"



## "LONDON" GRINDING OUTFIT (A LONDON Engine and Feed Mill)

will save you over half your feed mill bills, and there will be no teaming. Besides, you can saw wood, pulp roots, run the cutting box and pump water. Better investigate. Catalogue 18G.



**London Gas Power Co. (Limited) CANADA**

### BRANTFORD GLUTEN FEED

Is guaranteed to contain a combined percentage of **25% of Protein and Fat**

A specially-adapted feed for dairy herd.

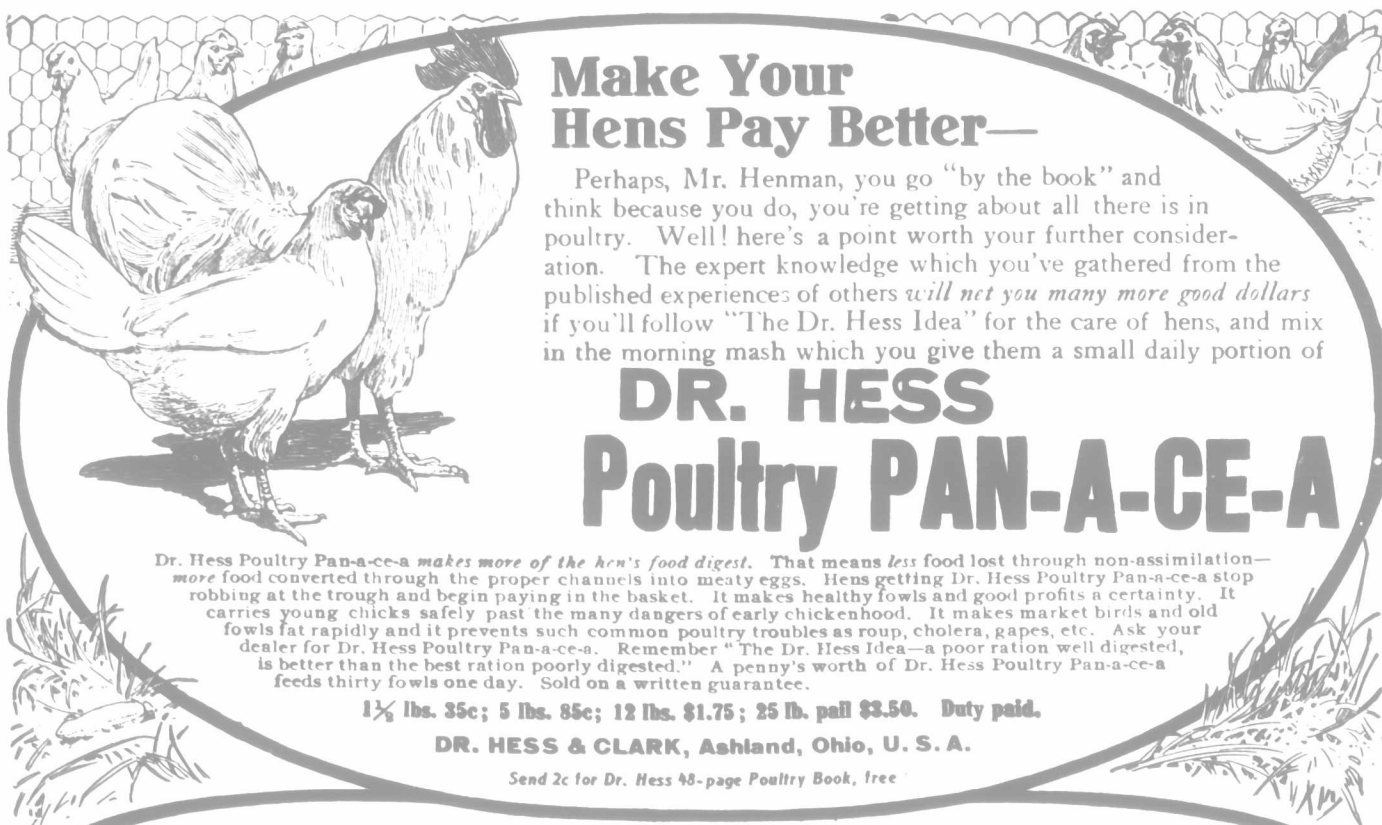
**Easy of Digestion Rich in Nutriment**  
**A Splendid Milk Producer**

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

Present prices: \$22.00 per ton, f.o.b. Brantford. Packed in 100-lb. sacks.

**The BRANTFORD STARCH WORKS, Limited**  
Brantford, Ontario.

When Writing Advertisers, Please Mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



**Make Your Hens Pay Better—**

Perhaps, Mr. Henman, you go "by the book" and think because you do, you're getting about all there is in poultry. Well! here's a point worth your further consideration. The expert knowledge which you've gathered from the published experiences of others *will net you many more good dollars* if you'll follow "The Dr. Hess Idea" for the care of hens, and mix in the morning mash which you give them a small daily portion of

**DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A**

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a makes more of the hen's food digest. That means less food lost through non-assimilation—more food converted through the proper channels into meaty eggs. Hens getting Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a stop robbing at the trough and begin paying in the basket. It makes healthy fowls and good profits a certainty. It carries young chicks safely past the many dangers of early chickenhood. It makes market birds and old fowls fat rapidly and it prevents such common poultry troubles as roup, cholera, gapes, etc. Ask your dealer for Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. Remember "The Dr. Hess Idea—a poor ration well digested, is better than the best ration poorly digested." A penny's worth of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a feeds thirty fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

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

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

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

**DR. HESS STOCK FOOD** acts on the digestive organs of horse, cow, steer, hog or sheep, to keep them healthy and active. Thus its use means increased appetite; more ration assimilated; more

milk in the pail and more flesh on the steer. It is a guaranteed preparation which no up-to-date farmer can afford to be without. Keeps farm stock in thriving condition—relieves minor stock ailments.

100 lbs. \$7.00. 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Duty paid.  
Smaller quantities at a slight advance.  
Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free.

### INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

## Improve your farm by putting up good fences

EVERY good fence you erect adds more to the value of your property than the cost of the fence. And it makes you feel prouder to see the big improvement in the appearance of your farm.

Hundreds of farms have been improved, made more valuable, during the past two years, by the erection of Leader fence—the fence with the double-grip lock. Hundreds more will be improved this year. Will yours be among the number?

Send for *booklet*, which describes Leader fence fully. It tells about the care we exercise in order to produce a fence that will withstand the severe Canadian climate—that will outlive the ordinary wire fences by many years. Give facts worth knowing.

# LEADER FENCE

If ambitious, ask for our agency proposition for Leader farm and ornamental fencing and gates. We've a winning proposition for unrepresented districts. With our hearty co-operation you can, if you act lively, make big sales for Leader fence this season.

**Frame & Hay Fence Co., Ltd.**  
STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

## 4% Invest Your Money Safely at 4%

Think twice before you risk your hard-earned savings in mining or speculative stocks. Better be safe than sorry. Our 4% Debentures are an absolutely safe investment. Interest half-yearly. \$2,000,000 assets as security.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO., 109 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

When Writing Advertisers Mention this Paper.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

#### THE FRANCHISE.

V. W. is a young man 22 years of age. Was born in New York State. Has lived ten years in Elgin Co., Ont., with women relatives, and worked their place for them simply as one of the family. Never was naturalized. Has he legally a vote on (a) Dominion elections; (b) Provincial elections; (c) Municipal elections?  
SUBSCRIBER

Ontario.  
Ans.—No.

#### SKIM MILK.

A creamery is doing business in this section, and charging 4 cents per lb. for manufacturing the butter. Our milk is measured at the weigh scales, so many inches, according to the amount in the can. When we get our skim milk, we are less three-sixteenths inch on every inch of milk in the can, for cream, and to compensate the man for dealing out the skim milk. He gets the surplus milk for dealing each man his skim milk. We are paid by test. What I want to know is this: Can the company legally hold back part of my skim milk to compensate the man for dealing it out, after charging 4 cents per lb. of butter? Don't you think each man is entitled to his own amount of milk, less the cream?

2. Don't you think the man should be paid out of the manufacturing expenses for dealing out the skim milk, each man getting what rightfully belongs to him?

3. What amount of skim milk would there be on 100 lbs. of milk, testing 4.2?  
Ontario.  
A. B. C.

Ans.—1 and 2. These are matters for regulation by agreement between all the parties interested, or by the rules of the company, if the man furnishing the milk is a member of it.

3. This depends altogether upon how rich a cream is skimmed.

#### INSTALLING A HYDRAULIC RAM.

I have a powerful spring about 100 rods from my buildings, in good shape to put in a ram. Between the spring and the buildings there is an elevation of land, and the ram would have to force the water about sixty rods, and it would come sailing the rest of the way itself. I was thinking of ramming the water 60 rods to a tank on this elevation, and let it come down to the house and barn itself, as it would have a good force. I would like to get your ideas where I could get the best ram; how much would it cost? What would it cost for 1-inch galvanized piping for 100 rods, and how many feet deep would be necessary to put it in? I think three feet would do, for the land is a sandy loam, and never freezes.  
J. V. E.

Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—As far as we can judge from statement of conditions, the plan proposed should work. We presume you have a fall from the spring. As little as 18 inches fall from spring to ram is sufficient to run one of these machines, but the slope must not be steeper than one to five or six. A supply or drive pipe carries the water from spring to ram, the principle of which is that of using a large volume of water to raise a fraction of this same water to the desired height. When sufficient water has flowed through to close the impetus valve, this causes the column of water in the drive pipe to force open the discharge valve leading into the air chamber compressing the air by means of a portion of the water driven in. When it comes to rest, the impetus valve falls of its own weight, and the water in the drive pipe again flows at full velocity. These steps being continually repeated, a steady supply of water is forced by the compressed air into the discharge pipe leading to where the water is wanted. The proportion of water that a machine will raise depends upon the ratio of head to height of discharge. We do not observe any advertisements of hydraulic rams in our columns, an oversight which manufacturers should rectify. We believe the prices range from about \$10 to \$50, depending upon the size. We do not know where the "best ram" is made, if there be any "best". A London, Ont., hardware-house quotes 1-inch galvanized piping at \$6.35 per 100 feet. The cost of installation will depend on the men and rate of wages in the locality.

