

STATISTICAL
PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1875

Genus and Statistics
Dept. of Agriculture
Dec 31, 09

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

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

VOL. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 8, 1910.

No. 957

PURITY FLOUR

Take Your Choice
of the "PURITY"
Family



196 POUNDS



98 POUNDS



49 POUNDS



24 POUNDS



14 POUNDS



7 POUNDS

MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD

PROOF

That Farmers all over the World are Discarding Common Cream Separators for

SHARPLES DAIRY TUBULARS

We will mail to you, free, large pictures showing the immense number of common cream separators recently exchanged for Sharples Dairy Tubulars. These pictures would cover more than one page of this paper, and are positive proof that farmers all over the world are discarding common machines for Sharples Dairy Tubulars. These pictures show just a short time accumulation of these discarded common machines. Write for these pictures at once.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators contain neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and skim twice as clean as common machines. Because Dairy Tubulars are so simple, they wash many times easier and wear several times longer than common separators. Tubular sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.

Write for Catalogue No. 193
30 yrs
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
 TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

COW COMFORT



SECURED WITH OUR

Champion Cow Stanchions

Rest easy on the neck.
 Won't blister.
 Won't get loose.
 Self-locking.

STRONG, NEAT AND DURABLE.

We guarantee them to be O. K.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.,
 LIMITED
 TORONTO, ONT.

LAND FOR THE SETTLER

160 acres of land, convenient to rail-ways, in Northern Ontario's great Clay Belt, for each settler.

The soil is rich and productive, and covered with valuable timber.

For full information as to terms of sale, homestead regulations, and special colonization rates to settlers, write to

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
 Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

The HON. J. S. DUFF,
 Minister of Agriculture.

GOES LIKE SIXTY
 SELLS LIKE SIXTY
 SELLS FOR \$65
GILSON
 GASOLINE
 ENGINE
 For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. - Free Trial. Ask for catalog—all sizes.
GILSON MFG. CO., 154 York St., GUELPH, ONT.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

Most Convenient
 Easiest on Horses

Dain

Pull Power Press

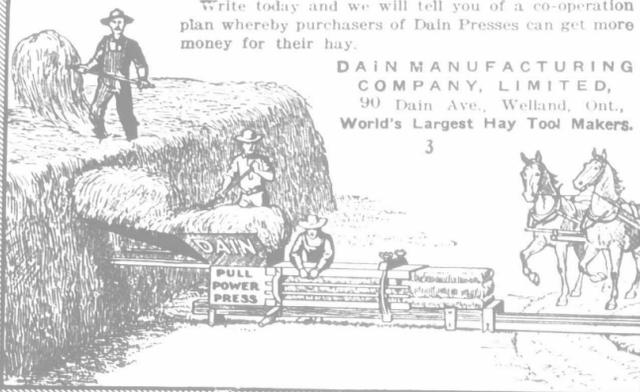
By long odds the most convenient hay press on the market. You can set the Dain between two stacks or at the middle of a stack. You don't have to fork the hay so far or set the press so often. Shape of hopper, and location of feed table and platform make press very easy to feed. You can stand on either side and keep out of the dust. If you are doing the tying you can stand up all the time. Not necessary to walk around the press, as you can readily reach over and tie the wire. The bales come out of the press away from the dust. They are smooth and clean.

You can set the Dain Press quickly, as it does not have to be level. You can bale hay on the floor of a bank barn without leveling the power.

As the Dain is the original pull power press, it has patented features found on no other press. No pitman or other large obstruction for the team to step over. The power is applied direct, and an ingenious device equalizes the draft, maintaining an even, moderate load. The Dain is thus very, very easy on the horses.

Every part of the Dain is made stronger than actually necessary. Made of steel throughout. No toggle joints or other delicate parts. It is the most durable press as well as the one that makes the smoothest bales and has the largest capacity.

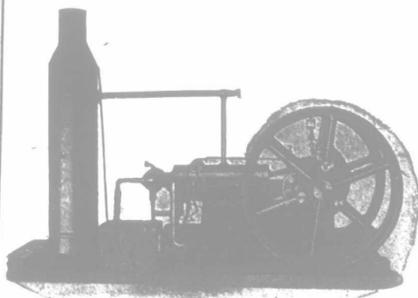
Write today and we will tell you of a co-operation plan whereby purchasers of Dain Presses can get more money for their hay.



DAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
 90 Dain Ave., Welland, Ont.,
 World's Largest Hay Tool Makers.

IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES

1 1/2 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.

MICHIGAN WESTERN
CEDAR POLES
 SHIPPING FROM MAIN YARDS ASSURES OUR CUSTOMERS PROMPT DELIVERY AND SELECTED STOCK AT LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY AND SERVICE.
THE VALENTINE-CLARK CO.
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

POLES OF STERLING QUALITY

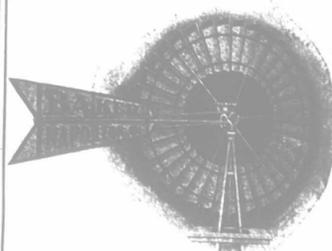
Michigan White Cedar
W. C. STERLING & SON COMPANY
 Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business
 Producers for 30 Years
 MONROE, MICHIGAN

1880

1910

"BAKER" Wind Engines.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE HELLER-ALLER CO.,
 Windsor, Ontario.

3 1/2 %

You might better place your savings here where they will earn 3 1/2%, instead of 3%. Security, \$2,000,000 assets.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
 109 DUNDAS STREET,
 LONDON, ONTARIO.



"ELECTRO BALM"

CURES ECZEMA.

Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands and Face.

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

Write for Free Sample
 40c a Box at all Dealers or upon receipt of price, from
THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO.,
 Ltd., OTTAWA

SILOS

John B. Smith & Sons
 (LIMITED)

TORONTO, ONT.

Where is the Oldest Empire in Canada ?

Who are the Fortunate Five owners of the oldest Empire Cream Separators in the Dominion? Their machines have been making money for them these many years; and now they are to gain

FIVE VALUABLE PRIZES!

To the Owner of the Oldest Empire Cream Separator in Canada, we will give a beautiful Elgin Watch, in a Twenty-Year Guaranteed Gold-Filled Case, choice of either Lady's or Gentleman's size.

To the Owner of the Second Oldest Empire in Canada, we offer a finely-finished Silver Watch, with a first-class movement. And to the Owners of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Oldest Empires, we will award three other Prizes of substantial value.

NO HARD CONDITIONS—NO ENTRY FEES

The only requirement is that the contestants for these prizes send in their names, their addresses, the serial number of the machine, and the name of the one who sold them the machine. Look on the upper edge of the frame for the number. Write plainly, and send in your entry. Do this at once. These prizes will be awarded September 30, 1910. Get your entry in before that date.

SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS NOW!

No matter how long you have had your Empire, send us the facts; you stand as good a chance as the next one of getting a handsome prize. Even if YOU do not own an Empire, send us your name and address for interesting facts about the really profitable way to keep cows. If you DO own one, you know about that already—so try for a prize.

Empire Cream Separator of Canada, Ltd.
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Fill the Water Pan

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

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

"Good Cheer"

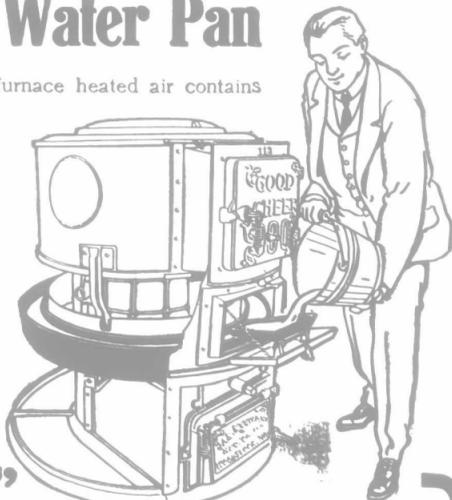
Circle Water Pan Furnace

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

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

Before you decide on your furnace write for descriptive literature which explains more fully the advantages of the "Good Cheer" furnace and its patented Circle Water Pan.

THE JAMES STEWART MFG., CO., LIMITED,
WOODSTOCK, Ont. WINNIPEG, Man.



SKELETON VIEW OF "GOOD CHEER" FURNACE SHOWING BIG "CIRCLE WATER PAN"

Please Mention this Paper.

GOSSIP.

Mary had a little lamb,
You've heard that tale before,
But have you heard she passed her plate
And had a little more?

This is a jury-room secret that has come into circulation in some mysterious way: "Look here," said one of the jurymen, after they had retired, "if I understand aright, the plaintiff doesn't ask damages for blighted affections or anything of that sort, but only wants to get back what he's spent on presents, pleasure trips, and so forth." "That is so," agreed the foreman. "Well, then, I vote we don't give him a penny," said the other hastily. "If all the fun he had with that girl didn't cover the amount he expended, it must be his own fault. Gentlemen, I courted that girl once myself."

PAPER A TRADE FACTOR.

Germany is the chief source of all imported paper and paper goods coming to the United States. More than seven out of the twelve millions of dollars' worth of paper goods used in the United States come from Germany. On the other hand, American manufacturers have sold paper in foreign markets to the amount of \$80,000,000 during the ten years past, but in the same period the United States has purchased \$70,000,000 worth of paper and paper goods abroad. Over fifty different countries have made separate enumerations of paper in their official statements of exports and imports, which shows that one of the potential products of to-day is that used in connection with printing, which is used by all nations and in all climes.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

This admonition—so long used by the railroads as a cautionary signal against a possibly approaching danger—finds a new application in these days of improved methods in agricultural pursuits. On every hand, the farmer hears the invitation to stop a moment as he follows the paths of outworn tradition; to look at the superior results achieved by totally different means; and to listen to those who are eager that he shall benefit by being put in the way of securing like results from his own toil on his own land. Stop! Look! Listen!—to the story of the cornfield! Compare the labor involved and the results achieved in and by the modern system of level and shallow cultivation, with those under the outworn system of high "hills" and deep cultivation. It is now seen that all the extra labor of "hilling up" was worse than wasted, as exposing the soil to evaporation on all sides, as well as on the top of the hill; also that on level ground the roots of the corn spread farther and extract more nourishment from the soil. Also, that after the corn has fairly started in its growth, cultivation below a depth of about two inches is destructive rather than beneficial. How much unnecessary labor have our farmers undergone in the past because they "did not know!"

Stop! Look! Listen!—to the story of the dairy herd! "Cows were cows" and "milk was milk" with the farmer, not long ago, regardless of breed or butter-fat. So he fed them all alike, season after season—losing on some the money he made on others—because he had not learned to test each cow's milk separately, or to keep an account with each animal as he would with each store-keeper to whom he sold his farm crops on credit. The new agriculture has taught him the unprofitableness of breeding animals of inferior quality, and to distinguish between profitable and unprofitable cows of whatever breed.

Stop! Look! Listen! The bulletins issued every few days, from the Department of Agriculture and from the various Experiment Stations, may any one of them contain information as valuable to you as that which awoke you to the method of cultivating corn so that it yields the larger crops of recent years, or to the value of the "Bulcock test" in determining the worth of a cow. You cannot afford not to read them—at least such of them as relate to your special branch of farming.—C. R. Barns, Extension Division, University Farm, Minnesota.



FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST AND STORM PROOF

SMCOB, ONT., April 9th, 1908
"We have handled your 'Eastlake' Shingles for nearly a quarter of a century. They have been on the Court House, Free Library, and other public buildings of this town for 18 years. We have used very large quantities during the past 25 years, and they have always given first-class satisfaction, and have never required any repairs."
(Signed) MADDEN BROS.
Tinmiths and Hardware Merchants.

Write for Booklet.
The Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited, Manufacturers
TORONTO & WINNIPEG



The destruction of the house fly is a public duty. Almost every American State Board of Health is carrying on a crusade against him.

His filthy origin and habits, and the fact that his body is generally laden with disease-producing germs, makes him one of the greatest enemies of the human race.

If the housekeepers of Canada will use
WILSON'S Fly Pads

persistently, this peril would be tremendously reduced.

PEASE "ECONOMY" FURNACE

(Warm Air)

No ashes to sift—every possible bit of coal is consumed—every heat unit extracted. Write for booklet—"The Question of Heating."

PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY
LIMITED
Toronto - Winnipeg 2340

60,000 Acres
OF CHOICE FARM LAND
WESTERN CANADA.
Excellent selections within a few miles of main line of railway. Prices and terms very reasonable. Call and see us, or write for literature.
The Union Trust Co., Ltd.,
Real-estate Dept.,
174-176 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.



Beware Imitations

If You Are Planning to Build
 You should read our instructive Book "All About Roofing."
Sent free on request.

USE

Ruberoid Roofing

(TRADE MARK REG.)

Avoid future troubles by putting
 the *right roofing* on at the start.

Made in Canada by

The STANDARD PAINT COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited

MONTREAL. WINNIPEG. VANCOUVER.
 DEALERS EVERYWHERE.



BELL ART PIANOS
 CANADA'S BEST.

Known throughout the world. Used and recommended by master musicians.

The only piano containing the illimitable Quick-Repeating Action and the Bell Tone-Sustaining Frame.

The Bell Piano possesses several other valuable features, as described in our (free) catalogue No. 40. Send for it.

THE BELL PIANO & ORGAN CO. (LIMITED).
 GUELPH. ONTARIO.

DOES YOUR GUN STOCK FIT YOU ?

Seems a simple question, doesn't it? And yet it is a most important one. Few gunmakers have had greater experience than

W. W. GREENER.

His advice is at your service, and an interesting booklet with self-measurement form will be mailed free, with catalogue (M.), describing 38 grades of **Greener Guns**, on receipt of postal.

W. W. GREENER,
 63-65 Beaver-Hall Hill,
 MONTREAL.

When Writing Mention This Paper.



A FRIEND WHEN NEEDED

EVER READY FOR DAIRY STUNTS

The DE LAVAL Cream Separator

The De Laval Separator Co.
 173-177 William Street
 MONTREAL
 WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

CATALOGUE FREE AGENTS EVERYWHERE

Why hesitate one minute?

Your commonsense tells you to get the roofing made of Trinidad Lake asphalt. Nature gives it waterproofing qualities that man has never equaled.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt. It prevents cracks and breaks; does away with leaks and repairs, and makes Genasco last longer than any other roofing.

The Kant-leak Kleet is the greatest device ever invented to waterproof seams without cement. Supplied in rolls of Genasco when specified.

Write for the Good Roof Guide Book, and find out more about Genasco; get samples too—Mineral or smooth surface. Look for the trade-mark at your dealer's, and insist on Genasco. A written guarantee—if you want it.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY
 Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.
 PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO

The Roofers Supply Co., Ltd., Bay and Lake Sts., Toronto.
 D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd., 200 York St., London, Ont.
 J. L. Lachance, Ltd., Quebec.



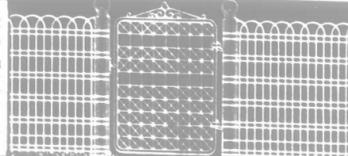
Cross-section, Genasco Stone-surface Ready Roofing

Gravel
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt saturated Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt saturated Wool Felt

Peerless Lawn Fence

Is Strong and Attractive. All the wires are uniformly crimped, large gauge, steel spring wire, heavily galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. Never sags, never rusts. Improve your property with a Peerless Fence. Cheap as wood and more handsome and durable. Also full line of farm and poultry fence and gates. Write for information.

THE SANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
 Dept. B, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



Executors' Sale
 OF
FARM

The executors of the estate of the late **JAMES ST. JOHN, Esq., of Tp. of Brock, County of Ontario**, will receive sealed tenders until

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1910,
 when they will be opened, for the sale of that excellent farm property, consisting of E. 1/2 lot 7 and W. 1/2 lot 8, Con. 6,

TOWNSHIP OF BROCK.

The farm, comprising 200 acres, more or less, is situated 1 1/2 miles west of the Village of Sunderland. One hundred and sixty acres are under cultivation, the balance consisting of pasture and a few acres of timber land. The soil is clay loam, of excellent quality. Upon the property there is a handsome modern brick residence, heated by furnace, fitted with bath, etc., and beautifully situated. The barn being a splendid structure, 75 x 108 feet, with stone stabling full size, is one of the best in Brock. There is also a good driving-shed and a large hogger and poultry-house. There is a fine orchard of choice apples, pears, plums, cherries and grapes, with all the small fruits incidental to a good garden. The farm is watered by two wells and a never-failing stream of spring water. At the barn, water is pumped by a windmill, which is also used for power purposes. The manager of the farm will be pleased to show intending purchasers over the property.

A marked cheque for \$500 must accompany each tender as a mark of good faith, said cheque to be returned if tender be not accepted. Possession to plow will be given on the 1st of October, and full possession on 15th of November. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

For further conditions of sale and particulars, apply to the undersigned, by whom all tenders will be received.

HY. GLENDINNING, Manilla, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

LOW RATES TO
TORONTO

From all stations in Ontario, account of
Canadian National Exhibition

Return tickets at **Single Fare, August 27th to Sept. 10th**, from all stations in Ontario west of Cornwall and Ottawa. Return limit, **Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 1910.** Special train service from all principal points on certain dates.

Secure tickets and full information from:
ANY GRAND TRUNK AGENT.

STOCK MEN

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

PRINT CLEAN WEAR LONGER PRICE REASONABLE

Write us your wants.

ROBERTS ENGRAVING COMPANY
 LONDON-CANADA

A. S. College

Catalogues of this long-established school will be sent to any address upon request.

Forest City Business and Shorthand College
 London, Ontario.

J. W. WESTERVELT, JR., C.A., VICE-PRINCIPAL. J. W. WESTERVELT, PRINCIPAL.

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

FOUNDED 1866

ors' Sale

RM

ate of the late JAMES
of Tp. of Brock,
rio, will receive
nders until

R 27th, 1910,

for the sale of that ex-
onsisting of E. 1/2 lot 7
ot 8, Con. 6.

OF BROCK.

200 acres, more or less, in
the Village of Sunderland,
acres are under cultiva-
ing of pasture and a few
e soil is clay loam, of ex-
e property there is a hand-
e, heated by furnace,
eautifully situated. The
ructure, 75 x 108 feet, with
one of the best in Brock,
driving-shed and a large
e. There is a fine orchard
ums, cherries and grapes.
cidental to a good garden,
o wells and a never-failing
At the barn, water is
hich is also used for power
of the farm will be pleased
ers over the property.

000 must accompany each
d faith, said cheque to be
e accepted. Possession to
e 1st of October, and fall
ember. The highest or
rily be accepted.

or sale and particulars,
y whom all tenders will

ING, Manilla, Ont.

INK RAILWAY
SYSTEM

TES TO

ONTO

Ontario, account of

National
tion

ngle Fare, August
h, from all stations
of Cornwall and
nit, Tuesday, Sept.
l train service from
on certain dates.

Information from:
RUNK AGENT.

K MEN

re wanting
f Poultry,
or for Ad-
our spe-
ched plates.

CLEAN
ONGER
SONABLE

our wants.

RTS
AVING
ANY
CANADA

College

ablished school will be
is upon request.

nd Shorthand College
ntario.

J. W. WESTERVELT,
PRINCIPAL.

S Thoroughly pro-
ected in all coun-
tries. EGBERTON
S. Patent Attorney,
RONTON. Booklet on
on request.

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 8, 1910

No. 937

EDITORIAL.

A Western correspondent ventures the opinion that ninety per cent. of the farmers on the Canadian prairies lose from \$5.00 to \$50.00 every year because of carelessness during the threshing season. It is largely a preventable waste.

"The feeding of much grain to hogs is what raises the question as to their profit. Ninety-nine per cent. of the farms of Eastern Ontario will grow both alfalfa and roots; so, the natural conditions for success being fulfilled, it remains for us to do the rest." This bit of sound sense, from a Glengarry correspondent, is worth salting down well for thorough winter digestion. Hogs pay if handled rightly. But, to quote again, "A good deal depends on the feed, and a good deal more on the feeder."

The approach of silo-filling reminds us of another among the numerous modern changes in farm practice. It used to be supposed by many that the silo should be filled with green corn, untouched with frost. Experience has demonstrated that the richest, sweetest and best silage is made from strong-growing corn, well eared and well matured. A frost on the standing corn does no serious harm (except to check ripening), if the silo is filled within a reasonable time afterwards. If the corn becomes too dry, a little water may be introduced when cutting. Rather than ensile immature corn, it is better to take chances of a frost, allowing the grain on the ears to approach as nearly as may be to the glazing stage. It is nourishment we want, not swill.

The attempt to make industries profitable by protection reminds one of the effort to produce fuel from peat. The latter can be done, but hitherto it has usually been found that it required more heat or energy to express the excess moisture from the peat than could afterwards be recovered by burning the resultant fuel. The net result is, therefore, a loss of energy. The peat problem may be solved by utilizing the natural energy of the sun, which costs us nothing, but tariff protection, as a settled policy, is, always has been, and always will be a losing game. Somebody benefits, but somebody else pays, and the toll on the consumer aggregates a larger sum than the gain to the protected interest. Protectionism can never be logically defended, except as a temporary expedient, and in most cases a doubtful expedient at that.

Fly about stock are a dreadful pest. Fly repellants and destroyers, though helpful, are not entirely satisfactory. Why not screen doors and windows in the stables? By darkening them before the stock go in, then letting the animals enter through some suspended cloth or greenery to brush off the insects, and immediately closing the screen door when the cattle are in, the fly pest could surely be mitigated, especially if some means were used to destroy those which enter. Increased comfort and thrift of the animals and attendants, plus protection of milk from bacterial contamination, are among the benefits that might be expected from this inexpensive expedient. There was a time when screens were unknown in houses, and we fought for our victuals with the flies. History, we predict, will repeat itself in the stables. In fact, the plan has been tried, we are told, with satisfactory results.

The Unmuzzled Press.

A free people should guard zealously the disinterested independence of its press. The regular reading of any paper, no matter how shallow, prejudiced and illogical it may be, moulds one's opinions more subtly than he would suppose. Particularly is this so in the case of papers trusted as independent, but really perverted to the furtherance of ulterior purposes. A biased journal, openly pledged to support a party or a cause through good report or evil is bad enough, but it is admirable and respectable compared to those serpentine publications professing one cause, but insidiously serving another. Prostitution of the press to the promotion of corrupt political and business ends, has been the bane of journalism, public honor and freedom in many cases across the line. Dozens and scores of papers have been started or purchased by corporations, to be used ostensibly as independent or as straightforward party newspapers and magazines, but really to chloroform public opinion at critical junctures, preventing, or at least ameliorating, public outcry against nefarious grabs, steals, and other irregularities. These purposes are served with consummate skill, the corporation or political organ often feigning a mild protest as a cloak against public suspicion of its true ownership and motives. Many a man reads such a paper long after it has changed hands, without realizing that its policy, while assumed to be the same, is actually switched straight about. He wakes up some time when a nefarious project has been lobbied through the Legislature or Parliament, but if he thinks to support another paper, perhaps he finds it also has been acquired by the same or another equally obnoxious corporation. So, what is he to read?

And not only those papers owned outright by designing interests, but others financed as bona-fide business propositions, are frequently subjected to insidious attack. More or less thinly-veiled threats of withdrawing advertising patronage, unless such and such a policy be adopted, are met with by every publisher, and yielded to by many. Even in matters of business policy, attempt is sometimes made by threats of boycott to prevent papers from carrying certain lines of advertising manifestly of advantage to the public.

The canker of corporation control for ulterior purposes has not eaten into Canadian journalism to nearly the same extent as across the line. Many of our newspapers, and most of our agricultural journals and magazines, voice honest convictions. There are, however, exceptions, and signs are not wanting of an attempt to warp, blind and twist Canadian public opinion in the same underhanded way so common in the neighboring Republic. It behooves Canadian readers, if they value their manhood, their freedom and their rights, to spurn all such sheets, when recognized, as they would a viper.

It is not our desire to pose as the only disinterested agricultural journal in Canada. We rejoice in the fact that there are several, but one thing is certain, there is none more absolutely free from political, corporation or other sinister influence, because none can be. "The Farmer's Advocate" is the organ of no clique, faction or interest. It studiously seeks to maintain that detached point of view which alone enables one to draw fair and impartial conclusions. We ask no one to agree with us, save in so far as our published opinions and reasonings commend themselves to his judgment, but this, at least, we claim without fear of contradiction, that the utterances of this journal are the frank expressions of honest men, whose aim ever is to discern and espouse the true interests of the agricultural community in so far, but only in so far, as those interests coincide with the public weal.

Something from Nothing.

Little new ground is covered in Mr. Biggar's last two contributions on the farmer and the wool tariff, the one letter in our issue of August 18th, and the other this week. The sincerity of the writer's views we see no reason to doubt. The information he incidentally supplies as to trade statistics and manufacturing processes is appreciated. His preliminary enunciation of cardinal economic and fiscal principles is sound. Unfortunately, he gets far away from them in his subsequent argument. Look, he says, in effect; see what we can make out of nothing! We will increase the price of wool by a liberal import duty; increase proportionately the price of tops by a larger duty on these, and the price of cloth by a still larger duty on this commodity. Thus we shall build up in Canada a vast worsted industry which will not cost the consumer anything to speak of, which will afford work for thousands of hands, and an expansive home market for all kinds of farm produce. Meantime, the national exchequer will benefit by the higher duties collected on imports of woollen goods. Very seductive, isn't it? And about as substantial as a conjurer's dream.

Noting that, of the hundred million dollars Federal revenue collected in the last fiscal year, about sixty millions was from duties on imports, Mr. Biggar asks how this proportion could be otherwise raised, save by the improbable method of direct taxation, and argues that, since neither political party seriously proposes free trade, and since necessities of revenue will increase, therefore, the tariff will likely be raised, rather than lowered. Why, then, he plausibly asks, should not the Canadian farmer share with other classes in the protection thus incidentally afforded?

In the first place, he ignores the fundamental fact that a tariff is non-revenue-producing, in so far as it is protective. Raise a tariff, and you check imports. Beyond a certain very moderate figure, the checking of imports more than offsets the higher rate of duty. Thus, the more effectually a tariff stimulates domestic production, the less national revenue it produces. The consumer still pays the duty in most cases, but, instead of producing revenue, it makes fat profits for the producer, or else is sacrificed as an economic loss, for the privilege of nurturing an exotic industry. Raise the scale of woollen duties, as Mr. Biggar suggests, and we would increase taxation, while decreasing revenue.

There is right now a strong sentiment forming, and particularly manifested in Western Canada, in favor of pronounced tariff reduction. Such reduction, which Eastern farmers can enforce by lending the strength of unanimity, would be far more valuable than the pelf that might be gained by clamoring for an illusory share of high tariff benefits, and getting hold, as they would be bound to do, of the short end of the stick.

That the home market absorbs a much larger share of the Canadian farmer's produce than the export market, is certainly true, and yet, as has been often pointed out, the prices ruling in the export market very largely regulate the prices obtaining here for most of our staple products, such as wheat, cheese, cattle, hogs, etc. There are local exceptions, but such is the rule. As we cannot regulate the foreign prices of our staple agricultural products, it follows that the Canadian farmer can be little advantaged by import tariffs on his lines of production, save in the case of those not raised in sufficient quantities to supply the home demand, and not at all times on these.

That a protective tariff on a certain article does not always of necessity raise the price of that article within the protected area, we grant.

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.

5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.

6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.

8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the FULL NAME and POST-OFFICE ADDRESS MUST BE GIVEN.

9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

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.

But it does almost always result in such raising of price where the article is not produced in sufficient quantity to supply the home demand, and, moreover, it gives an effective lever to monopolists and combines. The spectacle of powerful monopolies, such as the United States steel trust, selling more cheaply abroad than at home, is significant. The danger of such restrictive combines Mr. Biggar lightly passes over to the ingenuity of law-makers. Well, the law-makers do not seem to be making much headway regulating them in the United States. We submit that it is vastly better to keep weed seeds out of an onion bed than to trust complacently to some easy means of exterminating them after they are in. We can not and do not desire to prevent the formation of combines. They may be of much advantage in a country where they are not given opportunity for price extortion by protection from legitimate foreign competition. Free trade is the proper force to use on trusts. Then, their economic advantage may be conserved, with a minimum of opportunity for extortion.

Coming down again, then, to the specific case of the woollen industry, we desire to ask Mr. Biggar once more whether he has ever in his own mind essayed to compute the staggering cost to the United States of fostering its woollen industry? And all for what? To build up a powerful woollen trust which seeks to bear the price of wool and bull the price of woollen goods. Witness the recently issued minority report of the United States Senate Committee on wages and the cost of living:

"In all the United States there were five per cent. of the people directly financially interested in maintaining the exorbitant tariff on woollen goods, and perhaps less than one per cent. of this five per cent. got 95 per cent. of the spoils beyond a living, and yet every citizen must have woollen garments and blankets."

The ingenious palliation of the burden of a protective tariff, the eye-filling magnification of the benefit to the Canadian farmer of having a woollen industry in his midst, we have space only to point out. It is just such reasoning that has built up, little by little, our present burdensome

protective tariff. We want no more of it. It is time to whittle down the schedules.

We say nothing of the imputation of bad quality in English woollens. That has been already met by English manufacturers, as well as by the experience of readers who have worn English cloth, in comparison with Canadian or American.

The one important point Mr. Biggar has contributed to the discussion is that the free admission of tops and noils would counteract the effect of a tariff on wool, even if such were provided. He has made out a strong case for the taxation of tops at as high a rate, at least, as the nominal duty on wool.

The abuse of wool, tops and noils coming in free, in virtual evasion of the supposed duty now imposed on wool, we agree, should be ended. But that must not be accompanied by an increase in the tariff on woollen goods. It is too high already.

The Best Investment.

While Canadian farms have a more or less steady income throughout the entire year, yet the surplus of the annual earnings accumulate largely during the summer and autumn, and as the end of the season approaches, considerable figuring is being done now to determine the ultimate disposal of this accumulated cash. It may be placed in the banks at four per cent.; much will be invested in Western lands or New Ontario mines, some of which will pay well, some not at all, and some will be a total loss. We like to feel that we have money in the bank that we can get the benefit of at any time—but never do; and many of us, indeed, cannot resist the opportunity of putting some money in a chance game either of the fortune wheel, mining stocks, or Western lands.

But, before you decide what to do with this year's accumulation, try to find out what the boys feel to be most urgent, learn the girls' opinions, and consult long with your wife. Are there no fields needing underdrainage? Are all the fences all they should be? Is the home well provided for in those things that make the young folks love to linger in it, and the mother happy? Have the sons good work teams to drive? Think it over, long and well. A bank account drawing interest to make a larger bank account, or an investment in more land to make money to buy more land, does not add one whit to the pleasure or satisfaction or fulfilment of a life, and when the end of it all comes, it is hard to see what good it can then do; but judicious investment in improvements for the home, the farm, the stock, add to the joy of everyday living, and to the financial account, as well.

Tariffs, Trusts, Prices and Wages.

The minority report of the United States Senate Committee on wages and the cost of living, which has been recently issued, takes the form of a reply to the majority report. The report, of course, has a political aspect, and is designed to serve political purposes, but the following three paragraphs are quoted for what they are worth:

"There are few trusts that could survive a revenue tariff. So enormous have been their profits that we find organizations springing up all over the country, like the Elgin Board of Trade, the wholesale grocers, lumber dealers—associations that have contributed largely to the advance in prices and the frauds perpetrated by manufacturers of certain goods in reducing the weight or contents of packages from 20 to 50 per cent., and maintaining the same price."

"It is difficult to understand how anyone can favor high rates of duty if he does not honestly believe that it will increase the prices to be realized by the manufacturers producing the article affected by diminishing or destroying competition, and thus necessarily increasing the cost to the consumer. Then, we were many times mournfully warned that any reduction in rates would flood our country with lower-priced German products, and that the smoke of American manufacturers would disappear from the heavens. Now we are informed that the tariff has not increased the cost of those articles entering into every household and administering to the health and comfort of every family."

"Great Britain is a free-trade nation, and it is the most prosperous nation in the world, except our own. Shoals of emigrants from the tariff-ridden nations of France, Germany, Italy and

Russia go to England to work. But Englishmen do not emigrate to those countries, because the standard of living is lower. The general testimony is that the rate of wages for all mechanical trades is substantially higher in Great Britain than in those protectionist countries, while the prices of necessities are lower, leaving the Englishman a wider margin to live upon. It is about sixty years since Great Britain adopted free trade, and, during that time, according to a table published in Whitaker's Almanac, wages have increased 81.7 per cent., and prices only 3 per cent.

Appreciation from a Reader.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have frequently had reason to express my gratitude to you for the continuous feast of good things supplied by your paper, and a recent editorial, "The Glory of the Corn," has so aroused my admiration that I must ask you to accept my congratulations on your ability to pen such an article.

After reading it over several times with growing admiration, I read it aloud as we were gathered around the breakfast table Sunday morning, after which we adjourned to the cornfield, where my thirteen-year-old nephew, who is rusticating with us just now, read it aloud, while we had an enjoyable little nature-study together.

Next to the ability to produce literary gems, comes the power and intuition to select skillfully from other writers, as when Dora Farncomb, in her exceptionally helpful talk, in issue of August 18th, quotes from "The Romance of Medicine," we, who are not wide or deep readers, feel grateful to her for culling this gem and setting it before us in such a way that we are compelled to think big thoughts, and lead true lives.

And all this strength and beauty of expression never in any degree impairs the purely practical. It is no easy matter to conduct a farm according to the high ideals set before us in "The Farmer's Advocate," but I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that it is a remarkably good thing for us to have these ideals before us—we "tag along" after them as best we can—and frequently last year's ideal becomes a reality this year, while this year's advanced ideal is tempting us upward and forward. For instance, at "Farmhill," a cement-block silo, alfalfa hay, improved stock, and other good things have become realities this year, and we are steadily endeavoring to do something towards improving the general appearance of the place, in the way of care of trees, garden and roadside, and expect to find time during September to thoroughly clean and whitewash all pens and stables, and while much must still remain to be done at some future time, we feel that we can always depend on "The Farmer's Advocate" to tell us what to do, and how to do it.

I wish to congratulate you, Mr. Editor—or, rather, shall I say, Messrs. and Mesdames Editors—on the exalted position you undoubtedly occupy in the hearts and homes of the farmers of Canada, whose physical, mental and spiritual welfare is constantly advanced by your combined efforts.

Brant Co., Ont. DAVID PATTON.

The Country Church.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"The Farmer's Advocate" has done good work by calling attention to the problem of the country church. Especially is it right when it points out the need of ministers who are specially trained and qualified for ministerial service in rural communities.

To begin with, church leaders are generally city men, who see the church's work from the point of view of the city man. It naturally follows that the church's policy is city-born and city-bred. The country churches are regarded as being of but secondary importance, and are expected to accept the policy of the city churches, and to adapt such policies as best they can. Further, there seems to be a sort of stigma attached to the work of the country minister. Chaucer and Goldsmith did not see it that way. The Church's Head and Founder, and His apostles, were countrymen, but the bald, unpleasant fact remains that, for a man to choose the lot of a country minister, means that city ministers and city church-goers will in their hearts regard him as a man of inferior parts.

The fault lies in the country minister as much as in anyone. Too often he takes the country charge with great reluctance. His hope is that one day he will be called to the big city church. His sermons are prepared and preached in view of the great future that he feels he deserves. He regards himself as but a sojourner among the country people. The city is his home. He busies himself with city problems. His church policy is an aping of some city policy. In the meantime he fails to realize the fine opportunities of service in the present. Without being aware of it, he becomes an actor, and before he knows it he is an imitator, an echo, and not a voice, and his whole life is touched with hollowness and artificiality. Little wonder that such a minister soon finds himself out of touch with everything red-blooded and hu-



Judging Shire Stallions.

At the Royal Counties Show, at Winchester, England, 1910. Champion on left.

man. A country minister's work is a man's job any day, and only the virile need undertake it. When our theological colleges realize this, there will be the dawn of a better day; for at present a theological student's training completely ignores the problems that are unique in rural life. Nothing is taught regarding the laws of mechanics, plants, birds, soil or animal economy of any kind. Yet, by these things, and amid these things, do farmers live. How, then, can a minister preach to people of heavenly things when he is quite ignorant of the processes by which the daily bread is earned? Many a country minister has felt this, and has longed to be able to bring his fine education to bear upon his people's daily work and difficulties. Sympathy and common sense go a long way, but sympathy and common sense would go farther and accomplish more when aided by trained intelligence. Without gumption, no man can succeed in any calling, but gumption will never take the place of sound knowledge. The young theologian knows something of the problems of the Jews two thousand years ago. Of the present-day country problem, with all its significance to church and state, he knows practically nothing.

Surely our agricultural colleges can do something by way of correcting this. The Government might do worse than it would do in providing a free three-months' course for graduating theologians, and the powers that be in the churches should insist on its being taken. At least, a summer course of a month's length should be provided, to which ministers may go, and, at no expense to themselves, hear and meet men who know country life, who know and feel the stress of country problems, and who are doing something for their solution. O. C.

HORSES.

The good horseman brings his team in at noon and at night at least moderately cool, no matter how hot the weather, and breathing easily.

Sunday should be a day of rest for beast, as well as man. The stables should be kept as dark, cool and quiet as possible for the horses' sake on that day.

There are a lot of men who handle horses that should never be allowed to drive one. They are those who yell at the animals, strike them, swear at them, and otherwise use the horses roughly. Gentleness, kindness and quietness are prime requisites in a teamster, if he would get most out of his horses at all times.

Fatten Horses for Market.

Condition, one of the most important factors affecting the market value of horses, has to a very large extent been overlooked by producers. Too many men work their horses all summer on none too liberal a ration, and then, when the season's work is well finished, turn the surplus animals on the market to avoid wintering them. Of all the ways men burn or throw away money, there are few that excel this short-sighted policy in accomplishing that end. It is true that farmers are not entirely to blame for their lack of knowledge on this subject, for, while the colleges and experiment stations have been investigating the cost of production of wool, mutton, beef, bacon and milk, they have too scrupulously avoided investigations concerning horses. However, practical men have invaded this field, to their profit, and are being followed by the investigator, so that now it is becoming well known that it pays, and pays handsomely, to fatten horses for market.

The additional flesh put on by fattening greatly improves the appearance of the animal; it gives him a deeper chest, a deeper flank, a stronger

coupling, a wider croup, thicker thighs, and even improves in appearance the slope of his shoulder. But above the influence upon the appearance, the increased gains greatly affect the valuation placed upon the animal. A horse weighing from fourteen hundred and fifty to fifteen hundred pounds, in about one hundred days, can be made to weigh about 1,700 pounds. Thus the animal has been moved up from the farm chunk class to that of a drafter or heavy-drafter. Before fattening, the horse would have been worth, approximately, at current prices, \$175 to \$200; after fitting, he would bring from \$250 to \$300. The Illinois Experiment Station found that gains could be made at from about 12.3 cents to 15.24 cents per pound, and that these gains were worth as high as 18 to 20 cents a pound. Thus, the increased weight was put on at a profit, at the same time enhancing the value of the original animal. This was done with corn, at 43 cents a bushel, oil meal at \$27.00 a ton, and oats at 35 cents a bushel, and is an index to the cost of gains under Canadian conditions.

It was found by the above-mentioned Station that clover hay is a much more suitable hay for fattening horses than is timothy, especially when fed in conjunction with a ration consisting chiefly of corn. Bran did not prove to be a desirable constant factor in the ration when clover hay was used, the combination being too laxative. A ration having a nutritive ratio of 1:8 proved most economical and profitable.

In fattening horses for market, the management is very different from that of any other kind of stock. Most men who make a business of it place the horses in tie-up stalls in a medium-dark stable, where, if possible, they can be watered without taking them out of the stalls. Only what exercise is unavoidable is given, since greatest and cheapest gains are made without exercise, and horses usually stay in their stalls from the start to the finish of the feeding period. The grain is fed three times a day by most feeders, although some feed as often as five times a day. Hay is usually fed twice a day. The animals receive water first thing in the morning, then are fed their grain at about 6 a. m., after which they are given their hay. This is again done at about 11:30 a. m., and again at 5 p. m., but at noon no hay is given. On full feed, horses which weigh 1,500 pounds, at the start, will consume from 18

to 20 pounds of grain, and from 12 to 14 pounds of clover hay, per day. Where corn is used in the ration, 12 parts corn, 4 parts oats, make a splendid grain ration with clover hay; while, if timothy hay is used, one part oil meal should be added.

