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Dept. of Agriculture
No. 10

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

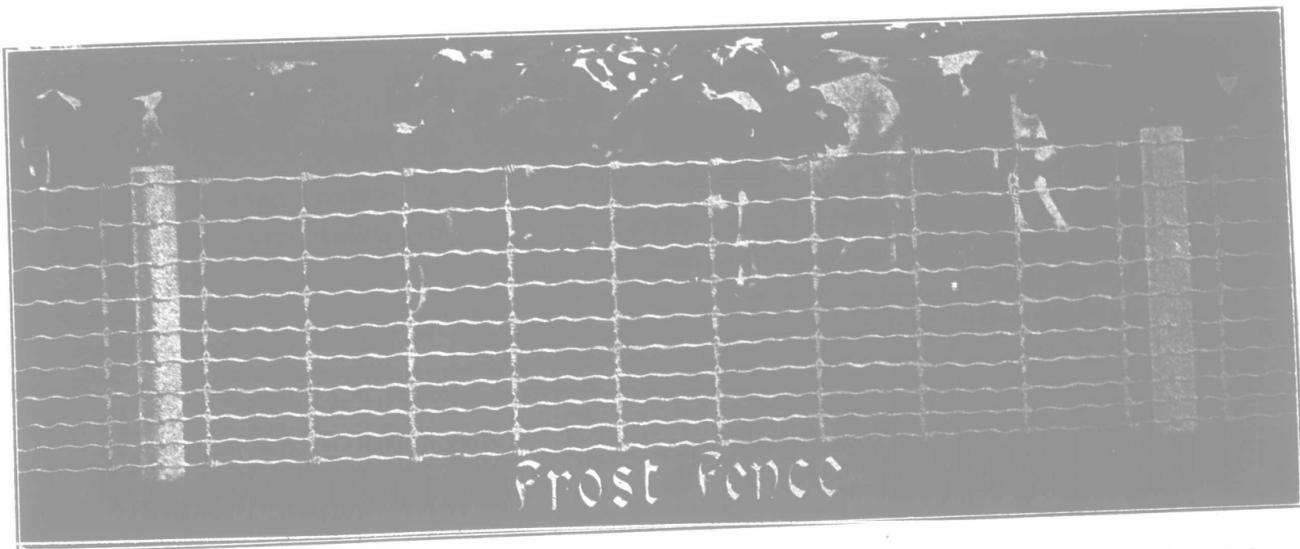
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

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VOL. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 10, 1910.

No. 946



Purely Canadian Products—What that Means to You

This advertisement is not a bundle of arguments—it is a brief description of the fence-goods that have so well met the requirements of the Canadian farmer.

Two years ago the demand for FROST FENCE had reached such a high mark, that to better meet and take care of it, a wire mill was started for making and galvanizing all of our wire.

On the 9th of November, 1909, we first announced to the fence-buying public that our 1910 output would all be woven from wire made in our own plant, and expressly to give service right here in Canada. Naturally we looked for a big demand, but the rush of orders that followed can better be described as a stampede. Before the time had arrived when even posts could be set, our big reserve stock, made up throughout the winter, was all shipped, and dealers continued

to order weeks in advance of our production. Orders totalling over 600,000 rods of this fence were turned away, and thousands of farmers were disappointed.

Into every rod of fence we weave strength, extra years of service and a heap of satisfaction. Farmers don't buy fence with the view of selling it again, but as a good test of value just ask any one who uses FROST FENCE, the price at which he would care to part with some of it.

We Make and Galvanize Our Own Fence Wire

All wires are full size, true to gauge. Laterals and uprights are No. 9 Hard Steel Well-galvanized stock. Laterals are given a deep and continuous wave for give-and-take. These coils or waves act like a spring. When the fence contracts, the coils give out the surplus instead of wire stretching or breaking, and when the fence expands, these coils draw up instead of the fence sagging between posts. Unless good springy material is used, the gives-and-takes are limited. In FROST FENCE these coils always act the same, keeping the fence tight throughout all seasons and under all conditions.

Our Tie or Binding is extra neat and doubly

secure. Instead of depending upon points of contact between the tie and lateral and stay, the tie wire is given several wraps around the horizontal and stay. These extra wraps serve where a kink in the horizontal would otherwise be needed. Short kinks develop with early strain and rough usage into broken wires.

From years of experience here, we have not only learned what kind of material and finish are required for long service in Canada, but we are actually making this wire, paying special attention to the coat of galvanizing. We have not only learned how this wire should be woven into fence to get best results, but we make the weav-

ing machines in our own plant, too. The difference between knowing and not acting, and knowing and actually doing, means years of extra service in the fence. You gain by getting more years of fence service for your outlay; our reward is our enormous output.

We are commencing to make deliveries for 1911 trade. Dealers everywhere are planning for another stampede, and realize the necessity of ordering early. FROST FENCE is on sale in almost every town or township. Insist upon getting it.

If our dealer is not known to you, write us.

The Frost Wire Fence Co.
Limited
Hamilton, Ontario.

Agents
Wanted
in Open
Districts.

'Frost' Fence

Milk and Water



CAN BE HONESTLY MIXED WITH
**WOODWARD
WATER BASINS**

Just test them and you will soon notice increase in milk. **SAVE TIME AND LABOR.** Your stock always watered at the right time. No worry. **PREVENT DISEASE CONTAGION.** We have thousands in use on the best farms in Canada.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd
Winnipeg Toronto, Ont. Calgary

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-legged Wellington clogs, 12-inch high (felt lined), \$3; children's, all sizes to 2's, \$1.25 (felt lined). **All postpaid to your door.** Don't delay, but send your size at once to:

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

LAND

FOR THE
SETTLER

160 acres of land, convenient to railways, 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 Sixty-five **\$65**

A perfect engine for pumping, grinding, sawing wood, corn shelling, churning, washing machines and all farming purposes. Larger sizes for feed cutting, threshing, silo filling, and all heavy farm work.

GILSON GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE

FREE TRIAL—WRITE FOR CATALOG—ALL SIZES
Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd.
10 York St., Guelph, Ont., Canada

**CHURCH BELLS
CHIMES AND PEALS**
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
Established 1866



Two Minute Talks About PANDORA RANGE for Coal or Wood



YOU can quickly get the Pandora oven ready for the baking. It is made of *Nickel Steel* which is much more sensitive than a cast or gray iron oven. It heats up more rapidly and thereby saves you many precious minutes.

After you've used the *Nickel Steel Oven* for a week you'll congratulate yourself that you invested in a Pandora Range. Get one this week. Make up your mind you'll enjoy its many conveniences at once. Our agents in your locality will fill your order promptly.

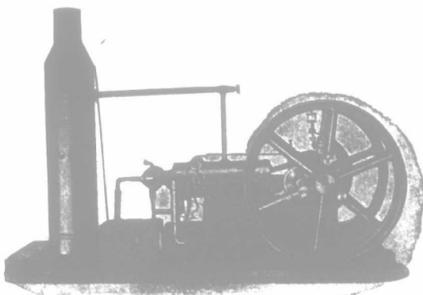
McClary's

Stands for Guaranteed Quality

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg
Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary

IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES

1½ TO 40 HORSE-POWER.



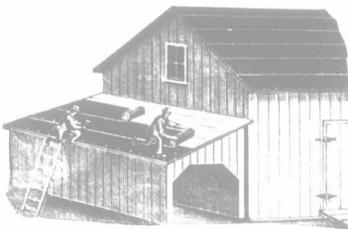
Windmills,
Grain Grinders,
Pumps,
Tanks,
Water Boxes,
Concrete Mixers,
Etc., Etc.

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

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

Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs, waterproof, fire proof, easy to lay, cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample, and mention this paper.



HAMILTON MICA ROOFING COMPANY,
101 REBECCA STREET

SHARPLES Tubular Cream SEPARATOR Lasts a Lifetime

The famous Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator is later than and different from all others. Has light, simple, suspended tubular bowl that trues itself like a plummet. No gears, no disks, no other contraptions. No less washing, work and wear than with common separators. Produces twice the skimming force, skims faster and twice as clean as common machines.

Guaranteed Forever

Waste no time or money on common, complicated cream separators. See a Tubular in the first place. Prove for yourself that Tubulars are The World's Best. Guaranteed forever. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. We made the first cream separators manufactured on this continent. Have been at the business 30 years.

Write to-day for Catalog No. 193, fully illustrated, showing how Tubulars have put all common separators out of date.



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
TORONTO, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.



Clean Kills

are a certainty if you shoot with a

Greener Gun

NO GUN shoots quite so hard and far as a GREENER. This was conclusively proved at the London field trials of 1874, when the Greener system of Chokeboring beat 102 guns by the world's best makers. The position then secured has never been seriously threatened, and if you want a gun to shoot you must have a Greener.

CATALOGUE DI FREE.
W. W. GREENER
63 and 65 Beaver Hall Hill
MONTREAL

Greener Guns are stocked by:
A. Fenn & Co., King Street, Toronto.
Rice, Lewis & Co., Toronto.

This Cylinder Shows Why The "EUREKA" Root Cutter



is the best on the market. See how it is designed. Grooved knives, with the grooves on one blade opposite the teeth on the next. Instead of slicing or pulping, the "Eureka" turns out roots in shreds—thin narrow strips—

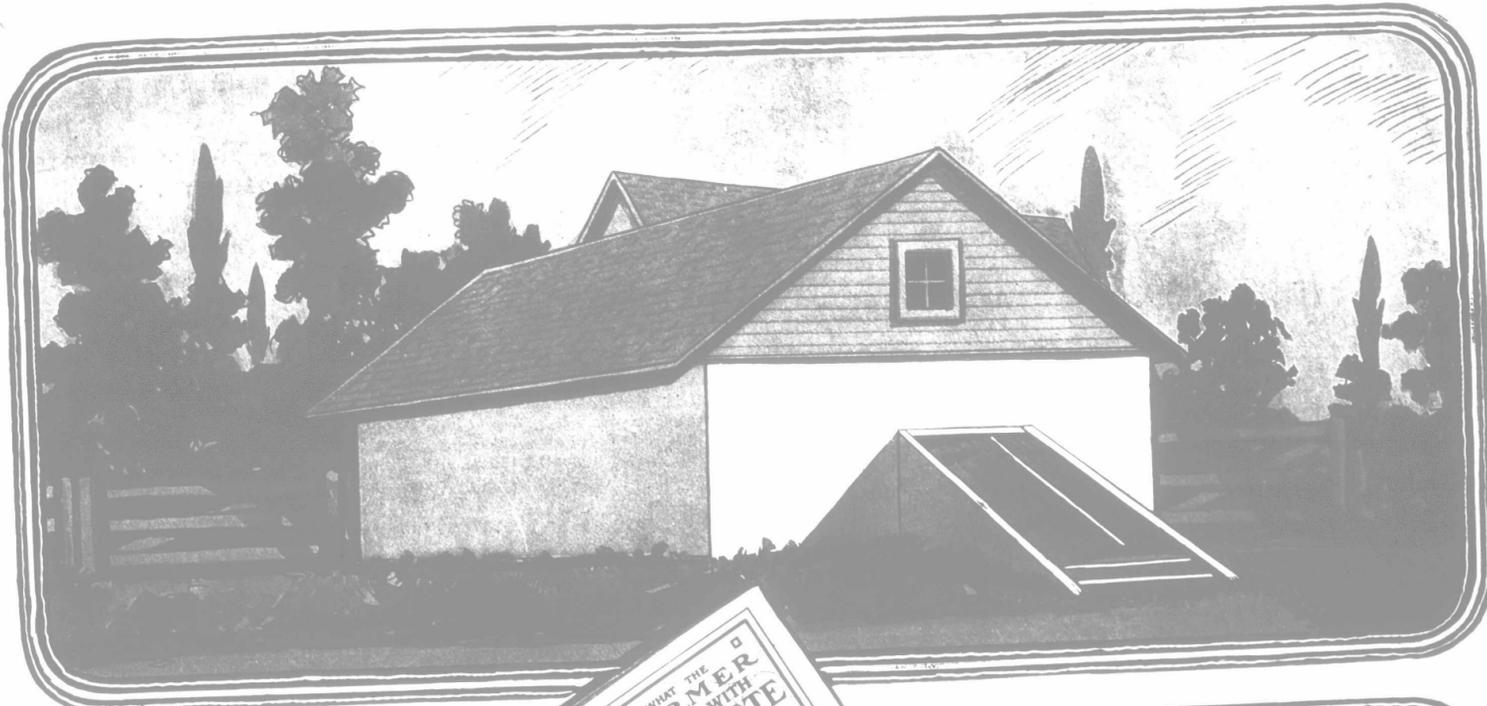
suitable for any kind of feeding. The "Eureka" shreds from one to two bushels a minute, and turns so easily that a child can operate it.

In the "Eureka" the feed is kept free from dirt, the feeder bottom being made with iron rods, thus allowing all dirt to drop out before it can reach the shredding cylinder.

The sloping form of the cylinder makes the machine a self-cleaner. Write for catalogue which explains fully.

The Eureka Planter Co.
LIMITED
Woodstock, Ont.





You can build this concrete root cellar yourself—at little cost

THE ideal Root Cellar is built of Concrete—ideal from the stand-points of economy, convenience, and permanence.

This is also true of almost every conceivable kind of structural work about the farm—

To build well, you should build of Concrete.

This is not a random statement, or one made solely with self-interest—but an established fact—a fact known already to hundreds of farmers, and one that you will accept, once you've read our book, "*What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete.*"

It contains one hundred and sixty pages of information of great value to every farmer—

Including plans and illustrations that will enable you to build, yourself, at little cost, well-nigh any building or out-house that may be required about your farm.

Our free book tells how and gives you much other valuable information

MOST people, nowadays, know that you can make almost anything with Concrete—from a house to a hitching-post.

But what many do not know is that, to mix and use Concrete, one requires practically no technical knowledge—

All that you require to know is told clearly in our 160-page book—

A book that is price-marked "50 cents," but that we will send free to any farmer who asks for it.

Fill out the coupon—and send it to us to-day.

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"

Tells you how to use Concrete in constructing:

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Barns | Houses | Tanks |
| Cisterns | Poultry Houses | Troughs |
| Dairies | Root Cellars | Walks |
| Dipping Tanks | Silos | Well Curbs |
| Foundations | Sheds | Etc., etc. |
| Fence Posts | Shelter Walls | |
| Feeding Floors | Stables | |
| Gutters | Stairs | |
| Hens' Nests | Stalls | |
| Hitching Posts | Steps | |
| Horse Blocks | | |

It contains complete information and is profusely illustrated.

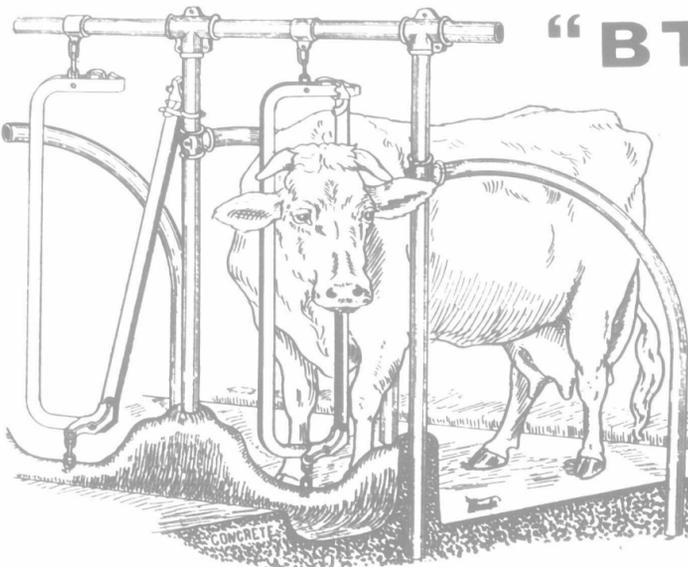
You may send me a copy of "*What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete.*"

Name

Address

Canada Cement Company, Limited

65-70 National Bank Building, MONTREAL



"BT" STANCHIONS

Are Always Chosen When Their Merits Are Known. Because:

They are the easiest to open and close. One hand only is necessary. They allow the greatest amount of freedom for the cow, being two to four inches longer inside than others. They cannot possibly be opened by the cow. They are made entirely of steel and malleable. The frame is made of 70 carbon steel. (They are the only stanchions made of high carbon steel.) They are the easiest to install, owing to the "BT" Special Clips for attaching above and below. They can be used equally well with a wood frame, or in the "BT" All-steel Stall. IF YOU ARE BUILDING OR REMODELING YOUR BARN, you will be interested in the "BT" Catalogue on Stable Construction. It gives best plans for layout, tells how to ventilate, and how to lay cement floors, etc., and gives full information about "BT" Steel Stalls and Stanchions. If "BT" Plans are used the cost of your stable will be reduced. In writing let us know how many cattle you will stable.

BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, ONT.

We also make Hay Carriers and the "BT" Litter Carrier.

Note the Gale-proof, Closed-end Sidelock and the continuous overlapping and interlocking bottom lock which are found only in the new

"GALT" SHINGLES

This ingenious and yet simple and easy-fitting construction makes a "Galt" Shingle roof absolutely weather-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 opening—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 forever." Catalog "B-3" gives complete 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

12 inches make one foot
the Standard of measure.

Durability—Efficiency—Sanitation—Convenience—Ease of operation—Simplicity—Accessibility—Appearance—Noiselessness—Design—Range of adjustment—Comparative cost—are the inches of merit found only in full in the

DE LAVAL Cream Separator

THE STANDARD

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

CATALOGUE FREE AGENTS EVERYWHERE WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

A RAINY DAY
NEED NOT INTERFERE WITH THE ENJOYMENT OF YOUR OUT DOOR WORK OR SPORT

WEAR A TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

It is guaranteed to keep you dry in the hardest storm.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA

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.**

Now Is the Time to Clear Your Land Of the Stumps And Boulders Thereon

Watch our Issue of Nov. 24 and note results after using Stumping Powder.

STUMPING POWDER

Is just the thing to do the work quickly, very little labor and at small cost. Write:

Hamilton Powder Co'y
Nearest office to where you reside—TORONTO, ONT., MONTREAL, P. Q., VICTORIA, B. C.—for free descriptive catalogue and prices.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 50-52 Peter St., Toronto.

F. C. College

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

Forest City Business and Shorthand College
London, Ontario.

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

STAMMERERS

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

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

Present Your Daughter With a Bank Account

Present your daughter with a bank account and a monthly allowance. Have her pay her accounts by check. Tell her what she saves will be hers.

3 1/2%

This will teach her to be thrifty, and give her an education in the value of money—knowledge every girl should have.

\$1 opens an account; 3 1/2% interest, according to agreement. Obliging clerks.

Agricultural Savings & Loan Co., 109 Dundas St., London, Ont.

CABLES: BIRD, BOROUGH, LONDON, ENG. A B C code 5th edition and Scattergood's code used.

JOHN BIRD, FRUIT BROKER
Borough Market, London, S. E., England.

To fruit-growers, farmers and others:

SHIP YOUR APPLES DIRECT TO ME
Highest prices and prompt settlements guaranteed. Correspondence invited. Market reports by letter or cable.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

Established
1866.

"Persevere and
Succeed."

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 10, 1910

No. 946

EDITORIAL.

Life without industry is guilt, and industry without art, without education and without morality is brutality.—N. Dwight Hillis.

A clearing-up time should precede the winter's setting in on every farm—except those where everything is always kept in order.

And now the hickory supply is nearing exhaustion. Hark, O ye who have hardwood lots to preserve or suitable land to plant! The harvest of the woods is becoming increasingly valuable.

That was a fine point made by Principal Radcliffe, of the London Normal School, before the Education Commission, when he said that one of the most valuable aspects of their work to the nation was the training their women students received in child nurture and domestic science. Very often, in tracing up the genesis of some particularly good Normal student, he discovered that the mother had been a teacher.

The foretaste of winter which the end of October brought us furnished subject for some very beautiful photographs, but did no good to unpicked fruit. The Spies that were still hanging in one of our orchards were touched, and some of them greatly injured with frost. A peculiarity was that the apples on the lower limbs were much more badly injured than those in the tops of the trees, even on the north side of the orchard, where they are most exposed.

Will the flying machine alleviate the abuse of highways by motorists? Glen H. Curtis, in a recent magazine article, says the sensations of flight are such that the sport will find a very large following. "Devotees of automobiling will undoubtedly turn their attention to aviation, and aeroplane races will prove of far greater interest than any other form of competition." If the aeroplane inventors succeed in sending speed maniacs "kiting," they will have conferred a great boon upon the sane users of our public roads.

How would you like it if after a day's plowing, ditching or stumping in the raw November wind, the goodwife should set before you a meal of lettuce and celery without a bite of bread or meat? Yet that would about correspond to the frostbitten short grass on which not a few cows are compelled to subsist while daily exposed to bleak winds and cold autumn rains. Is it humane? Does it pay? Is it good for the cows or the pastures? Think over it a minute. Stable the cattle, feed them some heat-producing food, and give them a good start towards winter thrift.

One thing is certain: If it costs 90 cents per hundredweight to produce milk, as one or two of the most minute estimators in our recent essay competition figured out, the average cheese-factory patron this past season has been working for poor pay. We very much fear that, with the average dairyman such has been the case, and to him the cheese business has been a losing game. The question is whether the cost cannot be reduced by use of corn silage and alfalfa hay in winter, silage and soiling crops in summer, better feeding of better cows, and that close attention to individuality and to details that is stimulated by daily milk records. In the extra lies the profit.

The Casein Proposition.

The very natural and proper demand of cheese-factory patrons for maximum return per hundredweight of milk ever and anon leads factory proprietors to snatch at new methods of increasing the cash proceeds, even when, in doing so, they sacrifice more in feeding value of the by-product than they secure in net returns from the new practice. Such, for example, is the manufacture of whey butter, which, in many factories, yields less in cash to the patrons than the butter-fat would have been worth to them in their whey, if the O. A. C. experiments in feeding skimmed and unskimmed whey are to be taken as a criterion. The trouble is, many patrons do not fully appreciate the feeding value of dairy by-products, although the experience of careful farmers supports the lesson of experimental data that good sweet skim milk is worth for feeding not less than 25 cents per cwt., and may often be used moderately in such a way as to make it worth fifty to a hundred per cent. more.

One of the latest baits that has been thrown out to our cheese-factory patrons is the manufacture of dried casein, a proposition which, we learn, has come to be regarded with disfavor by American dairymen, so that one or two of the casein companies have been looking to Canada as a source of supply. Casein is a by-product of skim milk, and can be economically manufactured only at a milk-gathering creamery or skimming station. As nearly all the creameries in Canada, or in Ontario, at all events, are cream-gathering, the casein people have sought to interest cheese factories, converting these into creameries or skimming stations, as the case might be. In some instances the plants have been purchased; in others, arrangements have been made with the proprietors to put in a skimming plant, and make casein from the skim milk, the cream being either made up at home or shipped to a centralized creamery.

As to the by-product, after casein is extracted, this is much the same as ordinary unpasteurized whey, minus practically all residue of fat which always exists in pasteurized cheddar-cheese whey, adding considerably to its feeding value, according to the Guelph experiments cited above. As a rule, we believe, the agents of the company have conveniently forgotten to mention this difference.

Some illuminating figures from the Kerwood Creamery, which commenced making casein on August 8th from the skim milk of such patrons as would sell it at 15 cents per hundredweight of whole milk—equivalent to about 15 cents for 90 pounds of skim milk—have been received by "The Farmer's Advocate." Mr. Waddell, the creameryman, informs us that, while under his conditions he can afford to pay 15 cents per 90 pounds of skim milk for casein manufacture, he does not think that an ordinary cheese factory, converted into a creamery or skimming station, could afford to pay this much. Indeed, one such plant we heard of pays only 8 cents per cwt. of skim milk. Even at 15 cents per 90 pounds of skim milk, with the casein whey returned, Mr. Waddell's patrons at this season of the year are dropping out of the casein business, until now not over 25 of them are selling their milk for casein-making, as against about 40 at the start. And Mr. Waddell concedes the wisdom of those patrons who insist upon having their skim milk back to feed. Casein is a nitrogenous substance, containing not only valuable nutritive qualities, but a very important element of soil fertility. The strong cry for the creamery industry in the past has been, "Get skim milk back to raise calves." The scarcity of good dairy cows speaks loudly of the need for more well-raised calves

right now. Then, why sacrifice the skim milk with which it can be successfully and economically accomplished?

The Rain-water Supply.

The rain-water supply for domestic purposes on the farm usually receives but scant attention. Coming off barns, because of threshing dust, it is nearly always very impure, and soon becomes foul, as Mr. Vanderleck, of Macdonald College, points out in his article elsewhere, even off well-shingled houses. He describes a plan for purifying rain water, which can be constructed at moderate outlay. It has been found that slate or galvanized metal roofing gives a decidedly cleaner supply of water to start with than can be obtained off a roof covered with wood shingles. Even a heavy dew will start water running on some of these new metal roofs.

Cistern water may also become badly contaminated by dirt falling in through defective wooden covers. A properly constructed conical cement top, extending down far enough so as to exclude rats, toads, frogs, or other pests, is advisable for all wells and cisterns. Anyone can adopt these simple measures, thus greatly improving the sanitary condition of the domestic water supply.

Automobiles for Farmers.

The automobile has been very generally considered to be simply the pleasure-car of the rich, the speed instrument of the daring, and the death-trap of the less-wise ones, as well as many hapless pedestrians. But, while in its experimental stages the use of the auto was largely thus confined, as progress was made in its manufacture, so that uniformly standard and efficient cars were placed on the market at moderate prices, the practicability of this machine began to appeal to the merchant, business and agricultural classes. The automobile is lucidly set forth by the Saturday Evening Post of the last week of October as an implement with a permanent place on most farms, and its adaptation in practice tellingly told. To-day, eighty-five thousand automobiles, practically one-fourth the total output, are owned and used on farms. Two-thirds the machines in Kansas, and half those in Nebraska belong to farmers; one out of every thirty-two farmers in the State of Iowa own a machine. From January to June of this year, farmers in six of the Middle West States spent more than twenty million dollars for autos, and paid cash.