### BOOKKEEPING

Do you want a thorough training in Commercial work? Our Complete Commercial Course teaches you Bookkeeping, Business Correspondence, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship and Commercial Law—a full business course at home in your spare time. No charge for text-books, fee covers everything. Write for circular.

Canadian Correspondence College, Limited.  
Dept. E, Toronto, Canada.

### STAMMERS

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

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

### Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

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

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

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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

### BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digestive & Worm Destroyer.

For Horses, Cattle and Sheep  
SEND FOR BOOKLET B.

WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS  
152 Bay Street, TORONTO, ONT.

### You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4 E free.

Mr. S. Nixon, Kilbride, Ont., writes, Jan. 21, 1910: "I have used ABSORBINE with success on a curb."

W. F. Young, P. D. F.,  
258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.  
Lyman, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

**MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY**  
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng.  
Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all Descriptions.  
From now on we shall be shipping large numbers of horses of all breeds, and buyers should write us for particulars before buying elsewhere. If you want imported stock and have not yet dealt with us, we advise you to order half your requirements from us, and obtain the other half any way you choose; we feel confident of the result, we shall do all your business in the future. Illustrated catalogues on application.

### For Sale or Exchange

I will sell or exchange for Clyde or Hackney mares in foal, both the imp. Clydesdale stallion, Bessborough (12½ years old, proven a foal getter and a stock horse, and the Hackney stallion, Anticipation (11½). I guarantee both these stallions to be sure getters. Write or phone for pedigrees.

Chas. Osier, Cairo, Ont.

### What is to be Done for the Horse-breeding Industry in Great Britain.

We are officially informed that the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Development Commissioners, have made a grant of £40,000 to the Board of Agriculture from the Development Fund for the ensuing year for the encouragement of light-horse breeding in Great Britain by means of

- (1) The award of premiums to stallions;
- (2) Grants for the purchase of half-bred working brood mares for location in selected districts;
- (3) Free nominations for suitable mares for service by premium or approved stallions;
- (4) The purchase (for re-sale) of stallions;
- (5) The voluntary registration of stallions.

An Advisory Council, composed of persons intimately acquainted with the industry in various parts of the country, is to be appointed to advise and assist the Board generally with respect to all matters connected with the industry of horse-breeding.

#### PREMIUMS TO STALLIONS.

The premiums to be awarded will be of two classes, viz.:

(1) King's Premiums.—King's Premiums will be awarded at the Spring Show to be held in London on the 7th, 8th and 9th March next, and will be made up of (a) a fixed amount to be paid on the award being made, (b) of a service fee for each mare covered during the season and (c) of a further fee for each foal produced. The owner of a King's Premium Stallion will be required in each case to enter into an agreement to allow the stallion to serve, if required, not less than 50 mares, exclusive of mares for service of which a free nomination has been given by the Board to the owner of the mare, and any mare which has been purchased or leased to a farmer or other person in connection with the scheme. Service fees will not be paid for more than 90 mares in any one year. The fee to be charged to the owner of a mare by the owner of the stallion is to be limited to £2, exclusive of the groom's fee—2s. 6d.

(2) Board's Premiums.—The Board's Premium will be made up of service and foal fees, and the same agreement as to service of mares must be entered into as in the case of a King's Premium Stallion above referred to. Service fees will not be paid for more than 90 mares in any one year. The fee to be charged to the owner of a mare by the owner of the stallion is to be limited to £1, exclusive of the groom's fee—2s. 6d. The amounts of the various payments have been so arranged as to secure that the owner of a Board's Premium Stallion which travels a district and serves 50 mares will, on an average, receive, approximately, £75 in the season, in addition to the fees payable by the owner of the mare.

Both in the case of a King's Premium Stallion and a Board's Premium Stallion the covering fee will be larger in amount where the stallion does not merely stand for service, but travels in the district.

The Board also propose to award a limited number of premiums of smaller amounts for pony stallions.

#### PURCHASE OF BROOD MARES.

It is proposed that the moneys available for this purpose shall be expended locally through the agency of County Committees and Sub-committees. The Board hope to be in a position to provide for the purchase of young half-bred working mares of good quality and of suitable conformation with a view to resell or lease them on certain conditions to the holders of suitable farms for the purpose of mating them with Premium or other approved stallions. The sum available for this purpose should suffice for the purchase of upwards of 200 mares during each year.

#### FREE NOMINATIONS FOR MARES.

The Board also hope to secure the distribution of a number of free nominations for service by Premium stallions through the agency of the County Committees. A nomination will represent the

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

#### SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

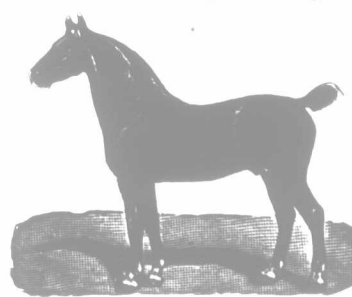
- FOUNDER,
- WIND PUFFS,
- THRUSH,
- DIPHTHERIA,
- SKIN DISEASES,
- RINGBONE,
- PINK EYE,
- SWEENEY,
- BONY TUMORS,
- LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN,
- QUARTER CRACKS,
- SCRATCHES,
- POLL EVIL,
- PARASITES.

- REMOVES
- BUNCHES or BLEMISHES,
- SPLINTS,
- CAPPED HOCK,
- STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express—charges paid—with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING. I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success. CHAS. MOTT, Manager, Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS. Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever. —DAN SCHWEER, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. The Lawrence-Williams Co. TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

### J. H. Brooks, of Vancouver, B. C., Has Purchased 23 Head of the Very Highest Type of Draft Horses That Have Ever Been Bred in Ontario.



These horses are about the best lot that have ever been shipped out of London, and were all purchased for Mr. Brooks by that excellent judge of horses, Mr. Wallace, of London and Montreal. The very limit in prices were paid by Mr. Brooks for these grand horses, as it has been his intention to bring to the West the very best horses that it was possible to buy. They range in weights from 1,850 to 1,950 pounds, and every one of them a show horse. And five of these horses were purchased from Mr. P. Farrel, of Woodstock, who was judge at New Westminster last season. Mr. Brooks is in the market for all of this kind of horses that he can get, and it will pay all owners of first-class draft horses to call on

Wm. Wallace, Grigg House, London, Ont. who is Mr. Brooks' representative.

### Imported Clyde and Shire Stallions



With 20 years' experience I know the kind of horses wanted in this country. I have both Clyde and Shire stallions up to a ton in weight, with quality, character and breeding unsurpassed. I am never undersold, and give terms to suit. Write your wants.

T. J. BERRY, Hensall, Ont.

### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS (IMPORTED and CANADIAN-BRED)

I am offering a number of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions, whose breeding is unexcelled and whose size, character, type and quality are essentially Canadian. They will be priced right for quick sale.

JAMES PATON, Swinton Park P.O., Flesherton Sta., C. P. R.

### NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED

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

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont.

### 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.

### Imported Clydesdales

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

Subscribe for The Farmer's Advocate



## Sound as a Dollar

That's the only way you can afford to keep them, because any lameness means less work and less profit to you.

Spavin, Splint, Curb, Sweeney, Ringbone, Swelling or Lameness need not prevent your horses from working. Simply use Kendall's Spavin Cure.

It works while the horse works—takes away the pain—reduces swellings—makes legs and joints sound and strong—leaves no scars or white hairs because it does not blister.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

has been the horseman's standby for 40 years and is used all over the world.

Burns, Ont. Sept. 10th 1909.  
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and it cures Old Stubborn Cases."

WILLIAM H. DOUD.

Keep your horses sound as a dollar. Get Kendall's today and you will have it tomorrow if needed. \$1 a bottle—6 for \$5.

When you buy, ask for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us 51

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Essexburg Falls, Vt.

## Dr. Stewart's Pure Condition Powders


MAKES STRONG,  
HEALTHY STOCK.

Horses, cattle, hogs and poultry—not a stock food, but a scientific blending of roots, herbs and barks; makes good solid flesh naturally, not artificially; does not bloat; acts directly on digestive organs. Costs less, by increasing nourishment from food given. Makes pure blood, and cleanses the system. Try it for scratches, sticking, coughs, colds, distemper, indigestion, worms, bots and skin disease.

If not satisfied, your money back.

The standard for over 30 years. Large cans 50 cts., prepaid. Send for our veterinary booklet. At most dealers, or PALMER MEDICAL CO., Windsor, Ontario.

## DUNHAM'S PERCHERONS



For forty-six years renowned as the best of the breed. Six large importations since February 1, 1910 (the last arrived October 12th), insure fine selection, as each animal was individually selected for size, bone quality and excellence. If you want choice stallions or mares, write for catalogue, illustrated from life.

W. S., J. B. & B. DUNHAM  
WAYNE, ILL.

## A. A. PALMER & SONS

Orleans, R. F. D. 19, Belding,  
Ionia Co., Michigan

We are breeders of the very best kind of  
**PERCHERONS**

We sell nothing but merchandise which sells on its merits. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Write us now.

**Imported Clydesdales** Imported from the best breeders in the world. We have a fine selection of mares and fillies and young stallions, of most desirable breeding, up to a big size with characteristic quality. Phone connection. ALEX. F. McNEIL, St. Thomas, Ont.

fee which the owner of the mare would otherwise himself have to pay for the services of the stallion. The intention is that these free nominations, about 1,400 in number, shall be allocated by preference to the smaller tenant farmers and others in respect of the best of the young mares in their possession.