This lack of exercise probably does not work for the best interests of the buyer, since the horses will have to be put to work with great care, but, so long as buyers prefer fat horses, producers are likely to attain that end in the most economical way, and that undoubtedly is by feeding without exercise.

Quietness, regularity and liberality in feeding, are the essentials in fattening horses. Farmers will find that, where careful methods are followed, no branch of live stock will make quicker, greater gains at so great a profit.

LIVE STOCK.

Cost of Pork Production.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Much has been written in "The Farmer's Advocate" and other farm journals of the high price of farm products, and it is true that some of them are much higher now than I have ever known them to be, but I boldly make the statement that not one farm product has yet reached the cost of production.

My letter would be much too long if it went into the cost of all the different products produced on the farm, so I will confine my arguments to the much-debated bacon-hog question, which has experienced the greatest rise of all farm products.

Now, just for a moment, let us consider what it costs to produce the bacon hog. By a careful test, I have found that it has taken forty acres of mixed grain, 30 bushels per acre, 42 pounds per bushel, to produce forty hogs averaging 200 pounds. They were good doers, and were marketed at about seven months of age. Let us now figure out what it costs to produce one acre of mixed grain.

WHAT IT COSTS ME TO PRODUCE ONE ACRE OF MIXED GRAIN.

Plowing twice, man and team.....	\$ 4.00
Cultivating and seeding	4.00
Manuring once in four years	1.00
Taxes40
Seed, 3 bushels	1.25
Int. on investment in land, at \$60 per acre	3.00
Harvesting and twine	1.50
Threshing	1.50
Hauling to mill and crushing	1.50
Cutting thistles and weeding85
	<hr/>
	\$20.00

Add to this one dollar for feeding, weighing and marketing, and we have \$21 to produce one hog, while I only received \$18 per hog; and, by the way, I forgot to mention that these same hogs had a good grass run and all the skim milk of six good cows.

Perhaps you will think my yield per acre somewhat low, but I think you will find it is about the average of the county, and this county has the highest average of any in the Province.

Now, just a word as to the cause of the decline of the hog industry. It is quite plain that the Canadian farmer has been unmercifully fleeced in prices paid for hogs the past six months.

I find by the report just published of Canada's High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona, that the average price of Canadian bacon in England for 1909 was 70s., and hams 72s.; while American



Four-in-hand Plow Team.

bacon and hams averaged 60s. At present, prices are quoted much higher, but bear about the same ratio. Now, take the prices quoted for live hogs in Toronto and Buffalo, and you will find the average for the past six months is about 60 cents higher in Buffalo than Toronto. It is plain to see, if the American packer is making a profit at all, the Canadian packer is making an enormous one, as he buys for from two to three shillings less, and sells for ten to twelve shillings more per cwt. than his American brother.

PERTH CO. FARMER.

[The results here reported vary greatly from those reported by L. B., on page 1390, in the issue of September 1st. How do they square with the results obtained by other farmers?]

The Canadian Farmer and the Wool Tariff.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In my last letter I endeavored to set forth some facts concerning the operation of protective tariffs in general, and the relation of the Canadian tariff to that of the United States, in particular, before taking up the subject of wool and the connection of the Canadian farmer with the woollen industry. This was necessary, as some of your correspondents drew rather sweeping deductions from my letter in "The Farmer's Advocate" of July 7th.

Your readers will probably agree, from the explanation of the sources of our national revenue, given in my last letter, that there is no present likelihood of our customs duties being replaced by a system of direct taxation, even if the farmers unanimously offered to pay their share of the \$60,000,000 in taxes on their land. And, considering that the Canadian farmer's home market for his produce of every kind is vastly greater than the export of these products—which the majority of farmers do not realize—it is a question whether any such radical reduction in the tariff as would either deprive the Government of its revenue or bring about the collapse of our present industries—thus disorganizing that portion of his market which is now the farmer's mainstay—would promote the country's general trade or the farmer's share of it. Let me here repeat my emphatic denial of the proposition that a protective tariff necessarily raises the cost of all goods within the area protected. It may or it may not, all depending on the conditions of the trade affected, and the relation of the home to the outside competing market. A tariff obstructs the free inflow of goods from outside, but it creates free trade within the protected zone. That is its real purpose, and if the question is asked, "What need of a tariff, then?" the answer is that it is designed to give a new industry the surety that it will have a market within the country so ringed off, without fear of being killed off by foreign competitors. And if the industry is sufficient to afford home competition after it is established, prices will tend to lower levels.

The tendency to form combines to extract unreasonable prices, is a difficulty which the ingenuity of lawmakers may surmount, and it must not be forgotten that free-trade Britain also has its combines, there being over fifty trusts dealing with various commodities in that country. The item of thread furnishes a case in point. An English syndicate controls the cotton-thread trade of the world, and, after putting a great deal of water into its stock, it declares dividends of 20 per cent. on its capital. Thus, if all its stock represented actual cash, its profits—extracted in part from needy sewing-women the world over—would return its entire capital every five years.

And now as to the woollen question. Whether or not we agree that a protective tariff, in the circumstances of Canada, is wiser than direct taxation, no one will deny that, so long as we have a tariff, its advantages or burdens should be fairly distributed among the various interests affected. But this is what the present wool tariff does not permit, as will be seen from the following considerations:

There are two different methods by which woollen goods are made, whether the finished fabrics are tweeds or other cloths, carpets or knitted goods. In one process the yarns are spun from carded wool; in the other, the wool is combed preparatory to spinning. The result of the latter process is worsted fabrics, and cloths, carpets and knit goods are made from worsted yarns to a greater extent than from carded woollen yarns, the worsted industry of the United States, for example, consuming 261,000,000 lbs. of wool per year, against 157,000,000 lbs. in the carded-wool industry. The work of the worsted combing machine is purely a factory process, and the products of the machine are two, namely, tops (the longer fibres of the wool combed out and laid parallel) and noils (the shorter fibres, used in the carded-wool industry, etc.). By worsted spinning, yarns are made of five times the fineness that can be produced by the carding process, hence the greater adaptability of the worsted industry to the varied demands of the modern textile trades. Both tops and noils are on the free list in our tariff. If we take this fact, and connect it with the fact already cited, that worsted is now the chief branch of the wool industry, and the further

fact that the wools of Canada are specially adapted to the worsted business, anyone, however inexpert, can see why so little Canadian wool is used in the woollen industry of Canada, and why so much of our wools have to be exported, at a disadvantage to the grower, for want of a market at home; also, why the whole question is so unsatisfactory. The complaint that the woollen tariff is a tax on the people, is, in the present circumstances, literally true. The foundation of the woollen industry is wool, is it not? and a tariff under which the protection begins just at that stage when it has gone past the Canadian wool-grower, is not calculated to develop a native industry. It is like beginning a house at the second story, instead of the foundation. That the wools of Canada are adapted to the worsted trade, ought to be clear from the circumstance that upon these wools the worsted industry of the United States was founded. But who would come to Canada to

growers, and at the same time a clear discrimination against Canadian wools, amounting, in some classes of wool, to prohibition, so far as the worsted industry is concerned. I do not want to be understood by your readers to be making out a case for protection, but to show that, as regards wool, they now have the theoretical advantages of free trade reversed against them, and the practical advantages of protection withheld from them. A calm study of the effect of such a tariff will surely make this clear.

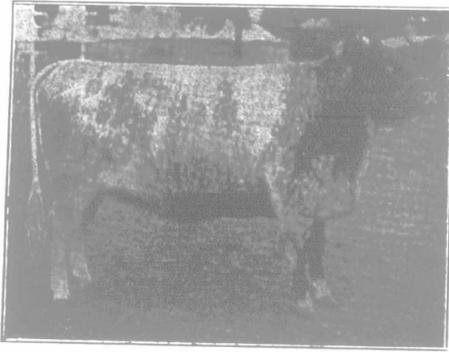
There are other anomalies in the present wool tariff which are more fully explained in a pamphlet on this subject, which may be obtained by anyone interested on forwarding a two-cent stamp to Biggar-Wilson, Ltd., Toronto. The facts here set forth, however, should be sufficient to show that, under the existing tariff, which is the joint production of both political administrations, no native woollen industry, in a broad sense, can ever be expected in this country.

A word to one of your correspondents, who quotes figures from his own flock to show the small extent to which the sheep-raiser would be benefited by a duty in favor of Canadian wool. If the advantage to the farmer ceased with the item of wool, such an argument would have weight, but surely a manufacturing industry which would employ, under the new conditions of a rational tariff, fresh capital to the amount of \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000, with its wide distribution of wages, and the consumption of all kinds of products raised by the Canadian farmer, would far transcend the direct profits of the wool itself.

Then, as to the cost of woollen goods. Is an increased cost of 50 cents on the cloth for a suit of clothes going to wipe out the margin between affluence and poverty in the case of the average farmer? The cloth itself would, no doubt, for a time be slightly increased, but, under a rationally-adjusted tariff, I am persuaded that, in ready-made goods the retail price of a suit of clothes would not be increased by a single cent.

But, on the other hand, with more Canadian wool in the goods, the wearer would get far better value than now. No Canadian whose memory goes back a generation will deny that when Canadian goods were made from home-grown wool, a suit of clothes would outwear three of the cheap suits now made of imported cloth. What is to prevent this again being done under modern conditions, with Canadian wool put into Canadian cloth? Price is not the only measure of value. No sensible man will buy an axe or a saw or a spade of the cheapest kind after he learns by experience that a tool having good steel will render better service, at a higher price. Why should the same judgment not be applied to cloth? Here is a proof that a higher-priced cloth may give better wear in proportion to cost than a cheap cloth. Everyone who has a passing knowledge of the conditions of other races understands the poverty of the Chinese peasant. It is equally well known how keen a judge of real values Chinamen get to be for this reason. With the inability of the Chinese peasant to purchase more than the simplest clothing, and that of cotton, how is it that China imports from three million to twelve million yards of Canadian gray cottons every year, and has done so for about twenty years, besides much more from the United States, paying therefor a higher price than the same class of English cottons? It is simply that Canadian and United States gray cottons contain no sizing or other adulterant, and will give longer wear at a given cost. The same comparison holds good with regard to Canadian woollens, and for the same reason; and this is my ground for asserting that if we had a tariff which would compel the use of more real wool, grown in Canada, in Canadian clothing the consumer would get better value in the woollen fabrics he wears, and, incidentally, more wool would be profitably grown in Canada, and all of it would find a market at home, instead of being shipped to the United States, under the handicap of the tariff of that country.

E. B. BIGGAR.



Flora 90th, at Two Years Old.



W. G. Pettit.



Prime Favorite -45214-
Imported by W. G. Pettit & Sons.

start a large worsted combing plant, when the spinner of worsted yarns can import his tops free from countries where low rates of wages rule? A little consideration of these elementary facts will make it clear that, so far as the major branch of the trade is concerned, and so far as it affects the wool-growing interests, the Canadian woollen tariff is protection turned upside down. It is worse than if the country had absolute free trade in worsteds, for the people pay the duties on the imports of fabrics, without the consolation of looking to the development of a Canadian industry.

The admission of foreign wool in a manufactured form is practically a bonus given to foreign wool-

Honor Roll of Shorthorns.—XII.

By J. C. Snell.

In 1905, at the New Westminster, B. C., Exhibition, which was that year a Dominion affair, the competition in Shorthorns was mainly between two Western herds, the writer being the single judge of the class. A close contest was that between the two aged, Ontario-bred bulls, Squire Wimple, a massive roan, bred by Geo. Bristow, of Rob Roy, sired by Village Squire (bred by Harry Smith, of Hay), and shown by the late Wm. H. Ladner, of Ladner, B. C., and the substantial roan, Prospect Earl, bred by J. R. McCallum, Iona Station, and shown by Joseph Tamboline, of Westham Island. These two had seasawed in the prize list in previous years, the latter winning in 1904, under another Ontario judge, but in 1905 Squire Wimple was declared senior champion and grand champion, as best bull of any breed in the show. He had fine Shorthorn character, type and quality. The first-prize cow and champion fe-

male was a massive red Mazurka, of fine type, named Bunch Grass Maid, bred in Oregon, and shown by T. W. Patterson, of Ladner.

At the 1906 Toronto Exhibition, with 130 entries of Shorthorns, and with the widely-known Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, Tarves, Scotland, a leader in the Shorthorn fraternity of the world, as the competent judge, the quality of the cattle was high-class, and the competition keen. In the aged-bull class, first place was given to John Gardhouse & Sons' massive roan, Scottish Prince =50090=, bred by Alex. Watson, Auchronie, Aberdeenshire, sired by the Duthie-bred Golden Champion, selected by and imported for Messrs. Gardhouse by Arthur G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M. Scottish Prince, in the previous two years he was shown at Toronto, had not, in the opinion of the writer and many others, received the preference to which his make-up appeared to entitle him, and it was gratifying to his owners that he came into his own in a strong class, was awarded the senior championship, and was reserve for the grand championship, at the hands of so eminent an authority as Judge Duthie. He was large, smooth and well fleshed, had a first-class head, and was as free from faults as most of the best ones. The reserve for senior champion was W. C. Edwards & Co.'s big, smooth, red first-prize 2-year-old, Bertie's Hero, by Clipper Hero, bred by John Dryden & Son, which honor not a few breeders thought might well have gone to Peter White's rich roan, Marigold Sailor, the junior champion of the previous year, and a general favorite, owing to his fine type and breed character. The junior champion and grand champion of this year was Senator Edwards' good roan senior yearling, Royal Favorite, first in his class, a youngster of fine presence and promise, sired by Royal Diamond (imp.), and out of Duchess of Gloster 3rd (imp.). The reserve was Thos. Redmond's excellent first-prize roan junior yearling, Marquis Marigold. The reserve for grand champion was Gardhouse's Scottish Prince. In the aged-cow class, Senator Drummond's smooth and comely red-and-white three-year-old, Lavender 44th, a daughter of Imp. Cicely's Pride, and of Lavender 42nd (imp.), was the winner, and the same herd furnished the winner in the two-year-old section, the grand roan, Queen Ideal, the junior champion of the previous year, which was this year senior champion and grand champion female, the junior champion being Peter White's first-prize senior yearling, Butterfly Girl, a beautiful white heifer, bred by Miller Bros., sired by Langford Eclipse (imp.), and out of Butterfly Queen (imp.). The reserve for senior champion was Senator Drummond's first-prize cow, Lavender 44th, and the first prize for a graded herd went to the same exhibitor. This was Huntlywood's year, and the exhibits from that herd were exceedingly creditable to the judgment and skill of the capable manager, William H. Gibson.

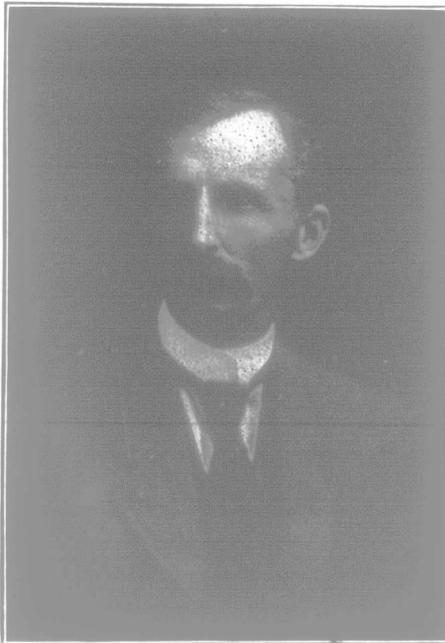
In 1907, at Toronto, the single judge of Shorthorns was Captain A. T. Gordon, of Cambuscausway, Insh, Scotland, and the class was represented by 137 individual entries. The winner in the aged-bull section and the senior and grand champion was W. G. Pettit & Sons' dark roan, Marr-bred Prime Favorite, in his five-year-old form, sired by Bapton Favorite, dam Princess Royal 40th. He had contended for supremacy for three years in succession, each year coming nearer to the desired goal, which he this year won fairly, and filled creditably. He was sold at the contribution sale at West Toronto, in Feb., 1908, to P. M. Bredt, Regina, Sask. A strong class of two-year-olds was headed by Challenge Plate, a straight, smooth roan, bred by T. Redmond, of Millbrook, sired by Sailor Champion, and shown by A. E. Meadows, Port Hope. In the senior yearling section, first place was filled by W. R. Elliot & Sons' red, Rose Victor, by Sittyton Victor, dam Mina 8th (imp.). In the junior yearling class, the judge gave first place to the roan, Clipper Chief, imported by H. J. Davis and shown by Kyle Bros., of Ayr, which placed him in the running for the junior championship, which honor was allotted him later in the day, and he was reserve for the grand championship.

The winner in the aged-cow class was W. C. Edwards & Co.'s Pine Grove Clipper, a level, deep-bodied, roan daughter of Marquis of Zenda (imp.). The sensation of the female section was the first-prize two-year-old heifer and senior and grand champion, Flora 90th, a massive and wealthily-fleshed roan daughter of Old Lancaster, bred and shown by Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont. This heifer was second in the two-year-old section of the International Live-stock Show at Chicago in December of the same year, shown by Messrs. Amos. She was also senior and grand champion female at the Chicago International in December, 1908, shown by D. R. Hanna, of Ohio, and second in the mature-cow class at Chicago in 1909.

The junior female championship at Toronto in 1907 went to Peter White's handsome and typical Mina Lass 14th, the red first-prize senior yearling, bred by John T. Gibson, of Denfield, and sired by his good breeding bull, Proud Gift (imp.).

In the fat-steer competition at the Chicago International in 1907, James Leask, of Greenbank, Ont., made a brilliant record with his grand steer calf, Roan King, sired by his stock bull, Gloster's Choice. Roan King was first in the section for

grade Shorthorn steers under one year, also champion over all grades and crosses any age, and finally grand champion over all beef breeds and crosses, any age, this being the first time in the eight years of the International that this honor had gone to a Shorthorn. It was no wonder that Canadians present threw up their hats in honor of the record of Roan King and "Blonde Jim," his enterprising owner and feeder. But this is not the end of the story. All told, Roan King won at that show, besides one first prize, two championships, and the grand championship, several specials. His prize-money aggregated \$330, which was duplicated by the Dominion Shorthorn Association, making \$660. Furthermore, the American Shorthorn Association offered a special prize of \$500 if the grand champion were



John Gardhouse.

a Shorthorn, making \$1,160. In addition to all this, Mr. Leask received a gold medal, offered by the management to the herdsman who fitted the grand champion steer. The last event in the calf's career was his sale at auction for 24 cents a pound, live weight, to a Buffalo, N. Y., packing company. He weighed 1,080 pounds at fifteen months old, and brought \$259.20. The total proceeds from this youngster would amount to about \$1,419, besides the medal and his previous winnings in Canada—a fairly profitable calf, one would think.

(To be continued.)



Scottish Prince =50090=
Imported by John Gardhouse & Sons.

Where the Lines of Canadian Live Stock May be Strengthened.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

J. A. CLARK, P.E.I.—Sheep:—This line of stock has always paid the man well who has stayed with it through the depressions of markets. Like other lines, it has had its hard times, but they have been of shorter duration than most. Even then at certain times of the year there were good prices to be had for some of their products. The writer, during the last depression previous to the present soaring prices, sold fat ewes in July, weighing 200 pounds, at 4c. per lb. These were fattened on the grass without grain at a very small cost. The reason so many farmers went out of sheep here was, we believe, the "barb-wire" fence. Now that this fence is being largely supplanted by more effective and humane fences, the demand for foundation stock of good quality is greater than the supply. An ordinary lamb for export, we are told, will be worth \$5.00 this autumn; well-bred sheep are very hard to get at any price.

It is quite noticeable to one driving through the country, that the farms which have the sheep have fewer weeds and cleaner fields. Their care does not require much labor, compared with other stock, and the greater part of that labor comes at times when other farm work is slack. This is an important factor under our present difficulties in getting efficient farm help.

Swine:—With the present growth of the dairy industry, more swine could very profitably be kept. The prices of last winter, the present trend of the market and the prospect for the future, as published this season in "The Farmer's Advocate," should be inducement enough for any man.

GLENGARRY NEEDS MORE PIGS.

J. E. McINTOSH, Glengarry Co., Ont.—In regard to the matter of the development of the live-stock industry in Eastern Ontario, there are many things to be said in favor of the farmer directing his efforts towards the breeding and improvement of any one of the four different classes of animals that we now find on the majority of the farms in the Province, viz., horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Numerous objections can also be brought up that are enough to dampen the spirits of the enthusiast who might intend to specialize in any branch of the industry. But as it is not my purpose to discourage effort on the part of the farmer, these objections will not be touched on further than will be necessary in order to show the advantage of the farmer of Eastern Ontario confining his efforts principally to the growing and finishing for market of the bacon hog; or, in other words (while pork remains at the present price), we might say, of just the common pig.

Some of his advantages, as compared with the other three classes of animals mentioned, are that you don't have to wait four or five years for returns, as you do in the case of the horse, who is usually that age before he is ready for the market. You don't have to do any training or breaking in either before looking for a buyer. Give the hog his feed in proper quantity and quality, and he'll do the rest.

As compared with the cow, any man who has had to milk ten or a dozen cows in a close stable in July weather will be very likely able to give a clear and quite decided opinion on the subject. The dairy cow is responsible for the hardest work that is done on Eastern Ontario farms to-day. Methods of farming that compel our wives and sisters to take such an active part in the heavy work that is involved in dairying, ought to be improved upon or discarded altogether. The dog has about settled the sheep industry in this country, so that phase of the subject needn't be gone into. All that remains is to show that the hog can be brought to a marketable condition for less money than we get for him; to prove that he is the most profitable animal for the farmer to raise; for, as we have seen, the returns come in sooner, the labor is less, and such losses as we have in the case of sheep are unknown. That hogs can be raised and sold at a profit by the farmer need not be disputed, for it has been done. At the same time, I knew of a man who bought a pig at four weeks of age, and after feeding him all summer, had pork that cost him just \$12.00 per hundred. For profitable pork manufacture, a good deal depends on the feed, and a good deal more on the feeder. The good feeder will see that his pigs get enough of the cheapest possible feed that will produce good results. If a man is in a position to use a large amount of waste matter, such as the surplus whey at a cheese factory, a profit of over one hundred per cent. can be made, as I proved to my own satisfaction last season.

Where these waste products cannot be had, the farmer should depend mainly on a clover or alfalfa pasture for the summer months, and on mangels, sugar beets and turnips for the winter. The feeding of much grain to hogs is what raises the question as to their profit. Ninety-nine per cent. of the farms of Eastern Ontario will grow both alfalfa and roots, so the natural conditions for success being fulfilled, it remains for us to do the rest. The farmer has too long acted the chambermaid to the dairy cow, and if he is to get out of this condition of slavery, I believe it must be by giving his attention to the intelligent production of an article of diet that is at present bringing unheard-of prices, and bids fair to be in good demand for an indefinite period in the future. It isn't that we are in such desperate need of more money down East here, that I would advocate such a radical change in our methods, as substituting hog-raising for dairying would be. But we are in need of more time. The average farmer works too many hours in the day to give himself a chance to be as good a man as he might otherwise be. He needs rest and recreation, although he does spend his summers in the country, and he needs time to read and think, as well as any other business man. It seems to me that the plan I have outlined should help towards this end, and make the farmer a man with a fair proportion of leisure, who is contented with his lot, rather than a man who has been hurried along so quickly that he has missed about everything in life worth having.

EFFICIENCY CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

PROF. G. E. DAY, O.A.C., Guelph.—While I agree with your statement that "live stock is the sheet-anchor of permanently successful farming," I scarcely feel competent to map out a course for any man to follow, because each man must be the judge of what is best for his conditions. It is somewhat dangerous, also, to recommend an increase in any class of stock, because markets are most deceptive, and have a fashion of moving in most unexpected directions. It is just as great a mistake to be overstocked as it is to be understocked, and the wise man studies how much stock he can carry to advantage, and maintains his normal production one year after another. This point has been illustrated very well of late in connection with hogs, and the same applies to every line of stock.

Perhaps one of the most important lessons we should learn in connection with live stock, is how to make the most of what we have. If we are raising a colt or two a year, we should know what are the market demands, and what are the most approved and desirable characters of the breed or type which we are producing. In other words, the man who raises colts should be an intelligent judge of horses, and should work with a definite aim in view. In many cases it is possible to nearly double the production of a herd of cows without increasing the number of animals in the herd. Is not this a problem deserving of some thought? Beef cattle may be made to produce a large profit by careful selection, economical feeding, economical production of home-grown foods, and marketing at the age and in the condition to give us the greatest margin of profit. The neglected flock of sheep can, by intelligent effort, be made a source of pleasure and profit. The horde of hungry fowls may be made to pay handsome dividends upon the investment when properly handled. Farming is a complex proposition, and the farmer who is best satisfied with his annual returns is the man who strives to maintain no unprofitable branches. Two questions face every keeper of live stock: how much? and how efficient? and profits are more dependent upon the latter than upon the former.

DAIRY CATTLE, SWINE, AND SHEEP.

PROF. M. CUMMING, N. S. Agricultural College.—For the past twenty years, throughout the central part of Nova Scotia, dairying has predominated over all other branches of live stock. This is but natural, considering the well-watered pastures, comparative freedom from troublesome flies, tremendous crops of hay, roots and green feeds of all kinds, good crops of grain, and, withal, our splendid local market and easy access to foreign markets. In fact, these conditions are so common throughout the whole Province that dairying is very rapidly outstripping all other classes of live stock. Take, for example, returns from the year 1909. The quantity of beef produced in the Province was less than years 1907 or 1908. Sheep-raising showed a decrease of over 3 per cent. Dairy products, horses and swine alone showed a marked increase. The quantity of cheese and butter manufactured by various creameries in King's, Cochester, Cumberland, Pictou and Antigonish Counties showed a marked increase over that of previous years, but already in the year 1910 we find these same differences, but to a more marked degree. The Scotsburn Creamery Co., of Scotsburn, Pictou Co., in the year 1909, produced 34,200 pounds of butter. In the year 1910, to date, the production has nearly doubled that amount, this being a fair example of the increase in dairy husbandry.

From the breeders' point of view, we can cite equally good examples of the predominance of dairy stock. For example, on the Agricultural Farm, Truro, N. S., there were for sale, on Jan. 10th, 1910, four Ayrshire bulls, two Holsteins, three Jerseys, and three Shorthorns. The demand for the dairy breed showed about four inquiries and offers to one offer for a beef sire, F. L. Fuller, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, made large and careful importation of Ayrshires and Shorthorns during February, 1910. The Ayrshire sires outnumbered the beef, and were more eagerly sought for. I might cite numerous examples from herds and importations throughout Nova Scotia, with like conclusions.

Our farmers are fast realizing that swine husbandry must always travel hand in hand with dairying, and, consequently, the demand for breeding pigs during the spring and summer of 1910



A Royal Champion Pen of Southdowns.

has been much increased. I would never recommend to Nova Scotia farmers the exclusive breeding and feeding of any one class of live stock, and would always place for the average farmer combined dairying and swine-raising foremost. There is one deplorable fact, more marked each year throughout this Province, viz., the steady decline in sheep-raising. Already we see a decrease of 3 per cent. for the year 1910, with no apparent cause for the same but the apparent distaste of our farmers toward this class of stock, combined with a small proportionate loss from dogs. We can, however, cite numerous instances of sheep-breeders in this and every other part of Nova Scotia, who, with a little care and common sense, make sheep-raising one of the greatest assets on the farm, at the same time not neglecting the larger classes of live stock. Very good examples of these are to be found in Cumberland County, where we find S. A. Logan, with a reputation for Holsteins, at the same time the most prominent Shropshire breeder in Eastern Canada. The Baker Brothers, of Barronsfield, who possess probably one of the finest Oxford Down flocks in Canada, show a profit in their dairy herd of \$27.00 per animal per year for a good-sized Jersey herd. Certainly, our farmers should get away from this negligence of their farm and the out-of-date reasons for not keeping sheep, and establish a small flock of not less than 15 ewes on every hundred acres.

Probably the most common question which we receive from our numerous visitors and regular students at the Agricultural College at Truro, is, "What class of live stock will pay most handsomely for the amount of labor expended?" Almost invariably, when we suggest dairying, the answer comes, "Too much labor," and yet other flourishing industries involve the employment of much labor, their very profitability varying, for the most part, with the number of hands employed. However, we recognize the difficulties incurred with hired help, but we maintain that dairying shows the greatest profit from the

amount of labor expended. A fair example of this may be found at the very doors of our institution. C. P. Blanchard, who has always been more or less interested in live stock, has, during the past year, from a herd of about twenty grade cows, averaged a profit per month of about \$75. He, however, is a splendid judge of live stock, a careful feeder, and a judicious handler of hired help. Possibly this is the keynote of improvement in our dairy industry, viz., more intelligence and studious methods of handling, not only the hired-help problem, but also the manifold details of animal husbandry, combined with a good business application toward the marketing of his products. Too many of our farmers practice false economy in operations, such as proper, up-to-date stabling of live stock, the buying of mill feeds for this stock, drainage of the land, and many allied problems, in which we, as a Province, are backward.

POULTRY, HOGS, AND HORSES.

A. P. HILLHOUSE, Brome Co., Que.—The Eastern Townships have once more responded to favorable conditions, and produced a magnificent hay crop, with a more extensive acreage in oats and corn than ever before, all giving promise of an abundant yield. This, after the two years of severe drouth and short crops, is most acceptable to the Eastern Townships farmer, and he again casts about him to see in what lines or branches of his business he can extend most profitably.

While dairying has been, and probably will be for some time to come, the backbone of the farming industry in this part of the country, yet any great extension in this line presents serious obstacles to the ordinary farmer, as for every ten or fifteen dairy cows added to the herd it means another hand must be taken on for the milking. The increased demand at most profitable prices for horses, hogs, calves and poultry, makes extension in these lines more practicable.

Every farmer could increase his annual income from the farm considerably by keeping two or three good brood mares of the right stamp to do the work of the farm and rear colts. The Eastern Townships farmers have nearly gone trotting-horse crazy, with the result that not one in ten of the colts reared are worth their keep, or can be sold for profitable prices. Surely this is a great mistake, when the same capital, feed and labor in breeding the right class of horses would be a most profitable asset to the farm. I do not know that it would be best for this part of the country to take up the heavy-draft horse, as there is another class of horses equally salable and better adapted to this hilly country; a horse for which we have a partial foundation already established; a strong, muscular horse, with good action, weighing from 1,050 to 1,200 lbs. As one Montreal buyer recently expressed or described him: "A horse that we can put on our express and deliver a good load, or put him onto our light rig and deliver parcels quickly. Horses of this class sell for equally high prices as the heavy-draft horses, and at the same time as we are breeding them they would be suitable for our own work here. Three sales of horses of this class have just come to my notice during the last few weeks—one at \$160, another at \$200, and yet another at \$230. These are just a fair sample of the prices that can be obtained for such horses. We need not dwell long upon the hog question. The majority of farmers here could easily double the number of hogs that they are now keeping, and do so most profitably.

With our calves dropped from our dairy cows, it has always been the practice to kill them as soon as dropped, simply selling their skins, barely keeping a sufficient number to renew the herd. This has never seemed right, but destructive; as in a few months well fed they would supply a lot of food for our ever-growing population, yet in the past, with the very low price to be obtained for them, the practice has seemed about unavoidable, but the turning point seems at last reached, where the greater part of these calves can be profitably fed on the farms, as all calves that have been properly fed and received careful attention, at from one to three months old, readily sell at from \$5.00 to \$12.00 each. It will pay our farmers to look up this end, as it is now equally as profitable as hog-rearing.

Last, but not least, comes poultry. Every farm of 100 acres or more should keep at least 100 laying hens, as with strictly new-laid eggs never going below 20c. per dozen, and from this up to 50c. and 60c. per dozen, the farmer's hen is, without doubt, the best paying investment on the farm. She is also dual-purpose, as she produces broilers sold at 40c. and 50c. per lb., and later roasters, selling at 25c., 20c. and 15c. per lb., all most profitable prices. Many hundreds of broilers have been sold by farmers here this season at 40c. and 50c. per pound, which did not need to be produced at an unseasonable time, as they were hatched during the latter part of March and the first of April, when eggs from which they were hatched were at their lowest price, 20c. per dozen.

If you have 25 milch cows, and find the producing ability of your farm rapidly increasing, do not put in 50 cows and make a slave's life for

every member of the family at milking time, but rather increase in these other equally profitable lines which will incur less labor and be more varied and interesting.

SHEEP, PIGS, AND BEEF.

ROBT. McEWEN, Middlesex Co., Ont.—As our country becomes older, and the fertility of our soils is depleted by continuous cropping year by year, farm methods in the Eastern Provinces, and even in Manitoba, are being changed and diversified. With the improvement in the financial standing of all classes, and with work available for everybody at good wages, no man in health is without the means of buying his reasonable needs, and very many luxuries as well. In no walk in life has this condition shown itself more marked than in farming, with the result, that with money available amongst ourselves to gratify our tastes, as well as our requirements, greater attention is being paid to live stock.

In what branch, is asked, is there the best outlook for increased effort. Dairymen's associations have added much wealth to this country, and have attracted many into the breeding of dairy cattle and swine. The Canadian's natural love for horses will never allow them to be neglected, and present prices will encourage their increased breeding, but it appears to me that today, with the ready money available here to buy and the export demand to carry off the surplus, there is nothing standing out in bolder relief than the production of meat, whether it be of beef, or of mutton, or of pork. The excellence of the pork placed on the market has increased its consumption here to such an extent that its value has risen almost beyond an export basis, which is a good way to keep it, and so control the market. Purveyors find a more discriminating meat-eating public, who want juicy beef and mutton, but not the sort that is tough, lean or even tallowy. Killers are driving lean horses up and down the concessions, yet consumers are complaining of both the quality and the cost of the joints furnished. The high prices paid for veal induces the well-fed, thrifty calf to an early market, so that good feeding steers are becoming yearly scarcer, and are worth to-day as much a pound as the finished exporter was five years ago. As for mutton, there is very little consumed in this section, except that which has gone past the age of usefulness for breeding purposes, as every fresh young ewe is more than required to supply the production of lambs demanded. Last March I drove into a farmer's yard, who had just returned from marketing five of last year's lambs, for which he obtained \$61.00. In addition to the good price to be obtained for the meat there were also a fair price for wool, there is no question in my mind but sheep-breeding in this Province would cease declining and take its place as it does in Britain, as one of the most extensive and profitable of the meat products of the farm.

Rape for Hogs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

For the benefit of your readers, I will write my experience of growing rape and feeding it to hogs. The rape was grown near the barn, after the ground was well worked; it was sown in the middle of June. I commenced cutting for the hogs the first of August, when it was two feet high. I never saw hogs fatten like them. I had to reduce their usual ration of chop to one-half. I only cut a very small corner of the rape patch of about two acres. I believe it is a profitable crop to grow.

J. A. ROSS.

Wellington Co., Ont.

THE FARM.

Pasture Crops.

There are now over three million acres of pasture crops in Ontario. Both the quality of the pasture, and the quantity per acre, should be improved. Timothy is not a particularly good pasture grass, and yet it is used more than any other variety. There are too many old timothy sods in this Province.

A large number of varieties of grasses, clovers and grains have been tested at the Ontario Agricultural College, both singly and in combination, for the production of pasture. The following mixtures are some of the very best:

ANNUAL CROP FOR PASTURE.

If a farmer realizes in the early spring that his pasture crop is going to be deficient during the coming year, he may be anxious to know what mixture to sow in the spring to furnish the best pasture the same season. After testing seventeen crops separately, and six different combinations, within the last fifteen years, we would recommend the following combination:

- Oats 51 pounds per acre.
- Early Amber Sugar Cane—30 pounds per acre.
- Common Red Clover—7 pounds per acre.
- Total 88 pounds per acre.

The oats and the sugar cane are mixed together and sown from the grain box of the seed drill, and the clover from the grass-seed box, placed in front of the tubes of the drill. If this mixture is sown during the first week in May, it is usually ready for pasture about the 20th of June. The oats are early and rapid in growth, the Early Amber sugar cane is later, stools well, and thrives in hot weather; and the common red clover forms the principal pasture in autumn. All varieties are readily eaten by the animals, especially the oats and the sugar cane. If desirable, the clover may be allowed to remain over winter, to furnish one or two cuttings in the following year. The tramping by the cattle has not caused any marked degree of injury either to the plants or to the soil. During each of the past five years, we have had eight or nine acres of this pasture, which has carried more than one two-year-old steer per acre. The animals have thrived splendidly, keeping in the best of health, and gaining, on the average, about two pounds per day.

PASTURE CROP FOR TWO OR MORE YEARS.

Many farmers seed their grain with timothy and common red clover, and, after taking off one crop of hay, use the land for pasture until it is again plowed. The clover soon disappears, and the timothy forms a comparatively poor pasture, especially in dry seasons. The following mixture is better for pasture purposes:

Red clover.....	6 pounds per acre.
Alsike clover.....	3 " " "
Orchard grass.....	3 " " "
Meadow fescue.....	3 " " "
Timothy.....	3 " " "
Total.....	18 " " "

This mixture can be sown in the spring of the year, either with or without a grain crop. It should be sown in front of the grain drill, the clover and the timothy from the grass-seed box, and the orchard grass and meadow fescue by hand. It could be used as a hay crop in the following year, and for pasture afterwards. In comparison with timothy, this mixture will start earlier in the spring, produce a keener growth in the hot, dry months of summer, and furnish a more abundant growth of leaves in autumn.

CROP FOR PERMANENT PASTURE.

Land which is not required in the regular rotation of the farm can often be seeded with a permanent pasture mixture to excellent advantage. From more than twenty years' work in testing different varieties of grasses and clovers, both singly and in combination, I would suggest the following mixture for a permanent pasture, under average conditions of soil, drainage and climate:

Alfalfa or lucerne.....	5 pounds per acre.
Alsike clover.....	2 " " "
White or Dutch clover.....	2 " " "
Orchard grass.....	4 " " "
Meadow fescue.....	1 " " "
Tall oat grass.....	3 " " "
Meadow foxtail.....	2 " " "
Timothy.....	2 " " "
Total.....	24 " " "

The seed of the permanent-pasture mixture can be sown in the early spring, either with or without a grain crop. It is better to follow some cultivated crop which has been carefully looked after the previous season. If the seed is sown alone, the tops of the plants should be cut occasionally during the summer, and allowed to lie on the ground as a mulch. If a nurse crop is used, about one bushel of barley or of wheat per acre is recommended. As a rule, oats do not form a good nurse crop for a permanent-pasture mixture. The seed of the permanent pasture should be sown in front, and not behind, a tube drill. Some of the finer seeds can be sown from the grass-seed box, and the others by hand.

Such a mixture as this, when once well established on suitable land, should form a good pasture, appetizing to the animals, excellent in quality, abundant in growth, and permanent in character.

C. A. ZAVITZ.

Ontario Agricultural College.