The motor car makes agricultural life more attractive, destroys the isolation of farm life, brings the farm and the town together, shortens the distance to the market, and is working out a social, industrial and educational revolution. Thus has it become of the greatest practical value in farm life. In 1907, less than two-sevenths of the output of autos went to the country; now, the bulk of moderate-priced cars are bought by farmers. Business men and farmers are the mainstay of the automobile business.

On a 5,000-acre farm in Kansas, plowing is done by a gasoline tractor; every afternoon a runabout takes a lunch out to the men working in the fields, and brings them in at night. The same car takes the cream and butter twelve miles to town in half an hour before breakfast, and is back to do a day's work on the farm. Four riding horses used to be kept by the foreman to go over the place; now, one runabout does the work and a great deal more. For the man with several small farms, scattered in location, the auto is still more indispensable.

It was noticed in Kansas that farmers with automobiles not only succeeded in getting the

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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

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

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

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.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

best hired help, but had less trouble keeping their help.

The auto is working out a new social life in the country. Farmers take little trips of a few days in one direction or another with their families, without great expense. The old aloofness and isolation is being destroyed. They mingle more with the rest of the people. They are made broader men, more intelligent men, and better citizens. It is making a new life for farmers' wives; the isolation and loneliness of the farm home is a thing of the past. Picnics at campgrounds, socials, theatres, chautauquas, all the impossible things of earlier days, are now easily attainable. Women can much more safely run autos than they can drive spirited horses—an auto seldom shies, at least, at other autos.

In Kansas, we read, they use automobiles to run threshing machines, cream separators, circular saws, corn cutters, and almost every other machine requiring power. They are used to carry milk, deliver butter and eggs, haul freight to the depot, hurriedly bring the doctor or take the sick many miles to the hospital. They have contributed much toward the development of the rural-mail routes. They are especially valuable in developing good roads, for autos must have good roads. Farmers going to town sometimes hitch the road drag behind their car, put on a little more power, and accomplish two things at one time. With a team, this would not be possible.

The preachers are using them. They can annihilate space, thus save time, and consequently do more faithful work with an auto than a horse. They find that the general ownership of autos brings more people to church. It is less trouble to get ready; it is pleasanter going, and the horses are having their rightful rest.

Investigation shows that about one-half of one per cent. of farmers buying autos have had to mortgage to buy. Evidently, farmers are not responsible for the cry that the whole country is being mortgaged for autos. It also appears that in those districts where autos are most common in the country, the bank accounts of farmers have been growing steadily; the auto has been a contributor to prosperity, not a destroyer of it. This is probably due to good reasons. Many have found the upkeep of a car less than that of a pair of big horses. One man figured that it cost him \$166 to keep a team, while it cost \$144.50 to keep the automobile, and the latter did much more work.

Though the automobile has made certain

and definite progress as an aid to farming, the fact remains that only the frontiers of its usefulness have been crossed. There are about six million two hundred thousand farms in the United States, occupying nearly half of the population. About half of these farms are owned by the operators. Yet only eighty-five thousand automobiles have been sold to farmers; so, only about three per cent. of the farm owners have them.

What will be the result when the great majority of our farms have automobiles, galvanizing the life and activities of fifty millions of people? It will mean a dawning era of larger agricultural efficiency; of higher spiritual, social and educational uplift for the rural worker; of wider prosperity generally, for all the people will share in the benefits. Together with the rural free delivery and the long-distance telephone, the automobile is working out a new life and a greater usefulness for our farm population.

Undoubtedly, reasonably-priced autos would be a profitable investment on many Canadian farms, as not a few have already proved, but there is one feature which must not be overlooked in considering the question, viz., that for from four to five months in winter they would not be of any service, on account of the snow. But even then, they are worthy of serious consideration.

HORSES.

The feet of the growing colt should be watched, and if they do not wear evenly the elongated portions should be pinched off. Allowing the feet to grow out of shape causes an uneven pressure on the joints and parts above, and has a tendency to develop ringbone, spavins and sidebones.

There is no inherent reason why horse-breeding associations, organized among and by farmers, should not advance that phase of farming to the same degree that apple-growers' associations, poultry-producers' associations, or the co-operative dairy factories, all over the country, have benefited the industries with which they, respectively, are related.

A wood floor may be made water-tight by using two layers of matched plank, with waterproof composition between them. A layer of coal-tar roofing composition spread upon the bottom layer, and a second floor of plank laid on that, makes a water-tight floor; but, at best, plank floors cannot be depended on for much more than 10 years; they are less sanitary, and, while the most common, are about the least desirable of all.

In no branch of live-stock farming is soundness more imperative than in breeding horses. Cattle, sheep and pigs are sold in divers ways, and blemishes or defects in conformation do not depreciate their value like unsoundness in commercial horses. Two horses of equal weight and of the same age and breed will differ 100 per cent. in value through imperfection of conformation or some unsoundness that is liable to decrease efficiency of industrial service.

The practice of tying narrow strips of some red material around a horse's neck, as a means of searing away the bot fly, is largely pursued in Australia. It is claimed that the fly, which generally strikes up between the horse's front legs and settles on its chest, will not do so while the red band is there. Whether or not the color has any intrinsic value, careful Canadian teamsters have learned that there is a great advantage in protecting the horse's jaws from these insects.

In putting in concrete floors in stables, the bottom should be filled up so there will be no danger, even in flood time, of water coming in. If the stable is in a low place, fill in ten inches or a foot of earth, and then lay the floor. If the location is high and dry, the floor may be laid on the ground surface. On a firm foundation, a thickness of four inches of concrete, mixed in the proportions of 1 of cement to 8 of gravel, or crushed stone, faced with a mixture of 1 of cement to 2 of sand, trowelled on smoothly to the thickness of half an inch, will make a satisfactory floor.

A New York paper notes that, at the closing-out sale of a livery stable in New York a few days ago, livery horses that cost the owner \$150 apiece seven or eight years ago, and that he had worked steadily as long as he owned them, were sold in many instances for \$200 and \$250, so aggressive was the bidding for everything in the sale. Prices for horses ranged from \$40. to \$305. Eleven of the best ones brought \$2,685.

an average of \$244, while the average for all, including good, bad and indifferent, was \$140, which shows that the automobile does not seem to have spoiled the market for livery horses in the City of New York.

The Winter Care of Weanlings.

The process of weaning has no doubt in most cases now been completed, and many foals are in their winter quarters. That the care and food these foals receive during their first winter have a material influence upon their ultimate value and usefulness is a conceded fact. Weanlings that become thin and somewhat stunted for want of proper food, or other causes, seldom make as good animals as they otherwise would have made, notwithstanding the care they may receive in after years. As to what they should be fed, little difference exists, as hay and oats must chiefly be depended upon to provide the necessary nutrition to produce growth, but the quantities of each and the form in which it should be fed require consideration. Care should be taken to see that whatever is fed be of good quality. We seldom, if ever, see a weanling suffering from overfeeding, provided he gets regular exercise. With few exceptions, it is safe to give them all they will eat, both of hay and grain, always provided they are given a reasonable amount of exercise. Clover hay of good quality is more palatable, and gives better results; at the same time, where such cannot readily be procured, good timothy hay is satisfactory. Hay should be fed in reasonable quantities three times daily. When we say "in reasonable quantities," we mean in such quantities as the animal will eat with apparent relish. As with grown horses, we consider it wasteful and harmful to keep food before the animal all the time. There should be at least a few hours between feeding times, in which the colts should not have food within reach. Where possible each colt should be provided with a box stall, but where two or more colts are of about the same size they may stand in the same stall, provided they do not quarrel and one boss the others. We think the hay should be fed off the floor, instead of in mangers or racks. This forces the colts to get their heads down, as in grazing, which tends to prevent development of weakness in the knees, and also tends to strengthen knees that may be congenitally weak. As to the quantity of oats that should be fed opinions differ. Some claim that great care should be taken to not overfeed, while we claim that few colts will eat enough to do harm. However, it is wise to be cautious, and study the individuality of each animal. The ordinary colt of the light classes can with safety be given a quart of oats three times daily, while colts of the heavier classes should be given more. Some claim to get the best results by feeding the grain whole, others mix a little bran with it, while others mix a little cut hay or chaff with it. We prefer rolled or chopped oats. In fact, we think we get better results from feeding rolled oats to horses of any age or class, whether used for slow or fast work. The following plan has given good results: Take the quantity of rolled oats we intend to feed and mix with a small quantity of cut hay or chaff; put into a pail and pour boiling water on it at night; cover and let stand until morning, when it is fed. Then another food is prepared in the same way for the evening's meal. For a change, the midday meal may be whole oats, or dry, rolled or chopped oats. In addition to this, we like to feed a few raw roots, as a couple of carrots, or a sugar beet or turnip, given with the midday meal. We also consider it good practice to give a feed of bran with a handful of linseed meal, at least twice weekly, either as an extra, or in lieu of the grain ration mentioned. The colts, of course, should be supplied with all the good water they will drink, at least three times daily, and where it is expedient to allow free access to water at all times it is better.

We consider regular exercise essential. This may be given by turning out into a field or paddock for a few hours daily, or by leading behind a rig or by the side of an older horse, but it should be given in some way. Foals that do not get exercise may become fat and look well, but the muscular and respiratory development cannot be satisfactory. An advantage in giving exercise on the halter is the fact that the education of the colt is going on. We may say that the more handling the colt gets the better, as a young animal that is being handled is always learning something. We assume that the handling is being done intelligently. In addition to the feed and care mentioned, attention should be given to the feet. While the greater part of the time is spent outside on bare ground, the wear on the feet about equals the growth, and they remain in a normal shape, but when the greater part of the time is spent in a stall, and especially if that stall be not regularly cleaned, the growth is much greater than the wear. The toes become long, the heels high, and soon tend to come together below the frog; the feet become

abnormal in shape, which causes the animal to stand and progress in an abnormal manner, and this is liable to cause more or less deformity, which may never be entirely overcome. Hence we repeat, "Pay attention to the feet." They should be examined every three or four weeks, and by the use of a blacksmith's knife and rasp and by the use of their normal size and shape. This, in addition to keeping the feet in proper shape, teaches the colt to allow his feet to be handled and dressed, and less trouble will be had later on when he requires shoeing. "WHIP."

Clydesdales in Canada.—IV.

In 1903, at the second separate Spring Stallion Show of heavy-draft stallions, in Grand's Repository, Toronto, on February 4th to 6th, with Joseph Watson, of Lincoln, Nebraska, as the single judge, the champion Clydesdale horse was T. H. Hassard's Gallant Robert (imp.) [3658], a bay eight-year-old son of Prince Rob-



John Bright.

President Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association.

bay five-year-old horse, Right Forward (imp.) [4363], by Prince Thomas, was a popular champion.

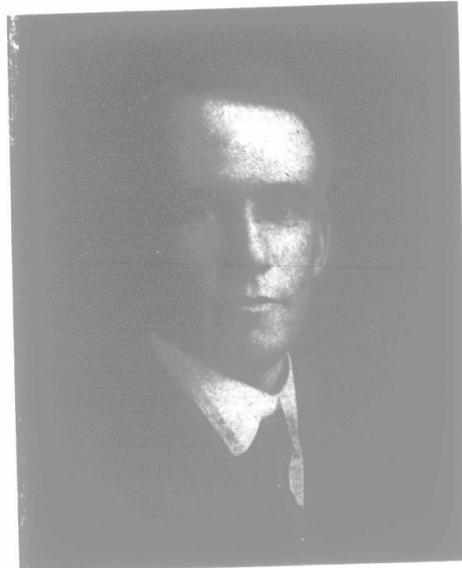
In 1907, at the first Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition, held in St. Lawrence Market Building, Toronto, Feb. 20th to 23rd, which that year took the place of the former Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Spring Show, Smith & Richardson's first-prize three-year-old, Baron Richardson (imp.) [5320], a bonnie bay son of Baron o' Buchlyvie, by Baron's Pride, was the champion. The winner in the aged class on that occasion was Oswald Sorby's Imp. Acme, a typical bay ten-year-old son of the champion, Baron's Pride. At the Canadian National in that year, the winner in the aged class, and champion, was the fine-quality horse, Sir Marcus [7790], imported and exhibited by Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Toronto—a bay four-year-old horse of fine form and quality, sired by Sir Simon, by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride.

In this year (1907) Canada made a decidedly creditable prizewinning record at the International Live-stock Show at Chicago, the first prize in the aged class and the stallion championship going to Graham-Renfrew Co. on Sir Marcus; the first prize in three-year-olds to Graham Bros.' Royal Choice [7846], by Everlasting; the first in two-year-olds to Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Baron Howes [7791], by Baron Hood, by Baron's Pride, and the first for yearling colt to Graham Bros. for King o' the Barons (imp.) [7852], by Baron Airies, by Baron's Pride. Graham Bros. also had the champion mare, the first-prize two-year-old, Mono Minnie, by MacQueen.

In 1908, at the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition, Toronto, in February, with A. B. McLaren, Chicago, and James Torrance, Markham,

as judges, the champion Clydesdale stallion was Graham-Renfrew Co.'s imported Baron Howes [7791], first in the two-year-old class, a clever black son of Baron Hood, by Baron's Pride. At the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, in 1908, with James Weir, of Sandilands, Scotland, as judge, the champion Clydesdale stallion was Graham Bros.' Imp. Lansdowne [8450], a bay two-year-old son of Everlasting [5346], by Baron's Pride.

In 1909, the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition was held at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, in January. The judges of the Clydesdale class were Hon. Robert Beith and James Torrance. There were eleven excellent entries in the aged-stallion class, in which Sir Marcus [7790], shown by Graham Bros., was placed first, and was later declared champion, Smith & Richardson's Imp. President Roosevelt, by Marcellus, being a strong second in the aged class, and the same firm had the winner in the three-year-old section in Black Ivory, by Everlasting.



Walter C. Renfrew.

Of Graham-Renfrew Company, Bedford Park, Ontario.

At the National Exhibition at Toronto in the fall of 1909, with Robert Copland, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, as judge of Clydesdales, the stallion championship went to Gartly Pride (imp.) [9555], a brown five-year-old son of Baron's Pride [3067] (9122).

At the International Live-stock Exposition in Chicago, in December of 1909, in a Clydesdale display of 220 entries, Canadians again made a fine showing, the Toronto champion of the year, Gartly Pride, repeating the record at Chicago, shown by R. A. Fairbairn, West-ward, N. J., who had purchased him in the meantime; Graham Bros.' Royal Choice [7846], by Everlasting, standing second to the champion in his class, while the same firm had the second-prize three-year-old, first and second prize yearling colts, and the first-prize for the best five Clydesdale stallions owned by the exhibitor.

At the Ontario Winter Fair, at Guelph, in December, 1909, the first time the Ontario Horse-breeders' Association held their show in connection with the Winter Fair, the champion Clydesdale stallion was Cowden's Prince (imp.) [9682], a bay four-year-old son of Lothian Again, by Lord Lothian, shown by Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park.

In 1910, at the Canadian National Exhibition,



E. C. H. Tisdale.

Of the firm of Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

ert, by Prince of Wales (673), dam by Top Gallant, by Darnley (222). At the Dominion Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, in the fall of 1903, Graham Bros.' first-prize three-year-old, Cairn-hill (imp.) [3645], a black son of Ethiopia, was first in his class and champion stallion, Smith & Richardson's Imp. Lavender [3375], by Glen-zier, being a close second in the class.

In 1904, at the annual Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show, held in the Repository, Toronto, Feb. 1st to 3rd, the champion Clydesdale horse was again T. H. Hassard's Gallant Robert (imp.) [3658]. At the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1904, the champion was Graham Bros.' first-prize three-year-old colt, Baron Sterling (imp.) [4723], a black son of Baron's Pride, dam by MacGregor.

At the International Live-stock Show in Chicago, in December, 1904, Canadian Clydesdales made a very creditable record in prizewinning, the champion stallion being the Toronto champion of the same year, Graham Bros.' Baron Sterling, by Baron's Pride. They also captured the first award in aged stallions with Royal Baron, another son of Baron's Pride. They had also the first-prize two-year-old in Fairy King, yet another of the sons of Baron's Pride. In the yearling section the first was again a Canadian entry of Graham Bros., Moncrieffe Baronet (imp.) [4767], a bay son of Moncrieffe Marquis, by Prince of Carruban, a son of Prince of Wales (673).

In 1905, at the third annual Clydesdale and Shire Show, in the Repository, Toronto, Feb. 1st to 3rd, the judges being Alex. Galbraith and John A. Boag, the champion Clydesdale was Smith & Richardson's bay four-year-old, Baron Gartly [4789], by Cassabianca, by Baron's Pride. The champion stallion at the Canadian National in 1905 was Graham Bros.' Refiner (imp.) [5418], first in the three-year-old class, a bay son of Baron's Pride, dam by MacGregor.

In 1906, at the fourth annual Clydesdale and Shire Spring Show, the champion Clydesdale was Smith & Richardson's imported Mascot [4554], first in the four-year-old class, a fine-quality bay son of the famous Baron's Pride. At the Canadian National Exhibition in 1906, Graham Bros.'



Baron Gartly [4789].

Clydesdale stallion, bay; foaled 1900. Imported by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. Sire Cassabianca.

Toronto, in September, the champion Clydesdale stallion was Graham Bros.' first-prize aged horse, Mikado [11226], a splendid bay four-year-old son of Marcellus, by Hiawatha. First in the three-year-old class was Graham Bros.' Baron Ivy (imp.) [11225], a son of Baron's Pride. The same firm had the first-prize two-year-old colt in Baron Chapmanton [11228], by the same sire, and first for yearling colt with Royal Ruby, by Ruby's Pride. The champion mare was the first-prize three-year-old filly, Dunmore Radiance (imp.) [22701], by Clan Chattan, exhibited by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton.

The large number of Clydesdale stallions imported to and bred in Canada have, we all know, had a splendid influence in improving the heavy-draft and general-purpose classes of horses in the country, and one explanation for the comparative scarcity of big horses on our farms and in our cities appears to have been the exportation of so many of our best mares and geldings in response to the high prices offered for that class. Another reason is the predilection of so large a proportion of our people for the light classes of horses. The call, however, for big, heavy horses is becoming more general, because of the tempting prices prevailing for that class, as is indicated by the uncommonly large number being imported and purchased for breeding purposes, and for the sale of their produce. There is a growing demand for larger sires than have been generally imported and bred, which is all right in so far as size can be had, combined with the proper quality of underpinning, but it would clearly be a mistake to sacrifice clean, flat bone of the texture which is free from a tendency to grease or scratches, in order to secure greater size and weight, as the quality of bone above described is vastly stronger and freer from unsoundness or the tendency to other ailments than the round and meaty class of leg. The Clydesdales, as a rule, are exceedingly well furnished with sound limbs and feet, the first desideratum in a horse of any breed or class. Writing on this point recalls an amusing incident which occurred in a meeting of the directorate of the Clydesdale Horse Association in its early history, during a discussion on the question of disqualification from the prize-list on account of unsoundness. A prominent member of the Board had strongly contended that, even a blemish the result of an accident should disqualify a horse, as it was quite possible, and even probable, that such a blemish might be transmitted to his offspring. The gentleman was receiving little or no support for his contention, which was described by some as little short of an absurdity, when a mild member from the neighborhood of Guelph, whose sympathy is usually with the under dog in a fight, and who is gifted with a sense of humor, brought down the house and closed the debate by citing a case in his reading of a soldier who, on a battlefield, had lost a limb, and who afterwards married and became the sire of a son born with a wooden leg.

LIVE STOCK.

Meat Scarcity in Europe.

(Our English correspondence.)

The scarcity and high price of meat in continental countries is causing widespread unrest and revolt against tariffs on food products. Austria seems to have suffered most severely, and the Vienna Chamber of Commerce recently appointed a delegation to investigate the free system of supply in Britain. In welcoming the delegates, a speaker for the London Chamber of Commerce stated that "England had made a greater study of the frozen-meat problem than any other importing country in the world. By our special system of importation the great private meat companies have made almost perfect arrangements for the importation of frozen meat. Last year's supply was of the value of £41,000,000. Not only is the question one of great commercial importance, but a great national asset in providing cheap and wholesome food for the people of this country."

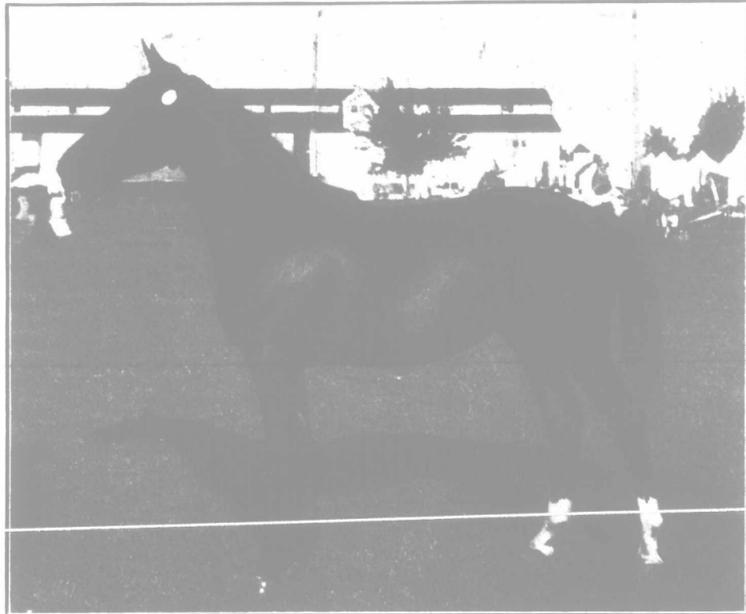
Liverpool has also fine facilities for handling frozen meat, and the delegates inspected the various storages, etc. In an address to the delegates the chairman of the meat-trade section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce strongly supported free importation of food, because of its vast and enormous advantage to the people.

In returning thanks on behalf of the deputation, a delegate stated that "when it became necessary for Austria, on account of its growing population, to study the question of meat imports, they looked first to England, the country known all over the world as providing the best for its population. The English people were the best fed in the world, and it was possible to provide the people with cheap food without doing harm to anybody."

Selecting Breeding Ewes.

The fall of the year is a very favorable season for one to make a beginning with sheep. The surplus lamb crop is making its way to market; breeders are turning off their older ewes, replacing them with younger stock; still other breeders, for one reason or another abandoning the sheep industry entirely, are turning their whole flocks upon the market. Thus, there are many favorable opportunities for a beginner to buy breeding females at, or almost at, his own prices, and, since the acquisition of a sufficient flock of ewes is the chief expense for beginners, there is really little debarring most men from embarking.

The question of breed need cause the beginner in grades little or no trouble; if one has a marked preference for high-grade ewes of a particular breed, he will spend more time and money in obtaining his flock. But, generally a beginner need not be insistent on the point of breeding. However, he should select ewes that are fairly uniform in size, color-marking and conformation, thus laying a foundation upon which he may expect to speedily construct a uniform and excellent flock. For the average farm, the mutton type of sheep is preferable, so that, in selecting breeding ewes, one must, if at all possible, insist on a moderate degree of mutton form in his buying. A short neck; smooth, compact, broad shoulder; wide-sprung ribs; wide, strong back and loin, and a full leg of mutton should be sought.



Yearling Hackney Filly.

First at Western Fair, London, 1910. Exhibited by W. Hogg & Son, Thamesford, Ontario.

Ewes with a long, scrawny neck, and with high, prominent shoulders, sway backs, or narrow, bare loins, will bring a lot of grief to their buyer if they are used as foundation ewes. If one buys aged ewes, especially, they are certain to be comparatively thin, which gives the purchaser every chance; fat covers a multitude of faults in sheep, as in horses or cattle; but emaciation magnifies any faults, so that if ewes are long-necked or rough-shouldered naturally, these undesirable features strike one at first glance, and usually hit him so hard that he cannot persuade himself to buy such an animal. However, in such animals one must not expect to find the back well covered or the loin thick. Strength in the back, width in the loin and rump, and as much muscle as possible on these parts and in the leg of mutton, must be order of insistence.

Depth of chest, wide-sprung ribs, width on floor of chest, and thickness through at the elbows, are the factors which make for constitutional capacity. With these, one likes to find a deep flank, which is indicative of the good feeder. A dense covering of wool over all the body, and especially on the belly, and a pink, clear, healthy skin, with nostrils free from any discharge, are all desirable features, but if sheep have been shipped any considerable distance, one cannot always expect to find the skin of the healthiest color, or the nose clean. The eyes, too, should be bright and clear, showing no heaviness or deadness.

In addition to size, type, form, constitutional vigor and femininity, as exhibited in a capacious middle, fine head and trim neck, one must always

and first of all see that the sheep have good strong feet and legs. If they are young, they should stand well up on their pasterns. If old, some allowance must be made for their age, but they should not be lame, sore or stiff.

The age of ewes which one will buy depends largely on the money one has to invest. Young ewes, one to three years, will cost considerably more than ewes over four years old, yet most ewes are useful breeders up to six or seven years, so that a less expensive start can be made with old ewes. But, in buying them, one must examine the teeth of each one, and reject every one that lacks a good full mouth.

Substitution of Roots for Concentrates.

The object of certain feeding trials, as given in the New York Cornell Sta. Bulletin 268, was to compare the value of the dry matter in mangels with that in silage and in grain. There were four groups of five cows each. The feeding period lasted six weeks, but the data do not include the first week of each period. The mangels were estimated to be worth \$4.50 per ton, and the silage \$2.25.

In the experiments of 1907-8, ration 1 consisted of hay, silage, Ajax flakes, corn meal, wheat bran and cottonseed meal. In ration 2, two pounds of mangels were substituted for each pound of silage. In ration 3, mangels were substituted for one-half the grain ration. In 1908-9 rations were similar, but the grain ration consisted of Ajax flakes, buckwheat middlings, corn meal, wheat bran and oil meal.

For the two years the total dry matter required for the production of one pound of milk fat on the hay, grain and silage ration was 22.34 lbs.; on the hay, grain and mangel ration, 20.93 lbs., and on the ration wherein one-half of the grain was substituted for silage and mangels, 22.02 lbs. The average cost of one pound of milk fat on these rations was 20.7 cents, 27.4 cents, and 20.7 cents, respectively.