### PURCHASE OF STALLIONS.

The Board propose to expend a considerable sum on the purchase of Thoroughbred stallions for resale on special conditions with a view to securing the use in the district of a stallion of somewhat higher class than could otherwise be obtained, and of providing suitable stallions in districts where at present their services are not readily available. It is hoped by this means to secure the retention in this country of a certain number of stallions which would otherwise go abroad. The number thus purchased in any one year cannot be large, but it is believed that in the course of time a substantial benefit to the industry will accrue.

### REGISTRATION OF STALLIONS.

The voluntary registration of stallions by the Board is not to be confined to light horses only, but will be extended to stallions of all breeds entered in the recognized studbooks. It is intended that registration shall be carried out free of cost to the owner, except in the case of a stallion serving at a fee exceeding £10, exclusive of groom's fee, in which case the expense of veterinary inspection will be borne by the owner. The main object of the proposal is to establish a recognized standard of soundness for breeding purposes. The owner of a mare will know that any registered stallion has been examined by a competent authority and passed sound for service. As regards the suitability of the horse from other points of view, he will still have to rely upon his own judgment, but in one important respect at any rate his choice will be made more easy.

The responsibility for the administration of the grant as a whole will rest with the Board, who will have at their disposal the assistance of the proposed Advisory Council representing all branches of the industry. In many important respects the detailed administration of the scheme will be left in the hands of the County Committees. The Secretary of State for War has stated that the War Office will be prepared to purchase annually a certain number of the remount horses at three years off, and he has promised the co-operation and assistance of the Army Council, who will be represented at the meetings of the Advisory Council. The Farmer's Gazette.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### TUBERCULIN TEST.

1. Could an intelligent farmer apply the tuberculin test?  
2. Where can the tuberculin and necessary instruments be procured?  
3. Give details of test.

D. M. M.

Ans.—1. It is quite possible, but his lack of knowledge of the nature of the test would tend to make the results indubitable.

2. The instruments can be procured from any dealer in veterinary instruments as Stevens & Sons, Wellington Street, West, Toronto, and the tuberculin from manufacturing chemists, or the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The tuberculin from Ottawa will be supplied only when the test is to be made by a competent veterinarian.

3. The temperature of the cattle is taken at intervals of three hours, for six, twelve hours. Then the seat of infection (usually the loose skin behind the shoulder blade) is disinfected with a five-per-cent solution of carbolic. All instruments being thoroughly sterilized, about 50 drops of the dilute tuberculin is injected (less for a young or small animal). In about nine hours after injection the temperature is again taken, and this is repeated three times until twenty-four hours have elapsed after injection. The temperature should rise two degrees, and the tuberculin test is then complete. If the temperature is not raised, the animal is considered to be tuberculin negative. If the temperature is raised, the animal is considered to be tuberculin positive. A few days after the test, the animal should be given a few drops of iodine.

## To Buyers Looking for a Good Stallion:

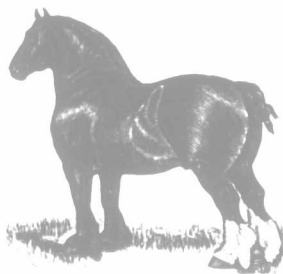


I have imported **Percheron Stallions** for years. Always bought from the best breeders in France, and beg to call the attention of prospective buyers to the fact that I have won this year at Toronto first and second aged class sweepstakes and silver medal. Also at Ottawa Fair, first and third in aged class, first, second and third in 3-year-old class, sweepstakes and gold medal. Those horses are beautiful dapple-greys and blacks, three to four years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 lbs., with feet and legs that cannot be beat, beautiful heads and necks, the kind that good buyers are looking for. **I do not intend, and I will not allow, if I can help it, any one to give more quality breeding for a fixed price than I will.** Come to the home of the champion prizewinners and judge for yourself.

JOHN HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ontario.

### 21 IMPORTED

## Clydesdale Stallions



My 1910 importation, nearly all 2- and 3-year-olds. They are ideal in draft character, with faultless quality of underpinning, every one will make a ton-horse and over, and they represent the best blood of the breed; they will be priced right and on terms to suit. Farm is two miles from end of street car line. A phone from Guelph will bring a conveyance to meet visitors.

O. SORBY, Guelph, 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 speciality. HERBERT SMITH, Manager. (Late Grand's Repository.)

### IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

We have at our stables some of the finest Percheron Stallions ever imported to this country. The large drafty kind, with plenty of good flat bone and the best of movers. Our horses range in age from 2-year-olds to 5-year-olds.

We also have three **German Coach Stallions** of the true type. We invite inquiries from all intending purchasers, and assure them that they will do well to get our prices and terms before buying, as we are in a position to sell below competition.

R. HAMILTON & SON, SIMCOE, ONTARIO.

## Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

JUST THE KIND YOU WANT. WRITE OR CALL ON:

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.

### OUR WINNINGS AT GUELPH


Were more than any other firm exhibiting. **Champion** imported mare. **Champion** Canadian stallion. **Six** firsts and many seconds and thirds, making a grand total of **Twenty-one** ribbons on eighteen horses exhibited. It is worth your while to go and see this bunch at:

Smith & Richardson's, Columbus, Ont.  
MYRTLE, C. P. R. BROOKLIN, G. T. R. PHONE CONNECTION.

### IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

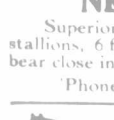
In my stables at Ingersoll, Ont., I have always on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Hackney stallions, personally selected in Scotland for their high-class type, quality and breeding. Let me know your wants. W. E. BUTLER, INGERSOLL, ONT.

### IMPORTANT TO INTENDING BUYERS



MR. JOHN SEMPLE, of the firm of Semple Bros. Spring Hill Stud Farm, Milverton, Ont., and Laverne, Rock Co., Minn., U. S. A., importer of high-class Clydesdales, Shires and Percheron Horses, sails for Europe on Jan. 6th for his second shipment since August, 1910. This shipment will never have been equalled for their high-class breeding and individual merit. Intending buyers should see this shipment before purchasing elsewhere. By doing so they will save hundreds of dollars. Please note their arrival.

### 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.


### Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Quebec.



**Champion Clydesdales and Hackneys.** We have for sale 2 imp. Clydesdale stallions, Prizewinners. Prices right. Long-distance phone. T. B. Macaulay, Proprietor.

E. Watson, Manager.

### IMPORTED CLYDESDALES



Our spring importation of fillies will be sent out at May. Selected during the winter months for shipment. Every one guaranteed as represented as to soundness and breeding. We have a fine number of stallions on hand which we will sell cheap if bought soon. Ormsby Grange Stock Farm D. McLAHRAN ORMSTOWN, P. Q.

BECAME SO WEAK AT TIMES COULD NOT WORK.

Mrs. George Hiles, Grimsby, Ont., writes: "Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I suffered greatly with my nerves and became so nervous and weak at times I could not work. A friend of mine advised me to try a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. They are the best medicine I have ever taken for the heart and nerves. I recommend them to any one suffering from heart or nerve trouble.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills make the weak heart strong and the shaky nerves firm by imparting a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body and curing palpitation of the heart, dizziness, sleeplessness, anaemia, twitching of the muscles, general debility, lack of vitality, etc.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. WALTER HALL, Drumbo station, Washington, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires.

In Shorthorns: 40 females, comprising 9 calves, 6 yearlings, 6 two-year-olds, and the balance cows from 3 years up. In Cotswolds, a few breeding ewes. No Berkshires to offer at present.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Station and P. O., Campbellford, Ont.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Royal Bruce, imp., a Bruce Mayflower, is the sire of all my young things. Nonpareils, Clarets, Myrtles and Lavinias. Heifers up to 2 years of age, of showing type. Several young bulls, thick, even and mellow.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

Have on hand four young bulls from 10 to 13 months old; also a number of choice heifers. For particulars write:

Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

Sunnyside Shorthorns

With 45 head to select from, of Scotch-bred Shorthorns, we can meet the requirements of anyone looking for choice females of any age, or a herd-header fit to be called such. Write us your wants.

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

Oakland Shorthorns - With 46 head of Scotch-bred Shorthorns, we have eleven bulls, from 6 months up, most of them are beautiful roans, thick and mellow and out of good milking dams. Scotch Grey 7262 at head of herd. When in need, inspect our herd, or write.

JOHN ELDER & SON, Hensall, Ont.

Clover Dell Shorthorns For Sale: Young stock of both sexes. Milking strains a specialty. Moderate prices. L. A. WAKELY, Bolton, Ont., Bolton Junction, C.P.R., 1/2 mile of farm.

GEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

Imported and home-bred. Imp. Lord Fyvie heads the herd. For sale are choice young bulls, and a few 1 and 2 yr. old heifers of superior breeding and type.

Dr. T. S. Sproule, M. P., Markdale, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Oxford Downs A number of red and roan bulls, 6 to 12 months, by Blossom's Juv. 137H - some with imp. dams. Heifers 1 and 2 years. Clydesdales of both sexes. Oxford Downs ewes. All at reasonable prices. Phone connection. McFarlane & Ford, Dutton, Ont.

4 Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE, of choice breeding, with size and quality. Several females, all bred from heavy-milking dams.

Thomas Graham, Port Perry, Ontario.

Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep Trout Creek Wonder at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. Phone connection. Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SURFACE CULVERT.

What is a surface culvert? My neighbor's farm across the road is higher than mine. He wishes to drain onto me, and the Reeve says he can put in a surface culvert. The point is this: Does a surface culvert mean to the surface of the ground on my side of the road or on his side? It would probably mean two feet of a difference.

T. P. McD.

Ans.-High lands have the right to drain through lands below, in the natural watercourse, but every artificial accumulation of water should, legally, be continued to a proper outlet, where lands will not be injured thereby. The drainage of adjoining farms is usually a matter for friendly and equitable adjustment, under the Ditches and Watercourses Act, in which all owners (and the municipality, if roads are drained) dig an extent of drain according to benefit. Culverts are subject to the general law. From the information given, parties to the drain would be the owners on each side of the road, and the township.