Easy Way of Preparing for Wheat.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

From week to week I notice in "The Farmer's Advocate" reports from the various counties on field crops. I would like to say a few words about crops in Kent. The year 1910 will go down in history as one of the most productive. No crop here could be considered poor; most would be classed as above the average. Corn, if weather conditions prove favorable, will be exceptionally good; stalks are well cared, and ears good size. Most of the wheat is threshed; farmers report from 22 to 35 and even 40 bushels per acre. Oats will also go above average; reports of 60 to 70 bushels are not uncommon. Barley is only an average crop, 30 to 35 bushels per acre being the yield. Sugar beets are looking fine. Beans, in the bean district along Lake Erie, were damaged

somewhat with hail, but, on the whole, are good. Tobacco, outside of the districts struck by hail, will also be a good crop. Farmers are busy in most places preparing for fall wheat. A number of them are adopting the dry method. As soon as the crop is off, a disk is set to work, and the surface thoroughly pulverized and rolled down. Some of them leave it like this, and plow later, the mulch worked up on top holding the moisture. Others merely disk it again after each rain, and sow the wheat at the proper time, without plowing. It was noticeable, in fields prepared in the latter way last fall, that the wheat did not winter-kill nearly so badly as on land which was plowed. If this way of preparing wheat ground proves satisfactory, it will be a much easier method of preparing a seed-bed than by the old method of plowing. In Kent, the difficulty in sowing wheat is working up the ground after it is plowed. Some seasons this is almost an impossibility. That farmers have been for years working closer and closer to this, is a noticeable fact. Years ago, a farmer who plowed his ground from three to four inches deep for wheat was considered to be a very poor farmer. To-day, the most up-to-date and intelligent farmers plow shallow. The old method of plowing six to seven inches, and breaking the boulders up with an axe, as was not an uncommon—in fact, the only—thing to do, has gone entirely out-of-date. Farmers to-day work more for results, and if a two to three-inch-deep seed-bed will produce a better crop of wheat than one six inches deep, then that is what the farmer wants. Fields prepared by this new method will be watched with a great deal of interest by Kent County farmers.

R. H. ABRAHAM.

Kent Co., Ont.

Sensible Silo-filling Suggestions.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

After an experience of nearly twenty years with silage, we consider we get the best quality of silage by cutting when the corn is well glazed. We have sometimes had the corn touched with the frost before filling, and have been surprised to find that we got apparently just as good results from feeding the silage made from it as from silage that had not been frosted, when we were able to fill at once, before the leaves became too much dried up. If it is impossible to fill at once after corn is frosted, and the corn becomes too much dried out, it will require to be moistened at time of filling, or there will be dry, mouldy spots in the silage. We prefer, when corn is ripe, to put it in the silo as quickly as possible after cutting; but if it is on the green side, it will take no harm from being cut a day or two before filling, and, if the weather is cool, even longer will not injure it. Corn is cut now entirely by the corn binder, and drawn to the silo in low wagons having just the body of the hay rack on. We load the rear end of the load first, and work towards the front; then, in unloading, begin at the front and work back, and one man—the driver—can unload as fast as it can go through the machine. The ensilage cutters in use here are all of the kind with the knives on the big balance wheel, with moving feed-table, and they give splendid satisfaction. In filling, we like to keep two men in the silo, to keep the corn evenly mixed and well packed as possible, keeping sides higher than the center of the silage. If care is not taken in this respect, the leaves and lighter parts of the corn will settle in one side, and the heavier parts in the other, and the result will be mouldy streaks through the silage.

We have tried various methods of covering the silage, including putting salt over the top, tramping and pouring water over the top, cutting some thistle sheaf oats the last thing, and blowing it up and covering with that, so the oats would sprout and grow, and form a complete mat over the silage. We have now settled down to the plan of merely levelling and smoothing the top, tramping and letting it go at that. We find there is just about so much going to spoil on top, anyway, and we don't consider we can save enough more to pay for the extra trouble of doing anything additional. We always leave the silage at least a month before beginning to feed, although many begin feeding at once, and claim to get good results. Many people make the mistake, when they first open the silo, of only feeding a small amount. The result is that they do not feed down fast enough to keep the silage good, and it will be mouldy and unfit to feed. After the cattle have had a few light feeds to get accustomed to it, it should be fed fast enough so that a layer will be taken off the whole surface of the silo every day. Then, afterwards, when the silage has cooled down, and weather is cold, it need not be taken off so fast.

JOHN McKEE.

Oxford Co., Ont.

Emmer is a type of spring wheat, the grain of which is used principally for feeding purposes, and it is about equal to barley for this purpose. Black winter emmer has been grown in the Experimental Department at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph in each of four years, and the average yield of grain has been 2,494 pounds per acre.

THE DAIRY.

Milking Machine in Quebec Dairies.

In the Huntingdon and Ormstown districts, in the Province of Quebec, there are many fine herds of dairy cattle. Dairying is the chief line of production, much of the milk being shipped to Montreal City. Naturally, such a section would be a good place to test the milking machine, and here it has been well tested, and has proved satisfactory. It was your correspondent's privilege lately to inspect the machine at work in three dairies, and I have no reason to say a word against the efficacy of the milking machine to do all claimed for it, if operated by capable persons.

John Geddes', Ormstown, was the first place visited. By the way, let me say that Mr. Geddes has a prize farm of about 130 acres, which is worked by himself and his son, with only occasional days' labor. The farm is well fenced, and there is a completeness and finish about the whole place that is striking. A few years ago the labor problem faced them, and it was a case of either selling half of the cows or getting a milking machine. However, the cows were kept, and a Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy three-pail milking machine installed. This was four years ago this month. The milking machine has been in use constantly since, and Mr. Geddes would not sell his machine to-day, if another could not be secured, for \$1,000. He and his son operated it, and milked the 23 cows in 38 minutes, on the evening of my visit. Only one hour was used to put the cows in the stable, milk them, clean the machine, pails, etc., and turn out the cows again. About 5 cents per day pays for the gasoline used to generate power in the engine. As to our inquiry as to breaking the cows to the machine, they claim to have no difficulty. Little stripping seems to be required here, as the udder of each cow is manipulated as the milking process nears completion. Only from one cow, a large-teated one, could I draw any milk, and I found that a very large-teated cow did not milk out as satisfactorily as a small or medium one.

As to the keeping quality of the milk, Mr. Geddes has no difficulty; he never cools his milk before delivering at the creamery.

The cups and tubes are easily cleaned, and are kept, when not in use, in a weak solution of lime-water, which he prefers to the salt-water solution. Mr. Geddes has a simple contrivance for heating the water—a circular tank of 6-inch diameter built around the exhaust pipe. This heats the water for washing the pails and other utensils in the dairy. Although his cows had been milking since March, they are giving over 20 pounds per day.

Mr. Geddes is quite an advocate of the milking machine, and there is no more hand-milking for him, no kicking cows, no sore udders, no more wasting energy in milking, when the machine can do it as well.

PLACE NO. 2.

The next place visited was that of Peter Stark, Kensington, about twenty miles from Ormstown. Mr. Stark farms about 150 acres of fine, level land, purchased about seven years ago. He usually milked about twenty cows, and shipped the milk to Montreal. Four years ago he had the misfortune to lose his left hand, by getting it mangled in the cutting-box. He then sold off his cows, but next year went into the dairying again, believing it to be the best means to produce revenue and maintain fertility. Trusting to hired help altogether to do the milking he found very unsatisfactory, and it was either sell the cows or buy a milking machine. The latter was decided upon, and a three-pail Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy machine installed. After three-years' trial, and used every day in the year, and operated by Mr. Stark himself, he is quite satisfied to allow it to remain in his stable; and when the milking machine goes, he will give up the dairy business. Mr. Stark uses the universal teat-cup and mouth-piece, and likes them much better than the old kind, as they fit any teat. He finds that, by manipulating the udder, better results are had. He buys cows frequently to keep up his milk supply, and finds that most cows take readily to the machine. Heifers that have been educated to the machine hardly ever need stripping. Cows accustomed to the hand-milker for some years, cannot be milked quite so clean, and have to be stripped. Mr. Stark uses a six-horse-power gasoline engine, which operates the milking machine and pumps water to an overhead tank at the same time. The teat cups and tubes are kept in a solution of salt water when not in use. The twenty-four cows were milked in 32 minutes; quite a number were winter cows, and low in milk. In the flow of milk, these same cows can be milked in from 15 to 30 minutes. The milk is taken to the milk room and run over a Star cooler, and directly into 8-gallon cans for shipment to the city. No complaints are received against the flavor or keeping quality of this milk. Here is a good proof of the value of the milking machine, and thus a one word more is added to your dairy as at York. In this respect Mr. Stark is same as at Huntingdon, in his own operations, but his

indomitable pluck is carrying on to success, while many a man with two hands is courting failure.

PLACE NO. 3.

The third place visited was that of D. A. Macfarlane, Kelvin Grove, about three miles west of the Village of Huntingdon. Mr. Macfarlane has two farms, of 100 and 160 acres, respectively, and has about 175 acres under cultivation.

The stable is modern in design, built of concrete, with plenty of light. Over the stable there is a wooden superstructure painted red. The stable has a capacity of 46 cows. A concrete dairy room opens into the stable. On the two farms Mr. Macfarlane keeps 80 cows, the milk being shipped to Montreal daily. The 46 cows in this stable are milked with a machine, and in the other stable by hand.

Three years ago, owing to the scarcity of labor and unsatisfactory milkers, Mr. Macfarlane installed a four-pail Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy milking machine, driven by a three-horse-power gasoline engine, which has given pretty general satisfaction. In the flow of milk, these 46 cows are milked in an hour and thirty minutes, two persons attending to the machines manipulating the udders of the cows, changing the teat-cups and carrying the milk.

The cost of gasoline is from 10 to 12 cents per day, and for repairs, from \$3 to \$5 per season. About one and a half horse-power is consumed in operating the vacuum pump.

At first his city dealer complained about the milk not keeping well, which was due to the attendant not understanding the cleaning of the tubes. Since he has got on to this, there has been no difficulty in this regard.

Mr. Macfarlane buys a number of fresh cows during the year, but rarely has one that will not take kindly to the machine by the fourth or fifth

(hand-milked) was evidently not very cleanly milked, as it showed over 100 gas-producing bacteria per 1 c. c.

Milk Samples—Milking machine and hand milked, received from W. F. Stephen, Esq., of Huntingdon, Que., August 20th, 1910. Samples received packed in ice, with milk at temperature of 35 degrees F.:

No. of specimen and date of collection.	Average No. of bacteria per 1 c. c. (Agar, count at 20°C.—5 days).	Presence of gas-producing bacteria (B. Coli or B. lactis aerogenes).
Aug. 17th, 1910 (evening).		
Milking Machine, No. 1.....	132,000	None.
Hand Milked, No. 2.....	6,000	None.
August 19th, No. 2 (evening).		
Milking Machine, No. 3.....	71,000	None.
Hand Milked, No. 4.....	134,000	Over 100 per [1 c. c.]
August 20th (morning).		
Milking Machine, No. 5.....	158,000	Over 100 per [1 c. c.]
Hand Milked, No. 6.....	16,500	None.

Remarks on Nos. 1 and 2.—Milking-machine sample averages 22 times more bacteria than the hand-milked sample.

Remarks on Nos. 3 and 4.—Milking-machine sample averages a little over one-half hand-milked sample. Latter not cleanly milked, as shows gas-forming bacteria of manurial origin.

Remarks on Nos. 5 and 6.—Milking-machine sample averages nearly ten times more bacteria than hand-milked sample, and, further, contains bacteria of manurial origin.

W. T. CONNELL.

With reference to the above data,

I may explain

that, of the six

samples despatched to Prof. Connell (three hand-

milked, and three

machine-milked),

sample No. 1 was

taken at Mr. Ged-

des' place, the first

one visited. Owing

to a big storm, I did

not go to the other

places until the

second day after

taking this sample,

so that the sample

taken at Mr. Ged-

des' dairy was 60

hours old before it

left Huntingdon.

It was well packed

in ice during that

time. Sample No.

3 was taken at

Mr. Stark's, and

No. 5 at Mr. Mac-

farlane's. Samples

near-by these other

places.

W. F. STEPHEN.



Auchlochan Janet.

Ayrshire cow, three years old. First in class, Highland Show, Dumfries, 1910.

milking. With heifers that have been always milked with the machine, there is better satisfaction than with old cows. The former need little stripping, while from the latter considerable stripings are to be had, especially if very large-teated cows, or of nervous disposition, they are inclined to hold up their milk at first.

Mr. Macfarlane finds it necessary to manipulate the udder while the milk is being drawn, and usually strips each cow carefully. He is highly pleased with the work his machine is doing, and recommends it to all who keep over 20 cows. For a lesser number, the cost of installing is too high, unless labor cannot be had.

The Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy milking machine has a warm advocate in Mr. Macfarlane, who believes that at no distant day they will be as common among dairy farmers as the mowing machine or self-binder is to-day.

I enclose the report of the milk samples sent for you to Dr. W. T. Connell, Bacteriologist, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., together with copy of Dr. Connell's letter. There is a great difference between the hand-milked and the machine-milked samples in favor of the hand-milked. I did not expect No. 2 to come out nearly as well, as it had been milked about an hour, and standing in the open near the barn, before I took the sample. Sample No. 6 was taken immediately after milking.

PROF. CONNELL'S REPORT.

The samples of milk arrived in good condition, and, despite the fact that Nos. 1 and 2 were three days old when received, the count is comparatively low. As you will see, two of the milking machine samples show a much higher count than the hand-milked samples, over 20 times in case No. 4, nearly 1 1/2 times greater in case No. 5, while No. 3 is only about half of No. 1. However, No. 4 sample

2, 4 and 6 were hand-milked, and were taken from milkings of neighbors near-by these other places. Huntingdon Co., Que.

Get the Glassware Tested.

During the past two or three years, numerous complaints have been received respecting the inaccuracy of the glassware used in connection with the Babcock milk test. A prominent creamery owner sent in to Ottawa a 50-per-cent. cream test-bottle, in which the marking showed an error of 10 per cent.

The Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, and other members of the staff connected with the cow-testing work, have found a large number of test bottles with incorrect graduation, the error in some cases being as much as .6 per cent.

The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario have by resolution asked for legislation to provide protection against the injustice which may arise from the use of this inaccurate glassware.

In view of these facts, the Minister asked Parliament at the last session to pass a law for the proper regulation of this important matter. The law is based on the same principle as that which relates to the inspection of weights and measures. It was outlined in "The Farmer's Advocate" of May 19th, 1910, page 811. The full text of the Act, and the regulations thereunder, are published for distribution and may be obtained on application to J. V. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, Ottawa.

The Act comes into force on January 1st, 1911. The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Standards Branch, Department of Inland Revenue, has intimated that he will be in a position to receive glassware for verification at any time after

October 1st, next. This will give ample time to have all test bottles and pipettes now in use verified before January 1st, 1911, after which date no unauthorized test bottles or pipettes may be used.

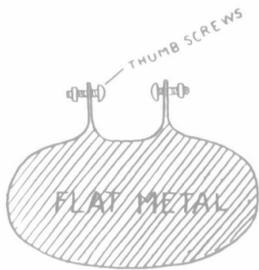
Remittances to cover fees should be in the form of postal notes or express money orders, and payable to the Department of Inland Revenue. Postage stamps cannot be accepted.

Another Device for Self-sucker.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of the 4th August a correspondent inquired for a cure for cows in the habit of sucking themselves. I enclose a rough sketch of a device used in England to prevent this habit, and from experience have never known it to fail.

It can be made by any skillful blacksmith, out of iron of sufficient thickness to prevent bending. The lobes at the end of the thumbscrews should fit in the offender's nostrils at the place where the



hole is punched for a bull ring, and should only be sufficiently tight to hold there. The width should be two-thirds of the width of the cow's mouth, and the depth sufficient to hang over the lips when hanging down. The device will not prevent the cow from eating and drinking readily, and will push away the teat when she tries to suck herself.

BERTRAM C. BALL.

Elgin Co., Ont.

A Mammoth Cheese.

The United States National Dairy Show has entered into a contract for a mammoth Cheddar cheese, to be placed on exhibit in the Chicago Coliseum during the coming show. It is to be of extra-fine quality, and to weigh more than a ton.

POULTRY.

Killing and Bleeding Poultry.

If dressed poultry is to reach the consumer with the best flavor and wholesomeness, the most attractive appearance, and in the best possible state of preservation, it must be properly killed and dressed.

About thirty per cent. of all the poultry entering the large markets bears evidence of incomplete bleeding. This imperfect bleeding, besides producing a loss due to a bad appearance, results in



Correct grasp of head at angle of jaw, and position of small knife when cutting vein.

inferior cooking qualities. It is necessary, therefore, that those engaged in the dressing and handling of poultry become familiar with the most approved methods of killing and bleeding.

When the feathers are removed by scalding, the

bird is killed by bleeding alone; if dry picking is practiced, the birds are cut to bleed, and are also stuck through the brain to paralyze the feather muscles. This is done by thrusting the knife at such an angle that its point will touch the skull midway between the eyes and a little behind them, or by placing the knife about half way down the groove in the roof of the chicken's mouth, and then thrusting it up until it reaches the top of the skull; the point should then be moved backward and forward a little to insure the destruction of enough brain tissue to paralyze the bird.

Two large veins, one on either side, run the whole length of the neck, and are united by a connecting vein which is just below and behind the ear. This cross-vein is farther forward on the right than on the left side. The location of these veins may be readily observed on a moulting chick, especially if a little pressure is exerted on the lower part of the neck. On the exact knowledge of the position of these veins depends the proper sticking of the bird.

The groove which occurs in the roof of the chicken's mouth is a guide to the position of the blood vessel which it is desirable to cut, the sticking point being behind and to the left end of the groove, when the chicken is held head down, and with the lower side of the head uppermost. The head of the chicken should be grasped by the long part of the skull, care being taken to avoid the neck, so as not to interfere with the flow of blood. The cut should be made with a small,



Internal view of head and neck, showing position of veins.

sharp-pointed knife on the right side of the roof of the chicken's mouth, just where the bones of the skull end.

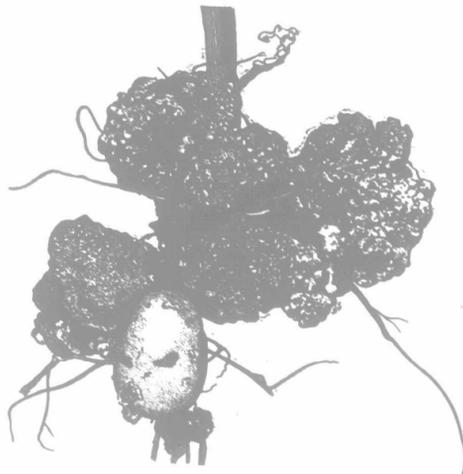
If sticking is done (which is not desirable) on the outside, the base of the ear marks the proper place.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Wart Disease of the Potato.

During the past thirteen years, a serious fungous disease of potatoes has spread throughout European countries. It was first recorded from Hungary in 1896, and appeared in England in 1901, and is known as the "black scab," "warty disease," "cauliflower disease of potatoes," and "potato canker." During the years that have elapsed since the disease first became known, it has spread into Ireland, Scotland, England, Scandinavia, Germany, France, Italy, and Newfoundland, and is prevalent over the greater part of Europe. In England alone, 244 cases have been reported to the authorities under the new act. It was not known on the American Continent until it made its appearance in Newfoundland, in 1909. The extraordinary virulence of the disease in Great Britain, and the rapidity with which it has spread, make it necessary to warn all potato-growers to be on the outlook for this disease. Where allowed to establish itself, it renders the cultivation of potatoes extremely difficult, as they cannot be raised on that ground for a period of at least six years. Therefore, stringent preventive measures should be used to keep this disease out of the United States.

In order that the disease may be recognized, and promptly reported, it has been fully described by H. T. Gussow, in a bulletin of the Central Experimental Farm, of Canada, and by W. A. Orton in a circular of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.



Potato Plant Attacked by Wart Disease.

Where the disease is prevalent, no healthy tubers will develop. When lifted, they will show various degrees of injury. The first indication of the disease may be noticed around the eyes of the potato, which show an abnormal development of the dormant shoot. In this condition the disease is liable to escape detection, and thus be spread by the use of infected tubers as seed. In the earlier stages of the disease, the eye will be found slightly protruding in the form of a single or compound group of small nodules, varying from the size of a pinhead to that of a pea. The gray surface of the swollen eye is dotted over with golden-yellow rings, as seen with a pocket lens. Some tubers will be found, when the crop is harvested, with more or less than one-half of them covered with these warty excrescences, which in some instances are larger than the tuber itself. This warty growth consists of a coral-like mass, of more or less scaly excrescences, similar in appearance to the well-known crown or root gall of apples. The warts are of a somewhat lighter color at the base, and dotted with minute rusty-brown spots over the surface. In advanced stages, the tubers are wholly covered with this growth, and have lost every semblance to potatoes. A still more advanced stage occurs when the fungus has utilized every particle of food stored in the potato, and has reduced it to a brownish-black soft mass, giving off a very unpleasant, putrid odor. This is the most dangerous stage of the disease, as tubers which have reached it cannot be harvested whole. They break in pieces, and thus the brownish, pulpy mass, consisting almost entirely of the spores of the fungus and remains of the cell walls of the potato, is broken up, and the land is badly infected for years. The wart is a wrinkled proliferation or corrugation of the flesh of the tuber, due to excessive cell division caused by the stimulating presence of the fungus parasite. In the last stages, the whole wart becomes more or less black, giving the term of "black scab" to the disease. The parasite not only passes through the host from cell to cell, but it also spreads from tuber to tuber, and from plant to plant, by the formation during the growing season of summer swarm spores, which attack the healthy potato tissue. The disease is often so prevalent as to destroy the whole crop.

Use of sound seed, avoidance of transmitting infection by soil or manure from animals fed on diseased potatoes, infrequent planting of potatoes on a given area, and other directions, are offered, which may be elaborated if the disease is actually introduced into our potato-growing sections. Meantime, let growers be on the alert.

Newspaper report has it that a large English fruit-importing house has adopted a novel method of advertising the fruit it takes to England from Canada and probably other countries. At the present time, it is said, men are going through the Niagara fruit belt, taking photos with moving-picture cameras, to be used for advertising purposes in England. Pictures of peach-pickers at work in the peach orchards, the hauling of the fruit to the markets and shipping points, the big fruit-special train being loaded, and on the move, boats being loaded with fruit, refrigerator cars being packed; in short, everything of interest connected with the fruit industry in the district. This will entail a good deal of expense, but the big concern apparently finds that it pays them.

Early varieties have this year redeemed some apple orchards from total loss. In most parts of South-western Ontario, this fall, the winter apple crop is about next thing to nil. Indeed, many orchards have hardly a bushel of winter fruit. In our own Demonstration Orchard, Number 1, what with repeated late frosts and a subsequent hail-storm, the crop is scattering and of sub-standard quality. There will, however, be some Spies and other winter fruit; while, from five or six trees of Astrachan and Yellow Harvest, over forty dollars' worth of apples were marketed locally. The great bulk of these grew on two or three trees of Astrachans.

Special attention is directed to the conclusion drawn by Mr. Ruddick in his experiments on cold storage of fruit, that the usual season for Greenings may be extended several weeks if the apples are well matured on the trees, and placed in cold storage without delay after picking. Mature fruit saved better than earlier-picked, especially in the

case of Greenings, which suffered less from scald when well matured on the trees than when picked earlier.

Our review of Mr. Ruddick's Bulletin (No. 24) detailing the results of some recent experiments in the cold-storage of apples, should not be missed by any fruit-grower. It appeared in the Farm Bulletin Department of "The Farmer's Advocate" of August 18th. Look it up if you have failed to notice it, or, better still, send for the bulletin itself.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Agricultural Schools in the States

The establishment of agricultural schools is going on rapidly in some of the States to the south. It seems impossible, says the Independent, to wait

for a complete readjustment of the common-school system to industrial methods and aims. This will probably be achieved, but the farmers of the country are impatient, and demand immediate action in some direction. Arkansas is about to build four agricultural schools on the largest type. The State Legislature appropriated \$30,000, and the cities are endorsing the same schools with \$500,000 more. The schools are to be built and furnished according to the most improved methods, borrowing a good deal from the Stout schools of Wisconsin. They will be so located as to stand for agricultural conditions that represent the whole State. Arkansas topography and climate permit of a very wide range of horticulture and agriculture. The establishment of these industrial schools does not in the least make it less important to adjust our common schools to the practical and actual needs of the people. They should educate toward work, and not from it; toward the country and achievement in production, as a rule.

Another Fair Season Opened at Sherbrooke.

The annual exhibition of Sherbrooke, Quebec, during the week ending September 3rd, has for the twenty-sixth time become a matter of history. Centrally situated for the Eastern Townships, wherein many of the best in more than one line of live stock have been owned and used, and where much good work in breeding is now carried on, this exhibition has drawn this year strong, well-filled classes in almost all the departments of live stock. The grounds are spacious and well arranged, while excellent stabling is provided for all kinds of animals. The prizes in all the classes were liberal, and should have been an inducement to more of the best breeders from greater distances than were represented in this year's show-ring. The judging of all classes began Monday, at 1 p. m., August 29th, the first day of the fair, in which respect the show, perhaps, could have been managed a little more to the pleasure and benefit of the public, since but few people were present to see this interesting work.

DRAFT HORSES.

In the draft classes, Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians and French-Canadians all made a good showing, although the call brought out more Clydesdales to face the judge than came in the other breeds. J. M. Gardhouse judged all draft breeds with an accuracy pleasing to the most astute. In the aged Clydesdale stallion class, eight animals appeared. Amongst these, and ranking at the top, was the recently-imported Sir Spenser, sired by Sir Hugo, owned by R. Ness, Howick, Que. This is a splendidly-proportioned horse, possessing a sufficiency of bone both in front and behind, well muscled in the forearms, quarters, gaskins, coupling and croup; well ribbed, with splendidly-sloped shoulders and pasterns, and well-shaped feet. He is a horse of quality, and with all these merits has that masculinity which bespeaks an impressive sire. Next to him stood Lord Aberdeen, got by Nether Lee, owned by T. B. Macaulay, Hudson Heights, Que., a horse with unusually good middle, an abundance of bone of good quality, and large, well-shaped feet. Third went to Catalysm, owned by Mr. Bushman. In three-year-olds, Ness took first on Bowhill Baron, by Baron's Pride, a horse of nice proportions, and of almost, if not quite, ideal action; while J. H. M. Parker, Sherbrooke, came second, another of Ness' standing third. In the other male Clydesdales, nothing outstanding appeared. Sir Spenser was easily champion stallion. R. Ness took first in two-year-old and one-year-old fillies, with Parker second in the two-year-olds, and Mr. Lister, Spring Road, Que., second in the yearlings. In the class of champion females, Amulet, belonging to Parker, and not previously shown, carried off the honors, with the first-prize two-year-old as reserve.

A few good Percheron horses, with some of a less desirable type, contested for the honors. Six aged stallions were out, presenting a difference in type and varying merit. First prize went to a well-proportioned horse of excellent quality, though somewhat lacking in size, the property of Compton County Agricultural Society. Three very fair three-year-olds faced the judge, the first being a well-balanced horse, of good quality, with a deep middle, close coupling, desirable feet, and free, true, balanced action. This horse, Herod, owned by F. Mado, Boucherville, Que., became champion of the breed.

The Belgian display was almost entirely made by A. Pootman & Sons, Antwerp, Belgium, and they were a sensational lot. Seven aged stallions, several three-year-olds, some two-year-olds, and a good lot of mares, constituted the consignment. No better Belgians have ever landed in America, and they as good ones have been brought across the water. The winner of the aged class is a splendid brown bay horse, of unusually good middle, cleanliness of hocks, a supply of flat, clean bone, seldom met with in the breed. He was, however, defeated for championship honors by the three-year-old first-prize horse, a sorrel, of typical Belgian build, with heavy muscling, deep middle, and free, pleasing action.

The Canadian classes were very well filled with good horses of the breed, their number showing their popularity among the French people, and their excellent quality, pronounced vitality, and neat conformation, marking the care with which they are produced.

Many teams of good type, quality and conformation competed in the grade draft and agricultural classes.

Sherbrooke is situated in the center of a locality which produces many superior roadster horses, and a good showing was made. The competition in these classes was rendered keener by the presence of several horses from the adjacent States. The display was unusually good both in numbers and in individual merit. Newport Farm, Vt., made the strongest individual exhibit.

The heavy-harness competition was participated in by W. B. Kearney, Montreal; Geo. Pepper, Toronto; Mr. Armitage, Sherbrooke; Mr. Greig, Brysonville, and T. B. Macaulay, Hudson Heights. Honors were very well divided. In the breeding classes, the majority of first prizes fell to Macaulay, conspicuous in his string being the mare Cymbal, by Mathias. In pairs over 15.2, Pepper took first on a balanced-acting pair of sorrels; in singles, Kearney's Aria outclassed all her competitors in her combined beauty, style, high action and speed.

CATTLE.

In most breeds, the cattle exhibition was surprisingly good. The Ayrshires and Shorthorns were not quite so strongly represented as they have been in other years. On the other hand, the Jersey and Holstein breeds excelled any previous display. The Shorthorns showed to greater advantage in the female classes. H. H. Fuller, Capleton, Que., showed the first-prize and champion bull. J. H. M. Parker, Lennoxville, won first in the yearling and calf classes. The aged-cow class brought out fairly good specimens, first going to F. R. Cromwell, Cookshire. In the three-year-old class Parker took first and second, while Cromwell took first, second and third in the two-year-olds.

In the Hereford and Angus rings, only one breeder in each had out a herd. A. W. Labaree, Bulwer, Que., showing the whitefaces, and A. G. Spafford, Compton, Que., showing the doddies. J. Johnson judged the beef breeds.

The strongest show of Ayrshires was made by P. D. McArthur, Howick, Que., and Mr. Kay, Phillipsburg, Que., scattering exhibits being offered by other men. The bulk of the honors fell to the Howick herd. McArthur took first in aged bulls on Netherhall Milkman, the reserve champion at Toronto, and sweepstakes at Ottawa, last fall, a very pleasing animal in his style, masculinity and Ayrshire form. In two-year-olds, Kay had the best. Parker took first in all the cow classes, the one yearling heifer, Cherrybank Milkmaid, a heifer true to type, and with the udder and teat development that indicate a coming milker of high type, was female champion. Netherhall Milkman was made champion bull. James Bryson, Brysonville, judged.

Guernseys were shown by three Quebec breeders: Hon. S. A. Fisher, Knowlton; E. P. Ball, Rock Island, and Guy Carr, Compton. The prizes fell largely to the first two, honors being well divided. W. E. Stephen judged.

French-Canadian cattle were judged by R. Ness, Howick, Que., and herds of excellence were shown by Hon. S. A. Fisher: Arsene Denis, St. Norbert Station; P. Salvester, Clairvaux, and Jos. Coulombe, St. Norbert. Denis took first in the aged bulls, and later, with the same bull, championship honors. Hon. Mr. Fisher was awarded first in the younger bull classes. In aged cows, Coulombe was first, Denis taking first in three-year-olds and two-year-olds, later taking champion for female on his three-year-old cow. Denis received first for both aged and young herds.

The Holstein show was high-class. The chief exhibits were made by Dr. Harwood, Vaudreuil, and Caanan Farm, the property of Mr. Came,

Montreal; Montle & Sons, Stanstead, and J. L. Riches, Sherbrooke, also made creditable showings. Harwood took first, and later, championship honors on his aged bull, Sir Aaggie Beets Segis, a stylish bull, of splendid size, strong constitution and refined, strong, attractive head. Second went to Riches, and third to Caanan Farm. In the two-year-old class, Montle & Sons took first against one other entry. In the cow classes, Harwood took all the firsts, and most of the seconds, his aged cow, Rosalind Hacker, being made champion. This is a cow that should stand well in any company, having good heart capacity, a capacious middle, well-set pins, and the size and character of udder that pleases the fastidious. Montle & Sons, Caanan Farm, and Riches, shared the remaining honors of the cow classes. These were judged by R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont.

The Jersey show so far excelled that of previous years that it could scarcely be recognized as the same exhibition. Bull & Son, Brampton, contributed much to the quality of the display, with their exhibition of 28 head, and also carried off much of the prize-money. Their chief competitor was Mr. Bronson, of Vermont; E. P. Ball, and Mr. Fearan, of Lennoxville, also had good ones out. The story of these classes is largely told by saying that Bull & Son won fifteen out of seventeen firsts. Brampton Eminent Raleigh, first-prize two-year-old at Toronto last year, led the aged bulls. He is by Mabel's Raleigh, and out of a cow by Eminent 2nd, and in appearance lives up to his breeding. He was, however, defeated for the championship by the yearling, home-bred Brampton Phra, which, in the opinion of Mr. Wyman, of Vermont, who judged these classes, can hardly be equalled in individuality anywhere. It is at least certain that he has a head of nice proportions, well dished, and full of character; strong constitution, desirable temperament, and well-marked dairy propensities. The aged cow, Brampton Miss Napoleon, by Napoleon Bonaparte, belonging to Bull & Sons, was first and champion female. While very breedy, refined, and nicely made, it was the milk indications in this cow that forced her to the top. The young things were all a gratifying lot, showing breeding, quality and constitution. Ball took first with a promising calf in class under six months. Bronson took second in both herds, and yearling and two-year-old bull classes.

SHEEP.

A good appreciation of the usefulness and value of sheep was evidenced by the largely-contributed-to and, in several rings, excellently-fitted sheep show. John Campbell, of Woodville, Ont., judged all the classes, and worked hard early and late for two days to get through. Leicesters made the fittest show of any of the breeds. Good individuals, true to type, with clean fleeces, and in proper preparation, made this class pleasing to all persons. J. J. Parnell, Spring Road; J. H. M. Parker, and Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., made up most of the show, all firsts but one going to Parker.

The Shropshires outdid any of the other breeds in the numbers presented, but a regrettable occurrence in these rings was the not infrequent appearance of scurs on the otherwise strongly-made, typical rams. Black wool in the fleece, and horns, are two things that are not tolerated in Shropshires, and it is to be hoped that the Sherbrooke exhibitors will be able to speedily remedy this defect in their otherwise good sheep. The fitters of this breed might, by glancing sidewise at the Leicesters surreptitiously, have learned something about the proper fitting of sheep for a show-ring. As many as thirteen entires appeared in some classes. Hon. S. A. Fisher, Arsene Denis, J. L. Riches, J. R. Roy, Latchurst, were the keenest competitors, and the premiums went in all directions.

The Cotswold show was largely a battle between Telfer and Denis, with the glory of the fray resting rather more on the former's ranks. Good specimens were forward.

In Hampshires, three flocks were forward, Telfers getting most of the firsts, though V. Sylvester, Clairvaux, broke in in a creditable manner.

Three nice flocks of Cheviots were forward, being presented by H. F. Goff, H. C. Bailey and A. S. Lake, all of Cookshire, Que.

Eight aged rams came forward for the Oxford breed, and the other rings were proportionately filled. The honors were divided largely among Denis, P. Sylvester, and A. S. Lake.

All together, the display of sheep makes one hopeful of the return of the gentle and beneficent ovine to its former ranking in Eastern Canadian farming.

SWINE.

While not very extensive, yet the show of swine was one deserving high commendation. The Chester Whites made the strongest competition of

any of the breeds, and amongst them were not a few animals equal to the best of the breed to be found anywhere.

In Berkshires, John Harvey, of Frelighsburg, had the only entries, but had forward entries of merit.

In Yorkshires, M. W. Hastings, Corliss, had out some animals that, in length, uniformity, quality and strength of back, were very good.

John Harvey also made the chief showing in Tamworths, and exhibited extra-good aged sows and boars.

The leading exhibitors of Chester Whites were J. Harvey, P. Sylvester, J. H. M. Parker, and M. W. Miller, Brome Centre, Que., and honors were shared in by all.

POULTRY.

The display in this section, both in numbers and breeds, surpassed that of previous years.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

These were not as numerous as in previous years, due, probably, to the heavy exporting of cream and casein. The quality was quite up to standard. For best three white cheese, F. C. Grow, Centreville, Ont., took first prize, and Wm. Barrington, Kingsburg, Que., second. In colored cheese there were but three entries. Fourteen boxes of butter were in competition, first going to T. W. Dunn, Cowansville, Que., and second to J. H. Leclerc, Fisher, Que.

In the farm cheese and butter classes numerous exhibits were made, H. W. Edwards, North Coaticook, taking most of the firsts.

Even if the rains of August 31st did interfere with the financial returns of the show, the management must be commended for the efficiency of their work, and be congratulated upon the high character and goodly number of stock of all classes.

The Toronto Exhibition as a National Pacemaker.

Exhibitions, like men, are not likely to rise higher than their standards. Ideals set the pace of progress, and capacity determines achievement. Setting the standard itself supplies incentive and enthusiasm. To call the annual show on the Ontario Lake front, at Toronto, "The Canadian National Exhibition," is a species of compulsion on the directorate and officer to make it so. Canada is a big and busy land, and is now too much in the white searchlight of the world to stand for an imitation article, which the people would soon brand as misrepresentation. The days of Barnumism are past as far as exhibitions proper are concerned. The gullibles who throng the unsavory Midway may like to be humbugged by the exponent of the two-headed woman, or the oration at concession No. 215—the perennial man with the indestructible pen, who fooled our fathers before us, "just for advertising purposes"—but when the keen-eyed business men, statesmen, journalists and educationists of two continents go through the turnstiles, we must have a good and honest representation of the agriculture, arts and manufactures of the country in evidence. Admittedly, Toronto does supply this, with conspicuous success, in probably the best-conducted annual exhibition of the world in modern times. Not only what we grow and make, but how we make it, should be there, the latter in our own interest as an expanding country. The exhibition must grow in character and quality if it is to be a leader, as well as a mere advertisement. In purpose, these exhibitions are educational, and that is why demonstrative features should, in so far as practicable, be more and more incorporated. People can be educated up or down in the matter of their entertainment, and one has only to open his eyes at the interested multitudes in the Process Building—the making of shoes, the sorting of silk, weaving grain bags, the manipulation of bees by the Ontario apiarist, glass-blowing, or the work of the judges in making the live-stock awards, to see that here lies a true field for development by the genius of exhibition management. The intensely-interested crowds of young and old about exhibits of natural history, or the work of students at the Normal and Public Schools of Ontario, manual-training departments, the institutions of the blind and deaf and dumb, whose handicraft was indeed marvellous, to see that wholesome entertainment can be combined with the instructive. With an amusement-loving city population of not far from 400,000 to cater to, the spectacular seems an easy road, and Toronto seems enamored with militarism, and the management falls in line, providing a real live British Major-General, Sir Baden-Powell, to press the button of the show; Boy Scouts, imported and homemade, that might better be trained for industrialism and the farm in a man-hungry land; regiments of troops from New York State camped on the grounds; gilded models of battleships galore, and naval reviews, concluding with a cataclysm of red fire and thunder, but happily, no blood, which, however, we get in the art-gallery pictures.

Some idea of the magnitude of the Toronto National Exhibition, may be gathered from the fact that it now embraces an area of some 264 acres of land, covered with substantially-constructed buildings, which, with equipment, represents an outlay of \$2,000,000. There is offered in premiums the sum of \$50,000, and devoted to entertainment features, the sum of approximately \$20,000; and to run the show requires the employment of a staff of about 600 people. In the erection of new buildings, or the reconstruction of old ones, too great precautions against fire cannot be taken, with the examples in mind of the late Brussels and other exhibitions, with priceless treasures, going up in smoke. To economize space, inflammable buildings are often huddled together, which, in a gale of wind, fall easy victims, despite fire-fighting outfits, however effective, such as the Toronto Show has. The rigid inspection of electrical equipments, and enforcement of regulations at exhibition time, are obvious necessities. This year, an attractive and comfortable "Woman's Rest" building was erected, and a new Poultry

Building, costing some \$39,000; and, for next year, a horse arena is projected, at an outlay of \$210,000. The Poultry Building is a veritable palace, and the question may well be asked, when the needs and possibilities of the cattle industry of Canada are considered, why do not future plans make provision for a decent judging arena, where this work could be viewed by the public with some degree of comfort? It would tend to promote knowledge of live stock, by instructing the multitude, and so promote the pure-bred business, which lies at the very heart of progress in live-stock husbandry. When \$39,000 can be devoted to the poultry end of the farm, and a \$200,000 expenditure contemplated for a horse arena, surely the stockmen are warranted in demanding quarters in which cattle-judging can be made the feature that it should be of the exhibition. And at this point, may we not fairly ask if the time has not come for a reform in horse-judging, so that it will be completed in the breeding classes, like other stock, in a few days, instead of being spread over so long a period of time, to the detriment of farmers and other concerned? And why not, as at Chicago, have the cattle and horse judging done in the one great arena?