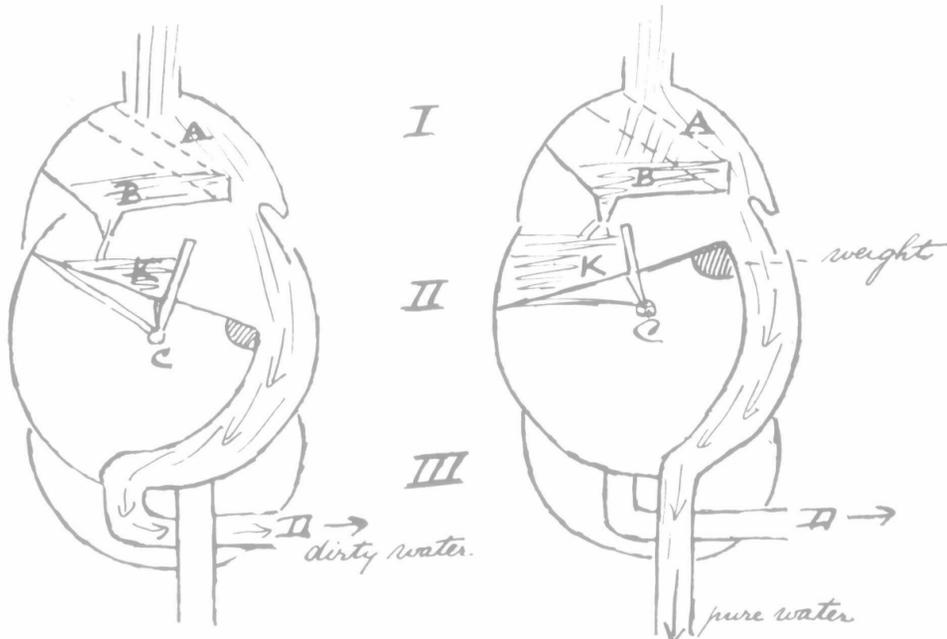
No conclusions were drawn as to the effect of the different rations on the live weight of the cows. One pound of dry matter in mangels was considered equal to one pound of dry matter in grain, and a little more than equal to one pound of dry matter in silage, but the cost of ration 2 was considered too high to be economical.

Estimating the average price of commercial feeding stuffs at \$30 per ton, it would seem to be a safe assumption that farmers can raise mangels for \$4 per ton, and thus reduce their feed bill very materially by the judicious use of mangels to replace one-half of the grain ordinarily fed in the ration.

Beet-top Poisoning.

Professor Newsome, of the Colorado Agricultural College, says that they are receiving reports of stock dying from eating beet tops. Death seems to be due to two general causes: First, the presence of oxalic acid, which may cause sudden death from paralysis of the heart, or may start digestive troubles from which the animals sometimes recover. The other cause is mold, which is most common when the weather is damp. Moldy tops should not be fed, and even tops in good condition should be fed carefully and in small quantities.

The skill of feeders is sharply contrasted in hog-raising. One man will have stunted shoats, wallowing in dung, consuming grain almost without end, and reaching market at nine to twelve months of age. His neighbor, with a moderate amount of well-proportioned meals, carefully fed with some forage and dairy by-products, has no difficulty marketing 200-lb. six-months singers.



*Principle of Roberts' Rainwater Separator
Price 10-15 Dollars.*

THE FARM.

Rain-water Supply of the Farm.

1. Is rain water pure, and suited for drinking purposes?
2. What is the best way to collect rain water on a farm?

These questions were asked by a farmer from Ontario, and, as the answer is certainly of general interest, we thought it advisable to publish our reply in the form of an article in one of our principal rural papers.

Rain Water.—Rain is condensed vapour; thus, rain at the moment the drops are formed, is absolutely pure. In passing downwards through the air, this rain water takes up a proportion of the gaseous constituents, but, besides, washes from the air all floating impurities, whatever their nature. Therefore, the rain which first falls always contains the largest proportion of these impurities. In the neighborhood of towns or densely-populated districts the air is very impure, and the rain falling in these districts contains soot and other matter derived from the combustion of coal; also, decomposing animal and vegetable substances, and, further, the exhalations from the bodies of men and animals. These substances, together with various micro-organisms, are found in all rain water. In the country, the circumstances are much more favorable, and the rain is sufficiently pure at the moment it comes down on the roof of a building. This roof, however, is far from clean, and the rain water may become seriously contaminated by the excrements of birds, decaying vegetable matter, soot and dust. To collect rain water in good condition, a roof ought to be washed before each shower, and, with this object in view, the first part of each shower is used to wash the roof, and is not collected in the water tanks, but allowed to run away. Many devices have been patented to arrange this separation of dirty and pure rain water, and we will describe here Roberts' Rain-water Separator, one of the best on the market, which costs from \$15 to \$30, but the simple form shown in our sketches could be constructed at a cost of only \$5.

RAIN-WATER SEPARATOR.

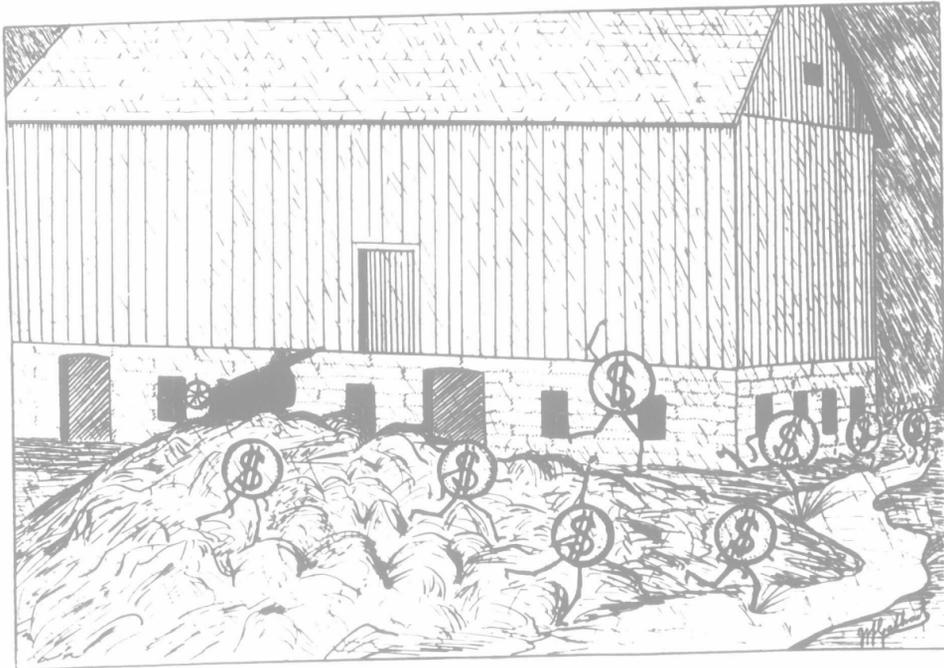
The sketches give a clear insight into the principle of this apparatus, so that a short explanation will suffice. It consists of three pieces, I, II, and III, of which the parts one and three are stationary, but part two can revolve around its center (C). The right half of this revolving part is heavier than the left half, through the addition of an iron weight, so that, under ordinary circumstances, the right half is in its lowest position as represented in the first sketch. In this position, the stack pipe coming from the roof is directly connected with the drainage pipe (D) at the bottom. Thus, when a heavy shower comes, the first filthy water, which contains all the impurities from the air, and which has washed the roof, runs at once into the drainage system, and does not pollute the water supply. When entering the apparatus, the water runs

over the perforated surface (A), and, drop by drop, water trickles in the small reservoir (B). This reservoir (B) is connected by a syphon with reservoir (K), in the left half of the movable part II. At the moment B is full of water, the syphon empties suddenly all this water into reservoir K, and soon the left portion, to which all this water weight is added, becomes the heavier of the two, and the apparatus revolves to the left, and we have the position represented in the second sketch. And now the stackpipe from the roof is connected with the pure-water pipe going into the tank, and for the rest of the shower pure rain water is collected in the supply tanks.

When the shower is over, the reservoir (K) gradually empties out, the right half becomes heavier than the left half, and the apparatus revolves back to its former position, and everything is ready for a new shower.

This apparatus is very simple, and can be made at such a low cost that all farmers should order such a separator.

Tanks.—The pure water is collected in a tank. These tanks may be built of brick, and, if underground, should be well puddled with clay on the outside. The inside of the tank must be lined with Portland cement. These precautions are taken not only to prevent the waste of rain water by leakage, but also to prevent the access of ground water.



If manure is worth \$2.60 a ton applied green, can we afford to pile it carelessly in the barnyard, and during every shower have the little gents hiking off to the nearest creek?

Especially in districts surrounding manufacturing towns, rain water should never be stored in metal tanks, made of lead, zinc, iron, or galvanized iron, for the rain water is often distinctly acid.

The size of the tank is the next consideration. It should not only be large enough to contain the water collected from one shower, but it must hold at least one quarter of the yearly water supply.

In a country where the total rainfall would be 36 inches, only half that amount can be collected. Slight showers never reach the water tanks, the rain water running off through the waste pipe or evaporating on the roof, and, during heavy showers, part of the water runs over the eavestroughing and over the ends where there is no spouting. However, 15 to 18 inches of rain is a considerable amount, and, gathered from the roof of a medium-sized cottage (35 square yards), it provides 3,200 gallons of water, or 9 gallons per day. A tank should provide 3 cubic feet for each square yard covered by the roof, so that for such a cottage a circular tank should have the dimensions 4.8 feet diameter, and 6 feet deep, and a square tank should be 6 feet square and 3 feet deep. For all other circumstances it is very easy to figure out the dimensions of the tank.

Big farms could lay out rain-gathering area by making the surface of the ground impervious, and building tanks at the lower end, but this is a problem in itself.

Rain water is exceedingly soft, and well adapted for washing. Its taste is mawkish and objectionable, but this can be remedied by filtration, and the water can be made quite palatable. There are numerous devices to perform such domestic filtration. With or without filtration, however, rain water is advisable from a hygienic standpoint, if properly collected.

J. VANDERLECK.

Macdonald College, Que.

Alfalfa on the Hill.

An interesting demonstration of the value of alfalfa has been made on a farm now owned by Andrew Dodds, one of the directors of the East Middlesex, Ont., Farmers' Institute. The plot is a scant two-acre hillside corner, from which the crops had always been small and unprofitable, the chief return being a great deal of hard and vexatious labor in cultivation and harvesting. It is a clay-loam soil, and was seeded to alfalfa in spring, about 15 lbs. of seed per acre, with less than a bushel of barley as a nurse crop. A very good catch was secured, and the stand has improved each year, the present being the third season. Ten loads of alfalfa hay were secured in the three cuttings, and the field by the end of October was well covered again. The results have been so encouraging that this season Mr. Dodds has seeded another and a much larger hill field.

Last spring we published a short item in "The Farmer's Advocate," recording that several farmers in Middlesex County had tried the experiment of sowing crimson clover seed on the thin spots of their red-clover meadows to thicken up the stand. Some of our readers have been curious to know the result. A note from R. H. Hard-

ing informs us that it was a complete failure, so far, at least, as his own farm was concerned. Either the seed never germinated, or else the frosts during May and early June must have nipped it off. We expected red-clover seed would have given a better account of itself.

THE DAIRY.

Overrun in Milk and Cream.

The overrun from cream is several per cent. larger than the overrun from milk. The reason for this is that in making butter from cream it is not necessary to take the loss of fat in the skim milk into the account.

The overrun from cream is usually about 20.0 per cent., and for milk about 15.0 per cent. On this account it is possible to manufacture butter from cream cheaper than from milk, if both are paid for on the butter-fat basis.

A second reason for the cream patron receiving more than the milk patron, is that the cream patron has done the skimming on the farm, and relieved the factory of this work. It has been proposed that the cream patron can be placed on the same basis as the milk patrons, by multiplying the pounds of fat delivered by the cream patron by 1.03. This will reduce the cream fat to milk fat, or give approximately the pounds of fat in the milk from which the cream was skimmed.

I do not think it is possible for a farmer to obtain more merchantable butter from a given amount of cream by churning at home in the farm churn than is obtained from the same cream at a creamery. The yield will probably be greater at the creamery than at the farm, because larger churnings are made; the losses are smaller, and these losses in buttermilk and waste do not amount to so much in the large as in a small churning. I do not think you can come to a very satisfactory conclusion by attempting to churn a portion at the factory and then at the farm, comparing the results of the two churnings. This would be all right if large churnings were made.

Under present regulations concerning the composition of butter it is not possible to obtain an overrun of 25 per cent., no matter what the test of the cream is or the expertness of the butter-maker. An overrun of 20 per cent. is about all that it is possible to get at the present time and make legal butter. This is the overrun from cream; the overrun from milk will be several per cent. less than this.—[Prof. Farrington, in Hoard's Dairyman.

Experience with Casein at Kerwood Creamery.

In view of the efforts that have lately been made by one or two American companies dealing in dried casein to convert Canadian cheese factories into creameries or skimming stations, with casein manufactured from the skim milk, we are fortunate in being able to place before our readers a few facts from the experience of a careful and competent creameryman, Wm. Waddell, proprietor of the Kerwood combined creamery and cheese factory. This plant usually makes both butter and cheese during the summer, every patron having the liberty of changing over whenever he pleases. Both whole milk and cream are received to be made into butter. This summer, owing to the relatively low price of cheese, this part of the factory was closed down at the end of August. Previously equipment for the making of casein had been installed, and its manufacture was commenced Aug. 8th. Patrons who wished got their skim milk back as usual. The others were paid for their skim milk at the rate of 15c. per cwt. of whole milk, equivalent to about 15 cents per 90 pounds of skim milk. If there was any wastage, it came out of the skim milk devoted to casein-making, and was thus at the creameryman's expense. During August, 4,000 pounds of dried casein was made from the skim milk from 123,000 pounds of whole milk. It sold for 7 cents a pound, and the proceeds amounted to \$280.00, of which \$184.50 went to the patrons in payment for the skim milk, leaving \$95.50 to pay the creameryman for labor, fuel and acid, plus interest and depreciation on an investment of \$600 (which in this case did not have to include separators, as it would in the case of an ordinary cheese factory converted to a casein plant). Expenses were further reduced by using exhaust steam for drying the casein during the time of churning. This would not be feasible at a cheese factory converted into a skimming station. At this rate, Mr. Waddell figures that, while he stands to lose nothing by making casein, neither is there any particular profit in it for him. A cheese factory turned over to a casein plant could not, he thinks, afford to pay 15 cents for 90 pounds of skim milk, unless the price of casein were increased. As a matter of fact, we have heard of one factory that is said

to be paying only eight cents. We cannot vouch for this, however.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Kerwood creamery is especially adapted to produce casein economically. What do its patrons think of the business. About 40 of them started in August, allowing their skim milk to be made into casein. Since then the number has decreased, till now there are not over twenty-five who do not take their skim milk, instead of the 15 cents per 90 pounds of skim milk. This may be partly explained by the fact that quite a number of patrons in former years have been in the habit of turning over from cheese to butter at this season, in order to have the skim milk at home. Still, it is evident that they cannot be enamored of the casein-and-why proposition; and, if such is the case at this creamery, how much is to be said (from the patron's standpoint) of converting cheese factories into skimming stations, possibly in a few years to find the business discontinued, and the skimming and casein equipment at a discount? If some of our cheese factories need to be converted into creameries, well and good, but by all means let us keep the skim milk to feed—or demand a much higher price for casein.

Cool-curing at the Bronk Factory.

In the course of our inquiry, commenced a year ago this past summer, to ascertain the experience of cheese factories where cool-curing rooms had been provided, we visited a good many more factories than could be conveniently described within a reasonable length of time after the visits were made, as our several trips of inspection were all taken in midsummer, when the effect of cool-curing could be best observed and

season of rapid growth, and also at times of great warmth. The result was abundant pasture, especially clover, and, as a result, a large flow of milk. Our maker lost control of the situation, and during the hottest part of the season our cheese began to develop bad flavors after standing on the shelves for some time. The district inspector visited the factory, and he called in Mr. Publow, but neither one seemed able to cope with the difficulty, or, rather, suggest remedies that would enable the maker to cope with the difficulty. The result was a loss of several hundred dollars to the patrons of the factory and the maker's prestige. I may here say that he had made for a number of years in a factory less than two miles away, and his cheese was, if anything, above the average. He, however, had the advantage of a good curing-room, though not of cooling by means of ice. Also, I may say that at that time our curing-room was a frame structure, very good in its way, but raised some distance from the ground, and painted red, while it was in the same building and closely adjoining the make-room, which would have a tendency to raise its temperature.

The following season, a new maker, by a more careful selection of the milk as it came into the factory, freed the cheese from its more objectionable features, but there were times when the grease would run from the cheese to the shelves, and it was necessary to procure ice to temporarily reduce the temperature.

From this you will see that any progressive factory would be ripe for a remedy for this state of affairs, so that when Mr. Somerville, of the Department of Agriculture, agitated the matter, the more progressive patrons pushed it through, and the following season saw us equipped with,

I think, an up-to-date curing-room, with ice-house attached built after plans supplied by the Department.

The cost of remodeling our plant was about \$900. This included taking out the floor of the curing-room, leveling the surface to the same level as the make-room, putting in cement floor, insulating curing-room, and putting up the ice-house.

The only way we found of determining saving in shrinkage was to leave some of the cheese outside the storage room in about the same condition as they were in the old curing-room, and comparing weights going into and coming out of storage. We found the result favorable, if not,

perhaps, altogether conclusive. However, we are very sure that we are at a great advantage over factories not so equipped, even if it is not possible to demonstrate the gain in dollars and cents, which it is not. Though not a cure-all, yet it gives the maker a chance to make a more uniform product; he can make a more mellow cheese in warm weather than was possible before; he can use less acid, and thereby cut out one of the chief faults of our cheese.

One disadvantage to be watched is not to let your maker freeze your cheese, give it some chance to ripen—around sixty is about right; also, don't run out of ice, or your cheese may mold. In the fall, we have to have a little fire to keep up the circulation.

As for price of cool-cured cheese, it is just the same story as that of the bacon trade. I take my bacon hogs to the station, and I get the same price per hundred as the man with scrubs and yearling sows. Just so with the cheese; outside of, perhaps, a little quicker sale, we get no better price for our product than the old sun-scorched factory.

The pork-packer's killer competition in growing bacon hogs; the cheese-buyers are doing their best to hold back the building of cool-curing plants through the country. They say that on our board, for example, there are not enough cool-cured cheese to make a separate class of it. I do not believe that is true. They use the good cheese to sell the poor, and will buy any kind of cheese when the price is 12.



Stonehouse White Rose.

Yearling Ayrshire heifer. First prize and junior champion, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1910. Bred and exhibited by Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.

compared. One of the plants visited in 1909 was that of the Bronk Cheese and Butter Co., in Hastings County, Ont., which equipped a cool-curing room some three years ago, one part of the old room being partitioned off for a boxing room, and the curing chamber insulated according to up-to-date specifications. Instead of the temperature rising up to 80 degrees, as it used to do, the maker, Edward Carter, told the representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" that he found no difficulty in keeping it down to 58 degrees, and, with a controllable curing temperature, he found it so much more satisfactory making cheese that he would want quite a bit more money to go back to a factory without a cool-curing room. "One never knows when the weather changes in here," he says, and in 1908 the yield improved to an extent that indicated a gain of \$300 over the year before, while the salesman, Jas. Balcanquel, secured the top price on the board. Boring the cheese, one was quite prepared to credit this statement, and convinced that if a premium were paid it would only have been right, the flavor being clean, and the texture smooth and fine. No mold to speak of was met with here. Ice is stored by the patrons, each one drawing a load. There are 70 patrons, and 12 casks to a load fill the chamber. Quite a few of the patrons are cooling their milk. Some interesting details about cool-curing at this factory have been furnished by the secretary, A. E. Huffman, whose letter we quote below:

"The season of 1905 was, in our locality, a

Making Gold-medal Cream.

While Canadians may be too reticent to obtrude themselves persistently into the gaze of the public, yet they have a happy faculty of serenely coming to the fore at opportune times to remind their competitors that in most things agricultural Canada's claim to premiership is no idle vaunt. At the recent National Dairy Show in Chicago, Canadian dairy cattle were not on exhibition, but to remind our cousins that we are dairymen of the first rank, the Farmers' Dairy Co., Ltd., Toronto, took the gold medal awarded for certified cream, amongst thirty competitors, and the highest honors in the Canadian section, also standing seventh in the open class for certified milk at that show, amongst over 80 competitors, which is peculiarly distinctive when it is remembered that these products were 21 hours in transportation to Chicago, thus being heavily handicapped on account of the handling in shipping.

These winning samples of milk and cream were produced on the farm of Gordon S. Gooderham, of Bedford Park, Ont., and the production of this high-standard product is more than commonly interesting. Mr. Gooderham has 200 acres of land, and rents 150 more, making an entire farm of 350 acres. He milks about 60 head of cows the year round, about half of them pure-bred Holsteins, and the other half Holstein grades. His dairy building cost about \$7,000, and is very complete. The barn is 100 x 150, with three silos, well finished inside and out, making an attractive layout. The place is run to make money, and, while it does not pay a large interest on the investment, yet it does pay all running expenses, which are considerable.

The cows are milked at 3.30 morning and night. Before milking, two men wash all the cows from the hook-bones back, the first washing the thighs and rumps particularly, and the second, the milk vessels. Four men do the milking, taking about two hours at each time. They wear clean white coats and aprons. After milking each cow, the milker at once carries it outside the stable, whence a boy takes it immediately to the dairy. Before going to another cow, the milker washes his hands in a carbolic-acid solution, thus thoroughly cleaning them.

Mr. Gooderham has a specially-devised contrivance for preventing dirt getting into the milk. This is a spitoon-like looking vessel, which fits into the top of the pail. The upper surface has quite a large opening, into which the attendant milks. In the lower surface is an orifice, over which is stretched two thicknesses of fine-mesh cheese-cloth, through which the milk is strained as it enters the pail.

Mr. Gooderham's plan is to have the milk cooled to 42 degrees within two minutes after it comes from the cow. To accomplish this, a boy brings the milk as soon as drawn to the dairy. Here it is poured into another specially-contrived strainer which has in its bottom a layer of absorbent cotton, and two layers of cheese-cloth, through which the milk is filtered on its passage to the cooler. As it comes from the receiving strainer, the milk either passes to the separator or the cooler, and from the cooler it goes directly, by force of gravity, to the bottling frame, where it is bottled at once and taken immediately to the cool-room. The cool-room is constructed very much like a cool-curing cheese room, and in it the temperature remains at 42 degrees at all times.

All implements that come in contact with the milk are given 1 1/2 hours of live steam (i.e., 220 degrees), thus thoroughly sterilizing them.

This is the regular routine of milk-handling at the Gooderham farm. The prizewinning products received the very same treatment throughout, with the one exception that the implements that day were boiled for half an hour before being placed in the steaming oven. Thus, one might say that every day they are turning out gold-medal products at this dairy farm.

These exhibition samples were bottled on the farm by 4 p. m., and reached the Farmers' Dairy



Impressing the Lessons at the Fairs.

An exhibit from the Simcoe County Demonstration Orchards, at the Collingwood Fair. The boxes of apples show different ways of box packing, and a comparison of boxes with barrels. The hoops in front contained apples from pruned and sprayed, and unpruned and unsprayed trees.

Co. plant in Toronto by 9 p. m. that night. Four quart bottles of milk and four pints of cream were packed in a specially-made box. The box was lined with galvanized iron as high as the bottles, and wire casing used to hold the bottles in place. Between the bottles cracked ice was placed, and just above them, in a basket-like wire net, 100 pounds ice was put. Holes in the bottom provided drainage. Ivan C. Weld, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who had charge of the competition, pronounced this Canadian package the most practical of all that appeared.

The Farmers' Dairy Company handle all the certified milk put up at the Gooderham Farm, and are meeting with a brisk demand, though prices, of necessity, are about 50% higher than those in the ordinary trade. Thus we see that a first-class product is appreciated in the market. It pays to present the best in the best shape to the buying public.

Growing Popularity of New Zealand Cheese.

Writing from Bristol, E. D. Arnaud comments as follows on the demand for Canadian cheese. While his remarks do not quite coincide with other views submitted from time to time on the Canadian export cheese trade, we pass them along for consideration:

"There is very little demand this season for fodder-make cheese, and likely to be less in future seasons, owing to the increased popularity of the New Zealand article. Nor is the quality so good as last year, the best description of Canadian being loose in make, and the shrinkage on fresh-landed parcels abnormal. Allowances by Canadian factorymen do not compare favorably with allowances by New Zealand factories. Less colored cheese is coming into this port every season. A noticeable feature is the growing popularity of New Zealand cheese, as instanced by the absorption of some 6,000 tons over the previous season, without any marked fall in prices. There is only a normal consumptive demand for Canadian cheese this season, in spite of the high prices ruling in other departments of the trade."

Performance First, Looks Last.

The dairyman who selects his cows according to their good looks instead of according to their performance, is just as foolish as the man who marries a girl for her good looks, writes J. H. Monrad, in Hoard's Dairyman, adding that the dairyman who buys cows according to their pedi-

gree only, without reference to their performance, is as foolish as the man who marries a girl on account of her "family."

Performance should be placed first, pedigree next, and good looks may be accepted as a prize packet, a pleasant "extra."

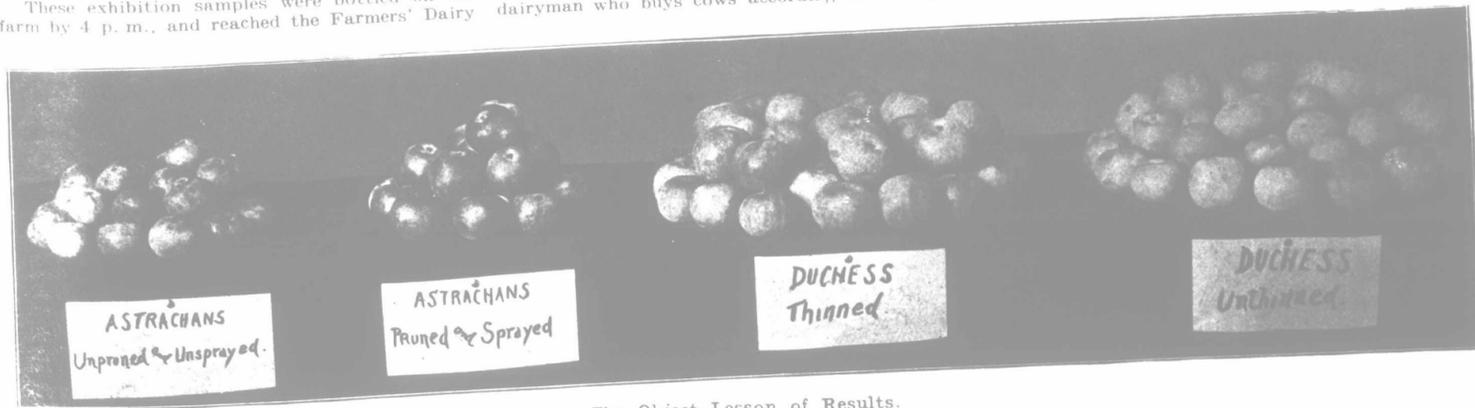
Discouraging Manure in Milk.