W. A. McLEAN.

REARRANGING BARN.

"My father intends raising our barn in the spring and putting in stables. The barn is 70 x 32 feet, outside measurement. It is on a wall (part stone, part brick), but we wish to make it three feet higher."

Here follows a description of barn plan with accompanying sketch, which shows barn divided by bents into four mows and a barn floor, each fourteen feet wide.

Mows are numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, with barn floor marked B between No. 1, at south end, and No. 2. Our correspondent goes on to say:

"The flooring of B and 2 is laid on timbers a foot in diameter or more, running from west to east side, supported in the middle by a brick wall. We intend removing brick wall in center and doing away with the large timbers.

"Numbers 3 and 4 are a part of barn independent of the rest. The flooring of 1 is the same as B and 2, but we do not like to disturb it on account of the granary.

"We have plenty of elm trees, and a sawmill handy. We thought we would run two sills from 3 to 1, under 2 and B, then have joists run from walls on east and west to those sills, and also between them.

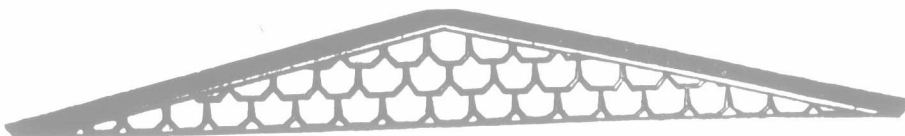
1. "We wish to put stables in under whole, or nearly whole of barn. It being only 32 feet wide, makes it difficult to plan for stabling. How wide would you advise for stalls on either side of passage, and how wide would you give for passage? If planned thus, how long would joists be from west and east walls to sills?

2. "As the barn is only 32 feet wide, would it be any advantage to put stalls along one side only, and have box stalls on the other? If so, how would it be best to arrange for cows going out of box stalls? So far as I can see, they would nearly all have to go out through the feed passage. There are only two doors for cattle to go out at. These are in the north end, one at each corner.

3. "I have tried to explain this as well as I can. The main things I wish to know is how far from the east and west walls the sills should run so that we can saw loes for the joists. I suppose the sills had best be run on each side of feed passage. FARMER'S SON."

Ans. 1 and 3. We would suggest a feed passage five feet wide, mangers each two and a half feet, stall floors five to five and a half feet, which would leave a manure passage on each side of about four and a half feet in width. The above plan is possible, though crowded. In such a case, supporting sills might be five feet apart, with joists 13 feet, 5 1/2 feet, and 13 feet in length, respectively. A preferable plan would be to have sills supported by posts placed at the back of mangers, which would call for joists each about 10 1/2 feet in length.

2. Yes, a roomier stable could be built, but the problem of exit would about balance any advantage that might be gained. It might be possible to water cattle in box stalls without being turned out.



How "Eastlake" Steel Shingles will save you money



Talk No. 4

SAFETY

By

The Philosopher of Metal Town

Just ask yourself the question, Mr. Farmer, "Is my barn roof lightning-proof—is it fireproof?"

It's not a cheerful sight to see your barn—full to overflowing with the season's crop—wiped out by lightning or a spark from the threshing engine.

All because of faulty roofing.

A fireproof roof is the only sure protection for your crops, your implements and livestock.

"Eastlake" Steel Shingles are absolutely lightning-proof, fireproof and stormproof—the best and safest roofing for all buildings.

Time has proven them—roofs covered with "Eastlakes" a quarter of a century ago are in perfect condition to-day.

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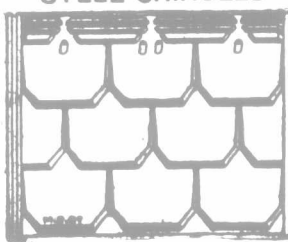
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ELM PARK ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—We have now in our herd the first-prize bull calf at International Show, Chicago, champion bull of Canada at Regina, Toronto and London, champion female Toronto and London, first-prize bull and heifer calf these shows. And an extra good lot of young bulls that should sire pure-bred winners and market-topping steers. Farm joins city limits. Prices and terms very reasonable. James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont. Phone 708.

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We are offering some choice heifers in call to that king of sires, Prince Gloster; also one extra nice young bull, High-class Shropshires of both sexes, from imported stock. One yearling Clyde stallion, a show proposition, and some extra nice ponies.

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Irvine Side Shorthorns

2 extra good young bulls ready for service; both from an imp. bull, and one of them from an imp. cow. Also 1 good two-year-old registered Clydesdale mare from imp. sire, and out of imp. mare.

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Shorthorns and Clydesdales For sale: 6 bulls 14 to 20 months old (4 reds and 2 roans), 6 bulls from 10 to 13 months (3 reds, 2 roans and 1 white); 15 imported and home-bred cows, in calf and with calves at foot. Herd bulls: Bullrush (imp.), a Cruick-shank Butterfly; and Royal Winner (imp.). A richly-bred Clydesdale stallion rising two years by imported sire and dam. Visitors always welcome. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont. Burlington Junction station, G. T. R. Bell phone.

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I breed Scotch Shorthorns exclusively. I have some choice young females safe in calf and some good young bulls for sale at prices you can pay. Long-distance phone.

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Offering for sale Shorthorn bulls and heifers and young Hampshire pigs.

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Excellent lot of Scotch-bred bulls fit for service (bred for beef and milk), also heifers, for sale.

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Still have for sale a right good lot of young Shorthorns; a few No. 1 Shire stallions and fillies just imported in August; also a choice lot of ram lambs. Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance phone. HIGHFIELD, ONTARIO.

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Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds Young stock for sale—most fashionably bred.

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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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FROM 10 TO 14 MONTHS OLD

The Princess Royal, Secret, Bessie, Village Maid families are represented in lot. First-class herd headers and farmers' bulls for getting market-topping steers. Prices very reasonable.

**JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.**  
Claremont Station, C. P. R., three miles.

### 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.**

### Spring Valley SHORTHORNS

We have for sale Newton Ringleader (Imp.) = 7783. A good bull, with first-class breeding. Also a Canadian-bred 15-month-old bull of the choicest quality. Phone connection.

**Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.**

**Woodholme Shorthorns** are of the richest Scotch breeding, modern in type and quality. For sale: One- and two-year-old heifers, several young bulls, thick-fleshed, low-down and mellow.

**G. M. FORSYTH, Claremont, Ont.**  
100 yards from station. Phone connection.

### 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.

**GEORGE D. FLETCHER,**  
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Offers a few choice Shorthorn Cows at bargain prices, bred to stock bull, Bonachie (Imp.) = 22954 = also Shorthorn heifer calves. Three Clydesdale fillies 1 and 2 years old; and Yorkshire cows ready to breed. **Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.**

### INVERNESS SHORTHORNS.

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

**W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.**

### Snapshots from Australia

Australian pastoralists express satisfaction at the improved character of the wool shorn from sheep which got a little hand-feed during the season, although there had been no shortage in the paddocks. This shows the possibility of a new feature of intense culture in the Commonwealth, as hitherto the sheep have been obliged to depend upon the pastures, excepting in rare instances. Of course, the small farmers who raise mutton sheep have been raising fodder—an industry that is expanding rapidly.

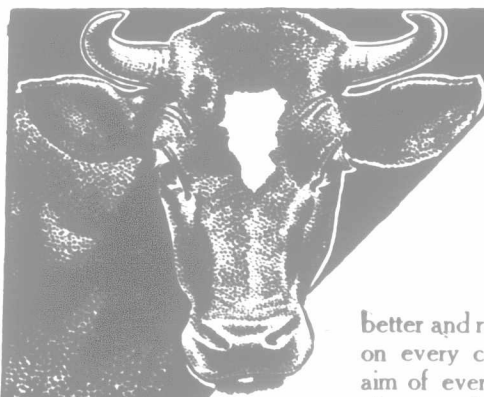
The Australian flock-owner contends that he gets no encouragement to use an improved pack for the wool. This season some of the large producers made a thorough test by using the old and new packs to carry the same class of wool. The wool in the paper-lined packs was not in even better demand than the other. They say now that if the jute-in-wool evil is really genuine, it will only be remedied by the buyers making an allowance for the high-class packs, or by waiving their claims to the draft allowance.

An outstanding feature of the wheat season this year in Australia is the success of the varieties bred by the late William Farrer. The best of them are Bobs, Furbank, Bunyip, Comback—all very hard wheats—and Federation, which is softer, with more body. This lot make a splendid blend. Because of these creations, there is now no longer any need to import the Manitoba variety for blending purposes. It takes the Australian farmer a long time to learn the benefit of fallow, manure, and seed selection. Probably, however, he is no slower than the producers of other countries. The consoling fact is that he will be obliged to learn in time, just as other men on the land had to do, to keep pace with the more progressive spirits around them. There are plenty of these in Australia now in all the best districts, and their example is not by any means being lost.

Shearing and dipping are two instances where co-operation and municipalization are extensively employed in Australia and New Zealand to further the interests of the small farmer. The large stations, of course, run their own plants. But with the advent of closer settlement, these systems are expanding. Besides the better get-up of the wool as a result, there is the immense monetary saving. It does not pay to class wool unless there is a fair quantity to handle, as the experts who visit the sheds are an expensive item. It would not pay to bring them any distance to class a few bales. The co-operative sheds handle the whole of the sheep within a reasonable radius, where it is classed, baled, and branded, and then sent on to market. The system is found to become general in a year or two. So far, the municipalization only extends to the dips, but there is no reason why it should not apply to the handling of small clips as well.

At South Lindenow, Victoria, George Myles shorn 315 sheep in 7 hours and 40 minutes. Though not a record, the feat is regarded by other "guins" with respect. There has not yet been a contest between these swifts, called broadnoughts, in shearing parlance, but an attempt is to be made to bring them together to settle the claims of a dozen or more to champion honors.