In magnitude of display, the agricultural products could not be described as national an exhibit as that of the live stock, which, could it have been viewed in panoramic order, would have been probably the most imposing display of pure-bred horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry ever aggregated in the Dominion. British Columbia was fairly well represented with fruit and some cuts of timber; other Western Provinces with grain, and there were mineral exhibits from Quebec, but little or nothing from the Maritime Provinces, which is a lamentable defect, not only from their standpoint, but as a serious lack in a national show. In future years this should be remedied. The Ontario Department of Agriculture deserves high credit for the representation made of the agricultural resources of the Province, the Agricultural Society, grain-competition exhibits, the fruit and the New Ontario products being particularly fine; likewise, the pyramid of ears from the Ontario Corn-growers' Association, which needed a big banner and more informing details. It is about time that Ontario began to show herself. She has been letting other people do the display act too long. In a competitive world of business, it is necessary to show the goods, as well as produce them. The present space is altogether too cramped. Double the room for Ontario agriculture would be little enough. Acres and acres of floor space are devoted to manufactures, so much of it in a labyrinth of aisles and cross-passages as to be confusing. Give agricultural products a broader and more comprehensive display, with more scope for originality of design and grouping. A great deal of the exhibit from the West Indies was mediocrity itself, and if the Commissioners wish to impress Canadians favorably, they will carry home some useful ideas for the future from the Canadian National.

Following in the footsteps of the implement industry, the carriage manufacturers have withdrawn from the Toronto and other big shows, and the visitors in the Transportation Building might erroneously suppose that autos, battle-ships and lumber wagons were our only way of going; but, incidentally, a visit to the horse department would correct this impression.

American visitors were loud in their praises of the Canadian honey display, which, in quality and artistic arrangement, surpassed anything they had been accustomed to see at the State Fairs.

Judging from the paucity of book displays, or the absence of bookmaking as an art, one would hardly infer that Toronto was a great publishing center, or the home of readers and students, nor in keeping with a national show in a country that is about to make a resolute effort to rejuvenate its educational agencies in a manner better fitted to train the body to be the servant of the will, and to develop effective, working citizenship, more evenly distributing population between city and country.

The Dairy Building continues to sustain its popularity when buttermaking contests are in progress; and elsewhere the music of the sewing machine charms womankind just as it did decades ago, but the piano has far outrun the former as a feature of the Canadian home, and it is characteristic of the growing love of Canadians for music that pianos should form so extensive and magnificent a feature of the Fair. No branch of manufacture seems to be making more rapid and praiseworthy progress.

But, turning from the Art Building, with treasures from British and French galleries, conspicuously gruesome and gory, one is tempted to ask, why not, for 1911, make this show an adequate representation of the achievements of Canadian artists with Canadian subjects. Let us have a national policy in art, as well as in education, agriculture and manufacturing!

Horses.

The draft-horse exhibit is very largely a Clydesdale show, and this year has been no very great exception. The friends of the Shire in Canada, for some reason, have not seized upon the advantages which a creditable display of this breed before so widely representative a collection of observers as the Toronto show presents would mean in establishing a more general use of this valuable breed of horses. Percheron breeders, however, had a fairly large representation of that useful breed forward, making a display which is certain to bring them results. This latter breed, at the time of going to press, had not been passed upon at all, while only a part of the Clydesdale and Shire classes had been before the judge, so that full review of the contest must appear in next week's issue.

The heaviest exhibitors of Clydesdales were: Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; W. J. Cowan, Cannington, Ont.; J. L. Larkin, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., and Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton.

The aged Clydesdales brought out not many sensational animals. First and third went to Graham Bros., on Mikado and Favorite's Heir, respectively, and second to Hassard on the well-known Kilnhill Victor. Three-year-old Clydesdale stallions brought out a much stronger class, nine good ones being forward. Graham got first on Baron Ivy, though none too easily over the splendid Glenavon that stood second for Smith & Richardson. Third went to Hassard on the stoutly-built, active Glenraig Champion, and fourth to Larkin. Seven promising yearling colts made up that class. First went to a quality colt, Royal Ruby, owned by Grahams, Scottish Signet, a promising, growthy, trim, well-muscled colt, belonging to the same owners, being second; while an almost equally good one, Sterling, of Smith & Richardson's, stood third. Fourth went to Larkin's Glencairn Pride.

Both the three-year-old and two-year-old fillies were strongly-filled classes. In the former class, Hodgkinson & Tisdale got first and third on Dunmore Radiance and Black Ilda, respectively, with Graham Bros.' Iolanthe occupying the second place. Fourth went to Smith & Richardson on Baroness Inch. In the two-year-old class, Hodgkinson & Tisdale got first, third and fifth on Bernfern Favor, Mrs. Kepple and Lady Bain, respectively. Graham Bros. stood second with Seabreeze, and Smith & Richardson fourth with Whiteless Baroness.

The Thoroughbred aged-stallion class was well filled, both regarding numbers and excellence. First went to Patterson Bros., East Toronto, on Halfling; second to Hutcheson & Kee, Sandhill, on Main Chance, and third to Thayer Bros., Aylmer, on Nasbaden.

Three aged Hackney stallions were out. First went to H. G. Boag, Barrie, on Blanche Surprise; second to G. H. Pickering, on Derwent Performer, and third to Bennett Bros.

The Standard-bred breeding classes were graced with a goodly number of splendid animals. In aged stallions, first went to Miss Wilks, of Galt, on

Mograzia; second to R. W. Davies, Jr., Toronto, on Judge Parker, and third to W. J. Cowan, Cannington, on Peter Wilton. In yearling stallions, first and third were won by Ashley Farm, and second went to Crow & Murray.

PONIES.

The show of ponies has not grown to any great proportions, a regrettable fact, for not only are these miniature horses useful and delightful, but by the free use of them is widened the foundations of a growing horse industry. In the Shetlands there was some competition and a display of very creditable animals, though many a less-pretentious exhibit has had a larger and stronger display. In the Welsh ponies, there was only one exhibitor, W. A. Collins, Sunderland, Ont. Percy Wilson, Johnston Bonham, and A. E. Evans, all of Toronto, showed Shetlands. Tommy and Jack Lloyd-Jones exhibited Welsh ponies. In Hackney ponies, H. M. Robinson, Toronto; Miller & Millan, Brantford, and L. Reinhardt, Sr., Toronto, were exhibitors. Awards:

Shetland, aged stallion—1, Collins; 2, Evans; 3, Wilson; 4, Bonham. Brood mares—1, Robinson; 2, Fred Maher, Toronto. Best mare—Robinson. Best stallion—Collins.

Welsh.—First in aged stallion, two-year-old colt, yearling colt, and brood mare, went to Lloyd-Jones.

Hackneys.—Aged stallion—1, Miller & Millan. Two-year-old filly or gelding—1, Robinson. Brood mare—1, L. Reinhardt, Sr. Best stallion—Miller & Millan.

General Pony Classes.—Filly or gelding, two years old—1, Chas. Lovejoy, Mimico, Ont.; 2, R. L. Hemstreet, Milton, Ont.; 3, J. Creech, Lambton Mills, Ont. Filly or gelding, one year old—1, Miller & Millan; 2, Hemstreet. Brood mare under 14.1—1, Creech; 2, Miller & Millan; 3, Thomas Quinn, Mimico. Best mare, any age—Creech.

Cattle: Dairy Breeds.

Nearly all the dairy breeds were as well represented, numerically, as usual, except the Ayrshires, which, owing to an unusual demand from the United States for show animals, were less numerous than for several years, two or three of the largest exhibitors of late years being absent on this occasion. There was, however, a very creditable representation of this popular breed forward, the entries totalling 74 head, shown by half a dozen breeders, namely, Wm. Stewart & Son and Alex. Hume & Co., both of Menie, Ont.; Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.; the Trethewey Farm, Weston, Ont.; Holborn Bros., Mt. Forest, Ont., and J. B. Ross, Streetsville. The awards were carefully placed by Alfred Kains, of Byron, Ont.

In the section for bulls three years and over, three excellent representatives were forward, namely, Stewart & Son's Queen's Messenger of Springhill, a bull of superior character, quality and conformation, sired by Lessnessock King of Beauty (imp.), dam Queen of Soncies (imp.); Trethewey Farm's Imp. Drongan Mains Guarantee, and Hume's Lessnessock Royal Monarch (imp.), which were placed in the order above named. In the two-year-old section, a pair of extra-good imported bulls contended for honors, namely, Gordon's Hillhouse Bonnie Scotland, by Barrowmoss Swell, and Hume's Spicy Sam Jr., by Nethercraig Spicy Sam, which, after close inspection, were placed in this order.

Yearling bulls were four, all good ones, of uniform type, and strong in breed character, Gordon's Auchenbrain His Eminence (imp.) being given first place; Stewart's Cashier, by Lessnessock Durward Lely, second, and Hume's Stylish Heir third. Gordon made a remarkable showing in senior bull calves, winning the first three awards, while Stewart won in juniors. The senior and grand champion was Gordon's grand first-prize two-year-old bull, Hillhouse Bonnie Scotland, and the junior champion was the same exhibitor's typical, first-prize yearling, Auchenbrain His Eminence.

In a good class of seven cows, Gordon's low-set, deep-ribbed, dark-colored Bargenock Blue Bell, a very useful-looking cow, was, after considerable study, given first place, the same exhibitor's Monkland Snowdrop 4th being second, and Stewart's Annie Laurie 65th third. It was a hard class to place, and it looked as though Hume's typical Princess Ena might well have gone higher in the list than fourth. Hume, however, had a popular first in his model-type three-year-old, Stonycroft Lady Helen (imp.), with her shapely, businesslike milk vessel, and good-sized, well-placed teats, Gordon's handsome and typical Imp. Aiken Blackbird 4th making a right good second in a class of six entries. Gordon won in a strong class of dry cows in calf, with Imp. Southwick, Hume being second with Bargower Snowdrop (imp.). Two-year-old heifers were but five in number, but were of good type, Gordon winning with Fancy of Lancaster (imp.), Hume being second with Lessnessock Sprightly (imp.). Yearling heifers were eight, a good even class in which Gordon won with the home-bred Stonehouse White Rose, Hume having a right good second in June Morning of Menie, bred by exhibitor. In senior heifer calves, Stewart won, and in juniors Gordon took the lead. The female senior championship and grand championship went to Gordon's first-prize aged cow,

Bargenock Blue Bell, and the junior championship to Stonehouse White Rose.

In the graded-herd competition, Gordon had the first and third awards, Hume & Co. second, and Stewart third. For young herds, under two years, the placing was, Gordon first, Stewart second, Hume & Co. third.

The awards in full follow: Aged bulls—1, Stewart & Son, on Queen's Messenger of Springhill; 2, Trethewey Model Farm, on Drongan Mains Guarantee; 3, Hume & Co., on Lessnessock Royal Monarch. Bull, 2 years old—1, Gordon, on Hillhouse Bonnie Scotland; 2, Hume & Co., on Spicy Sam, Jr. Bull, yearling—1, Gordon, on Auchenbrain His Eminence; 2, Stewart & Son, on Cashier of Springhill; 3, Hume, on Stylish Heir; 4, Holborn Bros., on Duke of Tanglewild. Bull calf, senior—1, 2 and 3, Gordon, on Stonehouse Prince, Stonehouse Bell Boy, and Stonehouse Earl; 4, Hume, on Royal Scot. Bull calf, junior—1 and 3, Stewart, on Sandy and Prince; 2, Gordon, on Stonehouse Cheerful Boy. Bull, senior champion—Hillhouse Bonnie Scotland. Bull, junior champion—Auchenbrain His Eminence. Bull, grand champion—Hillhouse Bonnie Scotland.

Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 2, Gordon, on Bargenock Blue Bell and Monkland Snowdrop 4th; 3, Stewart & Son, on Annie Laurie 65th; 4, Hume & Co., on Princess Ena. Cow, 3 years—1 and 3, Hume & Co., on Stonycroft Lady Helen and Bellsland Nan 4th; 2, Gordon, on Aikenhead Blackbird 4th; 4, Stewart, on Kenmun Lady of Menie. Dry cow in calf—1, Gordon, on Southwick; 2, Hume & Co., on Bargower Snowdrop; 3, Holborn Bros., on Sprightly of Tanglewild; 4, Trethewey Farm, on Brownie of Glenhurst. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 4, Gordon, on Fancy of Lancaster and Stonehouse Maggie; 2, Hume & Co., on Lessnessock Sprightly; 3, Stewart & Son, on Dewdrop of Menie. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 3, Gordon, on Stonehouse White Rose and Lochfergus Daisy; 2, Hume & Co., on June Morning; 4, Stewart & Son, on Jean Armour 3rd. Senior heifer calf—1, Stewart; 2 and 3, Gordon; 4, Hume. Junior heifer calf—1, Gordon; 2 and 3, Stewart. Female senior champion—Bargenock Blue Bell. Junior champion—Stonehouse White Rose. Grand champion—Bargenock Blue Bell.

Graded herd—1 and 3, Gordon; 2, Hume & Co.; 4, Stewart & Son. Young herd under 2 years—1, Gordon; 2, Stewart & Son; 3, Hume & Co. Four animals, get of one bull—1 and 3, Gordon; 2 and 4, Stewart & Son.

HOLSTEINS.

The Holstein breed was well represented, the individual entries totalling 130, by fifteen exhibitors, while the quality of the animals was of a very high average, the majority being of a refined type, and of approved dairy conformation, and evidencing the milking function to a high degree. They were brought out, too, in fine condition. The principal winning exhibitors, all of Ontario, were: James Rettie, Norwich; G. W. Clemons, St. George; A. E. Hulet, Norwich; F. A. Legge, Jefferson; Trethewey Model Farm, Weston; John Clarkson & Sons, Summerville; G. H. & J. McKenzie, Willowdale; Edgar Dennis, Newmarket. Awards were competently placed by R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

The aged-bull class of six included three extra-good entries, namely, Legge's five-year-old Schuiling Sir Posch, Rettie's five-year-old Count Mercena Posch, and the Trethewey Farm's three-year-old Lord Cornelius Tensen, which were placed in order as named, though so nearly were they equal in excellence that it would appear the order might have been reversed without doing injustice to any. Hulet had a popular winner in the two-year-old section in Prince Abbekirk Mercena. The eight yearling bulls forward were a uniformly good class, from which Rettie's Ina Tritom 2nd's Abbekirk, a model of the breed, was chosen for first honors. Of the four senior bull calves forward, the finely-formed Bonheur Faforit, shown by Rettie, was of excellent shape and quality, and gives promise of great things in the future. The senior and grand champion was found in Legge's Schuiling Sir Posch, and the junior champion was Rettie's first-prize senior yearling, Ina Tritom 2nd's Abbekirk. In a splendid class of a baker's dozen cows, four years old and over, in milk, showing big, shapely udders and well-placed teats, a proper first was found in the low-down, deep-ribbed and level Helbon Bonheur Queen, closely followed by Hulet's excellent Aulinda Crown De Kol. Rettie's De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale was a strong first in the dry-cow section, and Hulet had a very superior three-year-old in his Pauline Colantha Posch, which was given precedence in her class. In a class of a dozen excellent entries of two-year-old heifers, Rettie received the first award on his Cornelia of Homestead, Clemon's Boutsje De Boer being a close second. Rettie's Olive Schuiling Posch 2nd made a strong leader for the senior yearling heifer class, closely followed by Hulet's Perfection's Toronto Queen. Rettie was winning regularly, and came to the front again in the junior yearling and the senior and junior heifer calf sections, and capturing, also, the senior and junior female championships. Following is the full list of awards.

Bull, 3 years and over—1, Legge, on Schuiling Sir Posch; 2, Rettie, on Count Mercena Posch;

3, Trethewey Farm; 4, R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, on Count Faforit Mercena Posch. Bull, 2 years old—1, Hulet, on Prince Abbekirk Mercena; 2, Rettie, on Francy's Calamity De Kol; 3, Edgar Dennis, Newmarket, on Sir Woodland Sarcastic. Bull, 1 year old—1, Rettie, on Ina Tritom 2nd's Abbekirk; 2, Clarkson & Sons, on King Norine Wopke Pasma; 3, McKenzie, on Summerhill Echo; 4, Hulet, on Count Tensen A.; 5, Weir Bros., Malvern, on Mercedes Hamming De Kol. Bull calf, senior—1 and 2, Rettie, on Bonheur Faforit and Count Netherland Mercena Faforit; 3, McKenzie, on Faforit Mercena 10th; 4, Lakeview Farm, Bronte, on Lakeview De Kol Payne. Bull calf, junior—1, Hicks, on Count Faforit Tensen; 2, Legge, on Coral Canary Posch; 3, O. D. Dales, Lansing, Ont., on Prince Faforit Mercena; 4, Dennis, on Queen Netherland Peer's Faforit. Bull, senior champion—Legge, on Schuiling Sir Posch. Bull, junior champion—Rettie, on Ina Tritom 2nd's Abbekirk. Bull, grand champion—Legge's Schuiling Sir Posch.

Cow, 4 years and over—1, Rettie, on Helbon Bonheur Queen; 2, Hulet, on Aulinda Crown De Kol; 3, Hicks, on Rideau Della's Lena De Kol; 4, Rettie, on Olive Schuiling De Kol; 5, Clemons, on Mary Anderson 3rd. Cow, 4 years and over, dry, in calf—1 and 2, Rettie, on De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale and Faforit 7th; 3 and 4, Clemons, on Beauty De Kol and Rose De Kol Teake. Cow, 3 years old—1 and 5, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Posch and Gaza Aconeth Calamity; 2 and 3, Rettie, on Rosa Bonheur Beauty and Shadelawn Mechthilde; 4, Hicks, on Faforit Mercena Belle. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Rettie, on Cornelia of Homestead; 2, Clemons, on Boutsje De Boer; 3, Hulet, on Ladoga Idaline Veeman; 4, Legge, on Fanny De Kol 5th; 5, Hicks, on Delilah De Kol Johanna. Heifer, 1 year old, senior—1 and 3, Rettie, on Olive Schuiling Posch and Pontiac Atlas Maid 2nd; 2, Hulet, on Perfection's Toronto Queen; 4 and 5, Clarkson & Son, on Lad's Beauty and Lad's Mercena. Heifer, 1 year old, junior—1, Rettie, on Pride Mercena Posch; 2, Rettie, on Jessie Posch 2nd; 3 and 4, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Tensen and Alice Tensen. Heifer calf, senior—1, Rettie, on Sadie Mercena; 2, Hulet; 3 and 4, McKenzie. Heifer calf, junior—1, Rettie, on Mercena Schuiling 4th; 2, Dennis, on Bessie De Kol Faforit; 3, McKenzie, on Edmont Laura; 4, Bales, on Faforit Fairy Beauty. Female senior and grand champion—De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale. Junior champion—Sadie Mercena.

Four animals the progeny of one bull—1, Hulet; 2, Rettie; 3, Dennis; 4, Clemons. Herd, one bull and four females—1, Rettie; 2, Hulet; 3, Clarkson & Sons; 4, Clemons. Young herd—1, Rettie; 2, Hulet; 3, Clarkson & Sons.

JERSEYS.

A splendid representation of the Jersey breed was seen at Toronto Exhibition this year, the number of entries totalling over 120 head, and the type and quality ranking quite above the average of former years, though the active demand for them from many Provinces, and the numerous sales made of show-ring material, had drawn heavily upon the herds. The Brampton herd of B. H. Bull & Son, which has for years made so strong a record in the prize list, had probably been affected by this demand more than any other, and, together with the fact of its being divided into several sections on the show circuits of the West, as well as the East, involving long-distance shipping, their cattle were not in their customary fine bloom, and fared not so well as usual in the award list in the older classes, though they did exceedingly well in the younger sections, winning a very large share of the best prizes. The Don herd of David Duncan, as usual, made an excellent showing, while the Kirkfield herd of Wm. MacKenzie, reinforced by new importations, together with former winners, all brought out in the pink of condition, excelled itself and others in the score of high-class winnings. The awards were made by Geo. W. Sisson, Jr., Potsdam, N. Y., and the exhibitors were: B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; David Duncan, Don; Wm. MacKenzie, Kirkfield; Gruer Estate, Mt. Forest; Philip Little, Eglington—all of Ontario.

The class of seven bulls, three years and up-wards, has never been equalled at Toronto for type, quality and character. MacKenzie's imported Pearl of Kirkfield, the grand champion of the previous three years at Toronto, came out in his seven-year-old form looking as fresh as on his first appearance, and repeated his last year's record, closely pressed by Duncan's Fontaine's Boyle, which was given second award, and had he not been too well fed, would have made it practically inconsistent to place him lower than head of the list; while the Brampton herd had out three grand bulls in their ex-champion, Blue Blood of Dentonia, and his able lieutenants, Brampton Jolly Oakland and Brampton King Edward, both bred on the Island of Jersey. Brampton Ruby Fereor was a popular first in the two-year-old section, and the same herd furnished the winner in the yearling section, and the junior champion in the typical Brampton Stockwell, son of the famous Stockwell (imp.), and out of the champion imported cow, Mon Plaisir's Fanny. The second and third award also went to the stylish Bramp-

ton bulls. The Kirkfield herd had a brilliant first in the senior bull calf class in Gray Una's Kirkfield, an exceedingly promising son of the grand champion, Pearl of Kirkfield, and of Gray Una (imp.). The Brampton herd had first in the junior calf section with their Fern Lad, Duncan being a close second with Fontaine's Pride, by the former champion, Fontaine's Boyle.

In a batch of a baker's dozen mature cows, such as had not been equalled at Toronto, uniformly typical in conformation, full of quality, and swinging large and shapely udders, indicating utility as well as beauty, they were calculated to enthrall lovers of the butter breed. First place could not well be denied MacKenzie's Golden Jolly Champion, with her great capacity for food, and for milk in her immense vessel. Duncan's Lady Primrose, a former popular winner here, came again in fine condition, and found herself comfortably in second place, while the Brampton herd had a quartette which, but for their knocking about at the summer fairs, might have stood higher in the winning list. In a very strong class of three-year-old cows, Kirkfield's Rose scored first and second with the splendid imported pair, the deep-ribbed, broken-colored Invernia's Queen, carrying a great udder, and Meadow Grass 2nd. The same herd supplied the winner in the two-year-old section in Mancella's Rose, the Brampton herd being second with Rochette, bred on the Island. Kirkfield herd had the senior and grand champion female in the first-prize cow, Golden Jolly Champion, and also the junior champion in the first prize yearling in milk, Kirkfield Mabel. The award list in full follows:

Bull, 3 years and over—1, MacKenzie, on Pearl of Kirkfield; 2, Duncan, on Fontaine's Boyle; 3 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Jolly Oakland and Brampton King Edward. Bull, 2 years old—1 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Ruby Fereor and Brampton Cantalas King; 2, MacKenzie, on Beulah's Raleigh of Kirkfield. Bull, yearling—1, 2 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Stockwell, Brampton Fereor, and Brampton Eminent Fox. Senior bull calf—1, MacKenzie, on Gray Una's Kirkfield; 2, Duncan, on Eminent's Royal Fern; 3 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Blue Fox and Brampton's Foxy Fereor. Bull calf, junior—1, 3 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Fern Lad, Brampton Patty Fox, and Brampton Merger; 2, Duncan, on Fontaine's Oxford. Bull, senior and grand champion—Pearl of Kirkfield. Bull, junior champion—Brampton Stockwell.

Cow, 4 years and upwards—1 and 4, MacKenzie, on Golden Jolly Champion and China Mirande; 2, Duncan, on Lady Primrose of Don; 3, Bull & Son, on Marquilla's Golden Lassie. Cow, 3 years old—1 and 2, MacKenzie, on Invernia's Queen of Kirkfield and Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield; 3 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brookhill's Financial Countess and Brampton Blue Marjoram. Heifer, 2 years old—1, MacKenzie, on Mancella's Rose; 2, Bull & Son, on Brampton Rochette; 3 and 4, Duncan, on Daisy Bell's Darling and Mantinella of Don. Heifer, yearling, in milk—1 and 4, MacKenzie, on Kirkfield's Mabel and Thoughtful Pet of Kirkfield; 2 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Goldmont Jess and Brampton Foxy Adelaide. Heifer, yearling, out of milk—1 and 3, MacKenzie, on Butterfly's Duchess and Kirkfield's Invernia; 2, Duncan, on Fiona of Don; 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Fereor Tister. Heifer calf, senior—1 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Fontaine Ril and Brampton Foxy Rosette; 2 and 5, Duncan, on Cora of Don and Rosebud of Don; 3, MacKenzie, on Kirkfield Chimes. Heifer calf, junior—1 and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Lily Fox and Brampton Corinne; 2 and 3, Duncan, on Hattie Bell and Agatha's Loube. Senior and grand champion female—Golden Jolly Champion. Junior champion—Kirkfield's Mabel.

Four animals, the progeny of one bull—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2 and 4, Duncan. Herd consisting of bull and three heifers under two years, the heifers bred by exhibitor—1 and 4, Bull & Son; 2 and 3, Duncan. Graded herd—1, MacKenzie; 2 and 4, Bull & Son; 3, Duncan.

GUERNSEYS.

A very creditable showing of Guernseys, headed by the splendid two-year-old bull, Billy's France of Hogue, imported, the property of the Trethewey Model Farm, Weston, Ont., was present, and was awarded all the prizes for which they were entered. This was probably the best representation of this excellent dairy breed that has been seen at a Toronto Exhibition.

SHORTHORNS.

The class was well filled, 152 individual entries being catalogued by 22 exhibitors. The quality of the animals was of very high order. The bulls were judged on Saturday by the English judge, J. Deane Willis, of Wiltshire, whose work proved him a master of the art, and was very satisfactory. In aged bulls, there was a close contest between Avondale the roan five-year-old son of Whitehall Sultan, exhibited by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, and John Gardhouse & Son's roan three-year-old, Archer's First, by Prince of Archers (imp.), the first award going to Avondale. A sensational two-year-old roan, Meadow King, by Mistletoe Eclipse, bred and exhibited by Miller Bros., Brougham, weighing 2,200 pounds at two years and 9 months, was first in his class, senior

champion, and grand champion. D. Talbot & Son, Everton, were first in a small class of senior yearlings with Senator Lavender, and Carpenter & Ross first in a strong class of junior yearlings, with Lancaster Dale 2nd, by Avondale. Harry Smith, of Hay, had a popular first in a grand class of eighteen senior bull calves, with Matincer, by Gold Drop, and he also won the junior championship worthily. Thos. Redmond, Millbrook, had the winner in a capital class of sixteen junior bull calves, with his Royal Marigold, by Royal M. =72803=.

(For complete review, see next issue.)

Dairy Products.

Never in the history of the Toronto show, according to the supervising authorities, has there been anywhere nearly as large an exhibit of butter or of cheese as there is this year, which is a truly gratifying feature, not only from the standpoint of the management, but also from that of the progress of manufacture of these products. That the samples presented were of a high rank, is evidenced by the high score made by those who received the awards.

BUTTER.—The judge of butter was I. W. Steinhoff, of Stratford, whose awards follow:

Salted Creamery Solids—1, John Henderson, Renfrew, score 97 points; 2, Henry Martin, St. Valentin, Que., 96½; 3, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que., 96.

Unsalted Creamery Solids—1, R. M. Player, Walkerton, Ont., score 98 points; 2, Geo. Cher, St. Hyacinthe, Que., 97½; 3, John A. Logie, Paisley, Ont., 97; 4, Henry Martin, St. Valentin, Que., 96½.

Creamery Rolls or Prints—1, H. Patrick, St. Thomas, Ont., score 97½ points; 2, John A. Logie, Paisley, Ont., 97; 3, Canning Milk Powder Co., Brownsville, Ont., 96½; 4, C. A. Davies, Oakwood, Ont., 96.

Creamery, 10-pound Packages—1, John A. Logie, Paisley, Ont., score 97 points; 2, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que., 96½; 3, John R. Almonte, Silverdale, Ont., 96; 4, Henry Martin, St. Valentin, Que., 95½.

Farm Dairy, Tubs of 30 Pounds—1, Mrs. S. H. Pugh, Milverton, Ont., score 93 points; 2, Mrs. E. O. McRoberts, Bryanston, Ont., 92½; 3, Mrs. James Hamilton, Living Springs, Ont., 92; 4, Mrs. And. Thompson, Fergus, Ont., 91½.

Farm Dairy, Firkin or Tub of 20 Pounds—1, Miss M. Johnson, Bowood, score 93 points; 2, Mrs. James Hamilton, Living Springs, 92½; 3, Mrs. S. H. Pugh, Milverton, 92; 4, Mrs. E. O. McRoberts, Bryanston, Ont., 91½.

Best Basket of Farm Dairy, Pound Prints or Rolls—1, Miss M. Johnson, Bowood, score 94 points; 2, Miss S. Hamilton, Living Springs, 93½; 3, Miss L. Galbraith, Ellesmere, Ont., 93; 4, Mrs. And. Thompson, Fergus, Ont., 92½.

Creamery Class—Trophy, value \$150, given to the exhibitor having the highest score, necessary to win three years in succession to become possessor—won by R. M. Player, Walkerton, Ont.

CHEESE.—The judges of cheese were W. W. Gray, James Bristow, and W. H. Morton. The cheese exhibit was the best, both from point of quantity and quality, that has ever been at this exhibition. R. A. Thompson, maker at the Dominion or Elma factory, in Perth Co., Ont., who won the trophy last year, turned the trick again this year, needing but to do it again in 1911 to make it permanently his property. In addition, he won six firsts, five seconds and one fourth prize, totalling \$260 in cash prizes. Cheese awards were:

June Colored—1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont.; 2, John W. Brown, Ethel, Ont.; 3, Donald Menzies, Molesworth, Ont.; 4, J. E. Carter, Bloomfield, Ont.

July Colored—1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont.; 2 and 3, divided between C. Donnelly, of Scottsville, and C. A. Barber, of Woodstock, Ont.; 4, divided between MacKenzie Bros., of Ingersoll; J. E. Carter, of Bloomfield, Ont., and Donald Menzies, of Molesworth.

June White—1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont.; 2, Donald Menzies, Molesworth, Ont.; 3, John R. Brown, Ethel, Ont.; 4, MacKenzie Bros., Ingersoll, Ont.

July White—1 and 2, divided between W. S. Stokes, of Britton, Ont., and John Cuthbertson, of Sebringville, Ont.; 3, W. J. Goodwin, Bismarck, Ont.; 4, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont.

August Colored—1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont.; 2 and 3, divided between J. E. Stedelbauer, of Listowel, Ont., and F. W. Grieve, of Morefield, Ont.; 4, B. W. Howes, Atwood, Ont.

August White—1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont.; 2, T. J. Humphrey, Avonbank, Ont.; 3 and 4, divided between Donald Menzies, of Molesworth, and John R. Brown, of Ethel, Ont.

June Stiltons—1, H. W. Hamilton, West Moncton, Ont.; 2, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont.; 3, R. J. Connelly, Thamesford.

June Flats—1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont.; 2, W. J. Goodwin, Bismarck, Ont.; 3, H. W. Hamilton, West Moncton, Ont.

To Develop the Sheep Industry.

INVESTIGATING COMMISSION NOW IN ENGLAND.

Preliminary to the undertaking of a comprehensive policy having for its object the extension and improvement of the sheep industry in Canada, and in order that the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner may inform himself thoroughly as to the details of the sheep and wool trade in Great Britain and the United States, and as to conditions actually prevailing in Canada, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, has authorized the appointment of a committee of two competent men to investigate the sheep situation in general in the three countries named, and incidentally gather information concerning the trade of the other great sheep-producing countries of the world. It was thought advisable to have the committee consist of a wool expert and an experienced Canadian sheep breeder. The former is W. T. Ritch, of Manchester, Eng., and the latter is W. A. Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont. Mr. Ritch, who has represented in Canada certain English cloth manufacturers, is familiar, through his own experience, with the woollen industry of England and Scotland, and has a general knowledge of the woollen trade, including that in staple and shoddy articles, and in the manufactured product of England and America. He has visited Australia and New Zealand, and made careful observations concerning the growing and marketing of wool in those countries. In short, he is said to combine with his technical and business information, practical knowledge of the producing end. Mr. Dryden, the other member of the committee, has fallen heir to many of the qualities which contributed to his father's aptitude for public service, and, although comparatively young, already stands well to the fore amongst Canadian breeders of live stock. Mr. Ritch preceded Mr. Dryden to England in order to attend a number of important wool fairs in progress during August and September. There he will be in close association with wool merchants, and with men interested or engaged in the woollen trade in its several branches, and will thus be enabled to discuss with them in all its phases the various details of the industry in connection with both home and foreign markets. Both members of the committee are now in England, and are arranging to be present at the big late summer and autumn sheep sales which are annually held in the latter part of August, during September, and in October. Returning to Canada, the investigators will visit all the Provinces, and interview prominent sheep men and manufacturers, in order to familiarize themselves with the difficulties, drawbacks and defects in connection with conditions as they now prevail, and which have hitherto operated to retard the advancement of the sheep industry in the country. It is expected that they will gather information as to the injury inflicted on our agriculture through the decline of interest in sheep-raising, that they will take note of the localities where the growing of sheep could be most easily and profitably encouraged, and that, bringing to bear the suggestions gleaned from their general inquiry upon the various phases of the situation as they find it in Canada, they will draft recommendations for the guidance of the Commissioner in framing, in the very near future, such a policy as will prove in the best interests of the industry. The Minister of Agriculture and his officers announce that they will not be satisfied until statistics show at least ten times the present estimated number of sheep in Canada.

Coming Show Dates.

- St. John, N. B., Dominion Exhibition, Sept. 5th to 15th.
- London, September 9th to 17th.
- Ottawa, September 9th to 17th.
- Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 20th to 24th.
- Victoria, B. C., Sept. 26th to October 1st.
- Halifax, N. S., Sept. 28th to Oct. 6th.
- New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 4th to 8th.
- National Dairy Show, Chicago, Oct. 20th to 29th.
- Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S., December 5th to 8th.
- Smithfield Club Show, London, Eng., Dec. 5th to 9th.
- Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 5th to 9th.
- Toronto Fat-stock Show, Union Yards, December 12th and 13th.

The Swiftest Potatoes.

The Ontario Colonization Bureau has received a letter from one of their new settlers at Cochrane, 433 miles north of Toronto, with a beautiful basket of potatoes which were shown at the National Exhibition. The land was cleared on June 1st of this year, the seed planted on June 7th and the crop dug on Aug. 27th. These potatoes are a rival of the second-crop peas sown in the garden of one of the editors of "The Farmer's Advocate" on August 3rd and in blossom on August 31st.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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

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

SALES NOTES will be cashed or taken for collection.

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

MARKETS.

Toronto.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	178	163	341
Cattle	2,140	2,756	4,896
Hogs	2,574	1,310	3,884
Sheep	3,961	1,439	5,400
Calves	652	134	786
Horses	6	63	74

The total receipts at the City and Union Stock-yards for the corresponding week of 1909 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	218	156	374
Cattle	2,945	2,708	5,653
Hogs	2,504	708	3,212
Sheep	6,641	1,387	8,028
Calves	585	106	691
Horses	10	102	112

The above figures show a total decrease in the combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week of 33 carloads, 757 cattle, 2,628 sheep and lambs, and 38 horses; but an increase of 672 hogs, and 95 calves, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1909.

It will be seen that the receipts were only moderate, although the run at the Union yards on Monday was fairly large. The quality of cattle at the Union yards on Monday was generally good, but, at the City yards, for the remainder of the week, there were few good lots offered, the bulk being of the common to medium classes from Eastern Ontario, where, as a rule, the breeding qualities are not as good. The demand for exporters and good-killing cattle was strong, and the prices for exporters, 10c. to 15c. higher. Butchers' cattle also were strong, and cattle were firm; in fact, on account of the moderate receipts, the market closed a little higher at the end of the week. Satisfactory results were obtained during the week by the salesmen in nearly every class of live stock. Several of the local butchers and abattoirs who had extensive orders, found some difficulty in getting enough of the right kind. Buyers from St. John, N. B., and Montreal, were at the Union yards on Monday, and bought liberally, which, with the export, and strong local demand, caused a clearance of the market, when all offerings were sold and over the scales by noon. There was a strong demand for stockers and feeders, the demand being greater than the supply, although there were several consignments of these classes arrived at the Union yards at the latter end of the week from Manitoba and the Northwest, all of which were taken at good prices.

Exporters.—Steers for the London, England, market, sold at \$6.25 to \$6.65, or an average of \$6.45; heifers, for London, sold at \$6 to \$6.15, or an average of \$6.12; bulls sold at \$5 to \$5.50. Steers, for the Liverpool market, at \$5.75 to \$6.25; heifers for Liverpool, at \$5.50 to \$6.

Butchers'—Primo picked cattle were

strong all week, at \$5.75 to \$6, but few got the latter price; loads of good, \$5.25 to \$5.60; medium, \$4.90 to \$5.15; common, \$4.50 to \$4.80; cows, \$3 to \$5.25, but not many obtained more than \$5 to \$5.10 for the high price for cows; butcher bulls sold from \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders 900 to 1,000 lbs. each sold at \$4.75 to \$5, and, in a few instances, \$5.25 was paid; feeders, 800 to 850 and 900 lbs., \$4.30 to \$4.75; stockers, 600 to 750 lbs., sold at \$4 to \$4.25; common, light stockers, \$3.75 to \$4.

Milkers and Springers.—For milkers and springers there seems to be no let-up in the strong demand, not for local supplies, but from Montreal and Quebec, which still continue to be the leading markets, where the bulk of the best are taken. Prices ranged from \$40 to \$75 each, but few brought the latter figure.

Veal Calves.—The market for veal calves was very strong, and prices were very firm, at \$9.50 to \$8.50, the bulk selling over \$6 to \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, at the latter end of the week, were firmer, while prices for lambs eased off. Sheep—Ewes, \$4 to \$4.75 per cwt.; rams, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs sold on Thursday at \$5.75 to \$6.25. One selected lot of lambs were bought by the Harris Abattoir, for their exhibition display of dressed meats, from J. Hodgson, Horning's Mills, Ont., at \$6.35.

Hogs.—Receipts were light all week, the market closing strong, at \$9 for selects, fed and watered at the market, and \$8.65 to drovers, for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—J. Herbert Smith, of the Union Horse Exchange, West Toronto, reports a quiet horse trade during last week. Mr. Smith reports having a large number of the finest quality draft horses, from 1,600 lbs. up to 1,800 lbs., in his stables, of which class he sold a limited number by private sale, at last week's quotations, to local buyers. It was a repetition of the previous week's trade, and prices remained unchanged, as follows: Drafters, 1,600 to 1,800 lbs., of first quality, sold at \$240 to \$275; medium drafters, \$200 to \$230; general-purpose horses, \$180 to \$220; express and wagon horses, \$175 to \$215; drivers, \$125 to \$250; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$100.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario No. 2 white or red, 98c., outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.13; No. 2 northern, \$1.11; track, lake ports. Peas—No. 2, 76c. to 78c. Barley—No. 2, 52c. to 53c.; No. 3X, 50c. to 51c.; No. 3, 45c. to 47c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 40c.; No. 3, 39c., lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 38c. to 39c., outside; new, No. 2, 35c., outside. Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 71c. to 71½c., Toronto freights. Flour—Ontario new winter wheat flour, for export, \$3.75, outside, in buyers' bags. Manitoba flour—Toronto prices are: First patents, \$6.20; second patents, \$5.70; strong bakers', \$5.50.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$13 to \$14; No. 2, \$11.50 to \$12.

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

Bran.—Both Manitoba and Ontario bran are quoted at \$20 per ton, and shorts at \$22 per ton.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market unchanged. Creamery rolls, 25c. to 26c.; creamery solids, 24c.; separator dairy, 23c. to 24c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Eggs.—Receipts not so large, with demand stronger, at 21c. for case lots.