Writing from Denmark, J. H. Monrad reports that the authorities in Munchen—wherever that is—denature all milk which has been shown to contain manure sediment, so that all milk which shows signs of sediment on the flat bottom of a half-pint bottle within one hour, is denatured by coloring it red with eosin. The effect has been that, while from April to September 31st, 1907, 29% of the samples taken were condemned, this was reduced to 7% in 1909.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Government Demonstration Orchards.

In the spring of 1909 the Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, Hon. James Duff, decided to inaugurate a campaign of education, re the proper method of pruning and spraying fruit trees, and in order to get some knowledge of the extent to which this important source of revenue for the farmers of Ontario was neglected, a survey of the orchards of the County of Simcoe was made by Mr. McIntosh, of the Department, under instructions from the Minister; the result of his report was a decision to take over a number of orchards for demonstration purposes. Starting with the County of Simcoe, six orchards were selected in various parts of the County, situated on leading county roads, a large sign being erected at each, with the words, "Government Demonstration Orchard." The work of demonstration was under the direct charge of I. F. Metcalf, of the Department of Agriculture office in Collingwood. The conditions under which the orchards were taken over were that the Government was to supply experts to do the pruning, spraying and packing; also to supply the spraying material and spraying outfit; the owner of the orchards to supply the team used during the spraying operations, men to man the pumps (the experts here handling the nozzles), drawing off the brush, manuring and plowing the land, with after periodical cultivating as often as necessary until the last of June, when a cover



The Object Lesson of Results.

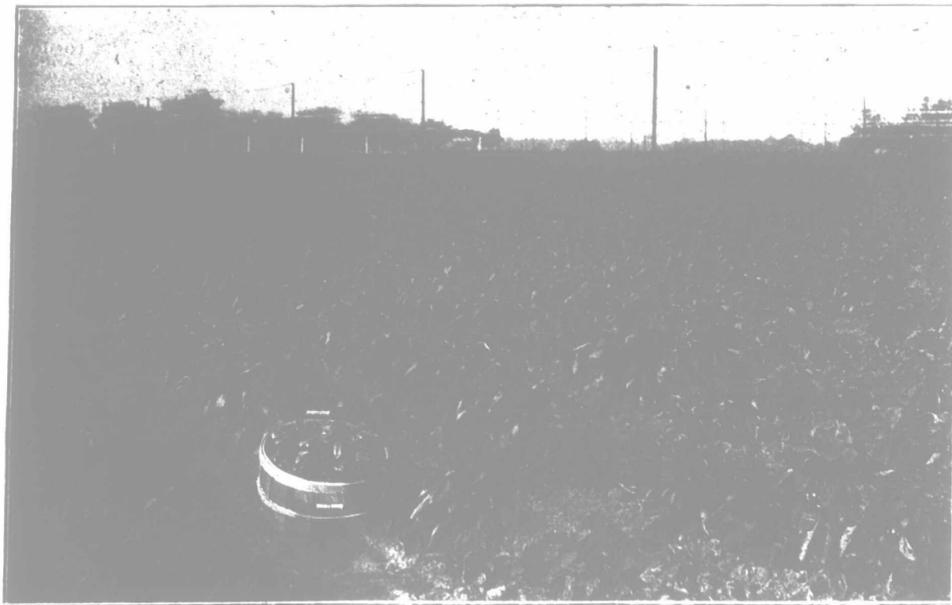
Fruit from the Government Demonstration Orchards in Simcoe Co., Ont.

crop was to be sown, which in the majority of cases was buckwheat; also to board the Government men during operations. The work of pruning, spraying and packing was carried out by W. F. Kydd, of Simcoe, and Thos. Rogers, of Forest. The modus operandi was, first to scrape off all the loose bark, which was done by the owner; then just before the leaves began to show the first spraying was done, which consisted of the "lime-and-sulphur" solution, in the proportion of 1 to 10 of water; then followed the pruning; the second spraying was done immediately after the blossoms had fallen, and consisted of lime-and-sulphur solution, 1 to 40, and 3 lbs. of arsenate of lead to the barrel added. In all the orchards a few trees were left for demonstration purposes, which on certain days, as widely advertised, were pruned and sprayed in the presence of the farmers assembled, when appropriate explanations were given. In the first of the general sprayings the amount of solution used was about 4 gallons to the tree, and in the second spraying about 5 gallons to the tree was used. Only two sprayings were given, but the work was most thoroughly done. The net results now obtained show most satisfactory results in all cases, two of which will suffice to indicate the vast improvement in quality of fruit and high prices obtained; also the very low percentage of culls.

From the orchard of John Osborne, Dunedin, containing 50 trees, there was gathered 102 barrels of firsts, 21½ barrels of seconds, and 15½ barrels of culls. The prices obtained were: For all firsts and seconds of winter varieties, \$3.00 per barrel; for summer and fall varieties, \$2.50 per barrel; for culls, 75c. per barrel. The total revenue from this orchard was \$313.45; the total expense, including cultivation, scraping, pruning, spraying, picking, packing, barrels, etc., \$129.22; leaving a net profit of \$184.23. The best previous year's revenue from this orchard was \$50.

From the orchard of W. Hamilton, at Collingwood, containing 192 trees, there was gathered 160 barrels of firsts, 6 barrels of seconds, and 21½ barrels of culls; besides 30 barrels of windfalls, for which was received \$1.75 a barrel; the others all selling for the same prices as above mentioned. The total revenue was \$548.12, and the total expense, as above enumerated, minus the packing of the 30 barrels of windfalls, \$287.26, leaving a net profit over all of \$260.86.

When it is considered that this is an off year for apples, the above showing must be taken as an indication of the wonderful results that would follow were systematic pruning and spraying universally carried out. One of the big items of expense in these orchards was the heavy work of pruning, which, for future years, if properly attended to, will amount to very much less. That the work will have far-reaching results, was evidenced by the great interest manifested by the groups of farmers that attended the demonstrations, and, if so, the money will have been well spent. That the quality of the fruit shipped was first-class, was best expressed by the purchasers of the output, Messrs. McDougal & Evans, who, on arrival of a consignment at Port Arthur, wrote Mr. Kydd, who had charge of the picking and packing, saying, "It is certainly a credit to you to be able to put up such fine fruit."



Peppers as a Commercial Crop.

An Acre of Peppers.

The accompanying illustration of a piece of peppers was taken on Ridge Hall Fruit Farm, Essex Co., Ont. The proprietor, E. E. Adams, raises peaches, tomatoes, cantaloupes, etc., growing, among other crops, half an acre to an acre of green and red peppers, this year having a full acre. Particulars as to culture and proceeds have been very kindly furnished us by Mr. Adams, from whose letter the body of this article is quoted:

The soil is a sandy loam, natural drainage (being 42 feet to water), kept in good fertility by the use of barnyard manure, as well as by applications of pulverized sheep manure, purchased from feeding companies in Illinois, and applications of 200 pounds of sulphate of potash and 400 pounds of acid phosphate per acre each season, and in dry season watered by Skinner system of irrigation, which consists of a series of iron pipes, seven feet above ground, taken from a main at one side of the field, and lateral pipes 45 feet apart, each lateral throwing a fine shower 25 feet, and shifted to throw two ways by a patent union near the main, and the water pumped into the system by a gasoline pump and engine, combined. Small nozzles are placed four feet apart in the lateral pipes.

Plants are started under glass about first of March, and when in the fourth leaf are transplanted into flats 1 x 2 feet in size, and the plants run about 60 to the flat. About the first of June, flats are taken to the field, and the earth is cut each way of the flat, and plants are planted in shallow furrows made by a small shovel attachment to a cultivator, which is run over the ground previously marked out in rows three feet apart. I plant about 20 inches apart in the row, and the varieties used are Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Neapolitan, and a small variety, the name of which I do not know, is used for red stock for pickling purposes, the others mentioned being grown and sold green, and are used mostly by Italians and Syrians, who know how to prepare them for use. Canadians have not taken to them as yet to any great extent.

About once a week these are cultivated with a fine-toothed cultivator, and hoed about every two weeks during the growing season, up to August 1st, when no further hoeing is required.

I have not taken the trouble to figure up the average yield in baskets or bushels per acre, but the usual cash returns will run from 200 to 500 dollars per acre, depending largely upon how the business end of the matter is handled.

The market for peppers in Canada is not large, and during the last month I have found difficulty in disposing of them. Apparently, August and September are the only two months in which any profit can be made from them.

Horticulturists, Toronto, Next Week!

Despite the fact that the present year is a poor one for apples, it is declared that both the quantity and quality of the fruit at the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition will surpass last year's showing. All the seats along one side the St. Lawrence Arena, and two-thirds of those along the other, are being removed to make room for increase of exhibits. A feature that should interest ladies greatly will be the demonstration in cooking fruits and vegetables.

Very valuable, also, to a horticulturist or apiarist are the several conventions held in Toronto during the show. The Ontario Fruit-growers' Association meet on Nov. 16th and 17th, the Ontario Beekeepers on Nov. 16th, 17th and 18th, and the Ontario Horticultural Association on Nov. 17th and 18th. These conventions, together with the show, are an eye, ear and mind opener to anyone, even if not practically interested in fruit, flowers or bees. Practically single-fare rates may be obtained on either the coupon or the certificate plan. Be in Toronto the third week of November, and take the wife and family along.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

A Significant Move.

One of the most significant, as well as one of the most hopeful, signs of the times is the resolve of the annual conference of the theological graduates of Queen's University to devote an entire session at its next meeting to the discussion of the problems of the country church. As far as the intellectual, social and moral relations of the country are concerned, no problems range in importance or significance with the problems that confront the country church. Other agencies are at work to improve country conditions. The Farmers' Institutes and Women's Institutes are doing something. The public library is contributing something. The public school is doing its little to keep the light of culture burning brightly. Rural telephones, rural mail delivery, and, in a few happily-situated neighborhoods, electrical power, are doing something to relieve the depressing conditions that hitherto have gone to make country life dreary enough. But no one of these, nor all of them combined, compare in opportunity or power with the country church that is alert to its advantages and duty. In the last analysis, the country church must head in this work. Her message is to the inner life. It is hers to impress her membership with the conception that they must vitalize the lives of the men and women with whom they mingle, or own themselves counterfeits, shams, who are utterly lacking in the spirit of Him who gave himself freely to the social environment in which He lived. He did not come to show a safe and easy way by which men could pass through this life by avoiding or suppressing the instincts of their social life, to a country of which rapture was the most conspicuous characteristic. If there is anything that He taught with unmistakable clearness, it is that Christianity means service—a service that endeavors to meet the claims of the social nature, as well as the claim of what is often called the spiritual nature. There is a deal of truth in the statement that missions is a church's main business. It is also true that duty, like charity, must begin at home. No matter, therefore, what a church's record may be in missionary activity, it must be set down a failure if it fails to minister to the full social and spiritual needs of its own community. This is emphatically true of the country church. Till our synods and presbyteries and boards wake up to this fact, they cannot overtake their unmistakable and unavoidable duty. Why theological colleges and bodies of clergy generally should have ignored this problem so long, passes ordinary comprehension. This session at Queen's York Co., Ont.

Two New Colonization Booklets.

"New Ontario, Canada," and "Dairying in Ontario, Canada," are the respective titles of two new booklets of colonization literature, fresh from the presses of the King's Printer. The former describes the fine farm lands in New Ontario, "easy to reach, easy to purchase," quotes many settlers' opinions, and sets forth the easy and simple homestead conditions. Anyone contemplating a change of location should not miss sending for this booklet. "Dairying in Ontario" is a presentation in new form of much information familiar to farmers in Old Ontario, being calculated to interest, impress and instruct prospective immigrants. It abounds in facts drawn from experience, and contains some useful data. Many of the experiences cited will be familiar to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," from the files of which they seem to have been rather copiously gleaned. Both publications may be had on application to Donald Sutherland, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The necessity for revising live-stock transportation rates in Ontario and Quebec having been brought to the attention of the railways some time ago by the Board of Railway Commissioners, as a result of complaints filed in respect to the rates to Smith's Falls and Montreal, all the old tariffs have been consolidated into one. This has resulted in some slight advances and reductions. The new rates became effective September 12th, 1910.

Our Scottish Letter.
PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

During the past month we have been living in an atmosphere of high prices. We have seen a Shorthorn bull calf sold for 1,300 gs., a Shire gelding sold for 225 gs., and a Clydesdale filly foal sold for 175 gs. The stock-breeder who is not satisfied with these figures must be very hard to please. The days of buying on pedigree seem to have returned, for, at the Northern Shorthorn sales, which concluded a week ago, anything of Augusta blood went up to any figure, while much finer-looking cattle, no matter what their merit, went for prices no more than remunerative. There is danger in this, and breeders should not forget the lessons of the New York Mills sales, and the Dunmore sale of 1879. The prices recorded at these events have never come back, and many feel it is well they should not do so. A pedigree is good when the animal justifies and is worthy of its breeding. A pedigree without individual merit spells disaster.

The family upon which the "run" is at present is the Augustas. The tribe was founded by the late James Bruce, of Inverquhomery, on a Southern foundation. The deceased gentleman, who was one of the ablest breeders ever known in Aberdeenshire, believed in the tribe, and kept gradually improving them. He found his master sire at last in Waverley, a bull bred in Aberdeenshire by A. Strachan. Mr. Bruce himself said the bull was not perfect, but he supplied what the Inverquhomery cattle lacked, and the results have been more than ample justification for the confidence which Mr. Bruce reposed in him. He was used freely at Inverquhomery, and when the herd was dispersed, shortly before Mr. Bruce's death, a few years ago, the Shorthorn interest discovered that a new family had been added to the breed. The Augustas stepped to the front, and in the female line they are the most highly-prized Shorthorn tribe to-day. The bulls seen at the Northern sales of the race have, as a rule, had little to commend them, and they have not commanded any enhanced prices on account of their breeding.

The averages for the six days' sales of Shorthorns have been very noteworthy. They have varied greatly, and it is sometimes difficult to determine why there should be such variations. Eighteen head at Westside, Brechin, made £24 14s. 4d.; at Little Haddo, Methlic, Aberdeen, the figure was £40 9s. 3d. for 59. At Upper-mill, 36 bull calves made £211 17s. 4d., and of these, 19 belonging to Mr. Duthie made an average of £372 8s. 2d., the highest figure being 1,050 gs., for a white calf. At a joint sale at Old Meldrum, 42 head, of mixed ages and both sexes, made £38 9s. At the joint sale at Loanhead, Wartle, 52 head made £170 14s. 6d.; thirty of these, from the herd of A. T. Gordon, Combscauseway, made the great average of £175 3s. 6d., one of them, a dark-roan bull calf, making the extraordinary figure of 1,300 gs., the highest price ever paid for a bull calf. John Wilson, Pirriessmill, Huntley, had 10 bull calves in the 52; the average price of these ten was £238 19s. 7d., and the prices were these: 1,000 gs., 500 gs., 220 gs., 200 gs., 130 gs., 100 gs., 52 gs., 31 gs., 23 gs., 20 gs. This was a most remarkable sale. The Pirriessmill bull calves were nearly all first-rate mellow reds or dark roans. They showed breeding, and were a genuine good lot, sold on their merits, and on nothing else. Mr. Wilson is one of the best and most unassuming of all the Northern Shorthorn breeders. But he has the right kind of cattle. The bulls which have done him so much good are both home-bred and well-colored. On Thursday there was a joint sale at Aberdeen, and 158 head made the splendid average of £52 12s. 1d. The highest price was 420 gs., paid by Germans for a bull calf bred by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K. G., Gordon Castle. Other prices for heifers were 330 gs. and 300 gs. (2). These figures were paid for Augustas. At the joint sale held at Inverness, 97 head made the excellent average of £25 17s. 1d. The highest price was 105 gs., realized by a heifer from the herd of Messrs. Peterkin, Dingwall, who have as good cattle as anybody in the north of Scotland. All together, it was a wonderful week, and Shorthorns were again proved to be the greatest of all our cattle breeds.

The advance of Shorthorn breeding is in nothing more clearly illustrated than in the progress of the Collynie sales. In 1886, the highest price made by a Duthie bull calf was 38 gs., and the average £28 5s. 4d. Three years later, the highest price was 111 gs., and the average £45 6s. 9d. Ten years later, in 1899, the highest figure was 305 gs., and the average £123 18s. In 1907 Mr. Duthie made his highest average, £409 16s. 3d., his highest price then being 750 gs. This year he made his highest price, 1,050 gs., and his average was £372 8s. 2d. His best sire this year is Danesfield Storm King, a very thick roan bull, declared by Mr. Duthie to be the best bull he ever owned, but one, the exception being the celebrated Field Marshal. Eight bull calves by Danesfield Storm King made the amazing average of £440 13s. 9d. Another excellent breed-

ing bull is Merry Stamp, bred by the late Sir H. H. Smiley, Bart., in the north of Ireland. Four of his bull calves made the handsome average of £447 10s.

ARGENTINE DEMAND UNSETTLED.

How long this extraordinary buoyancy in the Shorthorn market may continue, is a point to be pondered. Argentina has been doing much to enhance prices, but recent sales in Buenos Ayres do not warrant roseate expectations in that quarter. The most of the exporters lost money on their business, and even cautious operators who understand the market well had to be content with very unequal returns. In other directions the Argentine trade is not in a very satisfactory state. The country seems to be in a bad condition with foot-and-mouth disease, and control of such things appears to be of the feeblest character. The Government, with great promptitude, closed the reports to British stock upon the report of an outbreak of this disease in Yorkshire, 7,000 miles away, while they winked at its existence within their own borders, and allowed affected cattle to come into the public markets in Buenos Ayres, without let or hindrance. On the whole, Shorthorn breeders will do well to make hay while the sun shines, to work while the day lasts, for it will not always be midsummer.

HORSE-BREEDING FLOURISHES.

Horse-breeding seems to be almost as flourishing as Shorthorn-breeding. About 1,300 head of Clydesdales have been exported from the beginning of the year up to now, and there will be further exports before the year is ended. The Clydesdale has by far the most extensive export trade, but, for work horses, the Shire is selling well. Mr. Truman, of the Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., purchased a Shire gelding at the Crewe sales last week for 225 gs. This is an extraordinary price for a gelding, but no doubt the buyer means the horse as an advertisement, and that is quite good business. We have had great sales of horses at Lanark, and notable enough figures have been realized. Two of these have been named, and foals at such figures would require to be good ones. So keen is the demand for sires of approved character that the Clydesdale stallions, Up-to-Time 10475, and Revelanta 11876, have already been hired for 1912. Nothing in the least degree approaching this has ever before occurred in the history of the breed. Up-to-Time and Revelanta are two of the most popular of all the sons of Baron's Pride, and quite a large proportion of his stock have been exported to Canada.

The Government has at length resolved to do something for horse-breeding. A sum of not less than £50,000 per annum is being set aside for this purpose by the Development Commissioners. How it is to be applied, is not yet declared, but one may be allowed to express the hope that too much of it will not be frittered away in salaries and equipment. After all, the horse-breeding problem is easily solved. Let the Government pay a remunerative price for horses, and the farmer will soon breed them. In spite of the somewhat improved tone in agricultural circles, the farmer is as open as ever he was to turn his attention to the production of anything that will leave him a profit. Nobody will breed horses for the army if the prices offered by the War Office leave no profit.

CANADIAN CHEDDARS SELLING AS WELL AS SCOTS.

I have spoken of the improved tone in agricultural circles, but this is a relative term. In the dairy trade the outlook is rather gloomy. The market for cheddars is quiet, and at Kilmarnock Cheese Show, which closed yesterday, no price was quoted above 58s. per cwt. of 112 lbs. for cheddars. It is difficult to account for this, but the fact is attested by those who ought to know, that there is no longer a margin of 6s. or 8s. per cwt. between homemade and Canadian cheddars. Since May, 1910, they have been running an even race, without advantage to the home produce. Makers here are alive to the situation, but, whether they can meet it, is another matter. The voices at the show dinner on Thursday were not of one mind. Thomas Clement maintained makers were producing a cheese which was too hard and dry. The public are demanding a cheese that is full of meat, with plenty of moisture. But a merchant from the East of Scotland had quite a different tale to tell. He is all for a high-class, well-flavored "hard," keeping cheese. He will pay the highest price for that class of cheese. Hugh Afleck, the judge of the championship class, supported Mr. Clement. He is a "whole-hogger" in this business, and was the first to maintain the necessity for a change in the character of Scottish cheddars. He has been proved correct in his forecast—made some years ago—and to-day demands, as well as then, the cheese which the public wish to buy. Whether the spirited speeches referred to will have the desired effect, remains to be seen. The Scots cheesemaker is a conservative person. He believes in doing as he has always done. But the Manchester merchant who spoke on Thursday was

hitting the nail on the head. He said, to produce cheese for the great B. P.—the British public—the man who eats great chunks of cheese to each of his three meals. Give him what he wants and he will pay you well for your labor. The connoisseur is an admirable person, and fulfils his own duties, but it is the British public who make the producers' work profitable. R. J. Drummond, of the National School of Dairying, has made quite a number of experimental cheese of different types, and submitted them to experts. They have approved of them, and it is quite evident that the makers in Scotland can meet the demands of the public, provided the public make quite clear what they really desire. For Canada, the broad fact is that, at the moment she is supplying the home market with cheese which competes on equal terms with the average products of the Scots dairies.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Cheese and Creamery Meetings at Guelph.

Instead of the district dairy meetings that have been held at various points in Western Ontario of recent years, where cheesemakers and a few patrons assembled to discuss topics suggested by the season's work, it has been thought well to have a change this year, by holding, during the Winter Fair at Guelph, one central meeting, at the Dairy School, in Guelph, on Wednesday, December 7th, at 1.30 p. m. This will correspond to the creamery meeting, held at the same place and hour on the following day. No set programme will be adhered to at either meeting, but lists of questions are suggested for discussion. Frank Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, will give a short report on cheese and creamery instruction work in 1910. Among other prominent men expected to be present and take part, are Prof. Dean, Geo. A. Putnam, Geo. H. Barr, G. G. Pablow, Prof. R. Harcourt, and Prof. S. F. Edwards.

Poultry at the Winter Fair.

Over 4,700 exhibits competed for prizes in the Poultry Department at the Winter Fair last December, and on these, \$3,200 was paid in cash prizes, besides special awards of silver cups, medals and goods. For the coming Fair, which will be held at Guelph, December 5th to 9th, 1910, a number of new classes have been added to the prizes, which makes the classification a very complete one, including all the principal varieties of fowls, bantams, turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, pet stock and dressed poultry.

A special prize list for poultry will be ready for distribution about November 10th. This list contains specials for all the varieties, and consists of \$500 in cash, 50 silver cups, also medals and goods. Their value is about \$1,500. Poultry exhibits will thus compete for prizes worth nearly \$5,000, or about one dollar for each exhibit on the number shown last year.

Poultry exhibitors are requested to make their entries with the secretary before Monday, November 21st.

Ferguson's Ayrshire Sale.

Lambton County's first sale of Ayrshire cattle, on October 29th, the day of John Ferguson's sale at Camlachie, Ont., was ushered in with a blast which must have been somewhat similar to the one that welcomed the "Ayrshire Bard." Notwithstanding the storm of wind and snow, which prevented a great many from attending, the Ayrshires were all sold to the highest bidders, the sale being entirely left between the people and Mr. Moloy, who has proven an adept at handling a sale of pure-breds. The demand was almost entirely for females, of which the 21 head made an average of \$72 each: six cows at \$90 each; two three-year-olds at \$85 each; seven two-year-olds, \$78 each; two yearlings, \$43 each, and four calves at \$33 each. The bulls went at bargain prices, the two-year-old bull selling at \$40, the calves at \$29 and \$15 each.

Sale Dates Claimed.

- Nov. 11—Lyman C. Smith; Holsteins, at Glandford, Ont.
- Nov. 12—Oak Park Stock Co., Brantford, Ont.; Shropshires.
- Nov. 16—Sparham Bros., Morpeth, Ont.; Shorthorns.
- Dec. 14—S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale, Ont.; Shorthorns.
- Dec. 15—John I. Balsdon, Markham, Ont.; Shorthorns.

A misprint occurred in Mr. Austin's second-prize essay on the cost of milk production, in our issue of Nov. 3rd, by which the average cost of producing milk was given as \$66.12 per cow, whereas it should have been \$60.72 per cow. The total cost was stated correctly.

New Brunswick's Apple Show.

A most successful apple show has recently been held at St. John, New Brunswick, October 31st to November 3rd. St. Andrew's Rink, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, was filled with boxes and barrels of apples, all of which had been grown in the Province of New Brunswick. Twelve hundred plates of apples, representing the different varieties, were placed on view on tables in the center of the rink, and they presented a very attractive appearance. The citizens of St. John, and farmers who came in from the country, expressed great surprise at the fine showing of fruit, which they could scarcely believe came out of New Brunswick orchards. The success of the show indicated that New Brunswick can grow apples, and that there is and will be another contestant in the market for apple production. It will be, in the future, a distinct fallacy to regard New Brunswick as a Province incapable of growing first-class apples. Such a view has of late been too widely held, even by residents of the Province, and, since the apples exhibited in this recent show compared more than favorably with the products from other portions of Canada, and since they were exhibited from trees which have never received any marked attention, the fact was shown very clearly that New Brunswick can grow, and is, even now, growing apples of excellent quality, color and size. This revival of interest in apple-growing has been fostered through the untiring efforts of A. G. Turney, the recently-appointed Horticulturist for the Province. Since his acceptance of this office, he has endeavored to show New Brunswick that apple-raising would be their forte if they would only undertake the business.