Before long, it is expected in Australia that the Federal Government will take complete control of all perishable products. Regulations have been already framed to deal with the butter exports. This means, of course, compulsory grading and grade-stamping, while the moisture has been fixed at 15 per cent., so as to easily clear the English standard of 16 per cent. The work of supervision will be entrusted to the officials of the various State Governments. Already some of the butter are doing good work in the same direction, and it is this success that has spurred the Federal Government to bring the methods into line. Practically the whole of the meat exported from South Australia is handled by the government depot, the output of which now reaches 130,000 carcasses in the season. The slaughter men are paid at the rate of 27 shillings and 6 pence per 100 sheep. They are of course, also



## More Milk Per Cow

better and richer milk that means more profit on every cow in your barn. This is the aim of every live dairyman and thousands of successful men know that the best way to get these big money-making results is to use

### Pratts Animal Regulator

Here is what W. W. Squires, Flat Woods, W. Va., says: "I have been using Pratts Animal Regulator for the past two years and have found it to be the greatest milk and butter producer of the age. I can honestly recommend it for cows."

Pratts Animal Regulator acts directly on the stomach, bowels and liver. It makes whatever the cow eats at once available to pass into the blood and increases the secretions of milk. It also is the greatest conditioner in the world for horses and hogs. Pratts Animal Regulator is sold everywhere always on this condition—Satisfaction

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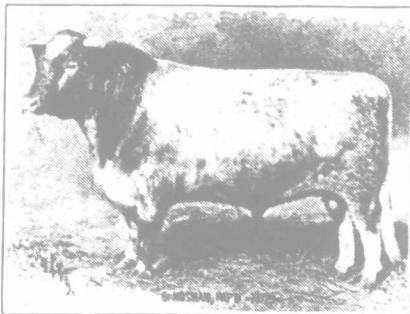
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### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

100 HEAD IN HERD.

Headed by the imported bulls: Bandsman, a half-brother to the \$6,500 Count Crystal, the highest priced calf on record in Scotland; and Village Duke, a son of Villager, winner of 18 first and special prizes in Scotland. For sale: 12 good young bulls of the choicest breeding, and 40 young cows and heifers. All of noted Scotch breeding. In call to our stock bulls.

Farm 1/4 Mile from Burlington Jct. Sta.

Long-distance phone.

**Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.**



### 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.**



### WILLOWDALE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some exceptionally good heifers from 6 months to 2 years old. Also a few extra young bulls, Joy of Morning and Broad Scotch blood.

**J. H. M. Parker, Willowdale Farm, Lennoxville, Que.**

### Elmhurst Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires

For Sale: Five young bulls, reds and roans, fashionably bred and quality as well. Young sows bred for March litters.

**H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Ontario, P. O. and station.**

Also Langford Station. B. H. Radial in sight of farm. Bell phone.



### SALEM STOCK FARM

Elora, G. T. R. and C. P. R.,  
13 miles from Guelph.

Young bulls fit to head the best herds; are priced reasonably. Can suit you in SCOTCH SHORTHORNS of any age.

**J. A. WATT, SALEM, 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.



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**DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF**  
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PRE-PAID BY C. M. KEITH, CLEVELAND, OHIO

### Fairview Farms!

We are offering sons of Pontiac Korndyke, sire of the world's record Pontiac Clothilde DeKol 2nd, 37.20 lbs. butter in 7 days, and the sire of seven daughters that average 31.13 lbs. each in 7 days, equalled by no other sire living or dead. Also sons of Rag Apple Korndyke, whose dam, Pontiac Rag Apple, 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days, is a full sister to the world's record cow, making these two full sisters' records average for the seven days 34.41 lbs. each, equalled by no other two full sisters of the breed. Also sons of Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, whose dam and sire's dam average 33.61 lbs. each, which is higher than can be said of any other sire of the breed. Dams of many of these calves are high-record daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke. Write me for breeding and price.

E. H. DOLLAR,

HEUVELTON, ST. LAW. CO., N. Y.

### Riverside Holsteins

Choice bulls 6 to 9 months old, sired by Sir Pieterje Posch De Boer and Prince De Kol Posch. Latter is the only son of champion cow, dairy test, Guelph, 1908 and 1909, and out of R. of M. dams.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Haldimand Co. Long-distance phone.

### Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have added to head our herd a young bull from King Segis, world-record sire, and a 26-lb. 4-year-old dam. Have 2 bulls born in January from Bonheur Statesman. Their granddams have over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also younger ones from good A. R. O. dams. These will be sold right, considering their backing P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Stn. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

### THE MAPLE HOLSTEIN HERD

Everything of milking age in the Record-of-Merit. Nothing for sale at present but a choice lot of bull calves sired by King Posch De Kol. Write for prices, description and pedigree.

Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ontario

### Homewood Holsteins

Headed by Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha. His sister and sire's dam each made over 35 lbs. butter in 7 days; nearer related to the two greatest cows than any bull in Canada. Young bulls and cows in sale by him for sale. Prices right. M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ont.

### WOODBINE FARM HOLSTEINS

Offers a number of fine bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Creamelle, who is a direct descendant in two different lines of the great cow, Duchess Ormsby, 24.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, dam of five daughters with records that average 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days, the greatest producing family of the breed. Write for prices. Telephone connection. Shipping stations: Ayr. C. P. R.; Paris, G. T. R. A. KENNEDY, AYR, ONTARIO.

### Glenwood Stock Farm Holsteins and Yorkshires

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshires sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P.O., Ont. Campbellford Station.

### FAIRMOUNT HOLSTEINS.

Herd headed by Aagie Grace Cornucopia Lad, whose dams for four generations averaged 21.30 lbs. butter 7 days. Both males and females for sale, which will be priced right. Also Banded Plymouth Rock cockerels of a good laying strain, price \$2. C. R. GIES, HEIDELBERG, ONTARIO.

### Ridgedale Holsteins

I have left three bull calves that will be priced right for quick sale; their dams are heavy producers, and their sire was bred right. R. W. WALKER, Utica, Ont. Phone connection.

**DON'T** Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from eleven months down, from best producing strain. Fairview Stock Farm. FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville, Ont.

ing remarkably well at this rate, knocking out at the rate of £8 to £9 per week, a much higher rate of pay than many professional men get. The ringer killed and dressed a sheep in 17 minutes. One man at Torrens, Queensland, dressed on a test 300 sheep in eight hours. The record aggregate kill at the Adelaide (S. A.) works, was 7,176 lambs in 6 hours and 50 minutes, for 80 men. The Australian record, however, is claimed by the Footscray (Vic.) works. Seventy operatives and 510 other employees, put through 8,008 sheep. The record kill for one man was 196.

After a hundred years, Australian pastoralists are beginning to discuss the question of hand-feeding sheep for wool. Hitherto the industry has been regarded as one that could only be carried on in big areas of cheap country. One more enterprising than the rest has been giving the results of a test, and he is convinced that to feed for wool would pay well. Something of this sort will have to be done directly, as scores of the big squattages are being divided up to satisfy the demand for land by small farmers. These men will grow some sheep, but mostly of the mutton breeds. Many have already grown feed for such flocks, but the raising of feed for wool is quite a new problem.

Extraordinary success has attended an experiment in the storing of apples and pears in sawdust, by Mrs. Spears, of Gulgong, N. S. W. The method is to pick the fruit carefully when nearly ripe, wrap it in tissue paper, and pack it in shallow cases filled with sawdust. In the test, the skin of the fruit did not wrinkle as is generally the case with fruit treated in cold storage. It is contended that fruit can, in this way, be kept from one season to the other. This season trials are to be made with soft fruits.

#### GOSSIP.

##### EVILS OF CAPITALISM.

Says the London, Ont., "Farmer's Advocate": "High interest and rental charges, due to the enormous price of land in the fruit districts, running up as high as a thousand dollars an acre, is one of the factors to which Canadian fruit-raisers point as limiting their profits when undertaking to justify maintenance of fruit prices by means of duties." "The Farmer's Advocate" has here struck on one of the fundamental injustices of capitalism. The actual workers get but a bare living wage or income. If there is anything more, the workers do not get it. It goes to the owners of the means of wealth production. High price of fruit does not raise the incomes of the fruit workers. It raises the revenues taken by the owners or mortgage-holders of fruit lands. The only remedy is to socialize the land as well as the other means of wealth production.—Cowansville Observer.

Volume 13, of the Holstein-Friesian Herdbook of Canada, containing also Volume 9 of the Record of Merit, has recently been issued from the press, and is a decided improvement to any of its predecessors in respect of its printing and binding, which are of excellent quality and finish. This volume contains pedigree records of bulls numbering from 7010 to 8597, and of cows numbering from 10363 to 12683, a total of 3,907; also, in the Record of Merit, the performance of 66 cows, numbering from 41 to 106. Long lists of members of the Association, and transfers of animals, together with very complete indexes, are also included. Secretary Clemons desires that we explain that the delay in getting this volume out was caused by the fact that after the larger portion was printed, it was found that the membership was increasing so rapidly that there were not nearly enough Herdbooks being printed for each member to receive the required copy, so 100 more copies had to be printed.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

NOTE:—To our present subscribers who will send us in two new yearly subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate" and Home Magazine, accompanied by \$3.00, we will credit with 12 months' renewal of their own subscription free.



#### The Feed That Makes The Cream

Livingston's Oil Cake is the cheapest feed for cows—cheaper than corn, shorts or even hay. Because it actually increases the richness of cream—and also increases the amount of butter that you get out of the milk.

Test your cows before and after feeding Livingston's Oil Cake for a month—and your "butter money" will show its economy.

Livingston's Oil Cakes contain from 8 to 12% of pure Linseed Oil—so soft enough to break into small bits—and are completely and easily digested. Write us for samples and prices if your dealer cannot supply you. Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Limited, 31 Mill Street, Montreal.

### Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

Write the Dominion Linseed Oil Company, Limited, Baden, Ontario.

## LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull calf born April 2nd, 1910; mostly white; sire Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, who is a brother of Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead—35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days, and of De Kol Creamelle 10,017 lbs. milk in 100 days. The dam of this calf is sired by De Kol Hengerveld Bruce, who has 21 A. R. O. daughters, one of which has a 30-lb. record, and 10 of which have records over 20 lbs. Several others for sale. Write for particulars.

### E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

## 2 Holstein Bulls FOR SALE.

One is 13 months, the other 10 months; from high-class milkers. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see them. St. Mary's, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Charles Baird, Motherwell, Ontario.

#### WHY USE A HOLSTEIN BULL?

No other bull will cross so well with the farmer's grade cows, giving him large, robust offspring that will grow strong and vigorous, and develop into paying dairy cows—the kind that give MILK. We have them for sale from dams that are producers. Write us, or come and see.

MONRO & LAWLESS,

Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ontario

## HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

We own the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. We own the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old and champion cow in the Record of Merit. We own the sire and dam of champion of the world and the champion three-year-old. We are breeding 30 heifers to this great bull, which are for sale. Also bull calves from high-record cows, and one two-year-old bull, dam's record over 27 pounds butter in 7 days. Trains met by appointment.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont. Farm phone 2471, Hamilton.

Holsteins and Tamworths for Sale—Seven bulls, boars fit for service; sows bred, pigs, either sexes, from 6 weeks up. Sixty-five to select from. Phone connection, via Cobourg. BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P.O.

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.

## MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Females all ages. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Bell Telephone. G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO.

Evergreen Holsteins—For sale: 5 young bulls out of R. O. M. dams, and sired by Sir Mercena Faforit, whose two nearest dams' records average 24.60 lbs. Can also spare a few females. F. E. PETIT, Burgessville P.O. and Sta. Oxford Co.

ELMWOOD HOLSTEINS.—Two choicely bred bulls 17 mos. old, grandsons of Sarcastic Lad; sired by a son of Lantha Posch, whose dam's record is 27½ lbs. butter in 7 days. Young cows to freshen during March and April. Prices right. E. D. GEORGE & SONS, Putnam, Ontario.

Stockwood Ayrshires Imported and Canadian-bred. High producers and high testers. Females of all ages for sale; also several young bulls, from 8 to 13 months old. Right good ones, and bred from winners. D. M. WATT, St. Louis Station, Quebec.

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 THIRTY-SIX HEAD TO SELECT FROM. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: Females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves. N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES.—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right. FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

STONEHOUSE Ayrshires HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

BUSINESS-BRED AYRSHIRES My herd of Ayrshires have for generations been bred for milk production. They are nearly all in the R.O.P. My present offering is several young bulls most richly bred. James Begg, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. Bell phone.

CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES! Our record: Every cow and heifer entered in Record-of-Performance, and retained in herd until test was completed, has qualified. Heifers and young bulls for sale of show-ring form. H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE P.O., ONT. Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C.P.R. Bell phone connection from Markham.

**IT IS A HARD JOB**

To shove a loaded wheelbarrow up a slippery plank in the winter-time especially.



DON'T DO IT.

Get a

**LOUDEN LITTER CARRIER**

with overhead track, and a boy can clean out your stables. Write for catalogue, etc., to

**Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ontario**  
Manufacturers of Barn and Stable Equipments.

**Worth Looking Into**

When it becomes necessary to buy feed, it will be well to keep in mind the word

**"CRESCENT."**

"Crescent" is a mixed chop, with the Government analysis on every bag. One of the largest dairy herds in Ontario recently ordered a carload, and the order was placed after thoroughly testing its value as a dairy feed. Ask your dealer about it. If he does not know, write us. We can give you a close price on a carload.

**THE CHISHOLM MILLING CO., LIMITED**  
"A." Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

**Don Jersey Herd**

Now offering young bulls and heifers sired by Fontaine's Boyle (332), also a few choice young cows.

**D. DUNCAN, DON, ONT.**  
Duncan station. Phone, long-distance, Agincourt.

**BRAMPTON Jerseys**

**CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD**

We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them or write.

**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.**

**High Grove Jerseys No Better Blood in Canada.** Present offering: Two choice young bulls about fourteen months old. Will be sold right, before going into winter. **ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P. O. BOX III, TWEED, ONTARIO.**

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs**—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.**

**Shropshires**—The right quality to breed from. Choice animals of both sexes for sale. Also White Wyandotte cockerels. **W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.**

The court-room was crowded. A wife was seeking divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty and abusive treatment. Guns, axes, rolling-pins and stinging insects seemed to have played a prominent part in the plaintiff's married life.

The husband was on the stand undergoing a gruelling cross-examination.

The examining attorney said:

"You have testified that your wife on one occasion threw cayenne pepper in your face. Now, sir, kindly tell us what you did on that occasion."

The witness hesitated and looked confused. Everyone expected that he was about to confess to some shocking act of cruelty. But their hopes were shattered when he finally blurted out:

"I sneezed!"

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**CANADIAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRATION.**

Are Shropshire lambs, whose sire and dam are registered in American Shropshire Association, eligible for registration in Canada, under the National Records? A. S. W.

Ans.—Shropshire lambs whose sire and dam are registered in the American Shropshire Registry Association, are eligible for registration in the Canadian National Records for Shropshire Sheep. In issuing certificates, the Canadian National Records quote the American numbers of the sire and dams.

**CROSS-BREEDING FOR FEEDERS.**

I have a dairy herd of twelve grade Holstein cows, almost pure bred, and was thinking of crossing with a Polled Angus or a Galloway bull for the purpose of getting feeders. Which do you consider the better cross, providing the bulls are both No. 1 animals (for beef purposes)? Will the calves be polled with either cross? Will the calves be almost pure black with either cross? My cows are good, large, and splendid milkers. Has this cross ever been tried at O. A. C., Guelph, and, if so, with what results? M. V. M.

Ans.—The Aberdeen-Angus would probably be the better cross. Most of the calves would very likely be solid black and hornless with either cross. If any showed incipient horns, touching the stubs with a stick of caustic potash while quite young would stop their growth. We would not advise keeping the heifers for milkers. They might be sold profitably as veals, or baby beefs. We are not aware of the experiment having been tried at the College.

**A HORSE BOOK.**

I want a reliable book on horses, covering diseases of horses and remedies; showing correct build and proportions of a horse; how to tell age by the teeth, etc. What book would you advise me to get? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We do not know of a book that covers satisfactorily all the ground. The Horse Book, by Johnstone, price \$2, postpaid, from this office, treats interestingly of the origin and types of breeds, management, fitting for sale and for showing, unsoundness, and to a limited extent on diseases. It contains 300 pages, and is handsomely illustrated. The Farmer's Veterinarian, by Burkett, 275 pages, price \$1.50, postpaid, from this office, treats of diagnosis and treatment of diseases of horses and other farm stock, wounds and their treatment, and indications of age by the teeth. These two books make a good combination, while each is good in its own sphere. The book you mention does not cover all the ground.

**VOTING.**

At our recent municipal election, there was a minister who had resided in the township since the 2nd of July, 1910, and whose name was not on the Voters' List, but his predecessor's name was on the List, having been assessed before the Conference drafted him elsewhere, and he resided on said property till the last of June, 1910. The property in question belongs to the Circuit, and the taxes are paid by the Circuit (the minister having to pay no rent), but has always been assessed in the name of the minister who resides there when the Assessor is making his rounds.

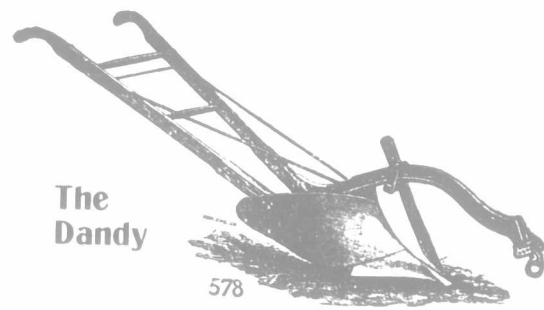
1. Was it legal for the new minister to demand his vote, declaring that he was the person named, or intended to be named, on the Voters' List, meaning his predecessor, and taking the oath and voting as such?

2. Did the Deputy Returning Officer violate the law by administering the oath and allowing the minister to vote?

3. Could the minister whose name was on the Voters' List have come and voted, but not being part of the township since the date of listing?

Ans.—No.  
1. We think so.  
2. He would not have been legally entitled to do so.

**Fleury Plows are Famous**



Not SIMPLY because they have the FINEST QUALITY OF MOULDBOARD (S. C.) highly tempered, or because of the HIGH QUALITY of the MATERIAL in the SHARES and LANDSIDES, but chiefly BECAUSE OF THEIR WORK IN THE FIELD, THEIR LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, EASE OF HOLDING, PERFECT

The Dandy

578

WORK. "THERE ARE NO PLOWS LIKE FLEURY'S."  
**J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA, ONTARIO**  
MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS: WORLD'S FAIRS, CHICAGO AND PARIS

**Shropshires and Cotswolds**

I have big, thick and woolly rams and ewes, mostly lambs, but some yearlings, both 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.**

**STOP! LOOK!! READ!!! FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRESS!!!!**

Home again, and are feeling well. Ready to start making good for another year. Conditions seem right for constant progress. We are determined to lead, follow who may.

**J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ontario.**



**CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS**

Metal ear labels with owner's name, address and any numbers required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

**F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.**

**SOUTHDOWNS**

**The Ideal Mutton Sheep**

For three successive years at the Guelph Winter Fair I have won: 1st on single ewe lambs, 1st on pen of ewe lambs, 1st on pen of ewe lambs bred by exhibitor. I do not import winners, I breed them.