Cheese.—Market steady, at 12c. for large, and 12½c. for twins.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, per dozen, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Beans.—Prices still remain nominal, with little doing. Primes are quoted at \$2 to \$2.10, and \$2.15 to \$2.20 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Receipts on the farmers' market were liberal, with prices easy, at 10c. to 50c. per bushel.

Poultry.—Receipts of live poultry were moderate, with prices easier, as follows: Chickens, 12c. per lb.; ducks, 10c.; fowl, 13c.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following

prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 10½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 9½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 8c.; country hides, 9c.; calf skins, 11c. to 13c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; lamb skins, 35c. to 45c. each; wool, unwashed, 13c. to 14c.; wool, washed, 18c. to 20c.; wool, rejections, 15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of all kinds of seasonable fruits were large, especially peaches, pears and plums. Reports of a falling off in these are not borne out by the receipts last week. Prices given are by the basket, unless otherwise specified. Apples, 15c. to 30c.; blueberries, \$1.25 to \$1.35; grapes, 50c.; Lawton berries, box, 5c. to 8c.; peaches, cling-stone, 25c. to 50c.; peaches, St. John's, 75c. to \$1; plums, 30c. to 50c.; watermelons, 35c. to 50c. each. Beets, 15c. to 20c.; cabbage, barrel, 50c.; cantaloupes, 35c. to 50c.; cantaloupes, crate, 80c. to \$1.25; celery, 25c. to 40c.; carrots, 15c.; corn, dozen, 8c. to 12c.; cucumbers, 10c. to 15c.; eggplant, 25c. to 30c.; gherkins, 40c. to 75c.; marrows, dozen, 25c.; onions, pickling, 75c. to \$1.25; onions, Spanish, crate, \$2.25 to \$2.50; peppers, green, 25c. to 30c.; tomatoes, 12½c. to 20c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Shipments of cattle from the port of Montreal for the week ending August 27, amounted to 4,568 cattle, against 2,585 the previous week. The local market last week held about steady.

Supplies were large, and demand very active, no doubt in anticipation of the influx of visitors to Montreal. Choicest steers sold at 6½c. per lb., fine at 6c., good at 5½c. to 5¾c. or more, medium at 4½c. to 5c., and common sold at 3½c. Cows sold at 4½c. to 5c., good bulls bringing 4c. to 4½c., and light canners 3½c. to 3¾c. There was a fair demand for sheep and lambs, the former selling at 3½c. to 4c., and the latter at 5½c. to 6c. Calves sold at \$5 to \$15, being scarce and dear. Hogs were rather easier, being 9c. to 9½c. per lb., for selects, weighed off cars. Some may have brought 9½c.

Horses.—There was an improved demand for horses last week. A good many animals appear to be required for light carting, or for calman's purposes, the demand being no doubt occasioned by the anticipation of an extraordinary requirement during the Eucharistic Congress. There was also some inquiry from outside sources, and it is likely that sales will shortly be made to lumbermen. Heavy draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$275 to \$350; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275; light horses, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$100 to \$200; inferior animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and fine carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—There was an active demand for dressed hogs, and prices held firm, at 13c. to 13½c. per lb. The demand for provisions was active all the way round. Hams and bacon were going out in large quantities, and prices were firm. Hams weighing 25 lbs. and over, brought 16½c. per lb., those weighing 20 to 25 lbs., were 18c.; 15 to 19 lbs., 21c.; 12 to 14 lbs., 21c.; hams with the bone out, rolled, sold at 20c. to 22c. per lb., according to size. English boneless breakfast bacon sold at 21c. per lb., for selected, and 20½c. for thick; Windsor skinned backs brought 21c., and Wiltshire sides, 19c. Heavy Canada mess pork sold at \$28.50 to \$29.

Potatoes.—Market a little on the easy side, the offerings showing a considerable increase. What is known as the White Irish Cobbler potato is offering from New Brunswick at 60c. to 70c. per ninety pounds, carloads, on track. This quality is about the same as Quebec stock. Demand good.

Eggs.—Market has advanced, and dealers have been paying about a cent higher in the country, 18c. for straight-gathered, country points. These were selling here at not less than 19c., and some a fraction more. No. 1 candied eggs bring 20c. to 21c. per dozen, and selects 25c., while new-laid were 30c. per dozen.

Honey.—1½c. to 15c. per lb., for white clover comb; 10½c. to 11c. for white extracted; 11½c. to 12½c. per lb. for dark comb, and 7c. to 7½c. for extracted.

Butter.—Buyers advanced the price on country markets, the feeling being that

there might be a shortage before the winter is over. It is stated that some fifty cars of creamery—20,000 to 25,000 packages—were shipped to the West from here since the middle of May. Quebec creamery sold here at 23½c. to 24c. for best, and Townships at 24½c., with some asking 24½c. for late purchases. Shipments to date this season, for export, are 21,000 packages, or 3,500 less than a year ago.

Cheese.—Steady, at 10½c. to 10¾c. for Quebecs, 10½c. to 11c. for Townships, and 11c. to 11½c. for Ontarios. Exports to date, this year, 1,019,000 boxes, against 1,054,000 a year ago.

Grain.—Oats were firmer, being 41½c. to 42c. per bushel for No. 2 Canadian Western, 40½c. to 40¾c. for No. 3, and 53c. to 54c. for No. 1, and 50c. for No. 4.

Flour.—Prices held at \$6.30 per barrel, in bags, for Manitoba first patents; \$5.80 for seconds, and \$5.60 for strong bakers'. Ontarios showed no change either, being \$5.50 for patents, and \$5.25 for straight rollers.

Millfeed.—Bran in good demand and steady, at \$20 per ton, in bags, carloads, for Manitobas, and \$20.50 to \$21 for Ontarios, Manitoba shorts being \$22. Ontario middlings, \$22 per ton; pure grain mouille, \$33 to \$34; mixed mouille, \$26 to \$29.

Hay.—Supplies increased last week, and prices eased off somewhat, No. 1 hay being quoted, carloads, on track, at \$12 to \$12.50 per ton; No. 2 extra, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 2, \$10 to \$10.50; clover mixed, \$9 to \$9.50, and clover, \$8 to \$8.50.

Hides.—Lamb skins advanced to 35c. each. Hides were still 8c. per lb. for unimpaired, and 8c., 9c. and 10c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, while calf skins were 12c. and 14c. for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Horse hides sold at \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.50 for No. 1, each; while tallow was 1½c. to 5c. per lb. for rough, and 5c. to 6c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; butchers, \$5 to \$6.75; bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.25; stock heifers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; shipping, \$6.25 to \$7; heifers, \$4.50 to \$6.25; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.40 to \$5.30; veals, \$6.50 to \$10.75.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$10.15 to \$10.20; mixed, \$10.10 to \$10.15; Yorkers, \$9.90 to \$10.10; pigs, \$9.80 to \$9.90; roughs, \$8.40 to \$8.60; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.25; dairies, \$9.75 to \$10.

Sheep and lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$6.85; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.40; sheep, mixed, \$2.20 to \$4.50.

Cheese Markets.

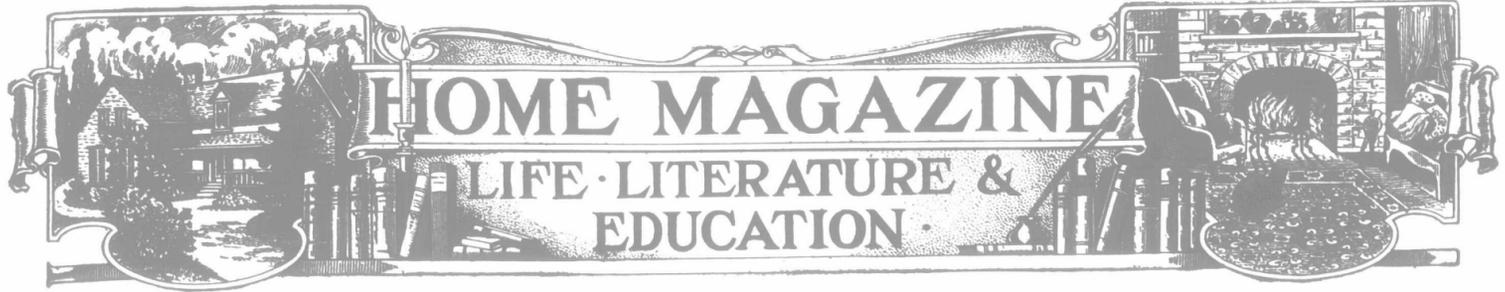
Campbellford, Ont., 10½c. Stirling, Ont., 10 11-16c. and 10½c. Madoc, Ont., 10 11-16c. Peterboro, Ont., 10 13-16c. and 10½c. Brockville, Ont., 10½c. Belleville, Ont., 10½c., 10 13-16c. and 10½c. Winchester, Ont., 10½c. Nanawee, Ont., 10 13-16c. Brantford, Ont., 10½c. and 10½c. Ottawa, Ont., colored, 10½c.; white, 10 11-16c. Picton, Ont., 10 13-16c. Iroquois, Ont., 10½c. Victoriaville, Que., 10½c. Chicago, Ill., dairies, 16c. to 16½c.; twins, 15½c. to 15¾c.; young Americans, 16½c. to 16¾c.; longhorns, 16c. to 16½c.; butter, creameries, 24c. to 29c.; dairies, 23c. to 27c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.80 to \$8.25; Texas steers, \$4 to \$6.20; Western steers, \$3.75 to \$6; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$6.50. Hogs.—Light, \$9.30 to \$9.95; mixed, \$9.80 to \$9.85; heavy, \$8.70 to \$9.65; rough, \$8.70 to \$8.95; pigs \$8.75 to \$9.65; bulk of sales at \$9.10 to \$9.40. Sheep.—Natives, \$2.95 to \$4.75; western, \$3.25 to \$4.75; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.85; lambs, native, \$5.25 to \$7.20; western, \$5.25 to \$7.15.

British Cattle Markets.

Liverpool.—Canadian steers, from 13½c. to 14c. per pound, and ranch steers from 11½c. to 12½c.



The greatest city is that which has the greatest man or woman :
 Though it be but a few ragged huts, it is still the greatest city in the world.

—Walt. Whitman.

Thoreau.

(Continued.)

On leaving college, Thoreau essayed teaching in the Academy at Concord for a while, but the work was most uncongenial to him, and after two years he left it, the immediate cause being his distinct refusal to employ flogging, a process insisted upon by the School Board.

Reference has been made in the preceding article to the transcendentalist tendencies of the time, and to the little clique of idealists in Concord and Boston, who believed in high-thinking and plain-living, in work with both mind and hands for all-good creeds that might have wrought for more power in the immediate world, had it not been that the forces of the transcendentalists were augmented, as was said, "by every crank with an axe to grind."

These ideas took strong hold upon Thoreau, such hold that he immediately put severely into practice what others simply talked of or merely dabbled in. After giving up school-keeping, he worked "tremendously," as was his wont whatever he tempted, at his father's trade of pencilmaking, then, one day, suddenly announced his intention of "never making another lead-pencil." He had discovered that the work was not for him; that it yielded him nothing but money, for which no man ever cared less; and that, perchance, there was a work which should be distinctively his, a message which he, as perhaps no other, should have for mankind. At all events, he would find out.

And so he began that life which was so incomprehensible to the ordinary folk of his day and ours, the people intent upon material gain of one kind or another, and spending most of their time in a never-ending endeavor to attain position or office, to increase a bank account, to build finer houses and barns, and to procure finer clothes, and carriages, and furnishings.

All such people, Thoreau was becoming convinced, were on the wrong track. He was beginning to feel that life might be a simpler, saner, loftier, more pleasurable thing than the one afforded by this constant struggle for "trifles," and that he himself must prove it so, and so he gave up lead-pencil-making, and applied himself to the career of observation, meditation, study and journal-keeping which finally culminated in "Walden," and the writing of his books. When money was needed to supply his scanty needs, he earned it by surveying, fence-making, gardening—anything, in fact, that could be pursued in the open air, under the sky which he loved.

In 1841 Emerson invited him to become an inmate of his house, the condition being that he should be free to ramble and study, and should receive his board in return for helping the Sage, at times, in the garden and teaching him fruit-culture. He accepted the invitation, and spent two years with the Emersons, one year before, another after, his experiment at Walden.

While in the home of this illustrious man, he was brought into closer contact with many who have written of him, but few with an entire understanding of him, probably because,

although at times a remarkable conversationalist, he usually maintained a serious reserve. Emerson appears to have been at all times pleased with and edified by him. "One reader and friend of yours," he wrote to Thomas Carlyle, "dwells now in my house, Henry Thoreau, a poet whom you may one day be proud of," while, at a later day, his son, Dr. F. W. Emerson, has recorded that his father "delighted in being led to the very inner shrines of the wood-god by this man, clear-eyed and true, and stern enough to be trusted with their secrets."

Hawthorne, who seems to have admired Thoreau, to the extent of making him, as has been suspected, the original of "Donatello," in his weird novel, "Transformation," has written of him interestingly: "He is a keen and delicate observer of nature. . . . and, in return for his love, she seems to adopt him as her especial child, and shows him secrets which few others are allowed to witness. He is familiar with beast, fish, fowl and reptile, and has strange stories to tell of adventures and friendly passages with these lower brethren of mortality. Herb and flower, likewise, wherever they grow, in garden or wild wood, are his familiar friends. He is also on intimate terms with the clouds, and can tell the portents of storm. It is a characteristic trait that he has a great regard for the memory of Indian tribes whose wild life would have suited him well, and, strange to say he seldom walks over a plowed field without picking up an arrow-point, spear-head, or other relic of the red man, as if their spirits willed him to be the inheritor of their simple wealth. . . . He is one of the few persons with whom to hold intercourse is like hearing the wind among the boughs of the forest trees, and with all this wild freedom there is high and classic cultivation in him, too."

Moncure Conway, too, has written an account of canoe trips with him, when, "Every plant or flower on the bank or in the water, and every fish, turtle, frog, lizard about us was transformed by the wand of his knowledge from the low form into which the spell of our ignorance had reduced it, into a mystic beauty. One of his surprises was to thrust his hand softly into the water, and as softly raise up before our astonished eyes a large, bright fish, which lay as contentedly in his hand as if they were old acquaintances."

Thoreau's intimacy with and influence over the lower creation, indeed, seems almost uncanny, and yet his power, was probably due to his gentleness and sympathy, and to the fact that, as noted by Emerson, "He knew how to sit immovable, a part of the rock he rested on, until the bird, the reptile, the fish which had retired from him, should come back and resume its habits; nay, moved by curiosity, should come to him and watch him."

It was inevitable that such men as those quoted above should be impressed by this, the naturalist side of Thoreau's character, but perhaps few of them, save possibly Emerson, ever dreamed of the strongly individual philosophic turn of his mind. He seldom revealed himself to them, and, indeed, his chosen friends, and those with whom he felt most at home, were ever the fishermen and farmers, "strong, rugged folk," whose sincerity and simplicity of thought and living suited him best. "He came to see the inside of every farmer's house and head," writes Ellery Channing, "his pot of beans and mug of hard cider."

His philosophy was, however, to be made known to the world, and, by way of preparation, Thoreau determined to make the experiment which has since been so much cavilled at, inquired into, and discussed.

When a child, he had always been fascinated by a small, beautiful lake called Walden, lying among low, densely-wooded hills about a mile and a half south of Concord. Now, at the age of twenty-eight, his inclinations again turned thither, and his plan was soon completed. He would go to Walden Pond. He would find out just how much it required for a man to live upon, how many things he can afford to do without, and how much time he could have left, after providing for the body, to devote to more important things. Moreover, he would thus have leisure in which to think out the problems which to him seemed pressing, time in which to formulate his philosophy and make ready his message.

He would secure, at the same time, opportunity, as never before, for observing Nature in her every aspect, of drinking deeply of the wines of dawn and sunrise, woods, and waters, and nights full of stars, and inspiration to write of these, so that they might carry more of joy and interest to those capable of appreciating their mystery.

There was no reason why he should not make such an experiment. He had no especial family ties, nor expected to have any, since he had unselfishly given up all idea of the girl whom he loved for the sake of his brother, who had also formed an attachment for her. The way was open, and so, one fine morning towards the end of March, 1845, he set out to accomplish the pleasant task of "squating" on the selected spot, a bit of wood-lot, by the way, owned by Emerson.

Having borrowed the favorite axe of his friend Alcott, who warned him that it was the "apple of his eye," he set about cutting down pine trees and hewing them into shape for his cabin. He next dug the cellar, and then came the raising, a raising unique as ever was, the "hands" consisting of Alcott, George William Curtis, and Hosmer, a leading farmer of the vicinity. The furnishings, chiefly of Thoreau's own manufacture, finally totalled a bed, a table, a desk, a looking-glass three inches in diameter, a few cooking utensils, and three chairs, "One for solitude, two for friends, and three for society." Finding that three pieces of limestone on his desk required dusting, he threw them out of the window, determined that, "If he had any furniture to dust, it should be the furniture of his mind."

When all was settled, he set himself to his work, to live that life of apparent simplicity which so non-plussed the lookers-on of the neighborhood, yet which was of a complexity that the majority of people have never known.

Up at four o'clock of the morning was he, and in good weather down to his bath in the pond, almost a religious exercise to him, it would seem, since he has written in his humorous way: "One farmer who came to bathe in Walden one Sunday, told me it was the first bath he had had for fifteen years. Now, what kind of religion could his be?" . . . After that, the forenoon spent working at the patch of beans, potatoes and turnips which he planted for his maintenance; then the afternoon of rambling, observation and study, and the night of writing in his journal and reading his favorite books, the

old English poets and the "scriptures" of the nations, especially the Bagvhat Geeta and other works of the Hindu sages—this was the order of his day.

His clothing at this time was perhaps a little coarser and more serviceable than usual, his shoes greased and guileless of polish; but this was a matter of little moment to the men who came to visit him; the hunters and farmers of the neighborhood; Emerson, Alcott, Ellery Channing, and even Agassiz, during a temporary sojourn of that famous man in Massachusetts. Upon more than one occasion, also, it is hinted, he afforded harbor to a runaway slave, whom he "helped forward towards the north star." All of these found in Thoreau a most delightful host, more delightful, perhaps, than did another class of callers, the merely curious, who had nothing in common with him, and who met with but scant welcome from him. In his Journal, he tells humorously of his "ever-increasing remoteness of conversation" with such guests.

More pleasing to him were the silent friends that used to come round him, the birds and squirrels that went into his hut—the birds alighting upon him, the squirrels creeping into his pockets—and the shy wild animals that ventured even into his cellar.

Thoreau remained two years at Walden, luxuriating in Nature, and yet his knowledge of Nature and his poetical delight in her were only the background upon which he built his philosophy of life, as it afterwards appeared in his books, "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," "Walden," his masterpiece; "In the Maine Woods"; "Cape Cod," and the extracts from his Journal, posthumously published as "Early Spring in Massachusetts," "Summer," "Autumn," "Winter," "Essays."

The material for the first two of this list was chiefly taken from the observations entered in the Journal during the sojourn at Walden. The others were written after subsequent camping trips to Maine and other neighboring places, his least successful creation, "A Yankee in Canada," being the product of a trip to Quebec in 1850.

(To be continued.)

Progress of Church Union

The approval of the Basis of Union by the quadrennial General Conference, the supreme Canadian Methodist legislative body, is another step forward in one of the most notable movements of the twentieth century in the Christian church. The proposed union is between the Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist bodies, and appears to have received its most powerful impetus from great leaders like the late Rev. Dr. Caven and Rev. Dr. Patrick, of the Presbyterian Church, and others. The Basis of Union is the outcome of the work of a joint committee composed of men pre-eminent in saintliness, scholarship and wisdom, to the number of some 65 from each body, and their deliverance embraces a statement of both polity and creed. While these particular negotiations have been progressing for but eight or ten years, the spirit of union or unity has long been leading the way. As one of the most hopeful tendencies of the age, the sweep of whose current steadily gathers volume and force, it has manifested itself in the Young Men's Christian Association work, in the International Sabbath-school Lesson movement, in interdenominational

age before the win-
 ted that some fifty
 00 to 25,000 pack-
 the West from here
 y. Quebec cream-
 to 24c. for best,
 e, with some ask-
 bases. Shipments
 r export, are 21-
 less than a year
 02c. to 10c. for
 for Townships,
 ntarios. Exports
 1,019,000 boxes,
 ar ago.
 er, being 41c. to
 2 Canadian West-
 No. 3, and 53c.
 50c. for No. 4.
 \$6.30 per barrel,
 rst patents; \$5.80
 or strong bakers'
 nge either, being
 \$5.25 for straight
 d demand and
 in bags, car-
 and \$20.50 to
 oha shorts being
 gs. \$22 per ton;
 \$ to \$34; mixed
 d last week, and
 t, No. 1 hay be-
 n track, at \$12
 2 extra, \$11 to
 \$10.50; clover
 d clover, \$8 to
 vanced to 35c.
 8c. per lb. for
 e, and 10c. for
 ively, while calf
 for Nos. 2 and
 hides sold at
 2.50 for No. 1,
 1c. to 5c. per
 to 6c. for ren-
 .
 \$7.25 to \$7.75;
 bulls, \$3.50 to
 \$3.75 to \$4.25;
 eifers, \$4.50 to
 \$5; stockers and
 eals, \$6.50 to
 \$10.20; mixed,
 ers, \$9.90 to
 0; roughs, \$8.40
 \$7.25; dairies,
 s, \$5 to \$6.85;
 wethers, \$4.75
 \$4.40; sheep,
 .
 ckets.
 0c. Stirling,
 Madoc, Ont.,
 nt., 10 13-16c.
 t., 10c. Belle-
 16c. and 10c.
 Napanee, Ont.,
 nt., 10c. and
 colored, 10c.;
 Ont., 10 13-16c.
 toriaville, Que.,
 aises, 16c. to
 c.; young Am-
 onghorns, 16c.
 s, 24c. to 29c.;
 \$8.25; Texas
 a steers, \$3.75
 2.40 to \$6.50.
 \$9.95; mixed,
 8.70 to \$9.65;
 pigs \$8.75 to
 10 to \$9.40.
 \$4.75; west-
 ings, \$4.75 to
 25 to \$7.20;
 Markets.
 s, from 13c.
 ch steers from

evangelism, in the moral reform work of Canada, in inter-college work, in the men's missionary movement, in the steady wane of denominational prejudices, and in the epoch-making World's Mission Congress, recently held in Scotland; while the pressing need for it comes with the call of the open door to foreign millions, with whom denominational differences are a confusing hindrance, and in the vastness of the problems suddenly confronting Canadian Christians at home. The occasions of the present day are teaching new duties, and the need for unified and co-operative effort. Those who have seen and realized the beneficent results of former church unions, hail with hope the elimination of overlappings in church work, imposing needless toil and burden upon the people, with heart-burning and wasteful frictions; the strengthening of weak causes, the placing of ministerial stipends upon a more generous scale; and, in general, the promotion of conditions making for a better and more efficient life and organization. The spirit of the movement has been true to its name—brotherly, tolerant, sympathetic. The great fundamental points of Christian agreement have kept to the fore, minor differences and personal interests or preferences being sunk for the greater good. Beneficial results are already accruing. The agreement upon the Basis of Union has been an object lesson to the world, impressing with convincing force outsiders who have long sheltered themselves behind the differences of Christian bodies. All these considerations appeal especially now to the practical, common-sense minds of the laymen of these three great Churches, upon whom, in large measure, will devolve the duty of sustaining the self-sacrificing labors of the leaders of faith and vision, all seeking to promote the same essential Divine truths, and the extension of the same Kingdom. Obstacles have not been ignored, but, as in the case of other unions, ecclesiastical and national, they can be surmounted, and usually prove less formidable than might be supposed. At the time of the union of the scattered Provinces of Canada in Confederation, in 1867, statesmen of note predicted trouble and ruin that would in ten years' time land the country in the arms of "the States," but exactly the reverse was splendidly realized. The Congregational churches have been voting strongly favorable to union, and in the two other bodies the Basis will next be taken up for due consideration in the lower courts. At its last meeting, in Halifax, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in wisdom, gave the union Basis its powerful approval, it being very well observed by one of the speakers upon that historic occasion, that the hands of the clock that times this great movement will not move backward, nor can the people ever revert to where they stood before. Canada has led the way in other forward movements, and the ultimate consummation of the present undertaking is looked forward to with hopeful anticipation. As the Toronto Globe remarks, it looks as though Canada would lead the nations of Christendom in organizing the forces of the church for the most efficient service and the evangelization of the world.

The Windrow.

The leaning tower of Pisa is said to have increased its declination 12 inches in 81 years, and is in danger of falling.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the famous Irishman, politician, writer and lecturer, will speak in Massey Hall, Toronto, on Sept. 30th.

Prof. James, of Harvard, one of America's foremost philosophers, and brother of Henry James, the novelist, died recently at his summer home in New Hampshire.

Kaiser William has caused much criticism in Germany by professing his belief in the Divine right of kings, and by protesting strongly against woman's suffrage.

The Royal Commission on Indus-

trial Training and Technical Education has completed its tour of the Maritime Provinces, and has begun its tour in Ontario.

Nine hundred and seventy-three acres of land have been purchased in the vicinity of the Long Branch rifle ranges, to form part of a site for permanent barracks at Toronto.

The Chinese are starting out for themselves in railway building, and are successfully accomplishing them, without help or instruction, making cuts, building bridges and boring tunnels, as required. Most of the Chinese engineers have been educated in Europe or America.

which it has been said that there can hardly be a cathedral in the south of England, or a self-respecting church, castle or manor-house, that does not owe some of its beauty to Purbeck marble, shipped from Swanage.

Once upon a time there was (and there may be still) a very ancient company of stone-cutters, and it is recorded that the manner of the admission into its ranks of apprentices was "alike simple and convivial," for the candidates applying for their "freedom" had to appear in court with a penny loaf in one hand and a pot of beer in another, and then, on paying the prescribed fee of six shillings and eight pence, were entered

upon the register as full members of the company.

than of its surroundings that I would write to-day, so, as being a spot of more than ordinary historical interest, one known to every child in our Canadian schools, I will take as my theme a visit I paid a few days ago to the village and ruined fortress of Corfe Castle, both, by rail, only a ten-minutes' journey inland from this. The name Corfe applies equally to the castle itself and to the village, ancient and gray, which for centuries has lain immediately below it. One writer describes the village as "A wrinkled old place in the winter of its age, lying, like a faithful hound, at its master's feet. Its three little streets all lead humbly to the castle gate, the keep of which rises high above it, looking down upon it much as a sacred image would look down upon an adoring worshipper." The "hand of the restorer" is less evident in Corfe Village than in thousands of other places in this dear old land. The gray color of the old houses is as predominant as when the stones of which they were built were laid together, but over their mullioned windows, strong buttresses, gables, and flagged courts, nature has, with prodigal hand, thrown a drapery of brilliant hues, and creepers of vivid green, making one almost think of old age masquerading as youth, or vice versa. Every here and there, a stone porch, with its windowed chamber above it, projects over the flagged sidewalk, supported by massive pillars, against which one can easily picture the gossips of old meeting to discuss their own affairs or those of their neighbors. Judging by the ancient records, the morality of Corfe seems to have been of a very high standard. The term "presented" seems to have its equivalent in our "committed," as, for instance, in the cases of John Pushman, Anthony Vye, and James Turner, the churchwardens "presented" them for playing in the churchyard upon the Sabbath day. At another time they "presented" John Rawles for being drunk on the Sabbath, while, on a further occasion, George Gover and James Turner (who seems to have been incorrigible) were charged with being "drinky" during the time of Divine Service, a distinction with a difference, and showing a fine intuition on the part of the authorities who brought them up for punishment. Another entry, in 1630, reads: "We do present Nicholas Spicer for grinding upon the Sabbath day, and John Parsons for working and opening his shop upon the Sabbath day."



The Market Square and Cross.

Major-Gen. Baden-Powell, of South African fame, who is now leader of the Boy Scouts movement, after opening the Toronto Exhibition, left for Ottawa. The Boy Scouts idea is not pre-eminently military. It has been devised chiefly to make the boys self-reliant and manly, to give them better development of physique, and to improve their manners, as well as their morals, one of the first requirements of each member being that he be considerate and courteous to everyone. The movement is extending all over the Empire, and has made its way into the United States.

Our English Letter.

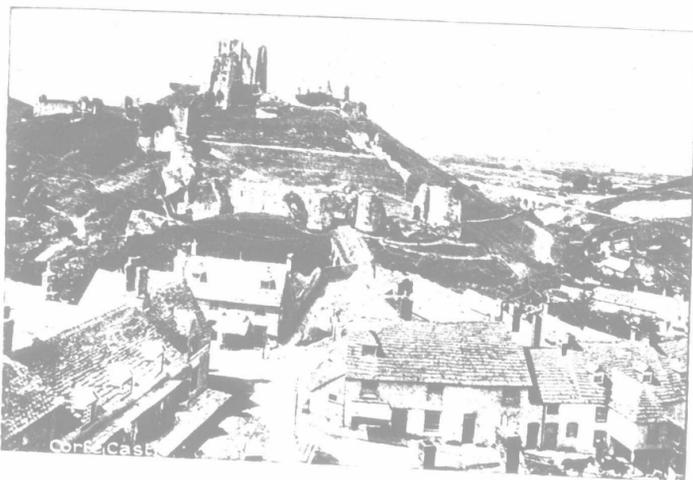
XVIII.

SOME WANDERINGS IN THE ISLE OF PURBECK.

I am writing to-day from Swanage, a central spot in "an island," which,

upon the register as full members of the company.

The Swanage of to-day is the Swanwic of Domesday Book, and, as in other spots in this lovely County of Dorsetshire, there are many traces of its ancient lineage—old churches, old manor-houses, old castles, and old naval defences, outlined along its coast, and it is in all these that your correspondent finds its principal charm. What there remains of "Old Swanage" is beautiful and interesting still—no "desirable residences," no rows of "ornamental villas," no stucco-fronted boarding-houses, no up-to-date hotels, can quite deprive it of its old-world look. Whilst it retains its jumble of cottages, with rough roofs, gable-ends and dormer windows with their diamond-shaped panes of glass, whilst these old, gray-stone, lichen-covered homes climb one above the other, like the steps of a ladder, up the long, nar-



Corfe Castle.

row streets, while the old mill-house stands somewhat idly, but very picturesquely, on guard over the sluggish stream which takes its well-earned rest beneath the shadow of the thirteenth-century tower of the parish church of St. Mary's, Swanage, nestled amongst the hills and rolling wide stretch of sand which fringes the blue bay of its white-cliffed harbor.

But it is less of Swanage itself

Between 1641 and 1668, during the siege of the castle, there were apparently no churchwardens elected, but in 1672 the following items appear in the register of the old Church of St. Edward, the Martyr: "That the window of the church be out of repair; that there doth want a locke to the chest which stands in the church; that the churchyard be out of repair; and we do present John Mayard, and Henry Smith, his wife and maid-servant for not coming to our parish church." That the vigilance of the official eye was impartially bestowed, is proved by an entry in 1675, which stand thus: "We present Dr. Gibbons, Rector, for not keeping the House upon the Glebe in repair." Evidently, no respecter of persons were the sturdy churchwardens of the Parish of Corfe.

I will offer no apologies for my many quotations from the curious, and I hope I may claim, interesting entries in an old church register, for it is a well-known fact that, but for such registers, much concerning the history of our Empire would have been lost to us. Even in minor details, the past has many lessons for the present and the future. A writer in Public Opinion, of the 2nd July, speaking on "The Vogue of the Pageant" as an educational feature of the last three or four years, observes: "It is good for us to seize suitable opportunities to take stock of our history, whether local or national, and to re-enact its episodes, so that they appeal with renewed force to eye and ear. The one thing which we cannot forget is that past history which has made us what we are to-day." And it is in this

spirit I ask our readers to follow me a little further, when, in my next letter, I shall have more to tell of the old church, old village, and grim old fortress of Corfe Castle.

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Each Day a Gift.

"Each day a gift! And life is made Only of days, with gifts between."

There are plenty of texts in the Bible reminding us of the blessedness of giving. Perhaps we sometimes think there are too many—think that it would be more blessed to have a rest for a little while from the constant requests for money for one good cause or another. But God has told us about the "blessedness of giving," because He is pouring out His own gifts so constantly—sending rain and sunshine and thousands of good gifts on the evil and on the good every moment—and enjoying the pleasure of making people happy so much that He wants us to enjoy it too. Every day is Christmas Day with God. Every day He is giving His Beloved Son to us; and, while giving the greatest Gift, He will surely not withhold any lesser gifts.

I am sitting in a stateroom of the S. S. Hesperian this moment, on the way to Glasgow. We have gone through the Straits of Belle Isle, and said farewell to land for a few short days. And each of these days comes as a bright gift from a kind Father. The weather is perfect, the people who belong to the boat are doing their utmost for our pleasure and comfort, the passengers are sociably giving a good time to their neighbors. Even the engineers and stokers are working out of sight for us, and the very icebergs are kind enough to stand glittering in the sun for our entertainment. Each day is a gift, and we should be churlish indeed if we refused to hold out both hands for it, accepting it joyously and gratefully.

But our lives are always being made of days—days which are always good gifts from our Father, though they may not always be as easy and luxurious as these days of jolly loafing on board ship. How soon we should tire of them if they were always easy! How poor and weak we should grow spiritually, physically and mentally!

God wants His children to make life a real success, and it can only be successful if the days are successful. And the days of easy comfort are not always as great gifts as the days of toil and trouble. As we read in "The Imitation of Christ":

"Those that are always looking out for comforts,
Must we not call them hirelings?
Are they not rather lovers of themselves,
And not of Christ,
Ever thinking of their own advantage
and their gain?"

You see, I brought with me that wonderful little book, which has been an inspiration to lovers of Christ for hundreds of years, and is still as fresh as ever.

The best way of making To-day a success is to follow St. Paul's example, who says that he only did "one thing," and that was to stretch forward with eager, earnest determination toward the goal.—Phil. iii: 13, 14.

It is very surprising how easy many people are about their success in living the spiritual life. They would rather be good than rich, they prefer God's favor to the praise of men, and yet—if their daily life be watched—it would almost appear as though the goal toward which they pressed were not a spiritual and eternal, but a material and transitory success. We can never hope to make satisfactory progress in running the Christian race unless we fling life and energy into it, never growing weary in the pursuit of holiness. A judge, who was famed for the good advice he gave to young men, had only one piece of advice to give to his own son when he was starting out in life: "Stick to it, my son! Stick to it!" Conversion has been defined as "Turning to the right and keeping straight on," and yet many

preachers would give one the impression that the only important part of it was "turning to the right." Writing as I do for people who are already heading in the right direction, my emphasis is rather laid on the necessity of keeping on. We have no time to waste.

St. James tells us that a wavering, double-minded man, need not expect to receive anything from the Lord. We must find out exactly our object in living, and then fight our way towards that goal every day, flinging aside everything that impedes our progress. If we want to please our King, growing in holiness and spiritual beauty, helping our fellows and making the world brighter and better wherever we are, then let us make the most of To-day.

and, if we are going to live life to the full, we must find that joy and make it our own. It was only a few hours before the agony of Gethsemane and Calvary that our Lord spoke of His Joy—a joy which He wished to give to His disciples. And yet He knew the agony was just ahead. It was when St. Paul was warned in city after city that he was going straight towards bonds and afflictions, that he spoke confidently of finishing his course "with joy." If the indwelling Spirit of God could fill the heart of a suffering martyr with rapturous joy, is He not able and willing to give us also that great gift? Why should we live in poverty, when great riches—the riches of God—are offered to us freely. Take the day as a gift from God, and

He had dreamed—"He was a failure," they compassionately sighed. For the man had little money in his pockets when he died."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Beaver Circle.

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

Our Junior Beavers.

As the Senior Beavers have been having the best of it lately, we are going to give the Junior Beavers all of the space to-day. Indeed, I think, after this that we had better give the younger ones the whole department once a month, say the first week in each month.

The only letter to-day, then, and a very interesting one, illustrated, too, is from little Bernice Breesee, whose picture, you remember, appeared in the Beaver Circle when she was in the hospital in Toronto last winter. From that picture, you may perhaps be able to pick her out in those that appear to-day.

A Jolly Day.

Dear Puck and Beavers:

How many boys and girls like picnics? I think it is great fun. Just wait till I tell you about a picnic we had. We went away back through the fields, and how pretty the golden-rod looked! We were listening to the birds singing, and we heard a canary calling her baby. The sheep all got together and were staring at us. I think they must have been afraid of the dogs hurting their little lambs. We took our lunch back with us, and when we got to the picnic grounds, all the cattle came around and were staring at us. We thought they must have wanted to get something to eat, but they were looking at the dog behind the trees. Oh, I forgot that before we got to the trees, we heard a funny little noise, and here was a poor little kitten jumping through the long grass after us. I picked it up and carried it, and the poor little thing was just shaking. I just love kitties. Don't you?

We took the kettle down to the spring to get water for the tea, and then we went to the beaver meadow, and my aunty took our picture while we were standing on the log, laughing at the kitten. Don't you see it in the picture? And doesn't it look cute? We watched for the little fish in the water, but they must have hid under the water-lily leaves when they heard us coming, because we never saw one at all.

We sat down on the grass, and Willie, my little brother, put a fence of stones across the road. When we got tired making mud pies we climbed up on the fence, and when mamma asked Willie if it was tea time, aunty took another picture. When we got back, we made a bonfire and hung the kettle over it to make the tea, and then we had a jolly tea under the trees. I gave the wee kitty a saucer of milk, and then it curled itself up in front of the fire and went to sleep. When it was nearly dark we went home. We carried the kitten home, and I believe it had a good time, too.

BERNICE BREESEE (Book II).
Chatsworth, Ont.

The Evening Game.

When daddy holds me on his knee
A-playin' creep-er-mouse,
He walks his fingers up my legs,
An' all around my blouse,
Nen drives the mouse into its house
In underneaf my chin,
An' I des laugh an' laugh an' laugh—
An' nen say, "Do it agin!"

It's dretful when he's climbin' up,
It makes me shiver some,
But I des double up my fists
An' watch the old mouse come;
It's worsen, heaps, when in he creeps
Up underneaf my chin.
I laugh till daddy has to stop—
Nen I say, "Do it agin!"
—Woman's Home Companion.



On the Log by the Creek.
Do you see the little white kitten?

Let our first thought in the morning—after the radiant look up into the eyes of our Master—be the glad remembrance that He is offering us the gift of a Day. This gift is fresh and fair and unsullied, let us accept it joyously and make the most of it, so that at night we also may have the gift of a Day to lay at the feet of our King.

That doesn't mean that we should be working hard all the time. Very often it means that we must stop our work for a time—as I am doing now—and draw in new stores of spiritual strength by leaning back on Christ as St. John did. During that peaceful resting-time in the upper room, he drank in strength to sustain him in his awful watch beside the Cross. I think we want to rest more

let everybody know that you are glad to be alive in His world, glad to have every day fresh opportunities of serving Him.

He who would win a prize in the grand race of life must be careful to aim in the right direction, setting his heart on the pursuit of holiness rather than on the pursuit of wealth, pleasure or fame. Here is a description of one of the men, who—after death—was seen to have been a winner in this race:

"He kept his soul unspotted
As he went upon his way,
And he tried to do some service
For God's people day by day;
He had time to cheer the doubter,
Who complained that hope was dead;
He had time to help the cripple



Playing on the Road by the Creek.

instead of less than we are in the habit of doing—in most cases. But the rest should be full of purpose, and intended to carry us on towards the goal. By deliberately and consciously leaning back on God, we become filled with His Spirit, and drink in Love, Joy and Peace. Then, and then only, we can go out and inspire our fellows. Unless we keep in continual touch with the Divine Source of strength, our little spark of inspiration is sure to die down.