Together with this exhibition of apples, the Provincial Government obtained the service of well-known horticulturists to further the interest in apple-production, by means of lectures. Professors Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, J. W. Crow, O. A. C., Guelph, and Percy Shaw, Truro, Nova Scotia, all delivered addresses on horticultural topics. Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, the Dominion Entomologist, who, at the last moment, was unable to be present, was represented by R. C. Treherne, Dominion Inspector under the Fruit Pests Act. G. H. Vroom, and the veteran R. W. Starr, also delivered addresses. A few of the main facts brought out by this fruit convention were as follows:

G. H. Vroom pointed out that the export of apples from the United States has decreased, over a period of thirty years, by 500,000 barrels. This is no evidence at all that our neighbors across the border are producing less apples than they did in 1880, but, rather, it shows that the demand for home consumption has increased. As a fair estimate, it was thought that not more than 10 per cent. of all the apples grown in the United States find their way into the export market, and, as the population of the United States is increasing very rapidly, it is estimated that the time is not far distant wherein the home markets of the United States would consume all the apples grown on American soil.

Furthermore, it was shown that Ontario was increasing her trade in the Northwest, and, as these Western Provinces are also rapidly increasing in population, it is almost safe to say that,

unless the apple acreage increases to a very large extent in British Columbia, the West will consume the greater part of the Ontario production, leaving but a comparatively small amount for export to England. Prof. Macoun showed that the apple production in England, over the last eight years, had decreased very much, indeed.

Thus, it was shown—and it was apparent to all present—that the duty of the Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers was to grow only for home consumption and for the English and European trade—a trade which can be easily won, owing to the close proximity to the market, and from an example of the high-class fruit that can be grown.

Another point which was plainly shown both in the lectures and by a comparison of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick apples (which were placed side by side for comparative purposes in the show), was that the two classes of apples which the two Provinces could produce were entirely different in nature. It was apparent that Nova Scotia held the prize for winter apples, and New Brunswick greatly excelled in fall varieties. The varieties recommended for Nova Scotia were R. I. Greening, American Baldwin, Northern Spy, Blenheim Pippin, Nonpareil, King and Gravenstein, although the latter-named variety is rapidly dropping out. The varieties recommended for New Brunswick were Duchess, Wealthy, Dudley Winter, McIntosh Red, Fameuse, Alexander, and Wolfe River.

It can be seen by a comparison of the seasons of these apples that New Brunswick can supply the market from September till January, and Nova Scotia can continue from January till May.

Furthermore, it was seen that the Australian and New Zealand apples did not reach the English market till June; consequently, the market is reached without any need of a clash, providing the two Provinces keep to the production of those apples in which they excel.

While the apple industry of New Brunswick is not, at the present time, on a very firm foundation, it is probable that in a short time wonderful developments will occur, and it is hoped that the efforts of Mr. Turney and the members of the Provincial Department of Agriculture will be met with the success which they deserve. At the time of writing, the membership of the society amounts to 85; before the show commenced, the membership was 19. Things are moving.

The prizewinners at the large exhibition included Randall Bros., A. R. Gorham, Ben Chart-ers, E. J. Gilman & Sons, J. W. Clark, F. A. Hubbard, and Geo. McAlpine. T.

Reports from Essex.

Despite the varied statements regarding shortage of crops in Essex, which have been made and published, statistics emphatically contradict same. Grain, fruit and vegetable growers are jubilant over the success which has attended their efforts during another year. It is the consensus of opinion that cereals have never been better. While the yield is not so great, yet the extra quality more than makes up for lack in quantity. The grade of fall wheat on exhibition at our local fairs is away above the average. Al-

though there will be very few corn fields yielding 100 bushels per acre, yet farmers say one bushel is of greater value for feed than one and a half last year. A false impression has been received regarding the vegetable crop, owing to a statement in "The Farmer's Advocate" "Vegetable Report" of a few weeks ago. Said report referred to vegetable crop in Essex as poor; i. e., in comparison with crops in other vicinities. In attempting to remove the false impression, permit me to say that, while the vegetable crop, owing to dry weather, indicated during September a considerable shortage, yet the exceedingly fine weather throughout October so lengthened the season that tomatoes and cucumbers gave almost as large returns as 1909. Despite the fact that potatoes are a failure in many sections, there have been some phenomenal yields, Mr. Ross, of concession B, Point Pelee District, from two potatoes planted, digging 66 pounds. The Point Pelee farmers are well to the front in the production of vegetables, especially onions, of which it is estimated that 45 or 50 carloads will be shipped, besides large quantities being sold in the immediate locality. Mr. Ross, J. Ainslie and others are demonstrating what can be accomplished by the careful cultivation of a small farm in the marsh land. The amazing fertility of the soil renders it one of the most valuable assets in Essex County. Mr. Ross's crop from about twenty acres of land, if sold, would net him nearly \$1,200, and this from what was a few years ago nothing but a marsh. Thanks to a wonderful weeder invented and patented by Mr. Ainslie, the sowing of a larger acreage to onions has become possible. Fruit-growers report good financial returns. While some orchards, owing largely to neglect, were out of business, yet those which had been properly cared for gave large remuneration. The wisdom of spraying has again been clearly demonstrated by such men as Wm. Helier, H. Whetall, A. Fox, and J. O. Duke, of Olinda. Their orchards have been large producers, and present a fine, healthy, sturdy appearance, which will be a decided advantage, as winter is approaching. Mr. Duke has been exceptionally successful this season, owing largely to spraying, constant cultivation, and also the presence of over 1,500 chickens within the confines of his large orchard. His peaches were extra in quality, and pears excellent, while the apples, of which there were between 500 and 600 barrels, were of superior grade, being large and even in size, as well as free from scab or worms.

The growing of sugar-cane and manufacture of sorghum is quite an enterprise with many farmers, as from 75 to 100 gallons can be produced per acre, and, as it readily sells for 80 cents per gallon, it is a paying investment.

Fall wheat is looking well, with the exception of late-sown fields. Essex is apparently in the van for length of season throughout Ontario; the earliest seeding was March 12th, the latest, October 16th. A. E.

Essex Co., Ont.

[Note.—The item referred to was an official summary sent us for publication by the secretary of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association. Subsequent improvement of the crops during October, as noted by A. E., goes to explain the discrepancy in statements.—Editor.]

TRADE TOPICS.

WILSON PAYS THE FREIGHT.—Every farmer who can possibly afford it should have a platform scale. The Wilson scale has all latest improvements, and will be delivered to your station free this month. Better write C. Wilson & Son, 79 Esplanade street, East Toronto, for special prices to-day.

CANADIAN BUSINESS EXPANDING.—Ground was broken at Windsor, Ont., on November 1st, for the erection of a warehouse to accommodate the Canadian trade of the Heller-Aller Co., of Napoleon, Ohio, manufacturers of windmills, sub-structures, pumps, steel and wood tanks, and well supplies. Eventually, it is expected to manufacture in Canada. The manager of the Canadian business is C. A. Sturtevant, who became interested in the Canadian trade some five years ago through following up casual inquiries, and who, eventually, finding himself almost wholly occupied on this side of the line, has devoted himself entirely to the Canadian trade for the past two years. During the last six months he has been advertising in "The Farmer's Advocate," with which he has been delighted as a publicity medium. As our readers have been already informed, the Heller-Aller Co. manufacture the Baker windmill, which seems to appeal strongly to buyers. Between five and six hundred have been already erected in Ontario, we are informed. They also build about 15,000 steel tanks a year, and manufacture a

complete line of pumps. A moderate percentage of profit on a large volume of business is the avowed policy of this company, and it seems to take well among Canadian farmers. Write the Heller-Aller Co., at Windsor, for their fine illustrated catalogue, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

GOSSIP.

At Storm Lake, Iowa, on October 27th, L. H. Lamar sold 38 Clydesdales at auction for an average of \$338. Four stallions averaged \$126.25, and 34 mares averaged \$327.70. The highest price for a stallion was \$700, for the three-year-old Baron Ensign, a grandson of Cedric. The highest for a female was \$580, for the seven-year-old Lil of Balsam, a Canadian-bred daughter of McQueen.

H. S. Pipes & Son, of Amherst, N. S., write: In the report of the winnings of the Jerseys at Halifax, Nova Scotia, exhibition, your correspondent was wrong as to the sire of the champion heifer in our herd. This young cow was sired by Brampton Financier, a son of old Sunbeam, one of the greatest all-round cows in the Brampton herd of Bull & Son. Financier's sire was Brampton Nameless King, dam Arthur's Adoration, by Financial King, one of the greatest Jersey sires in America. The young cow that we refer to is richly bred, her dam was sired by a son of old Minette of Brampton. We have for the past twenty years aimed to combine milk, butter-fat and

quality, and, although our path has not been strewn with roses, yet we are confident that with perseverance and good sense we will succeed. Our herd never looked better than to-day, our young stuff by Blue Blood is in fine shape, and the little fellows that are coming along, sired by Imp. Feroor, are cut by the same pattern.

Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ont., whose advertisement runs in this issue, advise us that they have sold a number of their Oxford ram lambs, but still have a few grand individuals which will be priced right. Most of these are from an imported sire of show record, and are the thick, low-set type kind, suitable for flock-heads. They claim to have as good as the best field rams obtainable. Their flock has McKerrow and Arkell selections for foundation stock. Intending purchasers should write for prices before the surplus is cleared off, as good value will be given for the money.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the auction sale of thirty registered Shorthorn cattle, the property of Sparham Bros., Morpeth, Kent Co., Ont., to take place at the farm, "Woodlawn," two miles west of Morpeth village, on Wednesday, November 16th. Trains will be met at Ridgeway, Pere Marquette R. R., on morning of sale. The terms, though not stated in the advertisement, are easy; 12 months' credit.

WINTER FAIR ENTRIES.

Exhibitors at the next Winter Fair are reminded that entries should be made with the Secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto, as early as possible. The following are the latest dates on which entries should be received for the different departments: Seeds, November 12th; live stock, November 19th; live poultry, November 21st; dressed poultry, November 24th.

DEATH OF JOHN ROBSON.

The death of John Robson, of Iderton, Ontario, which occurred last week, at the age of 83 years, removes from the ranks of Ontario's pure-bred stock breeders, one who, in the prime of life, was a conspicuous figure in the show-ring at leading exhibitions, his specialties being Leicester and Lincoln sheep, while he also kept a useful herd of Shorthorn cattle. He also made an excellent record as a prizewinner at plowing matches, being regarded as one of the best plowmen in Middlesex county, as he was scarcely ever beaten. He was the eldest of four brothers, of whom the youngest is Captain T. E. Robson, of London, widely known in stock-breeding circles. John Robson was a man of sterling character, genial disposition, and good judgment. His three brothers and one sister survive him. He was unmarried.

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MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, November 7th, receipts of live stock numbered 122 cars, comprising 2,552 cattle, 906 sheep and lambs, 30 calves. Quality of cattle was medium to good. Exporters were steady, at \$5.65 to \$6.05; butchers' firm; picked butchers', \$5.50 to \$5.75; one load, \$5.85; loads of good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium, \$4.90 to \$5.15; common, \$4.25 to \$4.80; cows, \$3 to \$4.75; feeders, \$4.75 to \$5.30; milkers, \$5.5 to \$8.5; calves, \$4 to \$8 per cwt. Sheep firm, at \$5 per cwt.; lambs firm, at \$6 per cwt. Hogs lower; selects, fed and watered, \$7.10, and \$6.75, f. o. b. cars, country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	268	222	490
Cattle	3,993	4,792	8,785
Hogs	5,074	2,022	7,096
Sheep	3,394	1,206	4,600
Calves	214	84	298
Horses	12	52	64

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Yards for the corresponding week of 1909 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	331	149	480
Cattle	4,959	2,273	7,232
Hogs	4,592	1,708	6,300
Sheep	7,439	2,506	9,945
Calves	311	111	422
Horses	12	140	152

The above figures show an increase in the combined receipts of the two markets, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1909, of 10 carloads, 1,553 cattle, 796 hogs; but a decrease of 5,345 sheep, 124 calves, and 88 horses.

On account of the heavy deliveries of Manitoba and Northwest cattle, which numbered 193 carloads, the total receipts for the two yards were much larger than was anticipated. The quality of fat cattle at the Union yards was generally good, although we have seen it much better, and at the City market it was common to medium, with a few lots of good amongst them. Trade at the Union yards on Monday was slow and dull, with prices from 15c. to 25c. and even 30c. per cwt., in some instances, lower than for the previous week, while at the City yards, for the balance of the week, it was still worse, with prices from 20c. to 40c. per cwt. lower than at any time since last winter.

Exporters.—Eugene Tamby bought for Swifts 166 steers, 1,385 lbs. each, at \$5.65 to \$6; also 305 for Liverpool, 1,280 lbs. each, at \$5.30 to \$6.15.

George B. Campbell bought for Morris & Co. 96 steers, for Liverpool and Manchester, at \$5.35 to \$5.90.

T. Connor bought one carload of export bulls, at \$4 to \$5 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Stockers and feeders have declined in price, in sympathy with the fat cattle. Steers, short-horns, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs., sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50; steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$5

to \$5.25; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5; stockers, \$4 to \$4.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Milkers and springers sold at firm prices, and have not declined in price. There was a fairly good supply, and prices ranged from \$50 to \$90 each. The bulk of the good sold between \$70 and \$80 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were moderate, with prices easy, but unchanged, at \$3.50 to \$8 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts moderate, and prices lower. Ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.85; rams, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.65 to \$5.85 per cwt.

Hogs.—The packers chopped off 35c. per cwt. in hog prices last week. Selects, fed and watered at the market, sold at \$7.25, and \$6.90 to drovers, for hogs, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade in horses at all the Toronto sale stables at the present is very quiet, with a tendency to lower values. Several of the dealers have informed your correspondent that prices must come down from 20 to 30 per cent., from late high values, before a fair business can be transacted. J. Herbert Smith, at the Union Horse Exchange, quotes prices for horses as follows: Drafters, \$220 to \$250; farm chunks, \$165 to \$210; expressers, \$160 to \$225; drivers are not in demand, and are selling from \$100 to \$175.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, red or mixed, 83c. to 84c., outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 94c.; No. 2 northern, 91c., track, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 65c. to 66c., outside. Barley—55c. to 57c. for malting, and 48c. for feed. Peas—No. 2, 84c. to 86c., outside. Corn—No. 2 American yellow, 57c.; No. 3 yellow, 56c., on track, Toronto. Buckwheat—40c., f. o. b. cars, outside points. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 35c.; No. 3, 33c., lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 32c. to 32c.; No. 3, 31c. to 31c., outside. Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour, \$3.50, at seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.70; second patents, \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

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

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

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

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Seed Company report prices unchanged, as follows: No. 1 alsike, \$7.50 to \$8 per bushel; alsike, No. 2, \$6.75 to \$7.25; No. 3 alsike, \$6 to \$6.50. Red clover, No. 1, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.25; red clover, No. 2, \$6 to \$6.50; red clover, No. 3, \$5 to \$5.50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market easy; prices unchanged. Creamery rolls, 26c. to 27c.; creamery solids, 25c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.

Eggs.—Cold storage, 25c. to 26c.; new-laid, 35c.

Cheese.—Market still unchanged. Large, 12c. per lb., and twins, 12c.

Honey.—Market steady. Extracted, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; combs, per dozen, \$2 to \$2.50.

Beans.—There was little change in the bean market. Primes were worth \$1.90 to \$2; and \$2 to \$2.10 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Market steady. Ontario potatoes, in car lots, on track, Toronto, 50c. to 52c. per bag.

Poultry.—Receipts of live poultry during the past week were the largest of the season. Turkeys, 14c. to 16c.; geese, 9c. to 10c.; ducks, 10c. to 11c.; chickens, 10c. to 12c.; hens, 8c. to 10c. per lb.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 9c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 8c.; country hides, 9c.; calf skins, 11c. to 13c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c.; tallow, No. 1, 5c. to 7c.; lamb skins, 45c. to 55c. each; wool, unwashed, 13c. to 14c.; wool, washed, 19c. to 21c.; wool rejections, 15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The wholesale fruit market at the foot

of Yonge street has again been closed for the season. At the wholesale houses, apples are quoted at \$2.50 to \$4.50 per barrel, and Spies, No. 1, at \$5 per barrel; grapes are selling at 20c. to 40c. per basket; pears, 40c. to \$1 per basket; cabbage, crate, 30c. to 40c.; celery, 23c. to 40c. per basket; carrots, per bushel, 35c. to 40c.; onions, bushel, 75c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Advices from the Western States indicate the possibility of a liberal supply of cattle. Feed is cheaper—particularly corn—than it has been, and this may have some influence on the situation. Exports of cattle from the port of Montreal for the week ending October 30th, were 2,366 head, an increase of 716 head. The local market was well supplied last week with Northwest ranchers and Manitoba domestic cattle of good quality, and prices were rather firmer. Carloads of ranch steers sold at a fraction over 5c. per lb., and heifers at a fraction under 5c. Some distillery-fed cattle were also in the market, and these sold at 5c. per lb. There was a good attendance of buyers, and choice steers sold at 5c. to 5c., fine selling at 5c., good at 4c. to 5c., medium at 4c. to 4c., and common down to 3c. per lb. The market for small meats was firm, and prices showed an advance of nearly 1c. per lb. Ontario lambs sold at 6c. to 6c. per lb., and Quebec stock at 5c. to 6c. per lb. There was a firm market for sheep, at 3c. to 4c. per lb. Calves were scarce and firm, at 5c. to 6c. per lb. Hogs still continued to be the weak feature of the live-stock market, and prices declined further. It looks as though 7c. was a representative price for good to fine stock, with possibly a fraction more for choicest.

Horses.—Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200; old and broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Abattoir-dressed hogs were selling about the same price as live hogs sold at some time since, being 10c. to 11c. per lb., for choicest fresh-killed.

Potatoes.—Market very strong; prices experienced quite a rise last week, being 75c. to 80c. per 90 lbs. for ordinary Ontario or Quebec stock, and 80c. to 85c. for choicest Green Mountain stock, carloads, on track. Evidently a brisk demand for export.

Apples.—The auction market showed quite an advance last week, choicest stock going as high as \$4.70 per barrel, the range for No. 1 being about \$3.50 to \$4.50 per barrel on an average. No. 2 stock was \$2.80 to \$3.40, and No. 3 around \$2. The above is for Baldwins, Greenings, Spies, etc. Merchants are getting as high as \$6 for Fameuse (Snow).

Eggs.—No. 1 candled stock was selling at about 25c. to 27c. per dozen, and selects around 30c., while new-laid ranged around 40c. per dozen. An advance of 2c. to 5c., owing to limited production, was reported on Monday.

Butter.—Finest butter was quoted here at 22c. to 23c. per lb. Grocers were paying about 24c. On Monday, an advance was being looked for in response to an increase to 23c. and 24c. in the country.

Cheese.—10c. to 10c. per lb. for Quebecs, 10c. to 11c. for Townships, and 11c. to 11c. for Ontarios. Colored has the preference.

Exports from Montreal this season have been 1,659,000 boxes, against 1,635,000 a year ago.

Grain.—Oats, 38c. for No. 2 Canadian Western; 36c. to 37c. for No. 3; 36c. to 36c. for No. 2 local white, and 35c. to 36c. for No. 3. Manitoba No. 4 barley sold at 48c. to 48c., and feed at 47c. to 47c. No. 3 American corn was about 57c.

Flour.—Market steady and unchanged, at \$5.80 per barrel for Manitoba first patents; \$5.30 for seconds, and \$5.10 for strong bakers', Ontarios being \$5.15 to \$5.40 for patents, and \$4.70 to \$4.90 for straight rollers.

Millfeed.—Manitoba bran steady, at \$18 per ton, in bags, and shorts \$22 per ton; Ontario bran a shade firmer, at \$18.50 to \$19, middlings being \$22.50 to \$23, pure grain mouille being \$31 to \$32, and mixed being \$25 to \$28 per ton. Cotton-seed meal, nominally, \$37 to \$38 per ton.

The Hard-earned Money of the Farmer.

If you are farming for the money you make out of it, then you want to keep that money in a safe place.

After you have worked hard for your money, and your crops have escaped all risks, you should make the proceeds of your crop safe and solid.

That is what you will do if you deposit your money in

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Interest is paid on all savings accounts.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855.

ASSETS, \$50,000,000

Seeds.—Market was little more than nominal, but dealers report they are offering \$7 to \$8 per bushel for red clover at country points, and \$6 to \$8 for alsike.

Hay.—The market held steady, at \$11 to \$11.50 per ton for No. 1 hay, carloads, track; \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 2 extra, and \$9 to \$9.50 for No. 2; \$7.50 to \$8 for clover mixed, and \$7 to \$7.50 for clover.

Hides.—Good demand for hides; prices steady, at 8c., 9c. and 10c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, respectively, calf skins being 10c. and 12c. per lb. for Nos. 2 and 1; sheep skins 50c. to 55c. each, and horse hides \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.50 for No. 1. Tallow steady, at 1c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6c. for rendered.

Cheese Markets.

Campbellford, Ont., 10 15-16c. and 11c. Woodstock, Ont., 11 11-16c. bid. Madoc, Ont., 10 15-16c. Kingston, Ont., white, 10 13-16c.; colored, 11c. Belleville, Ont., 10 11c. and 10 15-16c. Brockville, Ont., 11c. bid. Picton, Ont., 11 3-10c. Kemptonville, Ont., 11c. bid. Napanee, Ont., colored, 11c.; white, 10c. bid. London, Ont., 11 1-16c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 10c. Chicago, Ill., daisies, 15c. to 15c.; twins, 14c.; young Americans, 15c.; longhorns, 15c. to 15c.; butter, creameries, 24c. to 30c.; dairies, 24c. to 27c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.50 to \$7.65; Texas steers, \$3.35 to \$5.75; Western steers, \$4.10 to \$6.85; stockers and feeders, \$4.10 to \$5.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$4.50; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$8 to \$8.40; mixed, \$7.75 to \$8.85; heavy, \$7.40 to \$8.50; roughs, \$7.40 to \$7.65; good to choice, heavy, \$7.65 to \$8.50; pigs, \$7.70 to \$8.40; bulk of sales, \$7.75 to \$8.40.

Sheep and Lambs.—Natives, \$2.60 to \$4.35; Westerns, \$2.65 to \$4.80; yearlings, \$4.35 to \$5.40; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$6.65; Westerns, \$4.75 to \$6.65.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7 to \$7.25; shipping, \$6 to \$6.75; butchers', \$4.25 to \$6.50; heifers, \$4.25 to \$6; cows, \$2.75 to \$5; bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$5.75; stock heifers, \$3.75 to \$4.15; fresh cows and springers, \$30 to \$68.

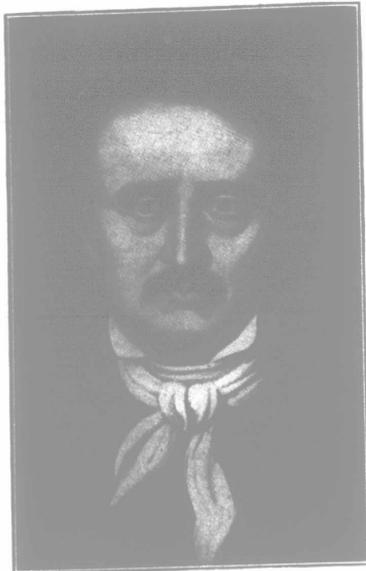
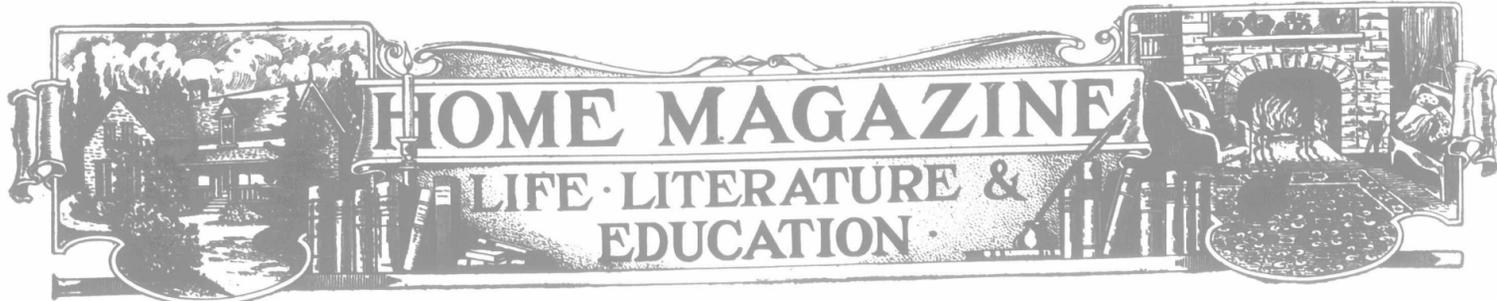
Veals.—\$7 to \$10.50.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$8.25 to \$8.35; mixed and Yorkers, \$8.30 to \$8.40; pigs, \$8.40 to \$8.50; roughs, \$7.25 to \$7.40; stags, \$6 to \$6.75; dairies, \$8 to \$8.35.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.25; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.25.

British Cattle Markets.

States steers, from 12c. to 13c.; Canadians, from 11c. to 13c., and ranchers, from 10c. to 11c. per pound.



Edgar Allan Poe.
(1809 - 1849.)

Little Trips Among the Eminent.

Poe.

Edgar Allan Poe—one hesitates, almost, to tell again the story that must be told of him, so intimate a heart-history is it, so pitiful a record of privation, and suffering, and error, and weakness—such, perhaps, as has been scarcely equalled in the annals of literary men. And yet the story is no new one. The mistakes and disappointments that hounded poor Poe almost from his cradle to his grave, have by no means been hidden under a bushel, no more than have his glittering triumphs. Of no man, perhaps, have more scathing denunciations and more overdrawn laudations been written. Poe, who himself as a critic, urged on by mercenary editors, who saw in his keen and caustic observations a "paying feature" of their journals, unmercifully lashed a host of literary small fry whose pretensions he could ill brook, could not hope to escape the venom that such criticisms often breed.