Railway Station, **Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.**  
London, Phone, **Alloway Lodge Stock Farm.**

**FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS and HAMPSHIRE**

**CHAMPION FLOCKS OF BOTH BREEDS.**

We are offering at reasonable prices a limited number of yearling and two-shear ewes by imported sires and bred to our two champion imported rams. Long-distance phone in the house. Central Guelph Telephone Guelph.

**Guelph, G.T.R., Arkell, C.P.R. HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT.**

**MAPLE VILLA OXFORD DOWNS and YORKSHIRES**

Are ideal in type and quality. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock heads, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 222nd. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.

**Bradford or Beeton Station. J. A. CERSWELL, Road Head P. O., Ont.**

If you are a **SHEEP BREEDER** you should subscribe for the World's Most Beautiful and Practical Sheep Paper, "THE SHEPHERD'S JOURNAL," Edited by "Shepherd Boy." Canadian subscription \$1 per year. Send for free sample copy. Address: 125 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES**

Am offering during the month of Feb. a choice lot of bred sows, young boars ready for service, and young pigs of different ages. Orders booked for spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin. All at reasonable prices. Write, or call on:

**H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.**  
Long-distance Bell phone.

**Pine Grove Yorkshires**

For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking orders for young pigs, not akin, for spring delivery. Descendants of imported stock. Property of **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

**Maple Leaf Berkshires**

For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs eight to ten weeks old. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Bell phone.

**Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre, Ont.**

**FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES**

Ontario's banner herd. Prizewinners galore. For sale are: Young sows bred and others ready to breed, and younger ones. A number of young boars coming on. **JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.**

**For Sale Ohio Improved Chester Hogs.** Sired by first-prize hog at Toronto and London. Also read Jersey Bulls, from 8 to 10 months, from highest-sting stock. Write: **CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll, Ont.**

**Pine Grove Berkshires.**

Boars fit for service. Sows three, four and five months old. **Milton, C. P. R. W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ontario.**  
Georgetown, G. T. R.

**DUROC - JERSEY SWINE**

91 choice young sows, bred and ready to breed. Young boars fit for service. Also a choice Jersey bull calf. Bell phone in house.

**Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.**

**White-Belted Hampshire Hogs.** Our herd is the largest in Canada. We have won and bred the hogs that won both championships at Toronto and London for two years. For sale, in both sexes, all ages. **HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill, Ont.**

**Hilton Stock Farm**

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.** Brighton Tel. & Stn.

**HILLVIEW YORKSHIRES**

High-class young stock of both sexes for sale, sired by Craigbrook Duke, imp., —1685—, out of large mature sows. It will pay you to get our prices. G. T. R. and C. P. R. **W. F. DISNEY, Greenwood, Ont.**

**Swine OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE.**

I breed Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshire, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty. **John Harvey, Frellighsburg, Que.**

**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. **Charles Currie, Morriston, Ont.**

**Springbank Yorkshires and Oxford**

Months. Right good ones. Also ewe lambs and shearlings. Prices are right. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ont.** Ferguson, P. R. and G. T. R.

**Elmfield Yorkshires**

Am now offering both sexes, from 5 to 4½ months of age, sired by S. H. Albert 2nd. Imp. in dam, and out of imp. and imp.-in-dam sows. True to type and of choice quality. **G. B. Muma, Ayr, Ont.** Phone connection.

**Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns**

For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 months, by imp. boar. Dam by Colville's Choice. Canada champion boar, 1901-2-3-5. Two splendid young Shorthorn bulls and six heifers bred. Prices right. Bell phone. **A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO**

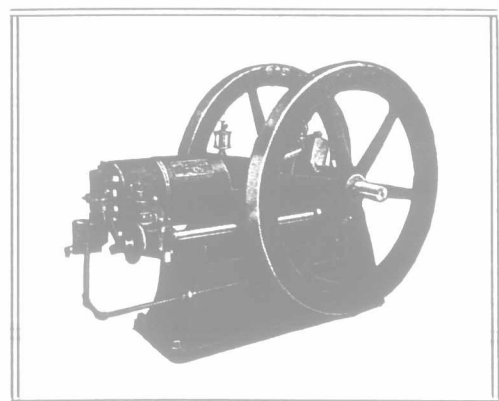
**Willowdale Berkshires**

FOR SALE: Some choice young sows, bred and ready to breed; young boars ready for service, nice things, 2 to 3 months. Long-distance phone. **J. J. Wilson, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O., G. T. R. & C. P. R.**

## GAS AND Gasoline Engines FOR FARMERS

From 3 H.-P. upwards.

The ideal power for the farm



SIMPLE. ECONOMICAL. DURABLE.

We manufacture only one grade:

**THE BEST**

Purchase our engines and get longer life of machines, and save money by buying at our prices. Write us for prices and descriptive circulars.

**The Canada Producer & Gas Engine Co., Ltd.,**  
Barrie, Ontario, Canada.

Reliable Agents Wanted.

# POTASH

Is an indispensable Plant Food, and has absolutely no substitute. It is essential to the production of maximum crops of First-rate Quality. The rapidly increasing consumption of POTASH throughout the Dominion testifies to the beneficial results obtained on the Farm, as well as in the Orchard and Garden. MURIATE OF POTASH and SULPHATE OF POTASH may be obtained from all leading Fertilizer Dealers and Seedsmen.

Write for FREE copies of our bulletins, including Artificial Fertilizers, Their Nature and Use; Farmer's Companion; The Potato Crop in Canada; Records of Fertilizer Experiments, etc., etc.

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the  
Potash Syndicate,

1102-05 Temple Building, Toronto, Ontario.

## Planet Jr.

### Guaranteed Implements

Backed by over 35 years' experience of a practical farmer and manufacturer. You run no risk when you get a Planet Jr., and you will be surprised at how much more and better work you can do with less labor. Planet Jrs are light and strong, and last a lifetime.

[No. 25] Planet Jr Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow opens the furrow, sows seed in drills or hills, covers, rolls, marks out next row. Also has perfect cultivating attachments.

[No. 16] Planet Jr Single Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow is a most useful adjustable garden tool. Keeps ground in thorough condition. The new pressed steel frame makes the tool practically indestructible.

Write today for our illustrated catalogue of all Planet Jr implements. Free and postpaid.

S. L. Allen & Co. Box 1158 Philadelphia

WRITE FOR THE NAME OF OUR NEAREST AGENCY.

#### GOSSIP.

##### SMALL-FRUIT NURSERYMAN.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the modest advertisement of C. P. Newman, a small-fruits nurseryman at Lachine Locks, Quebec. Mr. Newman is a large grower of strawberries and raspberries, selling a great many fancy berries there. His location is such as should develop hardy plants suitable to a large territory. Look up his advertisement, and write for his catalogue.

##### COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

The value of proprietary remedies is to be measured largely by the results they obtain. Amongst the old and tried proprietary preparations known to our readers is Combault's Caustic Balsam. Its merit is thus stated by a Nova Scotia farmer: "I can say that I have been for the past three years a user of Combault's Caustic Balsam, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and have in a great many instances recommended its use to others."—R. D. Kirk, Antigonishe, N. S.

##### NEW SYSTEMS AND OLD WAYS IN POULTRY CULTURE.

Observant readers of recent advertising have doubtless noticed the many claims put forward by certain advertisers of new systems for poultry culture which pay enormous profits. It is only reasonable to suppose that the steady onward march of wider knowledge regarding poultry culture, as of other things, is bearing its logical fruit in larger results.

But one fact must not be lost sight of. New systems—valuable as they undoubtedly are—do not, necessarily, contain the sum and substance of all poultry knowledge; nor is success entirely dependent on close observance of their teaching. Old ways have brought good profit to hosts of veterans in the poultry business; and it's a safe prediction that they will continue to do so. Old ways are the crystallization of well-proven practice, and are never based on theory alone.

Just as a mill, run at high speed and forced with grain, turns out more grist, so the hen getting all the meal and meat and grain she will eat—and digest—turns out more eggs. Simple, isn't it? and just as reasonable as anything can be. These results, it is claimed, Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea will accomplish.

Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea is said, too, to prevent poultry disease.

So, taking the testimony at hand for what it's worth, it seems that Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea is a very good thing for the poultry man, either novice or breeder of long experience, to tie to, if he is really out after the best results.

##### CANADIAN HOLSTEIN RECORDS.

The list for December, 1910, of seven and thirty-day milk and butter records of Holstein-Friesian cows, reported by G. W. Clemons, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, is the largest that has been reported for some time. The list is found too long for publication in space available in our columns, and it is suggested that a concentrated statement, by the secretary, of principal records and averages by ages, would be more certain of finding room for publicity in farm papers. The highest record of the month for cows four years and over was that of Spotted Lady De Kol (8118), 10 years 7 months 10 days of age, being 20.93 pounds fat, equivalent to 26.17 pounds butter, reckoned on the 80-per-cent. basis, and 561.7 pounds milk, in seven days. Thirty-day record at 10 years 7 months 1 day of age: 81.40 pounds fat, 2,230.2 pounds milk. Owned by Samuel Lemon, Lynden.

The highest seven day record for three-year-old cows: Calamity Straight Butter Girl (10065), at 3 years 11 months 21 days of age, 18.08 pounds butter-fat, 460.6 pounds milk. Owned by M. H. Haley, Springford, Ont.

The highest for two-year-old heifers: Bontje Posh De Boer (8634), at 2 years 11 months 29 days of age, 18.42 pounds fat, 422.4 pounds milk. Thirty-day record: 68.40 pounds fat, 1,855.9 pounds milk. Owned by Samuel Lemon, Lynden, Ont.