No one can live for God and in God, eagerly and constantly, without helping others to live better lives. And something is certainly wrong with our religion if we don't enjoy it. There is joy in everything—yes, even in pain and sorrow—

When the way was rough ahead;
He had time to guard the orphan, and
one day, well satisfied
With the talents God had given him he
closed his eyes and died.

"He had time to see the beauty
That the Lord spread all around;
He had time to hear the music
In the shells the children found;
He had time to keep repeating
As he bravely worked away:
'It is splendid to be living
In the splendid world to-day!'
But the crowds—the crowds that hurry
After golden prizes—said
That he never had succeeded
When the clouds lay o'er his head—

At the Dog Show.

Yes, I went to see the bowwows,
And I looked at every one,
Proud dogs of every breed and strain
That's underneath the sun;
But not one could compare with—
You may hear it with surprise—
A little yellow dog I know
That never took a prize.

Not that they would have skipped him
When they gave the ribbons out,
Had there been a class to fit him—
Though his lineage is in doubt,
No judge of dogs could e'er resist
The honest, faithful eyes,
Of that plain little yellow dog
That never took a prize.

Suppose he wasn't trained to hunt,
And never killed a rat,
And isn't much on tricks or looks
Or birth—well, what of that?
That might be said of lots of folks
Whom men call great and wise,
As well as of that yellow dog
That never took a prize.

It isn't what a dog can do,
Or who a dog may be,
That hits a man. It's simply this—
Does he believe in me?
And by that test I know there's not
Compeer beneath the skies
Of that plain little yellow dog
That never took a prize.

Oh, he's the finest little pup
That ever wagged a tail,
And followed man with equal joy
To Congress or to jail.
I'm going to start a special show—
"Twill beat the world for size—
For faithful little yellow dogs,
And each shall have a prize."
—Sarah K. Bolton, in Harper's Bazar.

What Became of the Kitten?

When Aunt Hitty began to ask questions she kept at least one person employed, with little chance for any word but direct answers.

"What's become of that likely kitten you had last time I was here?" she demanded of her small nephew. "I hope she wasn't poisoned like that other one you had two years ago, was she?"

"Oh, no'm, she—"

"Was she drowned, then?"

"No'm, she—"

"Stolen?"

"Oh, no'm, she—"

"Well, I should like to know what made you give away such a handsome kitten."

"We didn't, she—"

"Well, what's happened to her? Speak up, boy."

"She—she's growed into a cat," gasped the small nephew, stammering in his haste.—Youth's Companion.

Happy Comrades.

When Donald and his grandpa go out to take a walk,
They have no end of jollity and confidential talk,
They have so much in common, and they never disagree,
Though Donald's only five years old, and grandpa seventy-three.

They visit first the barnyard, to see the cows and sheep,
Though stopping at the pigsty to take a hasty peep;
They see the fluffy chickens, the goslings, and the hens,
And watch the turkey-gobbler as he struts along the fence.

They go to see the kittens in the barrel in the shed,
And they hear the rooster crowing in the hayloft overhead;
And the startled guinea cackle as the visitors appear,
And the cross old gander hisses when the couple gets too near.

Then hand in hand they wander off adown the dusty street,
Between two rows of maples where the spreading branches meet;
A robin roars a welcome as the jolly people pass,
And a horrid pang and tumbles to the shelter of the grass.

In the bushes by the roadside they hear the catbird call,

And a frightened chipmunk scurries to his hole within the wall;

They get some pussy-willows in a hollow by the brook,

And they watch the minnows swimming in a little sheltered nook.

Then trudging slowly homeward, they end their jolly walk,

With happy shouts and laughter, and confidential talk.

They have so much in common, and they never disagree,

Though Donald's only five years old, and grandpa's seventy-three.

—E. H. Phelps, in Young Evangelist.

golden-brown; small rugs in Oriental coloring, or in brown and green; cushions to match.

(5) Walls, gray plaster; woodwork, fumed oak; floors, stained brown and waxed; rugs, cushions and curtains introducing whatever color is preferred to brighten,—dull red, pumpkin yellow, greens, etc.

(6) Walls, sand color; rug, sand color and dull red; curtains, pongee; furniture, upholstered in brown leather, with cushions to match rug.

(7) Walls, gray-green; rug, blue and green, or brown and green; brown or gray-green wicker furniture to match rug. Cushions of blue and green, or brown-

old rose and green. . . . The same room might be carried out in sage-green and lavender, or in old-blue and white.

(To be continued.)

Fixing an Old House.

Dear Dame Durden,—As you have lately been giving in your column something of houses and their decorating, I have come to you with my query.

We have a low, old-fashioned farmhouse, built in the L shape, with the front part facing the road, and the kitchen, which leans against it with a slanting roof, facing the driveway. This kitchen roof covers the place where the up-stairs windows should be, on the one end of the house, and, as the roof is too low for windows in the sides, the light and ventilation upstairs are very poor.

We have considered the raising of the roof of the front part of the house (as the whole house must be re-roofed immediately), but we find that this, with the alterations we would like to make, would mean considerable expense, and my husband thinks we might better fix the house as inexpensively as possible for the present, and when we are able build a new one, as the house is neither warm nor well built.

What I want to ask you is this: Could we put a flat roof on the kitchen part of the house, with a railing around, which could be used as the upper part of a porch? This would give the needed room for windows and door above, but what would the effect be?
BESSIE.
Elgin Co., Ont.

I really think a low, old-fashioned farmhouse may be one of the most picturesque and most delightful spots in the world, especially if surrounded by plenty of vines.

I should imagine a roof for the kitchen such as you have described would do splendidly. Of course it would have to slant just a little to drain off the rain, and occasionally in winter it might be necessary to shovel off the snow.

The effect should be very good, the more so because a little out of the ordinary. You could have tubs of tall and trailing plants up there in summer, some chairs, a table, a hammock, and even an awning, if necessary, to produce shade.

You are very wise to look to the ventilation of your upstairs.

An Impossible Request.

I have received a letter from a correspondent asking questions in regard to hair-dressing and some similar subjects, and stating that the writer would be "greatly displeased" to see the letter in print. May we state, once for all, that private answers are never sent by "The Farmer's Advocate" unless stamps are enclosed for reply and the need for an answer is immediate and important. Busy editors are expected to devote their time to the paper, and were they to begin writing private letters in the way requested by our correspondent, they would have time for little else. Note, then, if you please—all answers, except to important questions requiring immediate attention, MUST be given through the columns of our journal.

Recipes.

Pickles Without Cooking.—Take sliced onions, shredded cabbage, or cucumbers cut in two, in a crock, putting layer after layer with salt, and using plenty of salt. Let stand two days, then rinse well in cold water. Press out all the water, cover with vinegar, and let stand over night. Now put the vegetables in a jar and pour over the following: Two quarts good cider vinegar, 3 lbs. light brown sugar, a handful each of whole cloves and cinnamon bark, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. celery seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce turmeric, 1 lb. ground mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. white mustard seed. Mix well, pour over vegetables until all are covered, and let stand a week before using.

Ripe Tomato Pickle.—Choose small red tomatoes, very firm. Prick each with a pin, and put in a jar with about 30 mustard seeds to every quart of tomatoes. Cover with cold vinegar. They will be ready for use in about two weeks.



Willie Looks to See if it is Tea-time.

The Ingle Nook.

and-green linen; curtains, linen, with blue-and-green design.

Dining-room:

(1) Facing North or East.—Buff walls, fumed-oak furniture; rug, blue and brown; curtains, blue-and-brown linen or chintz; a few shelves for old blue china.

(2) Facing South.—Gray-green walls; green-and-blue rug; curtains, blue-and-green design, on an ecru ground.

(3) Facing South.—Old-blue walls, brightened by blue-and-white china; rug, a deeper blue; screen, green and blue; ferns in blue and white or dull-green jardinières.

(4) Walls, lower two-thirds dull art-blue burlap, batted with white; upper third a frieze in harmony; rug, deeper blue; blue-and-white china on plate rail.

(5) Northern Exposure.—Wall, buff; woodwork, brown; rug, cream, buff-brown and deep blue mixed; blue china.

(6) Lower two-thirds of wall, a soft olive foliage or forest landscape paper; upper third, plain olive; woodwork, brown; Royal Doulton plates and pitchers on plate rail; rug, darker green, or green and brown.

(7) Lower two-thirds of wall, blue burlap; upper third, a green landscape, with blue sky. No plate rail.

BEDROOMS.

Ceilings all to be cream, or the same tone as walls, but very much lighter. The same rule holds good for other rooms. Curtains of bedrooms to be always sash length and undraped.

(1) Walls light gray; rugs, darker gray and old rose; curtains, old rose chintz at sides and top, net next the glass.

(2) Green-and-white paper; dull green rugs; white furniture; green and white cushions.

(3) Pale gray-blue paper; blue and green chintz curtains; blue rug; white wicker furniture, with blue-and-green cushions.

(4) Gray walls; silver-gray woodwork and chairs; color, in chintz curtains, bed-spread and cushions, may introduce either pink, blue or yellow. Curtains may be white, with bands of chintz stitched about sides and ends, like insertion.

(5) Walls, pale yellow; woodwork, white; rug, yellowish-brown; curtains, white spotted Swiss with yellow spots.

(6) Wall, cream, with violets, or oyster-white, with shadow-pink wild roses in pattern, or frieze. Curtains, etc., to match. Rugs, green and violet, or green and old rose, to suit.

(7) Rug, home-woven cotton, washable, hit or miss, in old rose, gray-green and white; wall gray-green paper, with old rose in border, curtains, dotted white Swiss, with flowered inner curtains to

[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.]

Our Homes.

(Continued.)

A Few Specified Color Schemes.

Living-rooms:

(1) Green and Blue Scheme.—Paper two-toned green, in a shade with more blue in it than olive; rugs, green and



Chums.

Johnny McMaster, Glen Williams, Ont., and his dog Paddy in harness.

blue, curtains, green madras, with a touch of blue; green ferns in the room; bronze in jardinières, clock, etc.

(2) Paper, plain tobacco brown, with foliage frieze in rich green and brown tones; rug, rich Oriental shades of crimson, fawn, and brown; lamp of hammered copper, brown, bronze, or dull green jardinière, with fern.

(3) Walls, grayish tint; woodwork, white; rug, gray-green and old rose, wicker furniture, painted gray-green; cushions in green and old rose.

(4) Walls, dull tan; floors, stained a

Preserved Watermelon Rind.—Pare and cut the rind into small pieces, cover these with salted water, and let stand overnight. Use 1 tablespoon salt (level) to a quart water. In the morning, drain, rinse, cover with cold water, and set to cook. If the water tastes salt, change it, and let the rind cook until tender. Then drain and weigh. Take from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 lb. sugar for each pound of rind, also 1 ounce ginger-root, and a lemon. Make a syrup of the sugar, half its measure of water, the crushed ginger-root and the sliced lemon. In this syrup let the rind simmer until transparent.

Homemade Yeast Cakes.—One dozen good-sized potatoes, 1 large handful hops, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint yeast, corn meal to thicken. Peel the potatoes, boil, and rub through a colander. Boil the hops in 2 quarts water and strain into the potatoes. Scald enough Indian meal to make, when added to the hops and potatoes, a thin batter. Stir in the yeast, and let all rise. While it is rising, stir in enough unscalded Indian meal to make a batter thick enough to roll out. Roll, cut into cakes, and dry as quickly as possible in a warm (not hot) oven. If kept in a cool place, they are good to last some weeks.—[Sel.]

Green Corn Chowder.
(To serve six.)

Cut two slices (about two ounces) of fat salt pork into tiny bits; let cook in a frying-pan until the fat is well-tried out, taking care to keep the whole of a straw color. Add two small onions, or one of medium size, cut in thin slices, and let cook until softened and yellowed, add a pint of water and let simmer. In the meantime, pare and cut four potatoes in thin slices, cover with boiling water, and let boil five minutes; drain, rinse in cold water, and drain again, then strain over them the water from the onions and pork, pressing out all the juice possible. Add more water, if needed, and a teaspoonful of salt, and let cook until the potatoes are tender. Add a pint of green corn, carefully cut from the cob, and one pint of milk, also salt and pepper to season. Mix thoroughly and let become very hot, then serve at once. Two or three tablespoonfuls of butter may be added, by small bits, and stirred into the soup just before serving.

Simple Tomato Bisque (Soup).

Scald one quart of milk with a stalk of celery and two slices of onion. Press enough cooked tomatoes through a sieve to make one pint; add half a teaspoonful of salt and pepper as desired. Stir one-third a cup of flour and a teaspoonful of salt with milk to make a smooth batter; dilute with a little of the hot milk, stir until smooth, then stir into the rest of the hot milk. Continue stirring until smooth and thick; cover and let cook fifteen minutes. Strain into the hot puree, mix thoroughly, and serve at once with croutons.—Ex.

Our Scrap Bag.

Banana skins are good for cleaning tan-leather suit-cases, etc. Rub well with the inside of the skin, then polish with a cloth.

A little coal oil is good to apply to a burn.

A good floor wax may be applied twice a year to weathered-oak furniture.

The following is said to take "shine" off clothes: Two tablespoons ammonia, 2 tablespoons rum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt-petre, 1 quart water. Mix thoroughly, and rub the garment well with a little of the mixture applied with a rag.

Bulbs for early spring bloom in the garden should be planted early enough in fall to let considerable root-growth take place before freezing nights come. Among the most useful are tulips, narcissus, hyacinths, crocuses, snowdrops, squills, grape hyacinths, crown imperial, trilliums, and some of the lilies. Crocuses may be put down 3 inches deep, anywhere through the grass. All bulb beds should be covered with straw or litter before the hard winter weather comes.

To Clean a Bottle.—Partly fill it with strong soap-suds, turn in a handful of carpet tacks, and shake vigorously.

A ghastly skin, wrung out of water (slightly soapy) as dry as possible, is very good for cleaning windows.

A strong frame, covered with woven wire, is invaluable when beating rugs. Place the rugs on it, right side down, and beat thoroughly. Shaking rugs tears the fringe, and does not remove the dirt.

If your neck has become tanned in a brown ring during summer, grate some cucumber and bind it on overnight.

To Remove Ink Stains.—Apply lemon juice plentifully before laundering.

To Darken Scratches on Furniture.—Mix 2 ounces raw linseed oil, 2 ounces turpentine, 1 teaspoon methylated spirits, 2 teaspoons vinegar. Rub hard. This is also a good furniture polish.

To Banish Chicken Mites (a method highly recommended in Pictorial Review).

—Five gallons water, $\frac{1}{2}$ bar laundry soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup coal oil, 3 tablespoons sulphur. Dip the bodies of the fowl in when the sun is warm, so that they will dry quickly. Be careful that the mixture does not get into their eyes.

Woollen dress goods should be thoroughly shrunken before being made up. To shrink them, wring old sheets out of warm water, not very dry. Fold the goods with the right side inside, lay on one-half of sheets and spread the other side over the goods. Roll up, leave over night, then press with warm iron.

Current Events.

Japan is sending out a South Pole exploration party.

France is now manufacturing aeroplanes on a commercial scale.

Owen Sound is to have a million-dollar drydock and shipbuilding plant.

According to recent statistics, the population of Toronto increased by 28,000 last year. It now totals nearly 400,000.

During a recent excavation of a new subway line in Paris, relics of the Bastille, moats, parts of the foundation, etc., were found.

Glen Curtiss flew from Cleveland, out over Lake Erie, to a distance of 60 miles, last week. A day or so later he raced a mail train along the shore.

Cardinal Vannutelli, who is representing the Pope at the Eucharistic Congress in Montreal, was received with an imposing demonstration at Quebec on his arrival, last Thursday.

Take Things Quietly.

Everyone has a welcome for the person who has good sense to take things quietly. The person who can go without her dinner and not advertise the fact, who can lose her purse and keep her temper, who makes light of a heavy weight and can wear a shoe that pinches without anyone being the wiser, who does not magnify the splinter in her finger into a stick of timber, nor the mote in her neighbor's eye into a beam, who swallows bitter words without leaving the taste in other people's mouths, who can give up her own way without giving up the ghost, who can have a thorn in the flesh and yet not prick all her friends with it—such a one surely carries a passport into the good graces of mankind.

The story of a certain bishop—of what Church I know not—points this characteristic. The dignitary in question was a trifle deaf. Once while attending a banquet he was assigned to a young lady who did not know of his affliction, with the result that conversation was found to be somewhat difficult. In a burst of enthusiasm the young lady inquired: "Bishop, do you like bananas?" At first the prelate did not reply, but upon the question being repeated he admitted confidentially: "I must say I still prefer the old-fashioned night-gown."



Is Your
Loaf Like
This?

If your flour is of the right quality, it ought to produce uniformly good bread. When the loaf comes out of the oven it ought to be appetizing and inviting in appearance. The crust should be crisp, tender and sweet as a nut. The pores of the bread should be regular showing uniform expansion by the yeast and every loaf should be light, plump and should expand over the top of the pan. Bread made from Ogilvie's

Royal Household Flour

always comes up to the highest standard of excellence when made right. It is always uniform, and good to look at as well as good to eat. Summer and winter, day after day, month after month, "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" is milled by exactly the same process from exactly the same standard uniform grade of the best *Red Fyfe* wheat. And this uniformity is guaranteed by rigid safeguarding tests at the mills before the flour is shipped. Get **ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR** from your grocer and *stick to it*.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook", with 125 pages of recipes that have been tried and tested, will be sent free if you will send us your address and mention the name of your dealer. 38

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED, - MONTREAL.

We are Now Booking Orders for

Sugar Beet Meal

For Fall Delivery.

If you have never fed it, ask your Dealer to show you a Sample or write to us direct.

Sugar Beet Meal is particularly recommended for Dairy Cows, and has been very appropriately termed "June Pasture the Year Round." It is convenient to handle, will keep indefinitely, and the price is within the reach of every dairyman.

Your Dealer Can Supply You.

Last season almost our entire output was sold before it was ready to be placed on the market, so **order early** if you do not wish to be disappointed.

Sugar Beet Meal is Made Only by

Dominion Sugar Company, Limited,
WALLACEBURG, - ONTARIO.

Subscribe for The Farmer's Advocate

B

"Why Don't You Use Amatite ROOFING? It Needs No Painting!"

EVERYTHING about Amatite appeals to the man with common sense. He can see its superiority at once—the real mineral surface which never needs painting; the two layers of Pitch which is the only imperishable waterproofing known; the two layers of heavy Turred Felt—all these contribute to the popularity of Amatite.

We can make Amatite better and cheaper than anyone else on account of our greater facilities, and consequently we sell it at a surprisingly low figure.

Simply the fact that it needs no painting is enough to make a man sit up and take notice—especially the man who has spent dollars and days in painting and repainting his smooth-surfaced roofings.

Write to-day for free sample and booklet to nearest office.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg,
Vancouver, St. John, N. B.,
Halifax, N. S.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.

Told by Tea Leaves.

First the one whose fortune is to be told should drink a little of the tea while it is hot, and then turn out the rest, being careful not to turn out the grounds in doing so. Also, not to look at them, as it is bad luck.

Then she must turn the cup over so that no water remains, for drops of water in the grounds signify tears.

Next, she must turn the cup over slowly towards her, three times wishing the wish of her heart as she turns it.

After this she must rest it a minute against the edge of a saucer—to court luck.

Then the fortune teller takes it and reads the fortune.

Three small dots in a row stand for the wish. If near the top it will soon be realized; if at the bottom some time will elapse.

If the grounds are bunched together it signifies that all will be well with the fortune seekers, but if they are scattered it means much the reverse.

A small speck near the top means a letter. What it is depends on the shape of the speck.

The sticks are people—light or dark, short or tall, according to their color and length. A small one means a child, a thick one a woman.

If they lie crosswise they are enemies. If straight up, intimate friends or pleasant acquaintances.

If a larger speck is near them, it means they are coming for a visit bringing a valise or trunk.

If there is a bottle shape near a stick it means a physician. If a book shape a minister or lawyer. If many fine specks a married man.

The sticks with a bunch of grounds on their backs are bearers of bad news or they say things about you.

A long line of grounds with no openings between foretells a journey by water. If openings, by rail.

A large ring closed means an offer of marriage to an unmarried woman.

To a married woman it means a fortunate undertaking. To a man, success in business.

A small ring means an invitation.

Dust-like grounds bunched together at the bottom or side is a sum of money.

A triangle signifies good luck, so does an anchor or a horseshoe.

A half-moon or star to married people means a paying investment.

A pyramid is extremely lucky.

A square or oblong, new land.

Flowers, a present, what it is depending on the shape, or the present may be flowers.

Leaves, sickness and death.

Fruit of any kind, health.

Thomas Nelson Page, in the smoking room of the Amerika, criticised trenchantly the work of a popular novelist.

"This man," declared Mr. Page, "has no idea of precision. He doesn't say what he means; he circles about his meaning, about and about it; never once hitting it off."

"He is like a young soldier in the Philippines whom a nurse told me about. She nursed the lad through a fever. On his recovery he thanked her like this:

"Thank you very much, ma'am, for yer kindness. I sha'n't never forgit it. If ever there was a fallen angel, you're one!"—Tribune.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
6365 Round Yoke Negligee.
6105 Petticoat with Adjustable Flounce.



6195 Girl's Gibson Dress, 6 to 12 years.
6525 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.



6383 Girl's Dress with Five Colored Plated Skirt, 8 to 14 years.
6368 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.

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

The Sunday school teacher asked the class, "What kind of horses are the best?" And one little girl in the front row said, "Red horses." Her name was Mary Jane.

TRADE TOPIC.

BETTER HORSE COLLARS.—Galled shoulders and necks trouble the work horses more than anything else at this season, when plowing and other heavy pulling is the order of the day on the farm. The cause is usually with improperly made and ill-fitting collars. Horseshoe is too valuable now to be worn out in this way, and the farmer's time is precious. Why not use a humane, Whipple-made collar, such as that to which the Whipple Horse Collar Co., of Hamilton, Ont., call attention in their advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate." Write them at once for information. You will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

THE LAST WORD IN BIBLE INDEXES
NOW READY, PATENT NO. 405.
The King's Printers' Chromatic Cut (or Thumb) Index

The Chromatic Cut (or Thumb) Index denotes the various groups of the Bible by the distinctive colors of the Index labels, thus:

The Pentateuch.....	Scarlet color labels.
Historical Books.....	Sapphire " "
Poetical Books.....	Red " "
Etc., Etc.	

For Bible Students, Sunday School Teachers, and all Bible Readers, the Chromatic Index is a great acquisition. **None can afford to be without it.**

The following King's Printers' Bible may be had with the Chromatic Index:

RUBY 34 VO.	SIZE 5 1/2 x 4 1/2 INCHES.	Price, \$1.50.
MINION 16 VO.	SIZE 7 x 5 x 1 1/2 INCHES.	Price, \$2.25.
LONG PRIMER 8 VO.	SIZE 8 x 5 3/8 x 1 3/8 INCHES.	Price, \$3.00.

All the above are bound in the Best French Morocco, Yapp Edges, with round corners and red-under-gold edges.

RETAIL AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Extra Wide Tongue Reeds Used in the

Sherlock-Manning

SHERLOCK-MANNING

Produce a rounder, fuller and sweeter tone than do the ordinary narrow-tongue reeds. Sherlock-Manning Organ reeds at every point are best value.

Sherlock-Manning Organ Co.,
LONDON, ONTARIO

Subscribe for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." **\$1.50 per Year in Advance.**

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

**Annual Western Excursions
Sept. 15, 16, 17**

Low rates from all stations in Canada to:

- Port Huron, Mich.
- Detroit, Mich.
- Chicago, Ill.
- Bay City, Mich.
- Cleveland, O.
- Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Saginaw, Mich.
- St. Paul.
- Minneapolis.

Return Limit, Monday, Oct. 3.

Full particulars and tickets from:

Any Grand Trunk Agent.

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

STALLS AND STANCHIONS

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

A. M. Rush,
King St., Preston, Ont.



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

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

FOR BUTTER WRAPPERS, try the Mc-Mullen Printing Co., London. The best paper at the lowest prices.

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

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

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

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

WANTED—Married man wishes situation on good stock farm, or as farm foreman. First-class experience. Apply: Box H., "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.



BARGAINS in poultry for fall shows: Single-comb Black Minorca cockerels, \$1.00. Bronze turkey cockers, \$2.50; hens, \$1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. B. Warder, Spry, Ont.

WANTED—A few private farmers to ship me all other farm products. Will pay highest market price. W. J. Falle, Prince Albert Ave., Westmount, Montreal.

GOSSIP.

H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal, Ont., in sending a change of advertisement, which reached us too late for insertion this week, says that his Yorkshires never looked better. The demand has been so great that he has doubled his facilities for swine-production, and will have about thirty September litters. He is offering now some choice March and April boars and sows, and sows in farrow.

LOW ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS COLONIST RATES, SEPT. 15th TO OCT. 15th.

Via Grand Trunk Railway System, to Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria, Westminster, B. C.; Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.; also to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Cal., and Mexico City, Oct. 1st to 15th. Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Agents, or address J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

I. H. C. SERVICE BUREAU.

Another wide departure from the deep-rutted roads that lead through commonplace commercial procedure is to be noted in the establishment of a bureau of information by the International Harvester Company of America, in the company's general offices in Chicago. For some time the company has been keeping in close touch with the work carried on by the Agricultural Colleges and Government Experiment Stations, and the noteworthy advancement made by these institutions has encouraged the company to organize a bureau of its own, and endeavor to help along the good work. With that end in view, specialists have been employed to do some research work, following independent lines of investigation, and they will also co-operate with the Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges. These experts have devoted much time to special study of soils, fertilizers, bacteria, climatic conditions, and all the principal grain crops—where they can be profitably grown, and where they can not. J. E. Waggoner, M. E. A. E., Professor of Agricultural Engineering in the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, will have general charge of that part of the service which carries on investigation and experimentation, and prepares answers to the problems of the farmer. Several specialists will assist him. It is well known that much valuable scientific data has been made available by the work of the United States Agricultural Department, and it is the purpose of the company to co-operate with the Agricultural Department in the dissemination of this information. The wide dissemination of authentic information will undoubtedly result in much good in increasing the yield and improving the quality of agricultural products.

In discussing the work of the I. H. C. Service Bureau, M. R. D. Owings, the advertising manager, in whose department the Bureau is located, said:

"The Bureau is to render real service—broad, general, and beneficial. I believe that the work will gradually cause farmers to put more thought into the raising of crops. This thought is sure to lead to many new and complicated problems; questions will be asked that were never asked before. This, in turn, will cause our experts, the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to tackle real and complicated mysteries, the final solving of which will benefit agriculture more than can be estimated.

"You may remember the pupil who gave the teacher a problem the teacher could not solve. But the teacher took the problem home, sat up with it all night, and in the morning brought the answer to the pupil. 'Gee! I didn't think you could do it,' exclaimed the pupil. 'The whole neighborhood, and teacher, too, tried it last winter, and had to give it up.'

"There was a wiser pupil, and a wiser teacher: in fact, the whole neighborhood was wiser. We grow by doing things that never have been done. The Service Bureau undoubtedly will make all of us wiser—farmers, professors, and citizens generally. And we hope that all will send in their problems with even more freedom than the pupil carried his problem to the teacher. The service is free, and for everybody, and when I say free, I mean free absolutely. There are no strings attached."

How About Your Fall Shopping?

DON'T you want to save money on your new Fall Wearables and other necessities of every sort? Don't you want to know what is being worn by the fashionable women of New York, London and Paris? Don't you want to have a fashion book showing, by means of fine half tone engravings, the latest and best creations in Furs and Fur Garments, Cloth and Tweed Costumes, Cloaks, Jackets, Blouses, Wraps and House Dresses? Don't you want to know where all these, and thousands of other things, may be bought for the smallest outlay in cash? Then you want a copy of

PAQUET'S Fall & Winter 1910-11 CATALOGUE

Now ready for mailing to every family in Canada. This catalogue is not confined to ladies' and children's wearables alone. It includes prices and illustrations of the famous "PAQUET" guaranteed "CLOTHES" for men. It contains 120 pages of remarkable bargain offerings in Furniture, Carpets, Housefurnishings, Pianos and Playerpianos, Sheet Music, Dress Goods and Accessories for the toilet; in fact, everything you could possibly wish for. And the prices are a revelation of the advantages of "Shopping at Paquet's."

YOUR COPY IS READY

waiting for your name and address. It will be mailed to your address upon request. Read our FREE DELIVERY OFFER—an offer that means something.

WRITE NOW

Don't put it off until another time—you might forget—sit right down and write us a postcard NOW. You'll get the catalogue by return mail.



Crystal Sugar

Is without a superior on the Canadian market to-day, for any and every purpose. It is particularly recommended for preserving. Packed in 20-, 50- and 100-lb. cotton-lined sacks, or in barrels of about 300 lbs. Sold by the leading grocers everywhere in Canada.

MANUFACTURED BY

DOMINION SUGAR CO., LTD.
Wallaceburg and Berlin, Canada.

A Scotchman who had survived three wives, and who had a fourth in contemplation, decided upon a delicate method of proposing to the latest object of his affections. Accordingly, he took her to walk one afternoon, and before she realized where their footsteps tended, they had arrived at the graveyard, where his lost loves lay buried. Standing before the three tombstones, he said:

"There lies Jeannie, there lies Grissel, there lies Maggie, and," he added, pointing to the next vacant space and taking her hand tenderly, "How wad you like to lie there?"

"What does it mean when it says, 'Mr. Jones will be run in the Liberal interest?'" asked the foreigner.

"That's only another way of saying he will stand."

"But, stand? Stand for what?"

"Why, for the seat, of course," replied the instructor, as if it was all as clear as noonday.

An hour later the puzzled Frenchman might have been heard saying softly to himself: "When you run you stand, when you stand, it is for a seat. Oh, ze wonderful Britishers!"

Are You Going to Build?



One Great Problem Before You Is YOUR ROOF

To settle it right will save you cost of repairs and a new roof—to settle it wrong means dissatisfaction from the start.

You read many extravagant claims; you are frequently confronted with high-sounding guarantees; you have heard of countless brands of roofings, but there's only one way to tell the good from the bad. *Make them show you what they've done.*

We are ready to show you actual buildings in your neighborhood where NEPONSET PAROID Roofing has been on roofs for years. The money saved in repairs more than offsets the difference in price between BIRD NEPONSET Roofings and the cheaper kinds. Back of Bird NEPONSET Products are records of long service and 115 years of experience in one line of business. We originated the ready roofing idea and make different roofings for different classes of buildings.

NEPONSET PAROID Roofing

for your barns, poultry buildings, etc., gives service equal to that of highest grade shingles

Unlike shingles, it resists fire, doesn't blow off or deteriorate. NEPONSET PAROID has been in service for twelve years on United States Government, Railroad, Industrial and Farm Buildings, in all climates. If it meets these severe conditions, it will surely meet yours.

NEPONSET PROSLATE Roofing and Siding, for dwellings and all other buildings where artistic results are desired. It is more attractive than shingles, wears like slate, makes an attractive-looking roof, resists fire, saves money and always gives satisfaction. It may be used on exterior walls in many attractive ways.

For such poultry buildings, brooder houses, sheds and temporary buildings as require a low-cost roofing, you should use NEPONSET RED-ROPE Roofing rather than tarred felts—more satisfactory in every way—it has been the standard low-cost roofing for 25 years.

NEPONSET BLACK WATERPROOF Building Paper, under clapboards, shingles, slate, metal, etc., insulates against exterior heat, cold and dampness. It costs little and cuts the fuel bill one-third every winter.

NEPONSET FLORIAN Sound-Deadening Felt, for floors, partitions, etc., to deaden sound. Six times as efficient as ordinary deadening felt.

These are facts and not claims—write us and we will prove every statement

Consult Our Building Counsel Department

Tell us the nature of the buildings you propose to erect or repair and we'll send you the BIRD NEPONSET Book which treats your special case. There are dealers in BIRD NEPONSET PRODUCTS everywhere. If you don't know the one in your locality, write us and we'll tell you.

F. W. BIRD & SON, 510 LOTTRIDGE STREET, HAMILTON, ONT.

Established 1795. Originators of Complete Ready Roofings and Waterproof Building Papers.
Winnipeg, 123 Bannatyne Street; Montreal, 144 Union Street, St. John, N. B.
East Walpole, Mass.; New York; Washington; Chicago; Portland, Oregon.

Safeguard Your Health!

COLD AND DAMP FEET ARE DANGEROUS.

The ideal footwear for the farm, dairy, laundry and outdoor work. Try a pair of our famous **Health Brand Felt Lined CLOGS**.
2 buckles, \$1.50 (felt lined); 3 buckles (higher), \$2.00 (felt lined); high-leaved Wellington clogs, 1 1/2 inch high (felt lined), \$2.00; children's, all sizes to 7 1/2, \$1.25 (felt lined). All postpaid to your door. Don't delay, but send your order today!

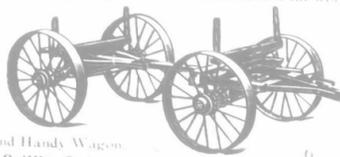
THE BRITISH CLOG SUPPLY STORES
55 Side, Newcastle on Tyne, England.



Dominion Low, Wide-tire Steel Wheels are lighter, stronger and cheaper than wooden wheels. Won't break in roughest roads or coldest weather. Easy on roads and horses. Made on same principle as bicycle—distribute strain equally. Only wheel which can be taken apart and repaired. Nothing to work loose—will last a lifetime. Guaranteed.

With the **Dominion Low Handy Wagon** one man can do double the work possible with a high wagon. No more high lifting, no more back-breaking. Made of finest material, very strong and neat. Low, wide wheels roll easily over ground. Parts arranged for easiest draft. Best for general farm work. Can be changed into platform wagon. Guaranteed. Write for free booklet on Wheels and Handy Wagon.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.



T. H. HASSARD'S NEW IMPORTATION!

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares Have still some extra good fifteen imported and registered mares. The mares have all been bred, are all up to a big size, 2 and 3 years old, and are of choice Clydesdale breeding. A. P. R. and phone connection.



T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ontario

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

The classification for cattle at the Fifth United States National Dairy Show will be the same as last year, except that there will be no class for yearling heifers in milk. Mature cows will read: Class 7, cow three years old and under five. A new class, 6; cows five years old and over, is added. Class for cows with official records is divided so as to read: Class 13, cows with official records begun under five years of age. Class 12, cows having official record begun at five years or over. Class 16, get of sire four animals, either sex (while not required, it is recommended that it consist of four females at least, three of which shall be in milk).

During the period from July 3rd to August 11th, 1910, records for 154 cows have been accepted for entry in the American Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register; fourteen of which were extended to thirty days, one to sixty days, and one to ninety days. This herd of 154 animals, of which over 57 per cent. were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 59,846.1 lbs. of milk, containing 2,031.123 lbs. of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.42 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 385.4 lbs. of milk, containing 13.189 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 55.1 lbs. or over 26 quarts of milk per day, and 15.4 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week.

G. Powell, Nogent-le-Rotrou, France, renewing his advertisement, informs us that he shipped on the 10th of August, per S. S. Montezuma, from Antwerp to Montreal, 27 head of horses for W. W. Hunter, of Olds, Alta. This consignment consists of 21 Percherons (13 stallions and 8 mares), and 6 Belgians (4 stallions and 2 mares). The Percherons were two and three years old, being some of the choicest horses that ever left for Canada. Three of them were approved by the French Government, and had a big pension to stand in France, only big prices would induce the owners to sell them. Among the Percherons were three pairs of dapple gray mares, well mated, and of very high quality. He expects to hear of these at the next Calgary horse show. The Belgians were mostly two years old, chestnuts and bays, a pair of bay mares, two years old, well matched and high quality, weighing over 1,700 lbs., when they were shipped. There was also a grand bay two-year-old stallion, that should weigh a ton next spring.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE LABORATORY IN THE EARTH.—Nature is a wonderful chemist. Constantly at work down in the bowels of the earth, her seething cauldrons are going day and night. Intense heat, powerful gases, immense pressure and streams of never-ending source, supply the energy, while untold quantities of materials are at Nature's command to boil, and crush and grind and mix into the wonderful products she creates for the use of man. For centuries, Nature's alchemy has been forming the wonderful lake of asphalt from which Genasco Ready Roofing is made. The Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, were the first among the people of modern times to recognize the immense value of Trinidad Lake asphalt, and adapt it to commercial uses. Genasco Ready Roofing is the product of their experience and skillful use of this natural asphalt. It is easy to apply, and saves the expense of experienced roofers. The Good Roof Guide Book, issued by the Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, will be sent to anyone for the asking.

KILLING THE GOOSE AGAIN.

The old family physician being away on a much-needed vacation, his practice was entrusted to his son, a recent medical graduate. When the old man returned, the youngster told him, among other things, that he had cured Miss Ferguson, an aged and wealthy spinster, of her chronic indigestion. "My boy," said the old doctor, "I'm proud of you, but Miss Ferguson's indigestion is what put you through col-

DISORDERS, DISEASES

And Blemishes of the Skin



are always safely cured or removed by our treatments, nearly all of which are for use at home. There is no longer any need of having an unhealthy looking, rusty or discolored face. Our success in the treatment of these troubles has been phenomenal. It is not necessary to leave home to be treated, except to have

Superfluous Hair

Moles, Warts, Ruptured Veins, Smallpox Pittings, Etc.,

permanently and satisfactorily removed by Electrolysis. Come for treatment during Exposition. We invite enquiry from all regarding our home or personal treatments. Correspondence confidential. Booklet "E" and sample of cream sent free to those describing their trouble.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute, 61 College Street, Toronto, Ont.



SOME PIANOS

have many good features

MOST PIANOS

have some good features

Gourlay Pianos

have all the good features known to modern musical science.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

188 Yonge Street, Toronto



A PIANO BARGAIN!

This piano has been used at local concerts this summer.

Regular Price is \$400.00 Will Sell for \$250.00

\$10.00 Cash. \$6.00 Monthly.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, 194 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Bear vs. Birch-Bark.

It was on the upper waters of the Oromocto that the case of Bear vs. Birch-Bark was decided. This tributary of the St. John is one of the noted trout streams of New Brunswick. Hither had my friend C— and I betaken ourselves in our birch-bark canoe, to cool off a little, get the city dust out of our eyes, and, most important of all, to take some Oromocto trout.

The Oromocto is, for the most part, much less rapid than any other trout river of New Brunswick; in fact, for long distances, its current is quite sluggish, a characteristic finely suited to our indolence and luxuriousness of mood. Paddling quietly, or poling when the water was swift, we had soon left behind us all traces of civilization.

For my part I didn't feel like loafing or lotus eating. The fever for specimens was upon me. One afternoon I had visions of gorgeous butterflies, rare feathered fowl, and various other strange, lovely things, thronging my brain; so I put into the canoe the gauze net and double-barrelled breechloader, and set off up stream in a vague search after some novelty.

Let me confess it, my taste was destined to be gratified beyond my hopes. Indeed, for some time afterward I had much less relish for novelties.

Above our camping ground the river for some distance was swift and deep. Beyond this it widened out and became almost a motionless lake. Along these still reaches the shores were comparatively low, and less heavily wooded, with here and there a little corner of meadow, a bit of wet marsh covered with cattails, or a dense, fragrant thicket of Indian willow. There were water-lily leaves in broad patches right across the stream, and the air was gay with green and purple dragon flies, which lit on my gunwale and glittered in the sun like jewels. There was not even a rustle of leaves to break the silence.

At last, as I noiselessly rounded a low, bushy point, right ahead I saw a splendid blue heron which was watching intently for minnows in the shallow water. He spread his broad wings and rose instantly. I had just time to let him have one barrel as he disappeared over a thicket of alders, flying so low that his long legs swept their tops. I felt certain I had hit him, for straightway arose a great crackling and struggling among the bushes beyond. In my haste I failed to notice that this disturbance was rather too violent to be proceeding from any wounded bird, unless it were a dodo.

Running my birch ashore alongside of a mouldering trunk which had fallen with half its length in the stream, I made my way, gun in hand, through the underwood without stopping to reload my empty barrel. There was no sign of the blue heron where my bird was supposed to have fallen, but to my unlimited astonishment I beheld a black bear cub making off at his very best speed, badly scared.