On the other hand, a host of admirers have also been ready with terms that could not be too extravagant in praise of Poe and his work. They have lauded his genius, as they well might, for, as a writer of American fiction, he stands second only to Hawthorne, while a few of his poems have won the enthusiastic praise of two continents; they have covered up or ignored his weaknesses, and faults in plenty Poe assuredly had; they have raved over his "idyllic marriage," while, as a matter of fact, that marriage, in the opinion of those in the best position to know, was one of the mistakes of his much-mistaking life. Yet too much praise is, perhaps, much better than unmerited censure, and, as the praise and the blame are becoming adjusted, and time goes on, Poe's place among the great writers of the world is becoming more clearly defined.

A year ago, the centenary of his birth was celebrated, with much rejoicing, in America, in England, in France, and many banquets were

held. Oh, the irony of it—"banquets," at which sumptuous fare abounded, at which "The Raven" and "The Bells" were read and laudatory speeches sounded in the honor of the writer of them—the writer of them, who had so often been hungry and threadbare, without a friendly roof to cover his head! But such are sometimes the ironies of life.

Poe was the son of a travelling actor and his actress wife, and was born—as it happened—in Boston, probably in January, 1809. While yet little more than an infant, his father died of consumption, and shortly afterwards his mother became ill of malarial fever. With her two children and her mother, one Mrs. Tubbs, she was now living in Richmond, Va., and so desperate was the straits to which the family was reduced that a notice asking for aid was put in the papers. Among others who responded were a Mr. Mackenzie and a Mr. John Allan, and the story is told that when Mrs. Allan called on the sick woman she found Mrs. Tubbs feeding the little ones with bread soaked in sweetened gin and water, little Edgar's initiation into a practice that afterwards worked him so much ruin. On Mrs. Poe's death, however, little Rosalie was adopted by the Mackenzies, and Edgar by the Allans, and so more immediate disaster was averted.

Mr. Allan was a tobacco merchant in comfortable circumstances. At a somewhat later date he fell heir to a large fortune, and proceeded to live up to it, hence little Edgar grew up with all the tastes of a child of wealth. It does not appear, however, that the home was in all respects the best for him. While Mrs. Allan petted and spoiled him, Mr. Allan was often unduly strict, and on no occasion let the proud youth forget that he was dependent upon his charity. The lad's earlier years, however, in spite of this constant rasping, appears to have had their share of happiness. He was bright, lovable, and very handsome, made marked progress at school, and was loved by both classmates and teachers. "Yes," said one of the latter, on Poe's death, "he was a dear, open-hearted, cheerful and good boy, and as a man he was a loving and affectionate friend to me."

It nowhere appears from the most authentic records that Poe was at any time the weird, melancholy, ghoulish sort of lad that some careless biographers have represented him to be. Many are the pranks told of him, and the athletic feats, particularly his famous seven-mile swim on the James River. It is noted, however, that he always had a morbid fear of graveyards and a horror of death, deepened on the passing away of a Mrs. Stanard, who had been kind to him, and whom he worshipped as a child and in memory. All his life he held these superstitions. He loathed death, yet, with a strange fascination, wrote continually of it.

After spending five years in England, where Edgar went to school at Stoke-Newington, the Allans returned to Richmond, and here Edgar attended the University, making a brilliant record as a student, but falling too readily into the gambling and drinking habits of his wealthy and extravagant classmates. Mr. Allan was, in fact, called upon to pay gambling and other debts to the amount of \$2,000, and a scene

ensued. Penitent, the lad offered to work off the amount in his foster-father's counting-house, and so began the short business career which he loathed, and for which he was not fitted. He asked that a small volume of his poems might be published, but was refused. Then he requested that he might try some other life-work, and another scene ensued, the result of which was that the lad left home and started life on his own account.

He went first to Boston, and spent nearly all of his few dollars in publishing a slender volume of poems, from which he never realized a dollar. He next went into the army. On the death of Mrs. Allan, he returned, the breach was temporarily patched up, and he was sent to West Point Academy. Here, it appears, he was subjected to so many snubs on account of his parentage that the place became intolerable to him. He asked to be allowed to leave, but was refused, and deliberately so neglected his military duties that he was expelled.

On returning to Richmond, he found that Mr. Allan was married again, but never dreaming that his position in his home was altered, he went confidently in and handed his travelling bag to a servant with a smile, requesting that it be taken to his room. He was informed then that his beautifully-furnished room had been taken for a guest-chamber, and that his personal effects had been put in a little room in the servants' quarter, and, on venturing to remonstrate with the new Mrs. Allan, he was peremptorily ordered to leave.

Without another word, he turned away, and in another moment found himself without the gate, homeless, penniless, friendless, without the faintest idea of how he should earn his living.

There now opened before Poe the beginning of a new existence, so wearily full of drudgery and disappointments that it was well he did not see its weary lengths before him. Somehow he found his way to Baltimore, but with neither trade, profession nor recommendations he was unable to find employment steadily. Upon one occasion an old university classmate saw him as one of a line of laborers carrying bricks to the bricklayers, but Poe made no movement of recognition. And so for some time he drifted about, doing the day's work for the day's need, hovering from one miserable boarding-house to another, often ill, and often, it may be feared, drowning his soul-weariness in drink.

At last he was found, ill and alone, by his aunt, Mrs. Clemm, and again a new chapter began. Mrs. Clemm was a dressmaker, in poor circumstances, but she took the youth to her home and nursed him back to life again. Before three years had passed, she had become so fond of him that she formed a plan for keeping him ever with her, and so brought about his marriage with her daughter, a child of but thirteen years of age, although represented as more in negotiating the marriage.

In the meantime, Poe had won a \$100 prize for a story, "The Gold Bug," had obtained employment in the office of The Evening Visitor, and had determined to devote his life to literature.

At the time of his marriage he

was twenty-seven years of age, educated, a man of opinions, and fast becoming conscious of his literary powers. His wife was but a comparatively illiterate child, and a veritable child she continued to remain throughout her short life. She was very fond of her handsome husband, in a childlike way. To him she was but a pet and plaything, and it is significant that in all his affairs, and for criticisms of his work, it was Mrs. Clemm that he consulted, not Virginia. It is significant, also, that he continued to form friendships with other women more capable of understanding and appreciating his work than was his child-wife; and it is significant that the period immediately succeeding his marriage was one of marked dissipation. It is only fair to state, however, that Poe really drank much less than many a man upon whom such libations would have no effect. One who knew him has remarked that he had "the weakest head" of anyone he ever knew. A single glass of wine was enough to set him "the worse"; and, in a time when wine was served at every table, and almost every man drank more or less, it may be imagined that poor Poe, with his weak will, often fell.

Before passing from this point of his career, it may be said that it is believed that he was engaged to a Miss Elizabeth White at the time of his marriage to Virginia Clemm; also, that two marriages with the latter were brought about under Mrs. Clemm's skillful manoeuvring, the first in secret, another in public at something less than a year later.

There now succeeded a time of bitter poverty and much change. Poe found himself obliged to pay the board of Mrs. Clemm, as well as of himself and his wife, out of his small salary, and the margin left was appallingly small. He fitted from paper to paper, always, as under editor, finding himself cramped and thwarted by men whom he recognized as less capable than himself. He formed continual plans for starting a magazine of his own, "The Stylus," in which he might raise American periodical literature to the heights which he dreamed for it, but found himself ever and anon repressed by want of funds. From Richmond he drifted to New York, and from thence to Philadelphia, at times falling into such straitened circumstances that Mrs. Clemm came to the rescue by keeping boarders or working at dressmaking.

In Philadelphia, where he had a position for some time on the staff of the Graham Magazine—whose circulation, by the way, was increased, because of his brilliant stories, from 5,000 to 55,000, within a couple of years—a brief period of comparative ease came to the restless family. Poe appears to have steadily resisted the temptation to drink. A little cottage with a rose-vine over the porch was secured in a suburb, and, of its three ground-floor rooms, one was rented to a lodger. There was enough to eat and wear, and neighbors have told of seeing the young wife and her mother sewing on "the stoop," apparently quite happy. "Poe always appeared like a gentleman," said one of these neighbors, years afterwards, "though thin and sickly-looking. His wife was pretty, but not noticeably so. She was too fleshy." And the description goes on to note her very black, smooth hair, full lips, and

(Continued on page 1786.)

Our English Letter.

XXII.

Something About Bedford and Its Beauties, and About Elstow, with its Memories of Bunyan.

Amongst the many spots of interest which it has been my privilege to visit since I came to England, several months ago, I do not know of any with more stories to tell through the silent medium of stone and marble, bricks and mortar, century-old trees, and running streams, than the City of Bedford, on the Ouse.

"You simply must come to see it and us," said the dear young relative who had invited me to her pretty home there. "You are interested in education. Well, Bedford, as an educational center, cannot be surpassed, as you will be sure to acknowledge when you have seen our Grammar School, our Modern School, our High School for girls, our County School, our Kindergarten and Training College, to say nothing of the many private schools of which we have also reason to be proud.

"You are interested in old churches, those landmarks of history. Well, we have our St. Paul's, with its lofty spire and pretty churchyard, and the old, old church of St. Peter's, with records as far back as A. D. 695, its Saxon doorway and its Norman porch. You admire bridges. Its bridges are a marked feature of Bedford, notably the stone bridge across the Ouse, and the iron suspension bridge; whilst few towns have a more beautiful park, or a river with embankments more artistically laid out, or more freely placed at the full disposal of the citizens. All these and more we will try to show you, if only you will come to Bedford," which, of course, I gladly did, to my own great enjoyment and instruction. And now for some of my notes, taken in the rough, for the readers of our Home Magazine.

Observing that the situation, unlike that of hilly Devon and Dorset, was somewhat flat, I inquired as to its healthfulness. "Well, if good appetites are any sign of a healthful community, let me tell you that more eggs, butter and milk are consumed by our 38,000 inhabitants than by those of any other town of its size and population in all England, our surrounding farms and market-gardens not only supplying our own needs, but also those of neighboring places, with a large margin left for Covent Garden itself." Perhaps the fertility of the soil, and the rich reward with which it repays the labors of the intelligent husbandman, has had something to do with its selection as an educational center, for what would be the use of bringing a lot of lads and lassies to schools and colleges, if as due provision for their bodies, as well as for their minds, could not be made?

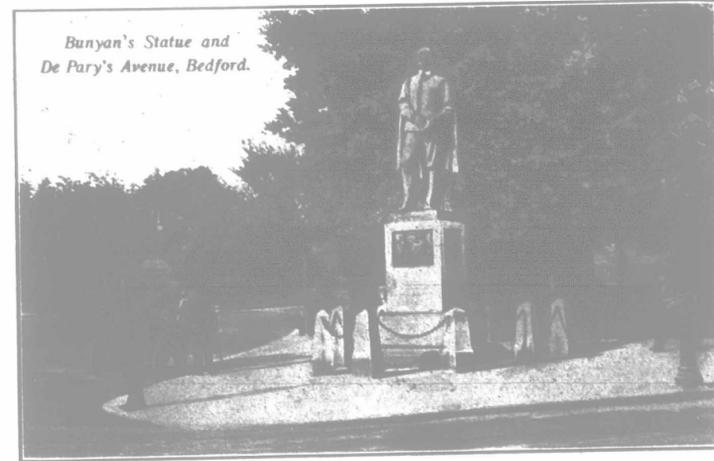
The position of Bedford, within easy reach of the metropolis, and the moderate cost of living, have attracted to it many city men, retired officers, and professional gentlemen, to whom the exceptional advantages of a first-class education for their children, at a moderate cost, very naturally appeals, a fact which tends to explain why, in this midland town, what is understood as "society," as wholly apart from wealth and ostentation, should have an air of refinement and culture not always the main feature of social intercourse in the county towns of the old land.

I could expand my notes of the Bedford of to-day into several columns, if only space permitted, but, that being inadmissible, I must just make brief mention, instead, of the Bedford of the past. To begin with, its ancient name, Bedanford, or Bedicoford, by which it was known to the Saxons, as signifying "The lodging or the Fortress at the Ford."

History records that in A. D. 911

and 921 it was attacked by the Danes, and was burnt by them in A. D. 1010. Soon after the Conquest, a castle was built near the river, a fortress which was destined to become an important post during the Barons' wars. It was taken in 1138 by King Stephen, and was destroyed in 1224 by Henry III. Only a very small portion of its ruins remains, a bowling green occupying the site of its keep. These are not the only historic footmarks which can still be traced in or near Bedford, some only mere sites, such, for instance, as that on Old Market Hill of the old county gaol, where Bunyan was imprisoned, and in which he wrote the "Pilgrim's

Progress," to some but a quaint old classic, but which to many a simple soul has proved a veritable chart for the guiding of their feet amidst the devious ways through which they have had to travel. Nothing now remains of the old gaol except the cellars of the Chequers Inn, and a butcher's shop, with a piece of stone wall in the rear.

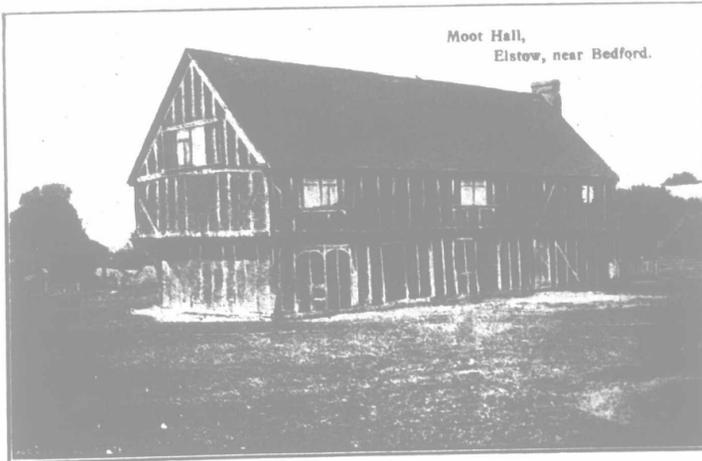


Bunyan's Statue and De Pary's Avenue, Bedford.

Bunyan's Statue, Bedford.

After being shown the very fine monument on St. Peter's green, to "The Immortal Dreamer," it came about in natural sequence that my friend must take me to Elstow, the scene of so many incidents in the life of Bunyan. The cottage in which he lived after his marriage (not where he was born, as is currently asserted), was a distinct disappointment, for, though somewhat rustic in its appearance, the hand

But, quite apart from the story of the writer of "Pilgrim's Progress," there is much to interest the visitor to Elstow. Its church, with its outstanding tower, gray, grim and square, where Bunyan was a bell-ringer; the ruins of its old Abbey, founded in A. D. 1090; a magnificent porch, and another said to be the work of Inigo Jones, known as the Hillersoon Porch, to say nothing of its rural beauties as a typical village of the Old Country. Of Bedford itself I must be permitted to say one word more, which should, perhaps, have been said at the beginning, rather than at the end, of my notes. It is to tell of the honor in which is held, and the fact recorded in a fine stone monument, the memory of the great philanthropist, John Howard, the prison-reformer;



Moot Hall, Elstow, near Bedford.

The Old Moot Hall, Near Bedford.

of the restorer was too clearly visible, having put too new a face upon it altogether. Not so the old Moot Hall upon the village green, where Bunyan is said to have "danced and sung and joined in revelry in his unregenerate days," or the worn steps and section of the stone cross where the hitherto unthinking lad is said to have had his sudden call to choose between good and evil. In the fine old church we were shown the font from which Bunyan was baptized, and the bench

and also of the debt the town owes to Sir William Harper, who, though he rose to positions of high distinction, and at one time was Lord Mayor of London, yet never forgot that he was "a Bedford boy," and, by many benefactions, nearly 400 years ago, left his mark upon the place of his birth by a lavish provision for a future prosperity, which, by a rare wisdom in their administration of the same, his native town has benefitted exceedingly.

H. A. B.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

He Passed By.

When he saw him, he passed by on the other side.—St. Luke x.: 31.

When a certain lawyer asked the Great Teacher the question: "Who is my neighbor?" he was not given any abstruse reply. The answer was that marvellous parable of "The Good Samaritan," which is so simple that a little child can understand its meaning, and yet so far-reaching that it can touch every life every day. When I read of the efforts being made to better the lives of the poor and weak, in hundreds of directions, I can see the influence of this parable. One is insisting on better pay for workers, another is fighting for reasonable compensation in case of an accident to a wage-worker. Another insists that each child in the schools shall be properly fed and housed, and shall have eyes, ears, throat and teeth systematically looked after. Others are insisting that juvenile criminals shall be given a chance to reform, while many go more to the root of the disease, and provide carefully-supervised playgrounds for those who would otherwise be nurtured in that hotbed for forcing crime—the street. More and more people are waking up to the fact so hotly denied by the first murderer, that each one of us is, to a large extent, his "brother's keeper," and that every man, woman and child is brother to us all.

The parable is quiet in its language. There is no word of indignant blame spoken in condemnation of those who saw a man lying half dead by the side of the road, and yet hurried on to attend to their own business without attempting to help him. They did not hurt him in any way, they were not criminals, but respectable and religious men—leaders of religion. They were not murderers—they only left a man to die, without making the slightest effort to save him. Is there any law that could punish them for such a sin of omission?

Dr. Miller, in his beautiful "Story of Joseph," says that the captain of an ocean vessel was once hurrying on his way when he saw a signal of distress at a considerable distance. Looking through his glass, he found that there was a man adrift on a piece of wreckage. Unwilling to stop the ship and so lose valuable time, he went straight ahead, saying: "Some other vessel will pick him up." He did not hurt the wrecked sailor, he only "saw him, and passed by"—only left him to die. But the pleasure of being commended for his swift passage soon died out, driven out by the horror of the thought that he had wickedly crushed the hope of one who trusted in him. That man perishing on the wreck was never forgotten by day or night. The captain never went to sea again, but walks about with head cast down, unable to forgive himself for that one criminal sin of omission. It was a crime, and he knew it even when he tried to persuade himself that it was his duty to hurry forward on his own business.

In "The Christmas Carol," when Marley's Ghost was mourning over the countless misused opportunities of his life, Scrooge said to him: "But you were always a good man of business, Jacob." "Business!" cried the Ghost, wringing its hands again. "Mankind was my business. The common welfare was my business; charity, mercy, forbearance and benevolence were all my business. The dealings of my trade were but a drop of water in the comprehensive ocean of my business."

Is it not so with all of us? If we make it our pride to "mind our own business"—meaning that we don't care what becomes of the outside world if only we can push on without delay in the pursuit of our own particular ambition, then we are following in the steps of the priest and Levite, who could not endanger their own business or safety for the sake of a wounded stranger. "What if that stranger should happen to be—God!" If the Good Samaritan is a true picture of Christ: so also we must recognize not only a brother, but our Elder Brother, in everyone who claims our practical sympathy. We may be respectable, religious people, attending to our own business in energetic fashion, and yet He may even now be saying to us: "I was an hungred, and ye gave Me no meat: I was

thirsty, and ye gave Me no drink; I was a stranger, and ye took Me not in; naked, and ye clothed Me not; sick, and in prison, and ye visited Me not. . . . Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me."

But what if our own worldly business should suffer, while we are attending to wounded travellers on the highway of life? That is a practical question, which each must answer for himself—but let us answer it honestly. A Christian is bound to do his own business faithfully, and we may be quite sure that our Master will not be pleased with us if we are busy-bodies, attending to other people's affairs and neglecting our own. The Christian life ought to be a balanced life; we must not run to extremes, but should be temperate in all things.

But that does not mean that we have any right to be indifferent to the troubles of other people. Let us look at Joseph. He was only a lad when he was sold by his brothers, and became a slave in Egypt. He was young and despised, without friends, money or rights. But he did his work faithfully, and the LORD was with him. He soon rose to be overseer in the house of his master, and was able to say: "Behold, my master wotteth not what is with me in the house, and he hath committed all he hath to my hand." Later on, when, through a false accusation he was cast into prison, he again rose to a very high position. "The keeper of the prison committed to Joseph's hand all the prisoners that were in the prison." When he was released from prison, he was at once raised to the highest place in Egypt, except that of the king. It is very plain that he attended to his own business thoroughly. But he was not absorbed in it. His sympathy for others was ready and helpful. Even when he might have been brooding over the injustice shown towards himself, he was quick to notice that two of the prisoners who were given into his charge, and whom he served, were looking unusually sad. Through doing all in his power to help them, he was himself afterwards raised to be ruler over Egypt. Then, when his brothers talked sadly among themselves about their past wickedness, he pretended to be a stranger who could not even understand their language; and yet he felt so full of affection for those who had terribly wronged him, that he "turned himself about from them and wept," because they were blaming themselves for having sold him as a slave.

The truth is, that if we really care about our brothers and neighbors, we shall find a way to keep the balance true between minding our own business and giving them the help which God requires of us.

Christ—the true Good Samaritan—was so eager to help wounded souls and bodies that He spent His days in going about doing good. If He had stayed quietly in Nazareth, attending only to His carpenter business, He would not have been crucified—and the world would not have been saved. But we must remember that He did stay there until He was thirty, and probably His wages were the support of the family. He did not seek a wider sphere of work and influence until He was "led up of the Spirit," and then He sacrificed Himself entirely.

Duties do not really conflict. If we are trying to let our light shine before men, not that we may win honor for ourselves, but that God may be glorified, He will show us what He wants us to do. He is the Captain, we have only to obey orders in the place He assigns to us. If we refuse, then we know that we are refusing. That sea-captain knew that he was doing a base and cowardly thing when he would not put himself out to save a perishing neighbor. He would have said that any man who could do such a thing deserved to be hanged. But when he crushed down his own appealing conscience, he did not realize how terribly that accusing conscience, when fully roused, would torture him. If he had been a hardened man, his conscience would have had less power. He was not a bad man, and yet, think of the misery of not daring to look one's own soul in the face. If we fall into the habit of "passing by" our neighbor, without caring for his troubles, then we also may possibly neglect him when such neglect may be the direct cause of death. Love must always rejoice in giving, and our chief business in life is Loving. Love never

says, "How much need I give?" but "How much can I give?" And Love is not a crown for special occasions only, it grows more beautiful the more it is used. As Lowell says:

"True Love is but a humble, low-born thing,
And hath its food served up in earthen-ware;
It is a thing to walk with hand-in-hand
Through the everydayness of this work-day world,
Baring its tender feet to every flint,
Yet letting not one heart-beat go astray

If I hide my head beneath the spread
You speak so soft and low
That I cannot hear what you have said,
O, why does the big wind blow?"

"Let us play, my darling, a merry play,
The winds are four big brooms
That sweep the world on a windy day
As Mary sweeps our rooms.
The south wind is the parlor brush,
That sweeps in a quiet way,
But the north wind comes with a roar
and rush
On the world-wide sweeping day.



What Are They?

Aren't these dear little fuzzy wuzzies? Guess what they are, and I'll tell you if you are right.—P.

From Beauty's law of plainness and content—
A simple, fireside thing, whose quiet smile
Can warm earth's poorest hovel to a home.
A Love that gives and takes, that seeth faults
Not with flaw-seeking eyes like needle-points,
But loving—kindly, ever looks them down
With the o'er-coming faith that still forgives."

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.]



Jolly Little Dogs.

Our Junior Beavers.

The Four Big Brooms.

By Mary Bauling Street.

"Oh, mother, why does the big wind blow
And rattle the window pane?
If I close my eyes to sleep just so
It wakes me up again;

"Like Mary sweeping the halls and stairs
Is the work of the good west broom,
And the sweetest odors, the softest airs,
Float over the world's wide room.
But to-night the broom from the east
is here,
And with it comes the rain,
Like John, when he brushes the porch,
my dear,
And hoses the window pane."

The little boy laughed and cuddled close
In his warm and downy bed;
"I hear the broom, I hear the hose,
And I like them both," he said,
And so the rain may pelt away,
And the big wind loudly roar,
He remembers the wide world's sweep-
ing day,
And thinks of the big brooms four.

Willie and His Dog, Diver.

By H. N. Powers.

Willie was a very little child, and lived near the mill. One day he saw a big cruel boy come along and throw a little puppy into the mill-pond, and then run away. Willie cried out: "O Papa, Papa, do come here!" "What's is the matter?" said his papa. "Oh, Papa! I want the little doggie! Please get him for me. He will be drowned!"

His papa took a long pole and put it under the puppy's neck and pulled it out of the water and gave it to Willie. He was very happy with his dog, which, by next year, grew to be a big, strong, shaggy fellow, and was named Diver. He used to go with Willie everywhere the boy went, and he loved Willie very much. Everybody said: "What a beautiful dog!" and Willie was proud of him. One day when the nuts were ripe, Willie took his basket and went to pick hazelnuts. One big bush full of nuts hung over a deep place in the mill-pond, and, as Willie reached for the top

branch, he slipped and fell in the water out of sight. But when he came up, Diver jumped in, took him by the collar, and brought him safe to land. So if it was good for Willie to save the dog's life when he was a little puppy, it was good for the dog to save Willie's life when he was a little boy.

And that was Diver's way of thanking Willie for saving his life. It was a very good way, too! And Willie and Diver were always the best of friends.

The Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have always intended to write you. I had a barn picnic a little while ago, and had quite a few girls. My father is the manager of the City Dairy Farm, so we had a fine place to play in the big barn. We had the barn Union Jack, that touches from one of the high rafters to the floor. We had a swing. The girls all brought their baskets, and we had supper over at the barn; then we came over to our place and made maple cream. We played "kick-the-stick" and "hide-and-go-seek." We had a geography match, after which the girls went home, and I wished it would happen all over again. As my letter is getting long I will close. MARGARET J. KETCHEN
New Lowell, Ont. (Age 8, Book II.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my first letter I will not take up much room. Now come my pets. I have a little pony, and she is jet black. I call her Topsy. She has little feet, smaller than our little colt, which I call Charley, and if you touch him on the breast he will rear up on his hind feet. He will go all over the house if we do not hook the screen doors. I have a little kitten and a puppy, and many other pets which I have not space to name. Hope I may see this in print. NELLIE L. WYATT
(Age 8 years, Book II.)
Ballymote P.O., Ont.