Special test, made eight months after calving: Magde Clark (9500), at 2 years 11 months 12 days of age, 9.14 pounds fat, equivalent to 11.42 pounds butter; 284.8 pounds milk. Owned by C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

## I Cured My Rupture

### I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

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

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today

#### Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

**CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,**  
Box 653 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

The late Lord Salisbury was very careful not to confer much authority on young men in the diplomatic circles. On one occasion, it is said, he sent a foreign office emissary to make some demands of the ——— republic. Before setting out, the emissary, to whom his lordship had explained the exact nature of the demands, desired to be informed as to the course to take if, after he had said everything, there was a refusal.

"Oh," answered Lord Salisbury, "this is not a matter in which we have the least thought of fighting. If the President refuses, why, you will simply have to come home again."

The emissary went and had his say to the President of ———, who blankly refused to give in; and the diplomat retired to think things over.

A few hours later he wrote to the President:

"I regret that your Excellency does not see your way to recognize the justness of the claims which I have had the honor to present. I have now to say, on behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government, that unless your Excellency yields on all points which I have named, it will be my painful duty to act on the second half of my instructions."

Under this vague and significant threat the President yielded at once.

## Contracted a Heavy Cold.

### It Became a Lung Splitting Cough.

Mr. J. H. Richards, 1852 Second Ave. East, Vancouver, B.C., writes: "Allow me to write a few lines in praise of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Last fall I contracted a heavy cold which left me with a hacking cough and every time I would get a little more cold this hacking cough would become a lung splitting one. It kept on getting worse and I kept on spending money buying different cough remedies until a friend asked me if I had ever tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I told him I was willing to try anything I thought would cure, and on the same day bought two bottles. Before half the first one was used my cough began to get much easier, and by the time I had used a bottle and a half my cough was gone. I am keeping the other half bottle in case it should come again, but I am sure I have a positive cure. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to all who suffer from a cough or throat irritation of any kind."

So great has been the cure of this wonderful remedy, it is not to be imitated that numerous persons have tried to imitate it.

Don't be deceived by anything else.

Put up in a glass vial with a cork stopper. Price 25¢ per bottle. Free trial.

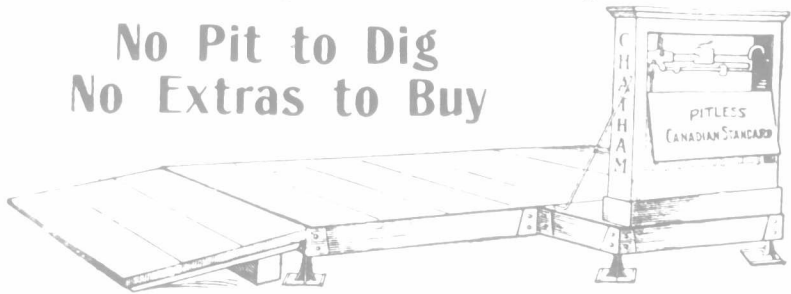
Manufactured by Dr. T. W. Wood, Watertown, N. Y.

## 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.

**COMES READY FOR USE** 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.

**No Pit to Dig  
No Extras to Buy**



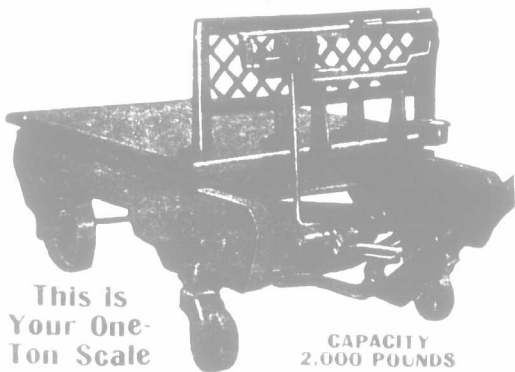
Your CHATHAM Pitless Scale will be YOUR Scale, that you can take with you when you move. You can always get for it what you paid for it. And you need no skilled help to set up the CHATHAM—it comes to you complete, with plain directions. Built wholly of heavy steel. Nothing to rust, decay or go wrong. 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.



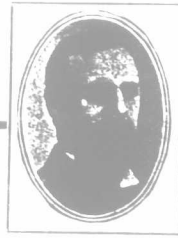
This is Your One-Ton Scale

CAPACITY 2,000 POUNDS

Handy to move about as a wheelbarrow, 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.

### You'll never Wear it Out

Main beam is made of solid and very heavy steel. It is supported by several heavy cast-iron rollers. The spring mechanism is made of heavy steel. The spring mechanism is made of heavy steel. The spring mechanism is made of heavy steel.



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 carried to your complete satisfaction.

MANSON CAMPBELL  
President

## LET ME SEND YOU A CHATHAM FANNING MILL FOR THIRTY DAYS FREE

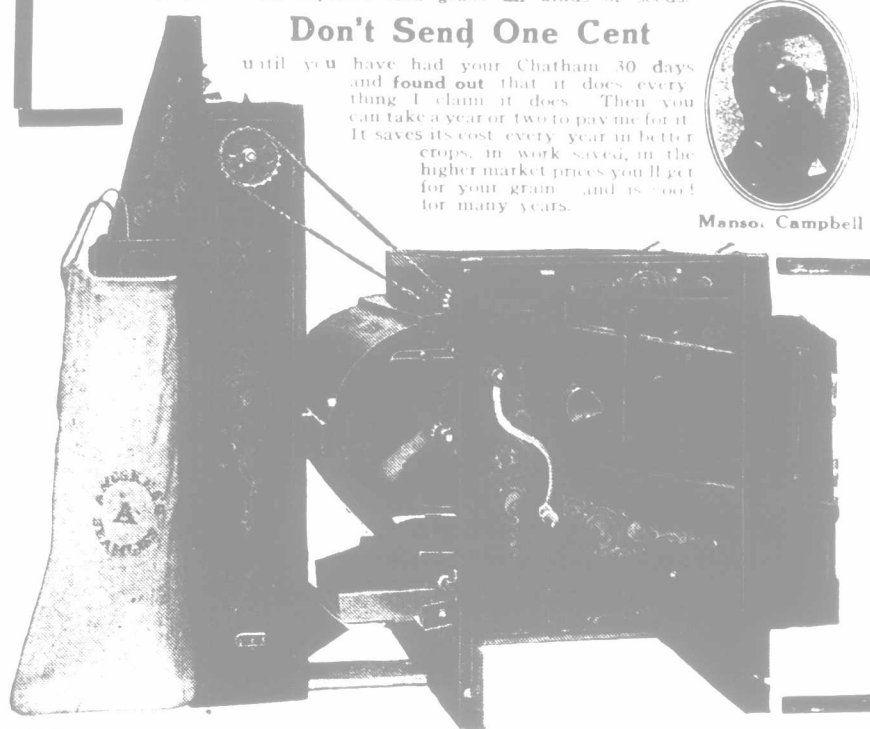
I'll pay the freight, no matter where you live—give you every chance to test the machine thoroughly, in actual use right on your own farm, to see that it actually does completely clean, separate and grade all kinds of seeds.

### Don't Send One Cent

until you have had your Chatham 30 days and found out that it does every thing I claim it does. Then you can take a year or two to pay me for it. It saves its cost every year in better crops, in work saved, in the higher market prices you'll get for your grain, and is good for many years.



Manson Campbell

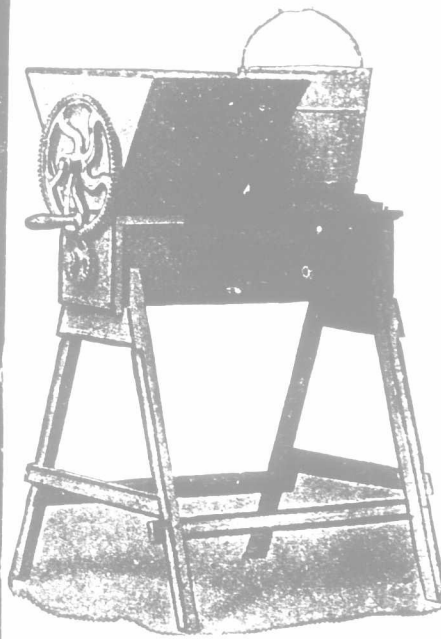


### The Only Machine That Positively Rids Clover of "Plantain" Weed

Buckhorn Plantains—the pest that has bothered Ohio and Illinois farmers recently, until the Chatham conquered it. Now it has come to Ontario and you'll probably find this year's clover full of this weed. Maybe you won't know it, until you try to sell your clover, or plant it next year. But it's there and if you don't clean it out it will cost you a lot of money. Only the Chatham will do the work—that's why you need your Chatham right away.

### Cleaned Seed Means Higher Market Prices, Better, Surer Crops, Less Work

That's how the Chatham pays for itself so soon, and keeps on making bigger profits for you every year. We'll prove to you that the Chatham will add \$29 a year extra profits on every 40 acres. Isn't such a remarkable machine worth trying? Then write at once for my free book and liberal offer.



### The Fastest and Most Successful Smut Destroying Machine is the CHATHAM GRAIN PICKLER

This low-priced device puts an end to smut in wheat or other grain. Built staunchly, all of wood, and will last a lifetime. Uses either bluestone or formalin solutions. No metal to corrode. Works fastest and smoothest. Pickles 60 bushels of wheat an hour, 80 bushels of oats. Guaranteed to work right. Pays for itself in one crop.

### Get My Free Book and Liberal Offer At Once

This seed question is of vital importance, as you'll realize when you read my big free book. My experience of over 43 years in building fanning mills cannot fail to help you. Ask about my **You Need a CHATHAM Right NOW** to clean and grade your grain and rid your clover of the dangerous "buckhorn plantain" weed. Don't delay. Write me to day. Remember, you can have a Chatham 30 days FREE. Address: Manson Campbell, President.

The Manson Campbell Company, Limited  
Chatham - Ontario

The Manson Campbell Company, Limited, Chatham, Ontario.

Makers of the

Fanning Mill

Quebec Agents: Wm. Gray & Sons, Montreal, Que.