At my sudden appearance he gave a curious bleat of alarm and redoubled his efforts to escape. He had little cause for alarm, however, as I did not want him for a specimen, and had I wanted him ever so much I could not well have bagged him, with no heavier ammunition than bird shot. I was watching his flight with a sort of sympathetic amusement when, with a most disagreeable suddenness and completeness, the tables were turned upon me. In the underbrush behind me I heard a mighty crackling, and there, to my astonishment, was the old she bear in a fine rage, rushing to the rescue of her offspring. Considering that the offspring's peril was not immediate, I thought she need not have been in such a tremendous hurry.

She had cut off my retreat. She was directly in the line of my sole refuge, my faithful and tried birch-bark. There was no time left for meditation. I darted straight toward the enemy. Undaunted by this boldness, she rose upon her hind legs to give me a fitting reception. When almost within her reach, I fired my charge of bird-shot right in her face, which, not unnaturally, seemed somewhat to confuse her for a moment. It was a moment of diversion in my favor. I made the most of it. I dashed past, and had gained some paces towards the canoe when my adversary was again in full chase, more furious than ever. As I reached the

canoe, she sprang upon the other end of the log, and was almost aboard of me ere I could seize the paddle and thrust out.

Fortunately, I had headed down stream. The channel was deep enough to impede the bear's running, but by no means to make running impossible. I felt that the question of speed between us was now a painfully doubtful one. My back bent to the paddle. The broad blade flashed through the water with all the force and swiftness I was master of. Close behind, though I could not spare time to, look back, I could hear the animal plunging in pursuit, and I was drenched with the spray of her splashing. I was a skillful canoeist; I have won many races, but never was another canoe race I was so bent upon winning as this one.

At last, snatching a glance over my shoulder, I saw that I had gained, though slightly. It was well I had, for the tremendous pace was one which I could keep up no longer. I knew the deep water was still far ahead, and I knew, too, the obstinacy and tireless strength of my pursuer. There was, therefore, a grave uncertainty in my mind as to whether I could succeed in holding the lead much longer. I slackened a little, saving my strength all I could, but the bear at once made up the lost ground, and my breathing space was brief. At a little short of my best, but still at a killing pace, I found I could keep out of reach. But if a shoal or a sunken log should come in the way, or any little obstruction, the game was up. With this chance in view I had little leisure for watching my pursuer's progress. I could hear, however, and feel quite too much of it.

After what seemed an age of this desperate racing, we came to a part of the stream where I expected a change in my favor. For a quarter of a mile I would have a fair current, in a narrower and deeper channel. Here I gained ground at once. I relaxed my efforts a good deal, gave my aching arms a moment's rest, and watched the angry bear wallowing clumsily after me, able not either to run nor swim. This ended the matter, I fondly imagined; and drew a long sigh of relief.

But I was far yet from being out of the woods. I had begun to "holloo" too soon. When the bear saw that I was soon to escape, she took to the land, which just here was fairly open and unobstructed, and to my horror she came bounding after me, along the water's edge, at a rate which I could not hope to rival. But in the pause I had recovered my breath and my strength. I shot onward, and my antagonist had a hard gallop before she overhauled me. I could mark now every bound of her big black form. The sharp, clattering laugh of a kingfisher startled me, and I noticed the bird fly off down the stream, indignant. How I wished I might borrow his wings. Just then the bear, having got a little in advance of me, sprang for midstream, so sagaciously timing her effort that, had I kept on, she must inevitably have seized or upset me. But it was this that I was on the watch for. In the nick of time I backed water with all my might, swerved aside, and darted past close behind her—so close that I could have clutched her shaggy hindquarters. I had no especial reason for attempting this feat, however, so I sped on.

And now began a second stretch of shoals. For the next half mile it was much the same old story, save that I had gained a better start. There was one little variation, however, which came near making an end of the whole affair. In rounding a sharp turn, I did just what I had been dreading—ran aground. It was only on the skirts of a sloping shoal, and I was off again before I had time to think; but the distance between pursuer and pursued had grown painfully less in that moment. I could all but feel the animal's hot breath upon the back of my neck. The strain was terrible, but soon I began to take heart again. I thought to myself that surely I could hold out till clear of these last shoals; and after that I knew the shores were such as might be expected to baffle this most indomitable of bears. When again we reached deep water, I was paddling a splendid stroke, and the bear, apparently as fresh and as wrathful as ever, was floundering along perhaps two canoe lengths in the rear.

"AUNT SALINA'S WASH DAY PHILOSOPHY"



This little book is chock-full of hints and secrets invaluable in the washing of clothes, and should be in every home. It tells how to wash fancy prints and other fabrics without the use of acids. It tells how to clean the daintiest lingerie without injury. It tells how to wash woolen material thoroughly without shrinking it one particle. It tells how to make hard water soft and save half the soap. It tells how to remove the drudgery from wash day, and a host of other things that every woman who washes clothes should know. Send your name on a postal and we will send you a copy FREE.

GUMMER - DOWSWELL Limited HAMILTON, ONT.

More Butter



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

There are more "FAVORITE" Churns used in Canada than any other. Because the farmers and dairymen know that the "FAVORITE" is best, and they won't use any other. Foot tread and hand lever—8 sizes.

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

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONT.

Dominion Express Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

are payable all over the World.

Absolutely the best way to remit money by mail.

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

Rates for Money Orders

\$5 and under	3 cents
Over 5 to \$10	5 "
" 10 to 30	10 "
" 30 to 50	15 "

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

Cowan's Cake Icings

If you had trouble with prepared Cake Icing, it was not Cowan's.

Even a child can ice a cake perfectly, in three minutes, with Cowan's Icing. Eight delicious flavors. Sold everywhere.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.

ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS

The very best obtainable on their respective subjects, and latest editions published. These are sold for cash at prices named, or given as premiums to our present subscribers for sending in new subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

Any book valued under \$1.00, for one new subscriber.
Any book valued from \$1.00 to \$1.50, two new subscribers.
Any book valued from \$1.50 to \$2.00, three new subscribers.
Any book valued from \$2.00 to \$2.50, four new subscribers.
Any book valued from \$2.50 to \$3.00, five new subscribers.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF PRODUCTION—Mumford \$1.50.
FARMERS' VETERINARIAN—Burkett. \$1.50.
THE STUDY OF BREEDS (cattle, sheep and swine)—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages, 60 engravings. Postpaid, \$1.60.
HORSE BREEDING—Sanders. 422 pages. Postpaid, \$1.60.
HORSE BREAKING—Capt. Hayes. "Far and away the best on this subject."—(The Field.) \$5.00.
POINTS OF THE HORSE (3rd edition)—Capt. Hayes. \$10.00.
LIGHT HORSES—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 266 pages. Postpaid, \$1.05.
HEAVY HORSES—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 219 pages. Postpaid, \$1.05.
STUDIES IN HORSE-BREEDING—Carlson. Postpaid, \$2.00.
PIGS—Breeds and Management. Sanders Spencer. 176 pages. Postpaid, \$1.05.
FEEDS AND FEEDING—Henry. 600 pages. Postpaid, \$2.15.
DISEASES OF SWINE—Craig. Postpaid, 55c.
SWINE—G. E. Day. Postpaid, \$1.35.
LIVE-STOCK JUDGING—Craig. The only work on this subject. Postpaid, \$2.10.
PONIES: PAST AND PRESENT—Sir W. Gilbey. Postpaid, \$1.05.
HORSE BOOK—Johnstone. Postpaid, \$2.15.
TROTTERS AND PACERS—Geers. Postpaid, \$2.00.
SHORTHORN CATTLE—Sanders. Postpaid, \$2.00.
SHEEP FARMING IN AMERICA—Wing. Postpaid, \$1.00.
MODERN SHEEP (Breeds and Management)—Shepherd Boy. Postpaid, \$1.50.
HISTORY OF HEREFORD CATTLE—Sinclair. Postpaid, \$5.50.
HISTORY OF A-ANGUS CATTLE—Sinclair. Postpaid, \$5.50.
HISTORY OF SHORTHORN CATTLE—Sinclair. Postpaid, \$5.50.
MANAGEMENT AND FEEDING OF CATTLE—Shaw. \$2.00.
PRIVATE HERD REGISTERS—Postpaid, \$3.00.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL BACTERIOLOGY—H. W. Conn. \$2.50.
FORAGE AND FIBRE CROPS IN AMERICA—Hunt. \$1.75.
BOOK OF ALFALFA—F. D. Coburn. Very complete. 350 pages. Illustrated. Price, \$2.00.
SUCCESSFUL FARMING—Rennie. 300 pages. Postpaid, \$1.55.
SOILING CROPS AND THE SILO—Shaw. 366 pages. Postpaid, \$1.60.
CLOVERS—Shaw. Postpaid, \$1.10.
PHYSICS OF AGRICULTURE—King. 604 pages. Postpaid, \$1.90.
FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS—Davidson & Chase. Postpaid, \$2.00.
SOIL FERTILITY AND PERMANENT AGRICULTURE—Hopkins. Postpaid, \$2.45.
FERTILIZERS AND MANURES—Hull. Postpaid, \$1.65.
MANUAL OF PRACTICAL FARMING—McLennan. Postpaid, \$1.60.

POULTRY.

TURKEYS—Care and Management. 75c.
PROGRESSIVE POULTRY CULTURE—Brigham. \$1.50.
POULTRY CRAFT—Robinson. Postpaid, \$2.05.
AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION—Postpaid, \$1.60.
SQUABS FOR PROFIT—Rice & Cox. Postpaid, 60 cents.
COMMON-SENSE POULTRY DOCTOR—Robinson. Postpaid, 50 cents.
POULTRY HOUSE AND FIXTURES—Postpaid, 50c.
DUCKS AND GESE—Postpaid, 75c.

DAIRYING.

DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY—Russell. \$1.10.
SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF CHEESE-MAKING—Van Slyke & Publow. \$1.75.
TESTING MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS—Farrington & Woll. 255 pages. Postpaid, \$1.05.
CANADIAN DAIRYING—Dean. 260 pages. Postpaid, \$1.05.

There is no easier or more economical way in which to secure these books than by securing new subscribers. Write for FREE sample copies of "The Farmer's Advocate."

The William Weld Co., Limited
LONDON, ONT.

CHEESEMAKING—Decker. 192 pages. Postpaid, \$1.50.
MODERN METHODS TESTING MILK—Van Slyke. Postpaid, 80c.
THE BOOK OF THE DAIRY—Fleischmann. Postpaid, \$2.75.
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF BUTTER-MAKING—McKay & Larsen. Postpaid, \$1.50.
FIRST LESSONS IN DAIRYING—Van Norman. Postpaid, 60 cents.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON BUTTER-MAKING—Publow. Postpaid, 50c.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON MILK AND MILK-TESTING—Publow & Troy. Postpaid, 50c.

APIARY.

THE HONEYBEE—Langstroth. 521 pages. Postpaid, \$1.60.
A B C BEE CULTURE—Root. Postpaid, \$1.50.

FRUIT, FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

POPULAR FRUIT-GROWING—Green. \$1.10.
VEGETABLE GARDENING—Green. 224 pages. Postpaid, \$1.10.
FLOWERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM—Rexford. 175 pages. Postpaid, 55c.
PRINCIPLES OF FRUIT-GROWING—Bailey. Postpaid, \$1.35.
THE FORCING BOOK—Bailey. Postpaid, \$1.10.
THE PRUNING BOOK—Bailey. Postpaid, \$1.60.
MUSHROOM CULTURE—Robinson. Postpaid, 55 cents.
GINSENG—Postpaid, 50 cents.
ASPARAGUS—Postpaid, 50 cents.
THE CANADIAN APPLE-GROWERS' GUIDE—L. Woolverton. Postpaid, \$2.25.
A GUIDE TO WILD FLOWERS—Stokes. Postpaid, \$1.90.
MANUAL OF GARDENING—Bailey. Postpaid, \$1.65.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE, NATURE STUDY.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUITS—Saunders. 436 pages. Postpaid, \$2.15.
HOW TO TEACH THE NATURE STUDY COURSE—By John Dearness, M.A., London Normal School. Best work issued on this subject. Illustrated. 206 pages. Postpaid, 65c.
PLANT BREEDING—Hugo de Vries. Postpaid, \$1.65.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARE AND FEEDING OF CHILDREN—Hull. 80c.
UNCLE HENRY'S LETTERS TO A FARM BOY—50c.
VENTILATION—King. 75c.
TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY—A miracle of scholarship. Best inexpensive work published, 1,200 pages. For two new subscribers.
"BRIGHT IDEAS FOR ENTERTAINING"—Best book on subject ever published. 235 pages. For one new subscriber. Price, 60c. postpaid.
LANDSCAPE GARDENING—S. T. Maynard. 338 pages. Postpaid, \$1.60.
BIRDS THAT HUNT AND ARE HUNTED—Neltje Blanchan. 360 pages. Postpaid, \$2.40.
AMERICAN TANNER—Briggs. Postpaid, 30c.
TAXIDERM—Hasluck. Postpaid, 55c.
BACTERIA, YEASTS AND MOLDS IN THE HOME—Prof. W. H. Conn. Postpaid, \$1.05.
TRACTION ENGINE—Postpaid, \$2.15.
FARM BUILDINGS—Postpaid, \$2.15.
CARMICHAEL—A Canadian farm story. Just the thing for Xmas or birthday gift. Two new subscribers, or cash, \$1.25.
PLANK-FRAME BARN CONSTRUCTION—Postpaid, 60 cents.
CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' HANDBOOK—Postpaid, 80 cents.
DOGS OF GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND OTHER COUNTRIES—Postpaid, \$1.60.

By this time the camp was in sight, a good half-mile off. I beheld C— come lazily out of the tent, take a glance at the situation and dart back again. Gun in hand, he reappeared and ran up the shore to meet us. Feeling now that I had matters pretty well my own way, I waved him back. So he took his stand on the summit of a precipitous bluff and awaited the chance for a shot.

As soon as the bear found herself again compelled to swim, with a snort and a growl she turned shoreward to repeat her former maneuver. She took the opposite shore to that occupied by C—. The banks were steep and crumbly, clothed along the top with brushes and fallen trees and rocks, and a tangle of wild vines. Yet the unwearied brute managed to overcome these difficulties by her stupendous strength, and actually outstripped me once more. It was all she could accomplish, however, and just as she sprang for the canoe, the edge of the bank gave way beneath her weight, and in an avalanche of stones and loose earth she rolled head over heels into the river. I was far away before she could recover herself. I saw she was utterly disgusted with the whole thing. She clambered ashore and on top of the bank stood stupidly gazing after me. Then I laughed till my overstrained sides were bursting. I could hear peals of mirth from C— at his post on the bluff, and was calmed at last by a fear lest his convulsions might do him some injury.

Reaching our landing place, I only waited to pull the canoe's nose up on the grass, then threw myself down quite exhausted. A moment later the bear gave herself a mighty shaking, and, accepting her defeat, moved sullenly up stream. Then, turning with pride to my trusty birch, with her swift and graceful outlines, I fervently congratulated myself that the case of Bear vs. Birch-Bark was satisfactorily settled at last—Chas. G. D. Roberts, in Toronto "Saturday Night."

No Use to Whine.

There isn't anything in the world more disagreeable than a whining person. He whines if it is hot. He whines if it is cold. He whines at this, he whines at that; he whines at everything. Whine, whine, whine. It is just a habit he has fallen into. There is nothing the matter with him. It is just a bad habit.

The whiner is generally an idle person or a lazy one. What he needs is to be set to work—at real hard work, mental or physical. Some work that will interest and engage his whole attention and he will not have time to whine. We know two women. One of them does her own housework and takes care of her horse besides. She is happy and singing all the day long. The keyboard of her life sounds no whining note. It is a pleasure to be with her, a good wholesome tonic to watch her. The other woman is so situated that she does not have to work. Nothing to do but to amuse herself. She has no zest in life, no interest in anything. She is a bunch of selfishness and whines at everything. Whining has become such a habit with her that her most casual remark is tinged with a whine. She is miserable herself and makes everybody else in her presence miserable. She is a wailing, a parasite, a drag, a heavy weight on somebody all the time.

Get the whine out of your voice or it will stop the development and growth of your body. It will narrow and shrink your mind. It will drive away your friends; it will make you unpopular. Quit your whining, brace up, go to work, be something; stand for something; fill your place in the universe. Instead of whining around, exciting only pity and contempt, face about and make something of yourself. Reach up to the stature of a strong, emulating manhood, to the beauty and strength of a superb womanhood.

There is nothing the matter with you. Just quit your whining and go to work.—Medical Talk.

One evening at tea little Tommy said to his grandmother: "Grandma, do your glasses make things look bigger?" "Yes, dear," said grandma. "Why?" "Oh," said Tommy, "I only thought if they did, maybe you'd take 'em off when you're cutting my piece of cake."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HIRED MAN'S DIFFICULTIES.

1. I am engaged here for eight months, and I have nearly five months completed. I find by outside talk that the boss is not very well pleased with me, and I am not very well pleased with the place myself. Can I quit at any time, and can I draw my money for time worked?

2. When I was engaged here, I made no agreement as to Sundays. Am I compelled to stay here every Sunday and do the whole of the chores?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—1. Do not concern yourself with what you hear by outside talk. Were you to quit work without definite cause of a pronounced character, you would forfeit your right to full payment for the time put in. You might have a talk with your employer, and cancel the agreement by mutual consent.

2. You are liable to your full share of Sunday chores, such as must of necessity be attended to every day.

GOSSIP.

The Directors of the Sutton (Ont.) Agricultural Society have changed the dates of their fair from Sept. 22nd and 23rd, to Sept. 29th and 30th, to avoid clashing with the dates of neighboring fairs.

At the auction sale of Berkshires, by W. S. Corsa, of Whitehall, Ill., on Aug. 18th, good prices were realized, 44 bred sows making an average of \$177 each, the highest price being \$395; three others brought \$300 to \$355, and eight others from \$200 to \$250. Four young boars sold for \$340, the highest price being \$85.

From the office of the Secretary, Thornhays, Sleaford, England, we have received a well-bound and printed copy of Vol. IV., of the Lincolnshire Curly-coated Pig Breeders' Herdbook, containing the records of boars from 899 to 1257, and of sows from 3264 to 4344. The Lincolnshires are a white pig, of rather heavy-looking appearance.

A RECORD-BREAKING HEIFER.

The Holstein-Friesian heifer, Lockhart Pe Kol 101544, born Feb. 25th, 1907, bred and owned by Eugene La Munion, Solville, N. Y., is reported to have made a record as a two-year-old, having yielded, in official test, in seven consecutive days, 556.9 lbs. milk, entitling her to a total of 29.27 lbs. butter, presumably on the basis of 80-per-cent. fat.

ICELAND PONIES AT AUCTION.

W. W. Craig, of Montreal, in his advertisement in this issue, announces that on Thursday, September 15th, he will offer at auction at the Montreal Stock-yards, 50 imported pure-bred Iceland ponies, 47 mares and 3 stallions, carefully selected, three to five years old. Parties interested should look up the advertisement, and may find in the offering good bargains.

LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM.

Great Exhibit of Stallions and Mares at the Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19th-23rd, 1910.

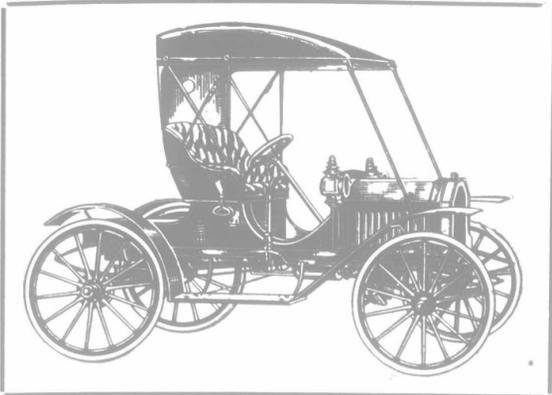
Messrs. J. Crouch & Son, proprietors of the LaFayette Stock Farm, LaFayette, Indiana, who have for a great many years sold horses in Canada, will this year have a very large exhibit of Percheron, Belgian, Shire, German Coach and Hackney stallions and mares at the Michigan State Fair, at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19th-23rd.

They have over 200 head of stallions and mares this year to select from, all fresh, young horses of extra quality, and many prizewinners at the European Shows this year.

In addition to the stallions and mares, they will exhibit in harness their great six-horse draft team of Percheron and Belgian geldings, each horse weighing over a ton, and all who want to see an exhibit of really high-class horses, should see the LaFayette Stock-farm exhibit.—Adv.

The Farmer's Car

A SOLID TIRE



"KENNEDY"

Season's price was \$840, but just now we have a few of this season's cars to clear at a special price.

We want to clear up our season's stock to get ready for next season's cars, so we're going to clear out the few we have at special terms to quick buyers.

Here's a rattling good chance for any farmer to pick up a really serviceable, hard-tire automobile at specially low cost.

Write us for more particulars, and ask for our Catalogue No. 9.

THE KENNEDY MOTOR CAR CO.

Preston, Ontario.

Top, Windshield and Gas Headlights, extra. Prices f.o.b. Preston. AGENTS WANTED.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

The General Animals Insurance Co'y of Canada

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

All kinds of live stock insured.

For particulars apply to :

The General Animals Insurance Co., Limited.

25 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

'Phone M. 4154.

J. D. Reesor, Manager Western Ontario.

LIVE ONES!

We want 100 convincing CIRCULATION CANVASSERS for

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

In applying, give experience (if any), age, married or single. State what territory preferred, wages expected.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LONDON, ONT.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TREATMENT FOR SMUT.

In your issue of 18th August, in the article on "Sowing Fall Wheat," it is said that smut infection should be guarded against by treating the wheat with a formaldehyde solution of one pound in 35 gallons of water. Will you please give full directions for carrying out this treatment?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—See "The Farmer's Advocate" of August 11th issue, page 1301.

INGUINAL HERNIA.

Three-year-old horse, altered when a yearling, appeared all right until this spring, when a lump came where the testicle was, about the size of an egg at first, and has got to be about twice that size now; is soft. I think it is a rupture, as I can press it away for a time, and it seems larger after being driven. If it is a rupture, can there be anything done for it? It does not seem to hurt him in any way, as he is in good flesh and spirits.

H. R.

Ans.—The symptom indicates inguinal hernia. Have the horse examined by a competent veterinarian, who will doubtless be able to operate successfully.

APPROPRIATION OF A PENALTY.

A patron is fined thirty-five dollars and costs for skimming his milk before sending to factory. I believe that one-half of the fine imposed goes to the prosecutor and the other half to the funds of the factory. The cheesemaker claims a share, stating that he has been defrauded as well as the other patrons. Can he lawfully claim a share, and, if so, what share is he entitled to?

Ontario. GLENGARRIAN.

Ans.—Not unless he is himself actually one of the patrons of the manufactory, and then only in proportion to his interest as such patron.

TWITCH GRASS.

What is the best thing to do to eradicate twitch grass from medium clay land, high, and naturally well drained?

J. W.

Ans.—Assuming that the field is now in meadow, perhaps the best way is to let the plant partially exhaust the vigor of its rootstocks by producing a crop of hay. Then cut the hay in plenty of time to forestall seed production, plow immediately, about five inches deep, following plow each day with roller and harrow. Work thoroughly about once a week with the spring-tooth cultivator, which should bring many roots to the surface, enabling you to rake up in windrows, and burn. Thorough work right through the hot weather should pretty well clean the land, so that it might be sown with fall wheat, or the land could be ridged up in the fall and sown to peas or corn the next year. Quite a variety of plans may be adopted, according to circumstances, but the one described is perhaps the best where convenient. Smothering or exhausting the rootstocks is the important point.

EMPLOYEE ABSENTING HIMSELF.

I hired a man for five months, commencing the first week in June. In July, while we were busily engaged at harvest, he left for three days without asking permission, and giving no reason why he left. I secured another man to take his place. He has left the second time, having been gone a week. The agreement was to pay him \$18 a month.

1. What wages can he claim for his time, he having lost six days since he came?

2. Can he claim his wages now, or at the end of the five months?

3. Has he to pay the man I hired in his place, or have I?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Under the circumstances, he is not entitled to full wages, but only to what may be considered reasonable.

2. He can demand payment monthly.

3. You are the one to whom, only, the substitute can look for payment; but you are entitled to deduct from the other man's wages the amount you have so to pay to such substitute, and something more.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

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

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

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

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

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruiises, Cure the Lameness and stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered.

Before After

ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, \$1 and \$2. Reduces strained, torn ligaments, enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—alays pain. Your druggist can supply and give references. Will tell you more if you write. Book Free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Canadian Agents: Lyman's Ltd., Montreal.

WE HAVE farms of all sizes, suitable for all kinds of farming, in every county in Western Ontario. We have a number of farms to exchange for larger or smaller farms, or for City or Town property. Write, call or telephone us for our catalogue, and you will receive same. **The Western Real-estate Exchange, Ltd., 78 Dundas Street, London, Ont.** Telephone 696.

AGENTS 200% PROFIT

Handy, Automatic HAME FASTENER

Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters will 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

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

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

"How many brothers have you?" the census man asked.

"I have four and a half," replied the dense woman.

"Nonsense!" cried the questioner. "How can you have four and a half brothers?"

"How can I help having four and a half?" retorted the dense woman. "I have nine half-brothers."

Suffered For Years From Pain In The Back and Headache.

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

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

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

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

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

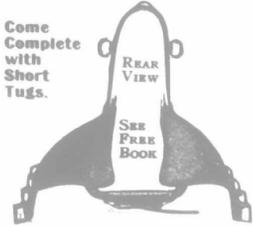
When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

All Horse-Collar Troubles Now Prevented or Quickly Cured

Every horse-owner who will now consider the practical in valuable time and horseflesh by using a set of HUMANE HORSE COLLARS to prevent all collar troubles, will certainly buy a set with his spring harness. Or get a set to cure your sore horses while they work. The success of the HUMANE HORSE COLLARS for the past three years proves this. Investigate.

HUMANE HORSE COLLARS

Come Complete with Short Tugs.



It is a fact that only one set of HUMANE HORSE COLLARS on a farm will cure up and keep cured of collar troubles all your horses. Don't use "sweat pads"—it's cruel—especially in hot weather—injures your horses; and besides, the sweat pads cost you more than most collars before you get through. You don't need them with these collars. Every set comes complete with short tugs and ready to use—less trouble to put on and take off—and fit any horse perfectly all the time by simple adjustment. Built to last for years by expert workmen, and durable materials.

Don't think of buying your spring harness until you write or fully investigate THE HUMANE HORSE COLLARS. Get our book first.

WHIPPLE HORSE COLLAR COMPANY, LIMITED
Hamilton, Ontario.



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.)

OUR NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

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

ELM PARK Clydes, Aberdeen-Angus and Suffolks. We have at present six Clyde mares recorded in both Canadian and American Studbooks. Three of them sired by Lord Charming [266], and two of them in foal to Monticello Marquis [673]. Our cattle number fifty-five head of both sexes. Our Suffolk sheep are doing well, and flock numbers sixty-seven. James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

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.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Infirmary for sick animals at the College. Calendar on application.

College Re-opens September 30th, 1910
E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.S., PRINCIPAL, 40-46 TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

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. C. W. BARBER, GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

ORMSBY GRANGE Duncan McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., LL.D., Etc., Proprietor.

STOCK FARM, The June importation being immediately disposed of, to fill numerous ORNSTOWN, QUE. orders a large consignment of yearling and two-year-old Clydesdales will arrive at the end of September. Special orders will be executed at minimum cost. Everything so far imported by us has given unqualified satisfaction as to quality and price.

Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Quebec. Champion Clydesdales and Hackneys. We have for sale 2 imp. Clydesdale stallions, by Pride of Blaxton and British Chief; 2 imp. Hackney stallions, by Copper King and Terlington Temple-bar. Prizewinners. Prices right. Long-distance phone.
T. B. Macaulay, Proprietor. E. Watson, Manager.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

In my stables at Ingersoll, Ont., I have always on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Hackney stallions, personally selected in Scotland for their high-class type, quality and breeding. Let me know your wants.
W. E. BUTLER, INGERSOLL, ONT.

NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED

Our 1910 importation of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies are now at our stables. We can show some of the best individuals and best breeding sires imported. Our prices are right, and terms to suit.
Phone connection. JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont.

CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

I am off to Scotland and France for my 1910 importation. I intend bringing over a lot with size, character, breeding and quality that will please the most exacting. Note their arrival.
T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ontario.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES, IMP.

My 1910 importation of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies are now in my stables. I have both stallions, mares and fillies that were never beaten in Scotland. Champions many times. Big size, draft character, ideal quality and best breeding. For sale at right prices.
C. P. R. and G. T. R. stallions. JOHN SEMPLE, Milverton P. O.

Please Mention The Advocate

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LUXATION OF PATELLA.

Cow has been lame since spring. When walking, her leg seems to be stiff, and she drags it for a few steps, then there will be "crack!" after which she goes all right for a time.
J. T.

Ans.—The stifle bones slip out of place, and the "crack" mentioned is caused by the bone slipping into position, and the cow can walk sound until it again becomes dislocated. Keep her as quiet as possible in a box stall. Make a blister of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the front and inside of the joint. Tie her so that she cannot lick the parts. Rub well once daily with the blister for two days; on the third day apply sweet oil. Let her loose now, and oil every day. Repeat the blistering every four weeks as long as necessary. Some cases are not curable.
V.

CAPPED KNEE.

Cow had large, soft swelling on knee. I had it opened, and a large quantity of yellowish fluid escaped, and left the skin loose. It soon filled as full as ever again, and I can get nothing out of it.
B.

Ans.—When an operation is performed for this trouble, the opening must be made large, and the cavity flushed out well three times daily with an antiseptic, as a four- or five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, or creolin, or other good disinfectant. Under these conditions, the sac cannot fill, as the fluid escapes as it forms, but when the opening is small, it closes, and the sac refills. The cow, during treatment, should be kept in a well-bedded box stall. Unless properly attended to after the operation, the results will not be satisfactory, and may be very unfavorable. The enlargement remaining after healing can be reduced to some extent by repeatedly blistering. The condition is caused by cows lying on hard floors, hence, the cause must be removed by a liberal supply of bedding. V.

Miscellaneous.

BUCKWHEAT AS MANURE.

What is the value of buckwheat, plowed down for manure, to the soil?
J. A. M.

Ans.—See article on "Value of Cover Crops," on page 1179, of "The Farmer's Advocate" of July 21st, 1910. In a general way, it may be said that buckwheat has considerable value as a crop for green manuring, but not nearly so much as have the various legumes, such as clover, alfalfa and peas. Just how much value an acre of buckwheat would have for this purpose depends upon conditions.

CLIPPING ALFALFA.

I have a piece of alfalfa, this year's seeding. It is at present over a foot high, but not in blossom. Shall I cut it or leave it alone? Cannot pasture it on account of clover seed in back of field.
G. L. W.

Ans.—There is some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of clipping a healthy growth of young alfalfa in advance of the blossoming stage. Most authorities are agreed that, if the alfalfa shows signs of the yellowish blight, which frequently appears on new seeding, or if there is danger of weeds going to seed in the field, it should be run over with the mower in July or August, with the cutter-bar set high. With early seeding, one clipping in August, if not before, will generally be advisable. If very heavy, the growth should then be cured into hay. Too late clipping is open to the objection that insufficient aftermath is produced for first-class winter protection. In more southern latitudes than this, it is advised that all growth after the middle of September should be allowed to die down naturally for winter protection. Would suggest that you clip some at once and leave some unclipped. If you do so kindly report results to us next spring. Pasturing a new seeding in autumn is attended with considerable risk of injury.

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAUER'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.



A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER for use on Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

Imported Pure-bred Iceland Ponies By Auction

W. W. CRAIG begs to announce that he will offer by AUCTION at

Geo. Climie's Horse Repository
MONTREAL STOCK-YARDS
110 St. Etienne St., Montreal

Thursday, September 15th.

At 2 p. m., FIFTY pure-bred ICELAND PONIES, specially selected by the well-known firm of T. & I. MAUGHAN & CO., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng. The consignment is due to arrive in Montreal per S. S. Huronia, September 9th, and consists of Forty-seven Mares and Three Stallions; dark colors; three and five years old; from 11-2 to 12 hands high. Horses in everything except size; speedy, strong and safe. For further particulars apply to:

W. W. CRAIG,
Board of Trade Buildings, Montreal
FRASER BROS., AUCTIONEERS.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

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

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

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

100 SAVES HIM!

Cure your horse of any Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Lameness with a 10¢ bottle of

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

Used by thousands for 40 years. One man writes—
Middle Hainesville, N. B., June 21, 1908
"I have used your Spavin Cure for 10 years and find it the greatest remedy on earth for man and beast."
Sherman Jones.
No telling when your horse will lame itself. Get Kendall's today and keep it handy. Our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—tells how to cure all horse troubles. Free—at dealers or write us.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Essexburg Falls, W.

HIGHLY-BRED CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

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

JOHN R. BEATTIE,
Baurch Farm, Annan, Scotland

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England.
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

FOUNDED 1866
OWNERS! USE
CAUSTIC
BALSAM.
 For speedy and positive cure
 safest, best BALTIMORE
 Removes all branches from
 impossible to produce
 or bluish. Send for circular
 Special advice free.
 W. A. DAVIS CO., Toronto, Canada

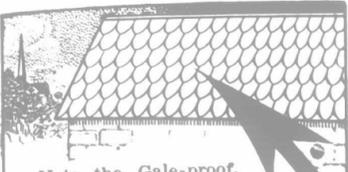
Pure-bred
Ponies
Auction
 I announce that
 by AUCTION at
Horse Repository
STOCK-YARDS
St. Montreal
September 15th.
 I have for sale
 TY pure-bred ICE-
 specially selected by
 rm of T. & I. MAU-
 Newcastle-on-Tyne,
 signment is due to
 l per S. S. Hurona,
 and consists of Forty-
 Three Stallions;
 e and five years old;
 nds high. Horses in
 size; speedy, strong
 further particulars

CRAIG,
Buildings, Montreal
AUCTIONEERS.

's English
n Cure
 vins, Ringbone, Curbs,
 pped Hock, Strains or
 from Distemper, Ring-
 one or any Spavin, or
 will not kill the hair.
Frederick A. Page &
 e Road, London, E. C.
 upon receipt of price.
& CO., Druggists
TORONTO, ONT.

SAVES
HIM!
 Cure your horse of any
 Spavin, Curbs, Ring-
 bone, Bony Growth
 or Lameness with a 6
 bottle of
Spavin Cure
 One man writes—
 "I cured my horse of
 Spavin, K. B., June 21, 1909."
 Cure for 10 years and find
 both for man and horse.
 Sherman Jones
 will name himself. Get
 handy. Our book—"A
 is how to cure all horse
 or write us."
Enclosure Park, W.

GLYDESDALES
SALE
 millions, colts, mares
 tion stallion, "Baron"
 urchased from this
HEATTIE,
Annan, Scotland
an & Scruby
n, Kent, England.
GREENE LIVE STOCK
SCRIPTION.
 export of heavy horses
 order will convince you
 to do business with us.
 ting what you require.



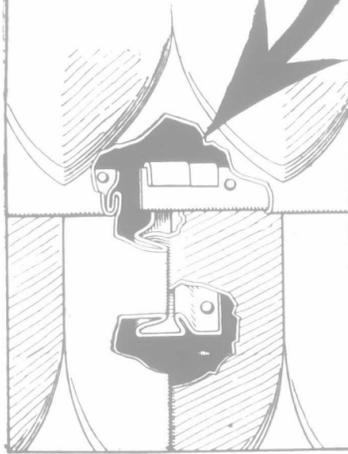
Note the Gale-proof,
 Closed-end Sidelock and
 the continuous over-
 lapping and interlocking bot-
 tom lock which are found
 only in the new

"GALT"
SHINGLES

This ingenious and yet
 simple and easy-fitting con-
 struction makes a "Galt"
 Shingle roof absolutely weath-
 er-tight. It prevents wind
 from driving rain or snow up
 and out of the top end of side
 lock, as so often happens with
 ordinary metal shingles. There
 is not even the smallest open-
 ing—this cannot be truthfully
 claimed for any other steel
 shingle.

The material is the Best British
 Galvanized Steel embossed in
 a bold Gothic Tile pattern—"a
 thing of beauty and of joy for-
 ever." Catalog "B-3" gives com-
 plete details of this newest and
 best shingle.

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE
 The Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd.,
 Galt, Ont.
 Sales and Distributing Agents:
 Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina



WRITE
UNION STOCK-YARDS
 Toronto, Ontario,
 For prices on high-grade
Manure
 Prompt Shipment in
 Carload Lots.

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

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE
 5 choice yearling bulls for sale at reasonable prices.
 Also females any age. Parties requiring such will
 get good value. Correspondence invited.
GEO. DAVIS & SONS, ALTON, ONT.

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

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

Soft snaps are seldom productive of
 hard cash, and short hours generally
 make long days.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

WHERE TO GET FERTILIZER.

Could you tell me, through the columns
 of your valuable paper, where I could
 get land fertilizer? W. C.

Ans.—Consult the advertising columns
 of "The Farmer's Advocate," issues of
 last spring.

DOG HAS WORMS.

Have a pure-bred collie pup, about 7
 weeks or 2 months. The last two days
 is passing worms about eight at a time,
 three to five inches long, white and stiff.
 R. J. C.

Ans.—Dog is suffering from worms.
 Fast for 12 hours, then administer 1
 dram arca nut. Repeat treatment in a
 week if necessary.

CLIPPING NEW-SEEDED
ALFALFA.

I seeded down a field of alfalfa, which
 is a good catch, and very strong. Would
 it be safe to pasture it a little, or would
 it be better to clip it, and when should it
 be clipped, now, or a little later? Should
 it be clipped short with the mower, or
 should I raise the cutting-bar off the
 ground a few inches?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Pasturing a newly-seeded alfalfa
 field, while not always disastrous, is at-
 tended with considerable risk of injury,
 and sometimes of outright winter-killing,
 hence we should advise clipping now,
 with the mower-bar tilted well up.

DRYING A COW.

A four-year-old Holstein cow, thin in
 condition and due to freshen October 23,
 is now giving 34 pounds of milk per day.
 How long is it advisable to have this cow
 go dry, and what means should be taken
 to dry her up? FARMER.

Ans.—If sure she is in calf, endeavor to
 dry her off two months before date of
 freshening, but if you fail to succeed be-
 fore she commences to "spring bag," give
 up the attempt forthwith, and milk her
 right through. Would advise stabling the
 cow at once, feeding on timothy hay or
 straw, if necessary, milking her out not
 quite clean, then, when the flow is
 checked, milking only once a day, and
 then, when deemed safe, once every other
 day, or irregularly and partially, till she
 is dried off.

INSECTS UNDER DEAD BARK.

I am sending you, under separate cover,
 a piece of bark from one of my apple
 trees. What is the disease? What the
 remedy, if any? Also, can I prevent
 other trees from becoming affected the
 same way? W. L. A.

Ans.—This condition of the bark is the
 result of one or other causes that cannot
 be positively named without further in-
 formation. The circulation of digested
 sap is cut off above, and the thin-growing
 layer under the outer bark dies and be-
 comes the medium for the growth of the
 several organisms that we find on the
 sample sent. Is the effect on several
 trees, or on one only? May the dis-
 eased part have been exposed to excessive
 sun heat by severe pruning? Are there
 signs of insect-burrowing above the dying
 bark? J. D.

MAYWEED—BURDOCK.

1. Please identify weed enclosed and
 give best way to get rid of it. One
 field is covered with it, and some all
 through neighborhood. G. M. J.