Dear Puck,—I am writing to tell you about a robin that built its nest on our bay window. The mother laid four eggs in the nest. We went up to see them about every day. Finally they all hatched, and they grew so big that one of them fell out of the nest and the cat got it.

We have a mulberry tree in our yard, and the birds come so early in the morning that we can hardly get any for use. I will name some of the birds: robins, sparrows, blackbirds and blue jays. Sometimes the chickens fly up from the ground and get the mulberries. One day I saw the rooster fly up and knock some down, and then the hens ate them up. The mulberries keep the birds from our fruit, as they seem more fond of them. ANNA M. BYCRAFT
Coldstream, Ont. (Age 8, Book II.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, and I hope it will not go in the waste-paper basket.

I am going to tell you about my sunflowers. I had three sunflower seeds, and I planted them in my garden. I kept watching them carefully. First I saw a little plant just cracking the ground; then I saw the plant nice and green; now they have grown taller than my head, with great big blossoms. They have, oh, so many seeds, that I will save and plant next year. CLARENCE FITZ RANDOLPH
Bridgetown, N.S. (Age 9.)

To the Younger Beavers.

Don't forget, little Beavers, that the Beaver Circle for the first week in every month is all yours.

TRANSMIGRATION.

One morning Jenkins looked over his garden wall and said to his neighbor: "Hey, what are you burying in that hole?" "Oh," he said, "I'm just replanting some of my seeds, that's all." "Seeds!" shouted Jenkins angrily. "It looks more like one of my hens." "That's all right. The seeds are in side."—Christian Work and Evangelist.

The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Chatterers.—A few more of Professor Detlef's recipes to-day.

Boudins.—The Professor first ran some cooked veal through a meat chopper, enough to make 1 pint. To this was added $\frac{1}{2}$ cup breadcrumbs, 2 tablespoons chopped parsley, salt and pepper to season, 3 ounces melted butter, 1 cup of stock and 3 beaten eggs. This was all mixed together, put in buttered timbale cups (I should imagine deep patty-pans would do if one had not the cups), then set in a pan of hot water and baked in a hot oven for 10 minutes. The meat was now turned out carefully on a platter, a little mashed potato was piped on top of each through the pastry bag, and a tomato sauce was poured round.

Tomato Sauce.—1 tablespoon butter was melted and 1 tablespoon flour stirred in, then gradually 1 cup strained tomatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon white pepper, and 1 clove, the whole being cooked until done.

Coffee Cake.—This is a cake to be eaten with coffee, very light and wholesome. To make it, the Professor took 1 cup lukewarm milk, and to it added 1 cake Fleischman's Compressed Yeast, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons butter, a little cinnamon and vanilla, and enough flour to make a very soft dough. This was put in a greased tin to rise, and covered over with the deep tin cover, the Professor remarking that a shirt-waist box would do very well,—anything, in fact, that will keep out draughts and air, and leave room for the dough to rise. When double its bulk, the dough was turned on the board, rolled out a little very lightly, spread on a greased pan, glazed with a little milk and egg mixed, then covered again for five minutes. It was then brushed with melted butter, and the following "streusel" sprinkled over it: 4 tablespoons (rounded) of flour, 1 of sugar, 1 of butter mixed until crumbly and seasoned with cinnamon. The cover was again put over, the whole let get very light, then baked.

While making this cake, Prof. Detlef explained that, while all ingredients of dough should be very well mixed together, comparatively little kneading is required afterwards. He also said that Fleischman's yeast must be quite fresh. If it is tough at all, and does not break crisply, it is of no use. In all towns, this yeast is imported daily. It only keeps good for a couple of days.

Foam Tart.—Two ounces (2 rounded tablespoons) soft or fruit sugar were creamed with 4 ounces (4 rounded tablespoons butter). To this was added 1 unbeaten egg, and when well mixed, 6 ounces flour (12 rounded tablespoons) was added. The dough was now patted out on an inverted layer-cake pan, nicely creased around the edge, pricked well, and baked to a nice brown in a moderate oven. Afterwards the top was covered with cream pie filling, made as follows: To 3 tablespoons sugar (rounded) were added 4 tablespoons flour and 2 eggs. When mixed smooth, 1 pint of milk was added, and the whole cooked in a double boiler, being stirred constantly until done. To such a filling, any flavoring liked may be added.

Finally, the "Foam Tart"—a German dish, by the way—was covered with a meringue piped on through the pastry bag in little mounds. In our picture, the tart was set on top of a pan to raise it higher for the camera.

From a New Member.

Dear Dame Durden.—I am an interested reader of the Ingle Nook, and get many useful hints from it.

I have been interested in the part of caring for children, and I will send a formula for sick or young infants' food, that cannot be fed on milk alone. There are some children that milk and water acts like poison with. First take some wheat flour and spread it thin on a plate, and bake it very evenly until it is a light golden-brown. This can be kept on hand in a quantity.

Make a gruel of one tablespoon of the flour in as little water as possible, and strain through a fine sieve. Next add to one quart of warm, new milk, one junket tablet. When it becomes jellied, heat it hot and press the whey from it; return it to the stove and bring it to a quick boil, then strain to take all particles of curd out of it. Add to this the gruel already prepared, one heaping tablespoon of sugar of milk, one dessert-spoon lime-water, and a nip of salt. Feed at regular hours, and, if baby cannot be pacified between times without drink, give it warm water with a little sugar of milk in it.

As the stomach becomes stronger, add to the food more of the flour gruel, and some sterilized milk. Heat the milk until it rises in a foam, then remove from the stove and add, say one tablespoon to begin with, and increase as baby can take it. Sugar of milk is very beneficial to infants. It is a pure white powder made from the whey of milk, and aids digestion.

When baby is very sick, and vomiting, too much cream is often the cause of the attack. If fed on milk alone, the stools are white inclined in color if too much cream is given, and slimy if not enough cream given.

With this food, if the infant is very weak and cannot retain the amount of cream in it, the whey can be made of separator skim milk. I had one infant that was fed on the skim-milk whey for the best part of three months during the hot weather.

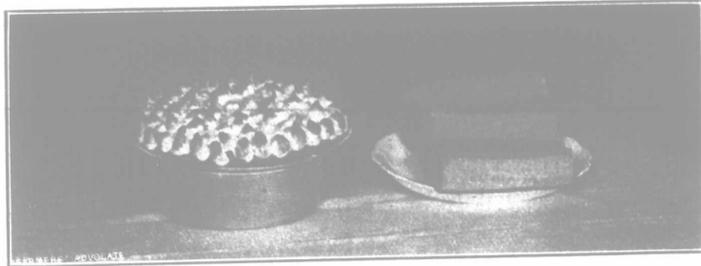
Dear D. D., if you think this worth publishing all well, and if not put it in the w.-p. b. It was worth more than gold or doctors to me.

A quick way to make chocolate icing for cake:

Wet white icing sugar with warm, sweet cream, and add enough good cocoa to make it good. Hot water and a little butter would take the place of the cream.

HELPMATE

Peel Co., Ont.



Foam Tart and Coffee Cake.

Our Scrap Bag.

Enamelled ware that has become burned or discolored, may be cleaned with a paste made of coarse salt and vinegar.

Wash flannels in suds with a little ammonia added to it.

Equal parts of vinegar and linseed oil, shaken well together and applied to the stove with a soft cloth, is said to both clean and blacken a stove that is in constant use for cooking.

When making pie crust, if you have any left over, put it in a bowl, press it down, spread the top generously with lard or butter, and put it in the refrigerator or any very cool place. It will keep for some days, and will not form a crust on top.

To avoid having cookies burn, bake them on the bottom of the pan, turned bottom up, of course.

Spurgeon once told his class that "the next best thing to the grace of God was oxygen." Remember that you can, in your homes, only get oxygen from the out-of-door air. Don't neglect to flood the house with out-of-door air many times a day. Use hot bricks at your feet if you need them, and plenty of blankets, and a nightcap if your head is tender, but sleep with the window open.

Lotion to soften and whiten hands: $\frac{1}{2}$ gill alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill cologne, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill glycerine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce gum Tragacanth, 1 pint soft water, 10 cents' worth tincture benzoin. Soak the gum in the water over night, then stir in the rest.

Receipts in Season.

Homemade Cheese.—Allow 100 lbs. milk to each cheese. Warm it to 80 degrees, put in a tablespoon of rennet, or a ren-

net tablet dissolved in warm water. Stir thoroughly and keep the milk warm, covering it with a blanket. In about an hour the curd will be made. Cut it into small pieces not bigger than an inch, with a long knife. Drain off the whey, leave the curd to harden a little, then dip it out with a strainer into tin moulds, eight inches across and eight inches deep. These should be bottomless and set on a board. Before the curd is put in the mould, a thin cheese cloth should be put in it, coming up around the side so that the cheese may be lifted out easily. Press into shape, then lift out and remove the cloth. Put a fresh strip around it, leaving a border of an inch or two top and bottom. Plaster this down with butter and leave the cheese to ripen. Rub with fine salt, and turn daily for ten days, then do this only every other day. The turning is to prevent the moisture from going all to one end of the cheese. Rub the cheese several times with butter to prevent cracking. Keep in a rather moist place, scraping off any mould that may appear. In two months the cheese is fit to use. If kept in a dry place, and buttered occasionally, it will keep a year.

Apple Catsup.—Wipe, core, pare and quarter sixteen large cooking apples. Put them into a saucepan, just cover with water, bring slowly to the boiling point, simmer until quite tender, then rub through a sieve. To each four cupfuls of apple pulp add the following: Mix one heaping teaspoonful of white pepper, one and a quarter cupfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful each of cloves, mustard and allspice, one and a half teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one level teaspoonful of salt, add one large grated onion and two and a half cupfuls of cider vinegar. Add all to apple pulp and bring slowly to the boiling point, then allow it to simmer one and a quarter hours, and seal while hot.

Quince Honey.—Peel and core ripe, juicy quinces. Make a syrup of 1 lb. sugar and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups water to each lb. fruit.

Grate the quinces. When the syrup spins a thread, add the grated quinces and boil until thick as honey. Seal while hot.

Buckwheat Cakes.—Mix 2 cups buckwheat flour, 1 of wheat flour, a little salt, and 3 teaspoons baking powder. Then add equal parts of milk and water until batter is right. A little molasses will help to brown them. Fry on a griddle.

Corneal Griddle Cakes.—Half pint cornmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint flour, 1 pint boiling water, $\frac{1}{4}$ cups sweet milk, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 eggs. Put meal, sugar and salt in a mixing bowl, and pour over them the boiling water. Beat thoroughly, and add the cold milk. When cool, stir in the flour mixed with baking powder, and, lastly, the beaten eggs, mixing well. These cakes should be thoroughly cooked.

Bread Griddle Cakes.—One pint sweet milk, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints breadcrumbs, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, flour to thicken. Mix and fry, turning carefully, as they are very tender.

Re Some "Opinions."

Dear Dame Durden.—Might I express my hearty appreciation of Elizabeth's letter. All I can say is "Amen."

Greybird, can you blame us for making teaching a stepping-stone? Should not the schoolroom be made more attractive for the teacher, as well as the pupils? Your last paragraph expresses my ideas exactly. But "if" we are to teach agriculture and singing, you must have us trained, and make it worth our while to get that training. The time will come when the male teacher will be a married man, with some first-hand knowledge of children, and not the raw young man

just out of Normal. The country's business is to make this profession so attractive that men will go into it for a profession and not as a stepping-stone.

A Wise Old Crow must have a very, very poor schoolhouse. Can you prove that statement about "universal brutal bullying," and will you give fuller information with regard to that experiment in irregular attendance?

I hope that this voices the opinion of some of the teaching profession. I add encouragement to you in your Page of Opinions, Dame Durden. If you can only get the women of this country aroused, they can do anything.

MERELY A PEDAGOGUE.

Oxford Co., Ont.

You are heartily welcome, Pedagogue. We often wish that pedagogues in general would discuss their perplexities and plans in our columns.

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

"How far is it between these two towns?" asked the lawyer.

"About four miles as the flow cries," replied the witness.

"You mean as the cry flows."

"No," put in the Judge, "he means as the fly crows."

And they all looked at each other, feeling that something was wrong.

Our New Serial.

The Garden of a Com-muter's Wife.

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

CHAPTER I.—Continued.

Where was the dog going? Down between the weigelias and lilacs through the stiff little arbour to the garden, to the great bough apple tree whose trunk was encircled by a seat. Surely Bluff had not forgotten. Then as he saw that I hesitated, he ran to a corner where stepping stones led up the bank to the open fields, gave a short bark, and waited for me.

"Not to-night, old fellow; to-morrow we will go there," I said, seating myself by the apple tree. Instantly he thrust his nose into my hand, then curled himself up at my feet.

Before me was the garden where I had played all my childhood, until playing had turned into dreaming. It was unkempt, but it seemed to have more dignity and meaning than the garden of my memory; the unpruned rose bushes reached out long bare arms, or formed briery tangles according to their kind, the shrubs were massive and well-grown, and had the soothing influence of permanence. In a sheltered corner a cluster of chrysanthemums, unharmed by frost, showed their silvery disks, and a single crumpled pansy looked up from the path where it had found footing. What was that perfume? Stooping, I separated the cold, damp leaves of a mat of Russian violets that grew from under the seat. Yes, there were a dozen of the flowers themselves, anticipating spring after their hopeful habit.

Violets were my mother's flowers, and this was her seat. She went away when I was five years old, but I have not forgotten, and I always called this great apple, with its ample branches that furnished nooks alike to me and to the robins and bluebirds—the Mother Tree. I used to make bouquets and wreaths of my best flowers, and stick them in the knot-holes or hang them on the branches the particular day in June when father always shut himself into his study, and would not speak even to me.

Aunt Lot had said that I was a pagan to make an idol out of a tree and hang flowers on it, and scolded until I cried bitterly. Father, hearing my distress, came out to find the cause, and sat with me under the tree all the afternoon. From that day we understood each other, and the study door was never closed between us. Here, too, it was that he told me of his plans for the hospital that now stands over yonder by the town, where he meant to help all women for mother's sake. I only understood his moods gropingly in those days; for the subtle language of the human heart cannot be imagined, but may only be read by those who love and are loved in return, and the other love also came to me through loving father.

Beside the gift of healing and sympathy with everything living, father had the book madness. Not the disagreeable stuffy kind of mania that Nodier's Theodore died of, simply the hunger for the friendships that books offered him, and the desire to keep such boon companions in the best of health and raiment. Woe was upon me even in my babyhood if I ever ate cookies over the lap of the meanest volume or cut the leaves of a magazine with anything less smooth than a paper knife! So it came about that when we took our winter holidays in Boston and New York, we mingled music, theatre and pictures with many eager hours in a dingy auction room where books were sold, that stood at the meeting of three crossways. It is impossible to word the keen joy we both found within those snaky walls, father in the chase and bringing down the prey, I in retrieving, so to speak. This sport consisted in rushing the precious volumes safely past Aunt

Lot's custom-house inspection and mixing them with the older residents in the book shelves until their identity was lost.

The risk of retrieving varied greatly with the size of the book itself. The "New English Canaan" and Josselyn's "Rarities" were easily pocketed, and they modestly kept the secret of their own value, but to smuggle in the clumsy bulk of Gerarde's "Herball" in its snuffy sheep cover was an impossibility, and father had to suffer from weak, muddy coffee for a fortnight. Good coffee was one of his few luxuries, and Aunt Lot knew well how to make her mild wrath felt. Exactly why she grudged father his precious old books I never could discover, possibly because she could not imagine any other point of view than her own, which narrowness she called economy. I very early found, however, that we were not the only buyers obliged to retrieve. Men came to that auction room whose word was law to hundreds of their fellows, and packed away their winnings in mysterious pockets like so many crimes, and I once helped an old thumb-fingered gentleman, who owned a railroad, to stow away a glorious missal illuminated on vellum in a pasteboard box marked "one ream legal cap!"

Since then, as a married woman, I have mingled with others of my class, and I find that this stupid book grudge among us is a more fatal disease than the book madness of men, and I only hope that some one will discover the bacillus that causes it. I also often wondered why father cared about Aunt Lot's protestations; such money as he had was his own to spend, but it was doubtless owing to his medical rule of never reasoning with the unreasonable, and Aunt Lot surely belonged to the latter class, even allowing for her little kindnesses that were set edgewise like thin streaks of lean in overwhelmingly fat bacon.

In fact, her very name came from her habit of looking backward instead of forward at all the turning-points of her life and thus missing her best chances, until father had so often quoted "Remember Lot's wife" to her, that unconsciously she became Aunt Lot to us, though outsiders to this day think her name Charlotte.

My book-shelves also shared in the spoils, and each winter saw me more keen for the hunting. In summer I almost forgot books. What need was there for them when I had all outdoors around and above and below me, everything belonging to me through the sight, and telling its own story without the chilly intervention of print? All outdoors, and father to take me everywhere!

Said the Marquis of Carrabas to Puss in Boots upon one of the rare occasions when he offered any advice: "We have but little money, but as long as we use our eyes faithfully, everything that they see under the sky is ours." In this way Puss grew up with the idea that all outdoors belonged to her. By the way, did you ever know that the Marquis was really a country doctor, and that Puss was a female child?

It was from father's shoulder that I peered into my first woodpecker's hole, receiving a sharp reproof in the nose from the bill of the irate owner. Who would compare printed thoughts to those long drives through the woods to the charcoal-burner's camp, the horseback rides single file along the river path to the sawmill where a lumberman seemed always to be ill of ague from the dankness of the mill pond? Or the jolting trips in a buckboard over the corduroy road across the marshes to the bar, where the lighthouse boat waited for us, or yet the tramps in pursuit of plover and woodcock through the bottom lands? Do not be shocked, kind ladies of the Audubon Society; we obeyed the game laws, the birds always went to the sick, and I knew no better; also, father was quite proud of me when I shot an old

crow on the wing. If you try it, you will understand why!

Then again I would stay for days in my garden, grubbing in the few ragged borders that the vegetable greed of the man of all work and Aunt Lot's love for spunky foliage beds left me, planning what I should do in the "some day" that always seemed a matter of course to me. The very first thing that I should do in that happy time would be to send away the gardener, and then I would have an iron pot painted red, with red geraniums in it, and conch shells to edge the beds, like those in the garden of the grocer's wife, for my taste was then in the Indian war-paint stage.

When autumn came, and outdoors put on her iron mask to shield herself from cold, I crept back to the study and made friends again with books, and read each new catalogue, lying flat on my face upon an old hair-cloth lounge, with Timperley's "Dictionary of Printing" (which, being lumpy, heavy, and weak in the back, was constantly falling off its shelf) for a reading-desk. Ah! web of fate! it was well that I did not see you weaving the pattern of my life among those pages; being young, I might have resented you and spoiled the fabric.

One day father discovered in a catalogue among some curious medical books a copy of Dodoens's "Herball." This he had long wanted for its absurdly quaint descriptions of the medical properties of plants. It was the English translation made by Henry Lite, and printed in London in 1586. It bore the autograph and notes of "J. Oldham, chirurgien," and a verse from his pen:

"Reader! (where Lite is in the Right)
Peruse in grateful strain,
And where Dodoneus is Erroneus
Correct him clear and plain.
J. O., 1799."

Evidently Oldham had differed so much from the author that his corrections were both clear, plain, and plentiful. Though valuable from father's standpoint, it was a volume safely within the limits of his purse, and the day of its selling he settled back in his chair, determined to hold the book against the field.

It was a stormy February day, and there were only two or three bidders of the class that buy on general principles, who dropped out after a little, leaving my father's terse bid to be echoed by one other in a distant corner. The price began straightway to climb hand over hand. What would Aunt Lot say?

Finally the hammer fell, and father flushed with victory gave his name as the purchaser; the voice in the corner did likewise. The seller paused, saying that there was a mistake somewhere, and proceeded to put up the book again.

I could see that father was going to be stubborn, and I trembled for the other person. I saw him clearly as he stepped forward, a man of thirty, slightly built and muscular, with a strong face and a pair of steel-gray eyes that could see through a wall.

The two men looked each other in the face, the younger gave a quizzical little smile, at me, it seemed, waived his claim, and the clatter of selling recommenced.

Afterward, as we picked our way downstairs in the dusk, father hugging his Dodoens, Gray Eyes was close in front of us, and, during a moment's pause, father held out his hand, and thanked him for his courtesy. In short, the book of contention became the book of introduction, for they instantly found that they had mutual friends. Before a year was out they discovered in truth that they had almost tastes in common; they liked the same breed of books, cigars of the same shape and moisture, country life better than that of the city, and finally they agreed that they both loved me; but in this rivalry it was father who stepped aside and Evan was retriever.

Evan was English born, and like

many a younger son of that vigorous race preferred free flight to sitting underneath in an overcrowded nest, with no more interesting view before him than that of his elder brother's legs. So, after circling the globe, he settled in America to ply his craft of landscape architect, for which the time was ripe, and furnish the newly genteel with manor houses, Italian gardens, and pleached alleys, all made to measure like a suit of clothes.

When we were married, alack! family matters called Evan to England, so for two years we lived away. One year was spent in travel, the other in a quiet English country home, these two years being divided by an illness of the kind where through sheer weakness one loses gravity, and seems to float through space seeking a footing either in heaven or earth, and finding neither.

The English life was mildly pleasant; the country with its myriad touchstones, glorious. The rambling stone house, garden, and pleasure in Somerset that fell to Evan's portion, overflowed with such flowers as would gather pilgrims for miles around any New England village. Jasmine half way to the eaves, Marechal Neil roses and Gloire de Dijons firm as cabbages, bushes of picotee pinks, begonias, fuchsias grown to trees, sweet violets carpeting the orchard, and ivy making dignified haste to conceal everything unsightly. Herbaceous beds rioting in color, and all to be had for the picking, and the limited care of an erratic old fellow who had been under-gardener once on a great estate, but was climbing down in the world, led by rheumatism, the English agriculturist's latter-day companion.

In the middle of this garden, opposite my morning seat, was an old stone sundial that had a strange influence upon me. I could watch the shadow creep across its face for hours without tiring; the half-obliterated letters of the legend carved upon it read: "I only mark the sunlit hours."

It was a good moral and a pleasant influence to grow strong and readjust oneself under. Domestic life flowed easily with Martha Corkle, Evan's old nurse, for majordomo, and a couple of the well-trained maids that cost so little there.

For a few months Evan was boyishly happy. He tramped the countryside over in visiting his old haunts, and the smell of the may and cowslips made his breath come short and the veins in his forehead grow tense with suppressed emotion. Did you know that the men of this race have a passion for flowers, and are knit thow and bone with the homing, soil-loving instinct which they call loyalty? The morning of our wedding day, Evan laid a bunch of bride roses in the branches of the Mother Tree in the garden, so there are three now that understand.

The old days cast their spell upon him, days from which time had removed the sting and left only the fragrance. Together we rowed on the deep, narrow river, and in the shadowy cathedral listened to the music that seemed to come from the organ without human intervention; in fact, we discovered each other anew.

The newly-mated should always go away for a space, among strangers, if possible. Readjustment cannot take place in the old nest; but, after all, that is safe. Then, too, not to go away is not to know the joy of return.

After a time Evan grew restless; his scrap of the family raiment was too small, he must weave his own and mine, and for the worker the looms of England are as crowded as the nests.

One September morning we sat by the sundial trying to unravel our "weird" and see clearly what was best. Evan held in his hand the offer from a prosperous manufacturer to lease the place for ten years, and while he brooded over the matter I held my peace. I could not trust myself to speak, though the words were crowding thick and fast to my lips.

Two letters were brought out—one for Evan, and one for me. Two American letters. Evan's was lengthy, the bulk being typewritten, with an enclosed note in a well-known hand.

Mine was in father's odd stenographic characters. Instinctively we drew apart to the ends of the bench to read.

Five minutes passed; I looked at Evan. He was gazing at the sundial and gnawing his mustache, then he looked at me, squared his shoulders, and said, "McVicker writes me to come back, that there is a splendid opening for the work I like best." Then he waited for me to answer, but in a flash I could see the wish to be and do was in his eyes, that he had no desire to sit still and crumble like a respectable ruin.

"My letter is from father," I said, as soon as I could steady my voice. "He begs us to come home" (he who had come in my illness to draw me back to life, left again, and never written or spoken a lonely word before). "Aunt Lot is to marry the Methodist minister next month and devote herself to his eight children! 'Come back,' he says; 'I am hungry for you. This home is yours from now on, in deed and truth, all the place I need being for myself and books.'"

Instantly we were side by side again in the middle of the bench, our hands joined, and both laughing.

"Poor Aunt Lot!" said Evan. "What a fate! But she will be no longer bothered by books, because she will never have the money to buy anything but an almanac, and that species of dissenter moves about, too much to carry a library if he had one. But, Barbara, I very much dislike taking or living in another man's house, even if he is your father. Besides, the pity of leaving all this," and he glanced around the garden.

"If we only take the part that isn't filled with father and books, we shan't be taking very much," I ventured.

Evan laughed, as the recollection of father's pervasion of every nook and corner came back to him.

Then I squeezed my hands between his, because Evan is always best content when he is protecting something, and fairly begged him to take me home. "As for a garden," I argued, "we will have a charming one, and we will begin it with your godmother's fifty pounds that she gave us to buy something 'useful and instructive' for a wedding present. What could be better? The use will be beauty, and the learning pleasure. I will be the only gardener, and you shall have a buttonhole flower for every week-day and two for Sundays."

"And go in and out of town and be a commuter, like the men of that hungry-looking crowd that I used to see hurrying down the station steps of a morning, with unblackened boots and crumby clothes?" said Evan, sighing.

"If living in the country and working in town is being a commuter, yes," I said, boldly; "but there are several kinds of them: those who do it because they think it is cheaper to live in the country (which usually means that they are where their friends do not see what they go without), and those who love the country for its own sake; and our home will be in the real country, not in a tailor-made suburb. You shall have your breakfast in time, no bundles to carry, no crumbs on your chin, or egg on your mustache, and I will never talk about servants. Oh, Evan, if you only knew"—then the nervousness left of my illness mastered me, I broke down, and it was all settled then and there.