2. How can I kill burdocks; have cut
 for years, and they grow up again?
 J. D. McC.

Ans.—1. The weed presented is stinking
 Mayweed; also called dog fennel. It is
 an annual or winter annual. The seeds
 do not live long. Eradicate by sowing
 clean seed and preventing plants from go-
 ing to seed; clean up waste places about
 farmyard and sow with clean grass seed.
 2. Burdock can be killed by cutting be-
 low the crown or spudding out in wet
 weather. A handful of salt applied after
 cutting in hot, dry weather, will kill it.
 Seed waste places where it grows to
 grass, and keep burdock out until grass
 is well established.

A Model Kitchen

With our forefathers the hearthstone was the centre of the
 home—the special sphere and pride of the housewife. Here all her
 talents as a home maker found full expression. Here before the great
 hearth—whose flue kept the air as pure and clean as the fresh scoured
 tiles—she prepared the great white loaves—the delicious flakey brown
 pastry—the roasts whose juicy tenderness made her simplest meal
 a feast—

Have a kitchen you can *always be proud of*—always clean and
 sweet—always free from stuffy, smelly air—always cool.

Have *meals you can always be proud of*—everything just
 browned to a turn—never over-cooked—never under-cooked—always
 just right.

The Wonderful Oxford Economizer

guarantees such a kitchen—such meals—always.

The Oxford Economizer sucks all the foul air from the room
 just like the old-fashioned chimney, leaving it sweet and pure.

It gives you an evener, steadier fire than ever before known.

It insures the best results in cooking always.

It saves you at least 20% of your coal bill in real dollars
 and cents.

It is the most remarkable device ever found on a cook stove.

Yet this is only one of the special features found only in

Gurney-Oxford Stoves and Ranges

There are many others, each one of which will save you
 time, money and inconvenience. Send us the enclosed coupon,
 mentioning whether you are interested in a steel or an
 iron range and let us send you our book on how to save
 time and money in your kitchen.

The
 Gurney
 Foundry
 Company

500 King
 Street West,
 Toronto, Canada.

Please send me your book
 of Hints for saving time
 and money.

NAME.....
 ADDRESS.....

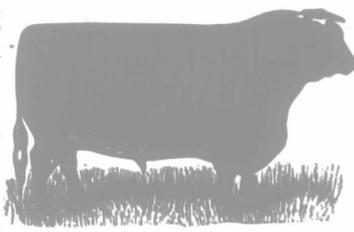
The Gurney Foundry Company,

500 King St. West,
 Toronto,
 Canada.



PEREMPTORY SALE of SHORTHORNS

Owing to the destruction by lightning of
 our barns and stabling, together with the
 season's crop of feed, we will sell by auction,
 without reserve, at our farm, 3 miles from Lon-
 desboro, G. T. R., 5 miles from Blyth, C. P. R.



Thursday, Sept. 15
30 HEAD OF REGISTERED
SHORTHORNS

6 young bulls and 24 females of superior
 milking strains, including cows which have
 produced over 50 lbs. milk daily, and over 16
 lbs. butter in a week. 12 cows and several heifers are forward in calf to the Dryden-bred bull,
 Lavender Lorne = 68706.
 Owing to the limited time of notice no catalogue will be published, but cattle will be sold on
 their registration certificates.
 Sale to commence at 1.30 p. m. Noon trains at Londesboro and Blyth will be met, the
 latter by Perdue's Livery.
 Terms:—6 months' credit on bankable paper. Discount at rate of 6 per cent. per annum for
 cash. All will be sold to highest bidder.

WM. GRAINGER & SON, LONDESBORO, ONT.

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

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

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

Salem Shorthorns

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

Elora Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R.

J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont.

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

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

Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs

1- and 2-year-old Shire stallions, females from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls
 and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes, beautifully belted.

PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P.O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone.

CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS
FOR SALE, HERD-HEADING QUALITY.

H. SMITH R. R. 3, Hay, Huron Co., Ont.

Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.

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

MICA Axle Grease

For Traction Engines, Wagons, Etc.



Mica Axle Grease makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

Reapers, Threshers, Plows, Harrows

Granite Harvester Oil

insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

Gasolene and Kerosene Engines

Standard Gas Engine Oil

is the only oil you need. It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally good for the external bearings.

Steam Traction Engines and Steam Plants

Capitol Cylinder Oil

delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circulars to

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



Shorthorns (Scotch)

Cows imported and home-bred, either in calf or with calf at foot. Royally bred and right quality. Catalogue. John Clancy, Manager. **H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.**

The Show Time for All Live Stock and the Breeding Time for Sheep is Coming

be a credit to you in the show-ring, and will breed well for you also. I also have some beautiful children's ponies. Write and say what you want. **Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario.**

Maple Hall Shorthorns

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

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.

Cruickshank Nonpareils

BY PRIVATE SALE. Have still 6 head left. 2 fine yearling bulls, 1 two-year-old bull and 3 heifers. Two of which are yearlings and 1 two-year-old. All in prime condition, and choice animals. The best and most richly-bred of for sale today in Canada. **W. D. ROBERTSON, OAKVILLE, ONTARIO.**

Rowan Hill Shorthorns

Herd headed by "Best of All," a Campbell Bessie, sired by Uppermill Omega. For sale is a roan 18-months show bull, one 2-year-old show heifer and a few young cows and heifers. Write or better, come and see. **R. F. DUNCAN, Oarluke, Ont.**

Scotch Shorthorns

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

POWER FOR ENSILAGE BLOWER

Would you advise getting a blower for filling a silo 28 feet high, with a 7-inch pipe and a 2-knife cutter, to be run with a 6-h.p. engine, agent claiming it will cut six tons an hour? **J. H. B. Quebec.**

Ans.—Where the work is done on a large scale, and speed an object, most operators advise the use of the blower, and a 9 or 10 h.p. engine. For several reasons, the outfit should be such that the silo or silos can be rapidly filled, and to attain speed, ample power is requisite.

HIRED MAN'S SERVICE.

1. A man hired with a farmer last spring for six months, with the understanding that the hired man could remain no longer. Hired man took sick, was under the doctor's care for five weeks (in the slackest time of the six months). Can farmer compel hired man to put in the time he lost while he was sick?

2. Can a hired man who works from 5.30 o'clock a. m. to 9.30 o'clock p. m., collect extra pay for overtime?

3. How many hours out of each day has a farmer control of his hired man? **Ontario. OLD SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—1. No.
2. No.

3. There is no legally fixed number. It depends upon the agreement between the parties; or, if there be no agreement on the point, the hours must be reasonable for both parties, having regard to all the circumstances of the particular case.

DRAINAGE EXPENSE—TROUBLESOME POULTRY.

1. Is my neighbor, C, obliged to pay for the extra size of tile which would be required to drain my field, as his drain empties into it at present?

2. Neighbor L keeps a large flock of geese, turkeys and chickens, which run at large through my grain fields, and, of course, destroy a lot of grain, besides being a great annoyance. L has a large run for them, but no stubble, and, apparently, he raises them to fatten on my fields. What am I to do in a case like that? Am I entitled to a share of the flock? **Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—1. He ought to do so. The matter is one to be disposed of by agreement between you, or, in the event of failure to agree, by proceedings under "The Ditches and Watercourses Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 285), and amending Acts.

2. You are not legally entitled to a share of the flock, but you can prevent further trespass by taking the steps provided by the Act respecting Pounds (R. S. O., 1897, Chap. 272). You ought first to serve a notice in writing on your neighbor, complaining of his poultry trespassing on your premises, and warning him to prevent same for the future.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

I have read short accounts given on crimson clover, but not sufficient to induce me to try to grow any. I understand it is an annual, but the seed-store managers seem to know very little about it. Will you give a picture of plant and color of blossom? Do cattle and horses like it as well as other clovers? When is the best time to sow it, and how much seed per acre? Is it good for pasture, or is it a quick-growth crop, such as millet or Hungarian? Some accounts I have read of it advise trying it on poorest land on the farm. Would you follow those instructions, or would the ground have to be very fertile? **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—The blossom is crimson in color. We do not happen to have a picture of the plant. Stock are about equally as fond of it as of other clovers. But it is one of the most tender legumes, whose natural habitat is farther south; in very few sections of Canada has it done at all well. It is grown in Southern Ontario as a cover crop in gardens and orchards, and is used to enrich the soil after other crops have been taken off. It can not be expected to do well when sown early in the spring, and is usually sown in July, neither can it be expected to live through the winter. It is quite a rapid grower.

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 6-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

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

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

1854-1910.

A lot of choice young SHORTHORN BULLS, and a splendid lot of LEICESTER rams and ewes for sale.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.



Willow Bank Stock Farm SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

Herd established 1855; flock, 1868. The great Dutch-bred bull, Imp. Joy of Morning = 3370 =, and the Missie bull, Royal Star = 72502 =, heads my herd. Choice selections to offer at all times in both bulls and females.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

Imp. Shorthorn Bull for Sale

Masterpiece Imp., red yearling, sired by Domino, a Princess Sappho, dam Claret 8th, a C. Claret, by the Goldie bull, Sir Walter. He is low, thick and mellow. Will be priced right for quick sale.

JOHN ISAAC, Markham, Ont.

SHORTHORN FEMALES

OF ALL AGES FOR SALE.

Prices to suit all kinds of customers. Have one red eleven-months-old bull left; a Clipper; price \$100.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM P. O., ONT.

Offers a few choice Shorthorn Cows at bargain prices, bred to stock bull, Benachie (imp.) = 69954 =, also Shorthorn heifer calves. Three Clydesdale fillies 1 and 2 years old; and Yorkshire sows ready to breed. **Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.**

Spring Valley SHORTHORNS

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

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

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

Shorthorns

We are offering young Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 11 months old, sired by Bud's Emblem = 62860 =. Extra good ones. "Old Meldrum" Stock Farm.

A. F. & G. AULD, Eden Mills, Ont.

INVERNESS SHORTHORNS.

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

W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.

Imp. Scotch Shorthorns

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

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A choice lot of

young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices, from such noted families as Miss Ramsden, Crimson Flower, Lady Sarah, Imp. Clementina, Jealousy and Mina. A fine litter of the Improved Yorkshires ready to wean, of prize-winning stock. **ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.**

BRAMPTON Jerseys

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them or write. **B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.**

WANTED!

Ten Jersey Heifer Calves, from 2 to 4 months old, eligible to register. Send description, with lowest cash price, to: **High Grove Stock Farm, P. O. Box 111, Tweed Ont.**

When Writing Mention This Paper.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PRUNING TOMATOES.

1. Will you kindly give some simple directions for pruning tomato plants so that the fruit may ripen?

2. I have a good Shorthorn cow which has one bad fault, viz.: She gives free lunches to any available calf when let out on the open for pasture. Can you tell me of a feasible plan for covering the udder, or otherwise protecting it from calves' attacks? CLERICUS.

Ans.—1. Cut off about one foot from the ends of all branches, and keep fruit buds pinched off.

2. Try painting the teats with aloes.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Bought a leased farm on which lease had three years to run. Tenant wanted to lease again, but nothing definite was decided on. He offered to move barn and draw gravel for basement, but when I was ready to move it, he wasn't ready, so it was not done. We talked leasing again and again; he wanted barns moved together, and again when the mover was ready, he wasn't. I concluded to sell, and gave him first offer, but he wouldn't buy. His lease expired January 1st, 1910. In June, 1910, I notified him in writing that he could not have the farm after January, 1911, and forbade him putting in any fall crop whatever. He claims I promised him the place for five years, and says he can hold it that long on a verbal promise. I had never made any verbal promises to him, though we had talked of leasing for money rent, or on shares, but on neither would he meet my terms. He rented before for \$250, and he paid taxes and did statute labor. He has paid \$75 on rent this year.

1. What can I charge him for this year's rent?

2. Can he prevent me from selling the farm to a man who wants possession 1911, and wants to put in fall wheat now?

3. What steps are necessary to get rid of him? Ontario.

Ans.—1. The same as for 1909.

2. No.

3. You have done all that is requisite for the present. If he does not give up possession in accordance with the written notice you have served on him, it may then be necessary to take steps to eject him, and you would in that case require to instruct a solicitor.

NIGHTSHADE AND STRAWBERRY BUSH.

I send (No. 1) a vine or climbing plant in flower and fruit; and (No. 2) a plant that runs on the ground. What are their names? Are they poisonous? WILD ROSE.

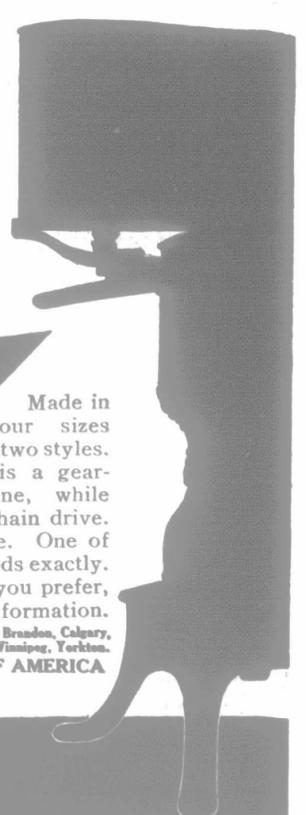
Ans.—No. 1. Observe that the flowers are constructed on the same plan as those of the potato and tomato; the scarlet berries are like miniature tomatoes. The plant is the climbing nightshade or bittersweet. If you taste one of the ripe berries, you will find it sweetish at first, but later, in the back of the mouth, a peculiar bitterness develops. The tasting experience will give you reason to remember the common name—bittersweet. It is like the potato, tomato and tobacco, a member of the nightshade family; its scientific name is Solanum dulcamara—the last word being, literally, "sweet-bitter." Nightshade berries are pretty generally supposed to be poisonous, but no matter how poisonous a plant may be, it is a rule that the pulp of its fruit, if it produces any, is innocent, or nearly so. The sole reason for the development of the pulp around the seeds, and the heightening of the color at maturity, is to engage the agency of animals in the distribution of the seeds, hence, if the pulp were poisonous, the plants' purpose, if the phrase may be allowed, would be defeated. The plant known as garden-huckleberry, is a nightshade, approved by Burbank. The scarlet berries you send are, doubtless, enjoyed by certain birds, but they are too disagreeable for the human palate. The twigs of the plants are used medicinally. No. 2 is the trailing strawberry bush—Eubonymus obovatus. The scarlet aril of its ripe fruit makes it quite attractive. While not edible, it is not poisonous. J. D.

GET A GOOD SEPARATOR

DON'T buy a separator that will mean more work, more time, more trouble, and less profit. You do not have to take chances. There is one sure way to know a good separator—one sure way to get one. Look for the I H C trade mark—a seal of excellence and a guarantee of quality. Then you can be sure your separator will skim to a trace, is simple, light running, and most durable. Then you will get a pound more butter from every cow, every week.

I H C Cream Harvesters have a most enviable record among thousands of the best farmers and dairymen in America. The many I H C features and money-making advantages should appeal to you.

After close investigation, you will find that they are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gearings. You will find in them the most perfect straining device—insuring pure cream and skim-milk always. You will see that the frame of an I H C is entirely protected from wear by bronze bushings at all points; that the I H C has largest shafts, bushings, and bearings; that it has the safest, simplest, surest, and most economical oiling system; that the flexible top-bearing prevents vibration and keeps the bowl steady, no matter how unevenly the power is applied; that the crank is at just the right height for convenient turning and the supply can be low enough for easy lifting.



Made in four sizes and two styles. Bluebell is a gear-drive machine, while Dairymaid is a chain drive. You have a wide choice. One of these should meet your needs exactly. See the I H C local dealer, or, if you prefer, write to nearest branch house for full information. CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago U.S.A.

THE I-H-C LINE



Lakeview Holsteins

Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, who heads this herd, together with several of his get, will be at the Canadian National Exhibition. Come and see them. There are some very choice young bulls among them. No young stock priced till exhibition time. E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

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.

High-class Holsteins and Tamworths.

I am now offering a number of two and three year old heifers, with official records from 11 to 20 pounds butter in 7 days; also bull calves with rich backing. Tamworth boars from 6 weeks to 1 year old—imp. sire and dam. A. C. HALLMAN, BRÉSLAU, ONT.

Silver Creek Holsteins

Fayne Segis Clothilde, his 7 nearest dams' records average 27 lbs. For sale are young stock of both sexes, sired by bull with high official backing and out of Record cows. A. H. TEEPLE, Currie's P.O., Ont., Woodstock, Sta. 'Phone connection.

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.

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES

Canada's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Big records, big cattle, big udders and big teats. Present offering: Four spring heifer calves. All good ones, with good breeding. Are now booking orders for calves of either sex. A. S. TURNER & SON, RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONTARIO. Three miles south of Hamilton.

Springhill Ayrshires

Headed by two bulls whose dams have the highest official records in Scotland. Order a bull calf out of our best cows. Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES

Are producers of milk testing high in butter-fat. In my herd I have a range of selection, either imp. or Canadian-bred, of either young bulls or females, unexcelled in Canada. Price and terms to suit purchaser. D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STA., QUE.

Ayrshire Cattle

Of the choicest producing strains. Record of Performance work a specialty. Good udders. Good teats. Good records. For particulars write: WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ontario.

Cherry Bank Ayrshires!

Present offering: One yearling and three last fall bulls. All good ones, with good breeding; also females any age, and calves of either sex. Write for prices. P. D. McArthur, 3 1/2 mile from Howick station, North Georgetown, Que.

Stonehouse Ayrshires

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves. Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day. N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES

Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right. FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

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 Sta. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Holstein - Friesians

FAIRVIEW FARM offers young bulls, sired by Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke, without question the two greatest Korndyke bulls in the world, and out of cows with large A. R. O. records and testing 4% fat. Come and see them or write. E. H. DOLLAR, Newelton, N. Y. Near Prescott.

World's Champion-Bred Bull

Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha. His dam, sire's dam and two sisters average 31.80 lbs. butter in 7 days. For further particulars send for catalogue. Address M. L. HALEY or M. H. HALEY, Springfield, Ontario.

The Maples Holstein Herd

has still on hand for sale three sons of King Posch DeKol. All choice individuals and fit for service. All from Record-of-Merit dams. Seventeen females in the herd in call to King Posch DeKol, bred to freshen between September and February. Calves of either sex, from any of these, for sale at reasonable prices. Walburn Rivers, Falders, Ont.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont. Northumberland Co. Offers a choice lot of boars and sows ready to mate; also orders taken for the coming crop of calves from Prince Posch Calamity Bleske and R.O.P. cows.

HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS.

The grand bull, Sir Ormsby DeKol (four years old), sired by Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world champion two-year-old heifer; dam Beauty DeKol, 14.48 pounds butter seven days at two years. Full sister of Fancy 3rd. For sale at a bargain at once. WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPVILLE, ONT.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

SPECIAL OFFERING: Four-year-old cow, fresh last October; bred April 23rd to Choicest Canary, whose dam is the highest seven- and thirty-day record cow in Canada. G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont. Bell 'phone

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.

Holstein Bull

Special offering: Bull calf, dropped Jan. 11th, 1910. Individually and breeding one of the best ever produced at Maple Grove. Three world's records close to him in his pedigree. If you want that kind write: H. BOLLERT CASSEL, ONT.

Elmwood Holsteins

Choicely-bred calves for April and May delivery. Sired by imported Ykema Sir Posch and Pontiac Sarcastic, a grandson of Sarcastic Lad. Registered. Delivered. Express paid. Safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE & SONS, PUTNAM, ONT.

NEARLY MAD WITH SICK HEADACHE

There are few people who have never experienced a sick headache, and those who have not may be considered very lucky, as it is one of the most aggravating headaches a person can have. There is only one way to prevent these horrible headaches and that is, to get rid of the cause.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS will do this for you.

Miss M. Denney, Edmonton, Alta., writes: "I wish to write you of your splendid remedy, Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills as a cure for Sick Headache. I have been nearly mad with headaches for nights together, and have not been able to close my eyes. I was working at a lady's house and she told me of your Laxa-Liver Pills. I took four vials of them and I have not been troubled with a headache for about six months."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE KEMP Manure Spreader

EQUIPPED WITH

J. S. Kemp's Latest Improvement

THE GRADED REVERSIBLE, SELF-SHARPENING FLAT-TOOTH CYLINDER.

One-third lighter in draft than any other Spreader. Let us send you a booklet about it free. Write to-day.

The W. I. Kemp Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.
Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., Sole Selling Agents.

WOOL HIDES

WRITE FOR PRICES.

E. T. CARTER & CO.,
84 Front St., E.,
TORONTO, ONT.

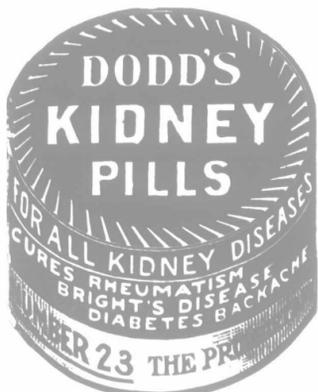
Springbank Oxford Downs and Yorkshires—Present offering: Shearing ewes, ram lambs and Yorkshire sows. Prices right. Long-distance phone at farm. **WM. BARNET & SONS, Living Springs P.O., Ont.** Fergus station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

SHROPSHIRE—Being too busy to exhibit at earlier shows this fall, we offer a splendid bunch of shearing ewes, including 2nd pen at Guelph, 1909; also choice lambs of both sexes from Ashlyn's Mouth, imp., and a few good shearing rams. White Wyandotte chicks for sale. **W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.**

Leicester Sheep and Duroc-Jersey Swine—Chicely bred. Either sex. Various ages. Bell telephone. Chatham. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, Ontario.**

SOCIAL HORTICULTURE.

- Cultivating friendship.
- Weeding out acquaintances.
- Sowing wild oats.
- Raking the servants over the coals.
- Looking after one's stocks.
- Planting one's foot down on extravagance.
- Harrowing people with one's ill temper.
- Digging up the coin.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SOAPY WATER IN DRAINS.

Does soapy water fill up drains? If it does, how can a farmer dispose of water from bath-room and on washday? Would have to dig drain about thirty rods, have six or eight feet fall. How large tile would be best?

FARMER.

Ans.—Has any reader experienced the trouble referred to? Answers to "Farmer's" questions are invited.

UNTHRIFTY COW.

I have a valuable Durham cow that has been milking over a year, but since early last spring has been looking very miserable. About a month ago, she had a very bad attack of scouring, and since that time has been failing rapidly in both flesh and milk. Can you please give ailment and cure?

J. P.

Ans.—The indications point to tuberculosis, and we would advise having her tested with tuberculin by a veterinarian. It would appear to be quite time she was dried off, and if she were protected from flies, she would be more likely to thrive. If scouring recurs, give two pints of raw linseed oil, to remove any irritating matter that may be the cause.

A ROTATION QUESTION.

I read an article in "The Farmer's Advocate" a few weeks ago dealing with rotation of crops, and in closing, you, or whoever wrote the article, suggested a four-year rotation, as followed at the Guelph Agricultural College, but stated that you preferred a three-year rotation. Now, I have been following a four-year rotation for a number of years, with good results, but if a three-year is better, I am ready to adopt it. However, there is one difficulty in the way. We have 100 acres of good deep soil in our farm, and we are following dairy farming; we are keeping about 20 cows. Now, if you can tell me how I can follow a three-year rotation and pasture or feed them right, some way, it will be information that I will prize very much. I might say the rotation is corn and roots first year, grain seeded with clover and timothy the second, hay third year, pasture the fourth.

S. F. MCG.

Ans.—Circumstances alter cases, and rational practice must be shaped in accordance with them. When dairying is followed, and all the land is well adapted for working in rotation, a four-course plan has the advantage over a three-course one of providing more area for pasture, as well as for hay. On many farms, however, there is some land, which, being rough, or perhaps inconveniently situated, is better for pasture than for any other purpose. Such farms—dairy farms they were, too—we have seen worked to most excellent advantage, by seeding this rough area to some such permanent-pasture mixture as Prof. C. A. Zavitz recommends, the rest of the land being worked under a three-year rotation of corn and roots, followed by mixed grain seeded to clover. On one such farm in particular that was very successfully operated, nearly a third of the rotation area was planted each year to corn, ensiled in two large silos. About 30 acres was in permanent pasture. By supplementing summer pastures with such feeds as corn silage, green clover, or a little clover and alfalfa hay, an excellent milk flow was economically maintained both summer and winter, the annual proceeds from cream, hogs, etc., produced on about 108 acres, being in the neighborhood of \$1,000. No feed was purchased except about a carload of millstuffs a year. Even supposing one had no area under permanent pasture, he could probably, with much advantage, have ten to twenty acres under alfalfa, which should produce four or five tons per acre of the best of hay, leaving part of the clover area to be pastured. If for any special reason you should not find it advisable to devote part of your land to alfalfa or permanent pasture, and particularly if you do not care to adopt a supplementary soiling system during midsummer, then continue your present rotation, which is a good one, though not quite equal, in our opinion, to the three-course plan, under conditions explained above.

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

Values shown with factory prices in this book have saved \$5 to \$40 for over 140,000 satisfied farmers and home-folks.

—"And Gas Stoves Too"

Spend One Cent For This Big FREE Book

We invite the people of Canada to write us and get our Big Free Stove and Range Book which gives you our factory wholesale prices and explains all—saving you \$5 to \$40 on any famous Kalamazoo stove or range, including gas stoves. Sold only direct to homes. Over 140,000 satisfied customers in 21,000 towns—some near you—to refer to. \$100,000 bank bond guarantee. We give you

—30 Days' Free Trial
—360 Days' Approval Test
—Freight Prepaid

Save \$5 to \$40

Write a postal for our book today—shows over 400 styles and sizes, more than any ten stores can show you in stock—and you save \$5 to \$40 cash. No better stoves or ranges than the Kalamazoo could be made—at any price. Prove it before we keep your money. Be an independent buyer. Send name for Free Catalogue No. 628

Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs.
Kalamazoo, Michigan



Oven Thermometer Baking Easy



SEE FREE BOOK
Over 400 Styles and Sizes to Select From
Kalamazoo "Radiant" Base Burner
Over 16,000 in most satisfactory use. Most perfect hard coal burner.

Farmers and Cattlemen, Read This!

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

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

FARNHAM OXFORD DOWNS

The Champion Flock. First Importation, 1881. Our present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, from our imported champion ram, and a number of them from imported ewes. Also a first-class imported yearling and a two-shear ram. Fifty superior yearling ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. We are also offering a few large Hampshire ram lambs from imp. sire and dam. Long-distance phone on the farm: Central, Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

LABELS Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

MAPLE VILLA OXFORD DOWNS AND YORKSHIRES

Are ideal in type and quality. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 22nd. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.

Bradford or Beeton Station.

J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head P.O., Ont.

SOUTH DOWNS SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

A few fitted shearlings and lambs for sale, and some good strong breeding sheep of all ages. Long-distance phone.

ROBT. MCEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO

I am now offering a choice lot of yearling rams of my own breeding from imp. Minton ewes, also ram and ewe lambs of both breeds. A few rams and ewes fitted for showing.

John Miller, Brougham, Ontario
CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

Fairview's Shropshire Offerings: Their breeding is of the very proved their superior quality in the leading show-rings, including three World's Fairs, where the Fairview exhibits won more section, flock, champion and special prizes than all competitors combined. That's the kind we now offer. For a flock header or a few ewes, write for circular and prices to: **J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES.

Have for sale at the present time a fine lot of young sows bred to imp. boar, due to farrow end of Aug. and Sept.; boars ready for service. A good lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin from large stock from the best British herds. Long-distance Bell phone. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

To make room for the natural increase in our herd, we now offer for immediate disposal: 25 choice young and very typical sows, an exceedingly choice, easy-feeding bunch. Many of them sired by M. G. Champion—20102—champion and silver-medal boar at Toronto in 1907, and grand stock-getter. Many of our sows are prize-winners, and are of the best Yorkshire blood in England and Canada. 100 Feb., Mar. and April pigs—pairs not related. We are putting prices low, because we must sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont.
Shedden Station. Long-distance phone in house.

Monkland Yorkshires

With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance phone.

JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.

NEWCASTLE Tamworths and Shorthorns—For sale: Young sows, due Sept. and Oct., by imp. boar. Dams by Colville's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn heifers, Syme and Lavender families; 6 choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices right. Bell phone. **A. A. Colwill, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

Willowdale Berkshires! Nothing to offer but suckers and three extra choice young sows, bred to farrow May and June. Be quick if you want one. **J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station. C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

MORRISTON TAMWORTHS A grand lot of boars from 2 to 10 mos., also young sows (dandies). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Prices right. **Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.**

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs farrowed in March and April. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C.P.R. and G.T.R. **JOSHUA LAWRENCE, Oxford Centre P.O., Ontario.**

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS. I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. A number of Bronze turkeys and toms, and Red Cap cockerels and pullets. **W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P.O., Ont.**

Hillcrest Tamworths are second to none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from sows bred and boars fit for service down to youngsters. **Herbert German, St. George, Ont.**

GOSSIP.

SOJA BEANS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA
The principal port of South Manchuria is Newchwang, and the total trade of the port for 1909 was almost \$50,000,000 gold. The principal products of South Manchuria are soja beans, bean oil for cattle feed, bean oil and millet. In 1909, South Manchuria produced 100,000 tons of soja beans, and exported 1,400,000 tons of this in beans, cake, or bean oil. Latest reports indicate that the new crop of beans will be ready in early November. This year, it is estimated that the area planted is from 20 to 30 per cent. more than last year. The weather so far has also been favorable, and if continuously so, this year's crop will be unprecedented. The prices at present, net, f. o. b., Newchwang, for soja beans per ton (2,240) in gunnies, are \$33 gold, and for bean cake, \$23.70 per ton (2,240). There will be large shipments to Germany, as it has recently exempted soja beans from the customs tariff.

ADVERTISING IN CHINA.

No better illustration of the effectiveness in China of modern advertising methods and of close attention to the retail business and tastes of the native consumers can be found than the success of the foreign company which has by these means almost acquired the monopoly of the cigarette trade in the Far East. Judicious expenditure on picture boardings, illuminated almanacs, presentation samples, and all kinds of advertisement likely to bring goods before the individual notice of the people, are as telling in attracting the custom of the Chinese as they have proved invaluable at home. The company has a large foreign staff, with a working knowledge of Chinese, who are constantly travelling in the interior, introducing their wares to new markets, and keeping in personal touch with their Chinese agents. That such methods produce a golden harvest for the company which has made the experiment is certain, and their example could, with advantage, be followed by other firms dealing in the minor articles of the import trade.—Board of Trade Journal.

THE GRAINGERS' SHORTHORN SALE.

The dispersion sale of the dairy Shorthorn herd of Wm. Grainger & Son, of Londesboro, Ont., to take place at their farm, on Thursday, Sept. 15th, as advertised in this paper, will afford an unusual opportunity for securing selections from a herd that has gained a worthy reputation for deep-milking qualities. Most of the cows are dry, or nearly so, at the present time, as they are bred to calve in the fall, and their condition on grass alone will show that they are not only milkers, but that when dry they feed up fast, are large, have broad backs, well covered with natural flesh, and are of a very desirable type. They have been bred for this combination of qualities by the judicious selection of sires whose dams were deep milkers, and, as most breeders know, the best-milking cows are generally the best breeders. The young bulls in this sale are a desirable sort, on account of being sons of cows of this class, and should find ready buyers. The date of the sale may not be the most convenient for buyers, but the circumstances of the sellers, and the fact of many of the cows being due to calve in the next month or two, have led to the decision that an early sale may, on the whole, be the wisest conclusion, and as no fancy prices are expected, those who attend the sale will stand a chance of securing good bargains. The herd is being reluctantly dispersed, but the loss of all stabling and feed is a serious setback, and will require time to recover. The sale comes in the week of the Western Fair, at London, which is an event well worth attending. Persons desiring to attend, may secure single-fare railway rates to London, and the fare from London to Londesboro, and return is only about \$2.75. A room train at Londesboro, G. T. W. will be met, and parties coming by this train to Blyth will be looked after by the seller's livery. The cattle will be at the buyer's risk when sold, but will be returned to the sellers if desired.

They Pass the British Government's Acid Test for Galvanizing

THE ACID TEST

The galvanizing must be able to stand the test of dipping the sheet into a solution of sulphate of copper at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, allowing it to remain in the solution for the space of one minute, and then withdrawing it and wiping it clean. The galvanizing must allow of this being done FOUR times without

Do you know that PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are the ONLY kind you can buy that are made according to British Government Specifications for Galvanized Sheet Metal?

The British Government is the most particular buyer in the world. The sheet metal it buys for public works must be made and galvanized far better than ordinary sheet metal.

Each sheet must be carefully sheared to exact dimensions, thoroughly cleaned, and afterwards galvanized with best Virgin Spelter, which must consist of not less than 98 per cent. pure zinc—Extract from British Government Specifications.

Each steel sheet is cut to the exact size of a PRESTON Shingle before it is galvanized with 98 per cent. pure zinc. In this way even the edges are thoroughly galvanized.

The sheets must be heavily and uniformly coated with zinc.—Ex. from B. G. S.

Ordinary galvanized sheets are not nearly so heavily coated with zinc as those galvanized according to British Government Specifications. To secure a thin coating the spelter is heated to a very high temperature. When the steel sheets are dipped into it only a small portion adheres to the surface.

Your eye cannot tell a thinly coated sheet from one heavily coated. That is why there are such a lot of cheap steel sheets on the market. They are considered good enough for ordinary shingles. But they couldn't pass the rigid specifications required of the steel sheets we use for PRESTON Shingles.

The steel sheets for PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are dipped into spelter kept at a lower and correct temperature. The sheets thus become very heavily coated. And, the coating is made perfectly smooth and even.

The sheets must stand bending without cracking the galvanizing.—Ex. from B. G. S.

Unless the steel sheets for PRESTON Shingles were of perfect quality and galvanized according to British Government Specifications not only would the galvanizing crack, but the metal also, where our top lock is folded to produce three thicknesses of metal. Look at a PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingle and you'll find the steel and the galvanizing perfect at our top lock as well as everywhere else on the shingle.

This Acid Test is more severe on the galvanizing than twenty years of Canadian weather. You see, sheet steel galvanized according to British Government Specifications is galvanized to last. PRESTON Shingles are good for twice the service of ordinary galvanized shingles.

The construction of PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles is far ahead of all others.

Other shingles merely slip or slide together at the sides and are easily pulled apart. PRESTON Shingles are securely locked together at the sides on the principle of the "sailor's grip." The heavier the strain, the firmer the grip. You cannot pull them apart.

The top lock of PRESTON Shingles is TWICE as strong as our wonderfully secure side lock.

The top of the shingle is where the greatest strain falls. PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles have a top lock consisting of three thicknesses of sheet steel, so that they can easily withstand the strain due to shrinking of sheeting or settling of building.

No other shingles can have such a top lock, because this feature is patented by us. The top lock of most shingles isn't as strong as the side lock of ours.

Lightning causes the loss of thousands of dollars each year to Canadian farmers. With every PRESTON roof you get a FREE Lightning Guarantee which secures you against this terrible destroyer.

You do not get a Free Lightning Guarantee with other shingles. Neither do you get shingles safe-locked on all four sides. Nor shingles with the nailing fully protected against the weather. Nor shingles made according to British Government Specifications. Nor shingles so easy to lay.

We have just issued a new booklet "Truth About Roofing." We should charge something for this, as it contains information of real value to anyone who has a building to roof. But we will send it FREE as a reward to all who cut out, fill in and mail the coupon to us. Just you send it to-day.

METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., LIMITED

Head Office, Queen Street Factory, PRESTON, ONT.
Branch Office and Factory, Montreal, Que.



showing signs of a reddish deposit of Copper.—Ex. from B. G. S.

The reddish deposit shows up the thinly galvanized spots. Ordinary galvanized sheets, treated to this test, would be thickly spotted with reddish deposits. Yet you are asked to pay the same prices for shingles that cannot pass this test as you are for PRESTON shingles, which will easily do so.

PRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES

Please send me your new booklet, "Truth About Roofing." I am interested in roofing and would like complete information about PRESTON Shingles.

Name _____
P.O. Address _____
County _____ Prov. _____

Anti-Trust Prices Freight Prepaid To You—No Duty
on FARM and TOWN
Telephones and Switchboards
Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire, and everything necessary.
NO CHARGE for our experts' letters of advice, drawings, explanations, instructions, telling you in any language, non-technical, just how to build, own and operate your rural, town or long distance lines in a good but economical way and at a profit, thereby getting your own telephone free.
We are the largest, exclusive and the only bona-fide Independent Telephone and Switchboard makers in Canada or Great Britain.
Our Telephones are extensively used in Canada, England, France and by the U. S. Government.
Our great illustrated book on the Telephone sent Free to anyone writing us about any new Telephone lines or systems being talked of or organized.
We have a splendid money-making proposition for good agents.
The Dominion Telephone Mfg Co., Ltd. Dept. C. Waterford, Ont., Canada.

ELECTRIC BEANS
CREATE RICH RED BLOOD
ARE A TONIC
BLOOD MAKING BEAN

ELECTRIC BEANS
Stand supreme as a Blood and Nerve Tonic.
They are unequalled for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Heart Palpitation, Indigestion and Anemia.
Those who are in a position to know what is best use "ELECTRIC BEANS."
Write for Free Sample
50c. a Box at all Dealers or upon receipt of price, from
THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO., LTD
OTTAWA.

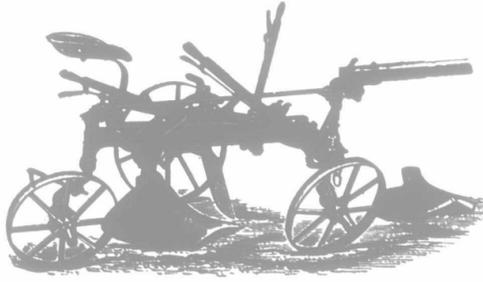
Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

This is the Standard Sulky Plow for Ontario

COCKSHUTT'S New Footlift Sulky Plow has so many excellent and exclusive features that we can scarcely do justice to them all in a single advertisement. It has been designed to meet every soil condition prevailing in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

For clay land we recommend our Judy bottom which turns a furrow from 7 to 10 inches wide. For loamy soil our No. 21 bottom is most suitable—it turns a furrow from 10 to 12 inches wide. The excellent reputation of these bottoms make detail unnecessary.

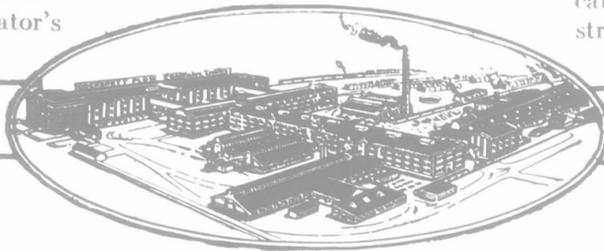
The distinctive feature of this plow is the **Footlift Attachment**. The levers are within reach, but need only be used to give the plow the width and depth of furrow, for once the plow is leveled, it is operated entirely with the footlift attachment, thus leaving the operator's



**COCKSHUTT'S NEW
FOOTLIFT SULKY**

(Showing wide and narrow bottom)

both hands free to manage the team. A special device locks the plow up when raised from the ground and locks it down when set for work—preventing breakage in stony land. Can be fitted with rolling colter, knife colter or jointer. This Footlift Sulky is away ahead of any other sulky plow in America—it is up to the minute in improvements, and will easily outclass any other sulky plow on the market. Let us arrange with one of our dealers to show you this implement, because we know its superiority will strike you at a glance.



Our Beaver Sulky Draws as Light as an Ordinary Walking Plow

And it also does far better work. The beam for carrying the plow is made of extra heavy high carbon steel which makes this plow a perfect one for hard work. The Beaver Sulky has all the features of the Beaver Gang. The wheels are absolutely dust proof, are always under the control of the driver, and are so arranged that the



BEAVER SULKY

plow will automatically adjust itself to the unevenness of the ground. The land wheel is extra large—a great advantage in operating the plow. The plow can be easily raised by means of our new lever and spring lift and bottoms can be supplied to suit any soil. We know this plow will give you full satisfaction under all conditions, so write for our Catalogue to-day and let us tell you more about it.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED **BRANTFORD**