Presently Evan startled me with, "How about Martha Corkle! I can't lease her with the place, a widow and all that, don't you know; a good sort, too, only overset and respectful. Couldn't we take her over, now? Save you a lot of bother, and she could overlook things—a regular old reliable."

I was about to say "No!" emphatically, for I thought that Martha, conventional and rigid, would not be

able to overlook in another sense many things in a thoroughly New England home, but Evan asked so little, and I so much. Then, as I looked up, an idea seized me; I would carry a talisman from the Old world to the New, and I said, "You may transplant Martha Corkle (strictly at your own risk, be it said) if you will also take the sundial." So we four are here!

Bluff sprang up sniffing and growled, but only for a minute. Evan was coming down the path peering among the bushes to find me. For a moment we stood silently arm in arm under the Mother Tree, then we heard the rapid trotting of a horse coming down the hill and in at the gate. Before I could shake off the spell of the past two years and realize that I was myself, father came swiftly across the orchard calling, "Barbara! my child, where are you?" and gathered me up in his arms.

He had not shed a tear when I went away, but now they rained upon my face, mingled with the late falling leaves of the Mother Tree, while all the pent-up love of those two years was in that one word, Barbara!

Mother love is invariably held sacred, as it should be, but why has father love never had its due? It may be rarer, though no less deep or unselfish. In fact, as I grow older and see other people's mothers, I think there is less self-consciousness in the father love. Who should know this love so well as I whose mother went away when I was five years old? In those years, "Our Father Who art in Heaven" meant my father beside my bed, who soothed me until darkness bore no terrors. To one who has had such a father, unbelief in God is impossible.

Bluff could not keep in the background for long, and capered about in such evident comprehension of the whole situation that we soon were laughing, and I told father that, though this was the garden of Eden, we were going to reverse the old order. Adam and Eve, instead of being driven out soon after their marriage, had come back from their wedding trip to feast upon apples, especially those of the tree of knowledge, and that we were going to turn out the serpent and make it into the most fascinating topsy-turvy garden possible, even the Garden of a Com-muter's Wife! Also that we had imported Martha Corkle, the sundial, and a beautiful tall copy of the Pickering Walton's "Angler"; that we bought the last thing in a little book-shop in Southampton for him. I shall remember that shop a long time, for a smutty-nosed cat fresh from the ash bin insisted upon perching on the shoulder of my smart new coat and rubbing against my face.

As we entered the door, all talking at once, there stood Martha Corkle herself, the stains of travel removed, clean, respectful, severe. I knew that she had a headache. Oh! why had she not gone comfortably to bed just that one night?

Father ejaculated, "Bless me!" then shook her cordially by the hand, never noticing that she was shocked; but in the evening meal and long fire-side confidences I again quite forgot her.

This will never do! While I have been day-dreaming, they have brought the sand and dumped it in the wrong place!

(To be continued.)

As a doctor was showing some friends over a lunatic asylum, he drew their attention to a stately old woman wearing a paper crown. He explained that she imagined she was the Queen of England, and, thinking to amuse his visitors, he advanced towards her with courtly bow, and said: "Good morning, your majesty." Looking at him, she scornfully uttered—"You're a fool, sir!" The doctor was greatly astonished, but totally collapsed when one young lady innocently remarked—"Why, doctor, she was sane enough then."



FOOD VALUES	
Eggs	385
Beef	410
Mutton	445
Milk	1030
Pork	1035
Cheese	1185
Butter	1365
Potatoes	2350
FLOUR...6540	

10 CENTS WILL BUY	
Eggs	1
Beef	1
Mutton	1
Milk	1
Pork	1
Cheese	1
Butter	1
Potatoes	1
FLOUR	1

Reduce the Cost of Living

LET us look into this problem of high cost of living. Let us see if we can whittle it down a bit and extract some of its fangs.

We all agree that the cost of living has gone up. Eggs have gone up, butter has gone up, meat and poultry and vegetables have gone up. Everything we put on our tables has advanced in price from 30 to 50%. Except one item—Flour. Most of us have known this in a way sometime but have we ever for a moment realized that 10 cents spent in good Bread buys more real value than fifteen times that amount spent in Eggs, Beef or Mutton. Just glance at the tables above showing the comparison made by the U. S. Government bulletin. From a food

pork, fish or vegetables. The only element of sustenance that it lacks is fat and that you provide for by using butter. Bread is the one item of food that has not advanced in price, and has advanced in quality. Modern first-class bread made from ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is vastly superior to the crude bread of our olden times. It is not only better in taste but vastly richer in food elements. It is the result of scientific study and scientific methods of milling. "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" is the highest perfection of flour. No ordinary flour is comparable with Royal Household for quality and uniformity. One way to reduce household expenses is to eat more bread and pastry made from Royal Household Flour.

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Cough medicines, as a rule, contain a large quantity of plain syrup. If you take two cups of granulated sugar, add one cup of warm water, and stir about 2 minutes, you have as good syrup as money could buy.

If you will then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16-oz. bottle, and fill it up with the Sugar Syrup, you will have as much cough syrup as you could buy ready-made for \$2.50. It keeps perfectly.

And you will find it the best cough syrup you ever used—even in whooping cough. You can feel it take hold—usually stops the most severe cough in 24 hours. It is just laxative enough, has a good tonic effect, and taste is pleasant. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

It is a splendid remedy, too, for hoarseness, asthma, chest pains, etc. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in guaiacol and all the healing pine elements. No other preparation will work in this formula.

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Little Trips Among the Eminent.

(Continued from page 1780.)

marble-like pallor—a word picture corresponding in every detail with the known portraits of Mrs. Poe, and differing somewhat from the extravagant praises of the "almost unearthly beauty," of which some biographers have made so much capital.

Still restless, however, Poe resigned from this situation, also, and gave himself up to writing for other publications.

The step was the worst that he could have taken. By his criticisms he had made many enemies. His record, bad enough, it is true, yet exaggerated in their versions, turned the cold shoulder on him often enough. He was miserably paid, even for his best work, and suffered in consequence. In the history of literature there is, perhaps, no more pathetic story than that of the reception of his famous poem, "The Raven." He had kept it on hand for ten years, polishing and repolishing, and finally submitted it to Mr. Graham, who promptly refused it, but promised to abide by the decision of his staff. And then see the picture—Poe, in stringent need of the bare necessities of life, reading his great poem before the congregation of clerks and sub-editors, men never heard of past their own generation, yet who sat in solemn criticism and voted the poem down! To add to the bitterness and irony of it all, little Virginia had fallen ill of consumption, and Poe was himself broken in health.

Weak-willed as ever, he again plunged into a bout of dissipation, broken only by his determination to return to New York.

Setting out with Virginia with renewed hopes, he arrived in the big metropolis, and almost immediately wrote to Mrs. Clemm a letter which, as one biographer (Susan Weiss) notes, is of so confidential a nature that in reading it one feels as if violating the sacredness of domestic privacy. Such touches are necessary, however, to free Poe's memory from the charges of inhumanity, ingratitude, morbidness, melancholy and other horrors heaped upon him by none too scrupulous writers about him. None but a very human man, kind-hearted—as Mrs. Clemm always asserted him to be—could have written the following:

"My Dear Muddie,—We have just this moment done breakfast, and I now sit down to write you about everything. . . . In the first place, we arrived safe at Walnut wharf. The driver wanted me to pay him a dollar, but I wouldn't. Then I had to pay a boy a levy to put the trunks in the baggage-car. In the meantime I took Sis into the Depot Hotel. . . . We started in good spirits, but did not get here until nearly three o'clock. Sissy coughed none at all. When we got to the wharf it was raining hard. I left her on board the boat, and set off to buy an umbrella and look for a boarding-house. I met a man selling umbrellas, and bought one for twenty-five cents. Then I went up Greenwich Street, and soon found a boarding-house. . . . It has brown-stone steps, and a porch with brown pillars. I made a bargain in a few minutes, and then got a hack and went for Sis. I was not gone more than half an hour, and she was quite astonished to see me back so soon. There were two other ladies on board, so she wasn't very lonely. When we got to the house, we had to wait about half an hour till the room was ready. The cheapest board that I ever knew, taking into consideration the central situation and the living. I wish Katé (Virginia's pet cat, 'Catalina') could see it. She would faint. Last night for supper we had the nicest tea you ever drank, strong and hot; wheat bread and rye bread, cheese, tea-cakes (elegant), a good dish of elegant ham and two of cold veal, piled up like a mountain. No fear of

our starving here. . . . For breakfast, we had excellent coffee. . . . veal cutlets, elegant ham-and-eggs, and nice bread and butter. I wish you could have seen the eggs and the great dishes of meat. . . . Sis is delighted, and we are both in excellent spirits. She has coughed hardly any, and no night-sweats. She is now mending my pants, which I tore against a nail. I went out last night and bought a skein of silk, a skein of thread, two buttons, and a tin pan for the stove. The fire kept in all night. To-morrow I am going to try to borrow three dollars, so that I may have a fortnight to go upon. I feel in excellent spirits, and have not drunk a drop, so that I hope soon to get out of trouble. The very instant that I scrape together enough money, I will send it on. You can't imagine how much we both miss you. Sissy had a hearty cry last night because you and Catalina weren't here. . . . As soon as I can write the article for Lowell, I will send it to you, and get you to get the money from Graham. Give our best love to Catalina."

All boy this. No demon, "utterly devoid of sympathy." Needless to say, however, the good boarding-house soon gave way to the old life in "rooms," with scanty enough fare. Not that Poe did not work, for he did work steadily and conscientiously, as a rule, but because he was so miserably paid, the famous "Raven" bringing him only \$10 in all, notwithstanding that, on its belated appearance in The Evening Mirror, it "took the world by storm."

In April, a plan for buying the Broadway Journal was again balked, and Poe, as was usual when harassed by bitter disappointment, again fell into his old loose habits. Meanwhile, Virginia was growing weaker, and it was necessary to seek better air. After much searching, an old cottage was discovered at Fordham, a little way out. It contained only four rooms, but there was fresh air in plenty, and in the yard grew the famous cherry tree.

The life here may be briefly sketched: Poe, writing for the most part in a little, upper room by the bedside of his wife, himself not much stronger than she; Mrs. Clemm, the faithful, now scouring the floors to a pearly whiteness, now gathering the greens upon which the family too much depended, now going into New York with Poe's poems and stories, which she hawked from office to office, often vexing him sorely enough in her efforts to melt obdurate editors by the piteous tale of his need. To make matters worse, Poe was not doing his best work, and knew it. He was sick, depressed, and so poorly nourished that he could not accomplish. "The only meat I've ever known them to have," said a neighbor, "was a five-cent bone for soup, or a few butcher's trimmings for a stew."

For a time, indeed, he appears to have gone partially out of his mind, as he afterwards averred, and committed some indiscretions which did not add to his reputation.

On the third of January, 1847, Virginia died, and the horror of death, which had now come into his own home, so filled him that he fell into a gloom, which was only averted by the kind ministrations of a good friend, Mrs. Shew. A doctor by profession, this woman brought food and medicine, took Poe to her home as patient for a while, and tried to arouse him from his melancholy. Hearing him complain one day of the noise of neighboring bells, she placed before him paper and pen, wrote "The Bells," as a heading, and left him. Without stopping, he wrote from start to finish the ornate masterpiece still known by that name.

When Poe had recovered as nearly as he was ever to be, Mrs. Shew sent him home, advising him in worldly fashion to "marry some woman of means." Still infatuated with his ignis-fatuus, "The Stylus,"

A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM KEROSENE COAL OIL
THE ALADDIN MANTLE LAMP comes, rates, with Coal oil (Kerosene), a light far more brilliant than gas or electricity. It is simple, durable, portable, colorless and safe. Satisfaction guaranteed. **AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY** by showing the lamp, the light makes the sale. It revolutionizes rural lighting; needed in every home. The **SUNBEAM** burners fit all ordinary lamps. Ask for Agency proposition or how you can obtain a lamp FREE to introduce it.

The MANTLE LAMP CO. of America, Chicago, Winnipeg and Dept. B, MONTREAL.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

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

PEACHGROVE FARM offers Indian Runner ducks and drakes at \$1.50 each; also Single-comb Rhode Island Red cockerels at \$1.50. Frank Bainard, Glanworth, Ontario.

DOSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Great-est utility fowl; cocks, cockerels and pullets. Half price for quick sale. According to age, 75c. to \$2. Order early. F. Chandler, Port Granby, Ontario.

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

WANTS

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

AGENTS WANTED—For two new lines. Apply for particulars to The Electric Beans Chemical Co., Ltd., Dept. A., 228 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA—\$10 cash, \$10 monthly, buys fertile fruit farm in "Glorious Kootenay." Delightful climate. No irrigating. Free booklet by—Investors' Trust & Mortgage Corporation, Ltd., 134 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

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

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

FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 370 acres of choice land, in the Township of North Dorchester, County of Middlesex. This is a splendid dairy farm, and is close to cheese factory, post office, and other conveniences. Only small payment required. Apply at once to J. Garfield Gibson, Barrister, Ingersoll, Ont.

FOR SALE 145 acres in Oxford County, Clay and sandy loam. About 100 acres cultivated; balance in bush and pasture. Good house, stone bank barn, straw shed and drive house. Five miles to good market and post office. Store and school close by. This is a splendid chance for a renter to acquire a good homestead at a big bargain and on easy terms of payment. Apply to A. O. Jeffery, Barrister, Market Lane, London, Ont.

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunbiny, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lumber, 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—Experienced cattleman, for herd of Shorthorns. Good wages, steady employment. Apply: Box 5, Stonyville, Ont.

The Delhi Tannery Wanted 2,000 hides to tan for robes, coats, etc. All kinds of hides, skins and furs dressed soft and pliable. Deerskin for buck, or with the hair on. Send them to me and have them dressed right. **B. F. Bell, Delhi, Ont.**

AUCTION SALE OF HOLSTEINS, 24 head of first-class Registered Holsteins, all under 8 years, will be sold at one o'clock, Nov. 15th. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, **J. W. Purse, Ekron P. O., R. R. Station, Huntingdon, Que.**

he grasped at the idea, and the remaining two years of his life were chiefly marked by his pursuit of one rich woman, and then another. He was first engaged to a Mrs. Whitman, a "poetess," who "always dressed in white," but on the eve before his wedding-day he delivered a lecture which so filled his audience with enthusiasm that an admiring crowd followed him to his hotel, and insisted on a conviviality before which Poe soon fell, to the destruction of his matrimonial plans.

He now returned to Richmond, where for a few weeks he appears to have enjoyed life again. He became the fashion, was feted and petted, and, using the powers of fascination so characteristic of him, soon became engaged to an old friend, now a rich widow, Mrs. Shelton.

Chancing to go to Baltimore, however, the old curse of weakness and misfortune again overtook him. A municipal election was on; he fell into the hands of unscrupulous politicians, was drugged, dragged to the polls, and made to vote, then, becoming unconscious, was thrust into a cab and sent to the hospital, where he died, without regaining consciousness, on October 3rd, 1849.

In the Baltimore cemetery, a fine monument has been erected to the memory of Poe. Upon it might have been written, "He fell a victim to weakness of will"—the curse of disposition, perhaps inherited, that dogged him all through life and into his grave.

And now that he has been long dead, men say of him, as said Prof. Richardson: "Here is one of the most distinct and unquestioned powers in the history of American intellect." Truly, his contribution to literature has been unique—his tales either of weird and ethereal beauty, or of a horror that fascinates; his forty poems, whose reputation "has slowly and steadily advanced in many lands without successful challenge from the critics"; his touch everywhere powerful, artistic, almost unfailingly so. "With Hawthorne, Emerson, Cooper and Whitman," says Prof. Richardson, "he stands isolated"—a distinct voice in New World literature.

His best works are his short stories, Ligeia, William Wilson, The Fall of the House of Usher, The Gold Bug; and, in poetry, such gems as To Helen, Israfel, Ullalume, Annabel Lee, For Annie, The Bells, and, above all, the famous Raven, referring, as some have argued, to his wife, and yet others, as is more probable, since his wife was still living when he wrote the poem, to the Mrs. Stanard of his childhood. It is more likely, however, that "lost Lenore" was an abstraction. Poe considered the death of a beautiful woman the most poetic, the most haunting and the most melancholy occurrence in nature, hence the finest of his poems deal with that subject.

The Windrow.

President Braga, of Portugal, is the first college professor who has been placed at the head of a Government.

A novel, "The Trail of Ninety-eight," by Robert W. Service, is among the new books on the market this fall.

Joseph Brucker, a journalist, is fitting out an airship expedition, which will start westward over the Atlantic from the Canary Islands in February.

Mark Twain's daughter, Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, wife of the Russian pianist, is sole heir to his estate, which has been valued by appraisers at \$611,136.

John D. Rockefeller has added \$3,820,000 to his previous gifts to the U. S. Institute for Medical Research—making a total of \$8,240,000. At present, the Institute is studying infantile paralysis, pneumonia, and heart disease.

The Roundabout Club

Reopening of the Literary Society

Again it is time to reopen our Literary Society. As usual, contributions will be considered and subjects will be assigned; some purely literary, some bearing upon practical or current topics. Prizes, consisting of leather-bound classics and well-illustrated nature books bound in cloth, will be given as heretofore, for all essays written on specified subjects.

To begin, then, let us try something easy:

Describe briefly: (1) The man you like, and the man you dislike. (2) The woman you like, and the woman you dislike.

Remember, your description must not be a mere catalogue of qualities. Originality, humor, strength, clearness, the "literary touch"—all of these may appear in the working out of just such a subject as this.

Kindly send all essays so that they may arrive at this office not later than November 25th.

Finger Rings.

THE HISTORY AND ASSOCIATIONS CONNECTED WITH THEM.
(By Scholasticus.)

The wearing of finger rings is an interesting topic, and affords a far more valuable subject for thought than many who have never considered it may imagine. History, romance, poetry, tragedy, are all associated with finger rings. The love of them seems innate in the whole human race, and they go with us almost from the cradle to the grave. The young child makes rings of grass or small flowers; the maiden looks with pride, joy and affection upon her engagement ring of plighted troth; the wife never removes her wedding ring, and it often rests on her finger when the loving, active mother's hands are folded together in the long last sleep. Poets weave beautiful thoughts around this subject, as:

"Cling closer, closer, life to life;
Cling closer, heart to heart;
The time will come, my own wed wife,
When you and I must part.

"Let nothing break our band but death,
For in the world above
'Tis the breaker Death that soldereth
Our ring of Wedded Love."

It cannot be otherwise but that with every ring, whether worn by man, woman or child, there is some story, some association connected. Vulgar ostentation may in some few cases be the cause of their being worn, as when Tennyson writes: "And barbarous opulence, jewel thick, sunn'd itself on his breast and his hands"; but probably the truest, and certainly the most charitable, reasons to find are that they are used for their associations and for their beauty.

One has only to go to a good museum to see how long the use of finger rings has been customary. There you will find that as soon as man began to make anything rings were one of the first things made, and we have no reason to have any doubt that both men and women wore them. Probably this gave rise to the term "barbarous custom," but notwithstanding this wrong use of an opprobrious term, the custom has survived, so far as can be judged is increasing, and is likely to continue to do so. Very curious and very interesting are some of the early rings, being made of all kinds of materials, and carved in all sorts of designs; and it is to be observed that the cases in which they are displayed in the museums are attractive. The attraction is by no means confined to the fair sex.

No one seems to question the propriety, the grace and the wisdom of the fair sex adding to the natural beauty of their shapely hands those to be obtained by the glistening charms of these ornaments. Some people, however, appear adverse to their use by men. There are many who have not the slightest appreciation of jewels in any form, and are utterly unable to understand the fascina-

In Auto, Sleigh or Wagon on Cold Days Use a Clark Heater—

It is neat, compact, attractive and unbreakable; supplies the heat without flame, smoke or smell. We make 20 styles of these heaters from 90c each to \$10. Most of them have attractive carpet covers with asbestos lining. They have been on the market ten years and please every purchaser. We guarantee that you will be pleased or money refunded. They fit in at the feet, occupy little space and are just the thing.

DON'T SHIVER AND BE UNCOMFORTABLE

when one of these heaters will keep you warm and cozy and comfortable on every business or pleasure trip in cold weather.

Ask your dealer for a CLARK HEATER—the only kind that will last indefinitely, never get out of order, and heat as much or as little as you want. Insist on the CLARK. Write for complete catalog—a postal brings it. WRITE NOW. CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 110 La Salle Avenue, CHICAGO



Moore's Plain Range

"The British Treasure"

Combines all the qualities you are looking for, viz.: Durability, Beauty and Strength. Has a reputation to be envied by all of being the best cast iron range in Canada. It is a quick, even baker. Steel Oven Bottom.

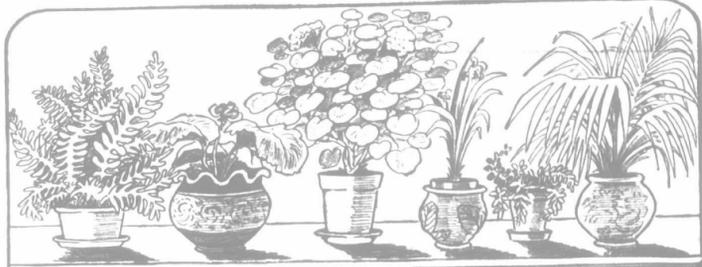
Heats five sides of oven at same time.

Good-sized fire-box. Keeps fire over night. Grates guaranteed for five years.

All nickel plated parts lift off, even the panels. This makes it easy to blacklead.

Constructed entirely of smooth, clean castings made only of No. 1 best grade pig iron. No scrap used. Guaranteed by makers who are to-day the oldest and largest manufacturers of stoves in Canada.

The D. Moore Company, Limited, Hamilton, Canada
AGENTS EVERYWHERE.



The Plants Show You Why

Why do your plants soon wither and die in the house in Winter?
BECAUSE the house lacks moisture—
BECAUSE the kind of Furnace you have is giving off a dry, unnatural, parching heat. The average Furnace does this because in warming the air it dries out the natural humidity of the atmosphere and fails to replace it. Instead of the 70% average humidity of the outside air—your present furnace heated air probably contains less than 30% of moisture.

The Remedy is in the Circle Waterpan OF THE "Good Cheer" Furnace



This encircles the Furnace—it is big—commodious—sensible—it holds several times as much water as the makeshift pan in the average Furnace—it is placed just at the proper position to catch the incoming air—to give it extra moisture before it gets to the heating surface, and thus the air supplied to the rooms is almost as humid as the outside atmosphere.

The "Good Cheer" Circle Waterpan Furnace saves Doctors' bills as well as coal bills.

For full particulars of the splendid Furnace write

THE JAMES STEWART MFG. CO., LIMITED,
WOODSTOCK, ONT. - - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.



READ ABOUT THIS FUR BARGAIN

This will give you an idea as to what we can do for you in our catalogue.

By the way—did you get your copy? If not, we have one ready for you, and if you are interested in seeing the biggest range of Suits, Coats, Furs, etc., in Canada, drop us a postal to-day. You will like it.

THESE TWO PIECES MATCH:

J. 118.—LADIES' THROW-OVER of fine Mink Marmot, 60 inches long, lined with brown satin. Price **\$5.25**

J. 119.—MINK MARMOT MUFF, Coronation shape, soft, full-furred skins, lined with satin. Price **\$5.75**

Sent to you all charges prepaid, and if not satisfactory return at our expense, and your money will be refunded.

We are the people who make everything to your own measure—guarantee a fit, or refund your money.

MONTGOMERY ROSS & CO.
Box 110, Station B, MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HUNTERS' EXCURSIONS

Single Fare for Round Trip

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

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

ARE YOU GOING TO

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO or FLORIDA

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

SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH

LISTEN!

Wilson Pays
the
Freight.

WRITE
TO-
DAY.



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STYLES
OF
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C. Wilson & Son, 79 Esplanade St., E., Toronto, Can.

Fruit Growers

BE SURE TO COME TO THE

ANNUAL CONVENTION Nov. 16 and 17, 1910 TORONTO

Biggest fruit show of the year during the entire week
Single Fare on all Railways.
Programme sent on request.

P. W. HODGETTS, SECRETARY,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

REWARD \$100.00

Poultry Producers

We will pay top market price at time of delivery, and a prize of

\$100 IN GOLD

divided First, Second and Third, for the best 12 Turkeys and 12 other barn-yard fowls, delivered between the 12th and 16th December.

Judge: Prof. Frd. C. Elford, of MacDonald Agricultural College. Write for particulars and entry blanks.

GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., LIMITED
Montreal, Que.

CANADA'S LEADING PRODUCE AND POULTRY HOUSE

A FLOOD OF LIGHT - Just pull the chain

Here is the ideal light for your home. Gives a pure white brilliant light of 250 candle power for only ½ cent per hour. Cheaper than gas—electricity—acetylene or coal oil.

Can be installed anywhere—is safe, reliable and convenient. No more lamps to fill—no more chimneys to clean—no more dirt and grease.

It will pay you to look into this. We can make your home attractive and inviting at a small cost, and give you fixtures equal to those used in the best city homes.

Write to-day for "Booklet D"—It's free—a postal brings it.

RICE-KNIGHT, Limited
TORONTO - CANADA



tion which they have for others. They are not deserving of censure for this, but rather pity for not being able to recognize in them art, religion, science, poetry, history and association. Further, it has been well said that countless are the shades which separate mind from mind, no general object of desire is known. Still it is interesting to find from the Book which gives us so much knowledge of first things, that the first mention of a ring refers to two men—one a king and the other his servant: "And Pharaoh took off his ring from his hand and put it upon Joseph's hand." The second and third references can probably be said to be in that touching book of Esther, where again a king gave a ring, first to the scheming Haman and then to the good Mordecai. Any one who has read this beautiful story cannot fail to see what associations must have been always in the latter's mind whenever he wore the ring, which was surely every day of his life. To come to a later instance, how the prodigal son must have valued the ring which his father told the servant to put on his hand, and what pathetic and tragic events are to be found in the Bible in which signet rings play important parts. And to turn from these to Shakespeare, how skilfully in his wonderful plays does he use rings, over and over again; notably in the Merchant of Venice.

We all know that in the present day, as in the past, it is still a custom for kings to give presents of rings to men. But kings, or some kings at least, have had special regard for certain rings. The great Napoleon was affected to tears by the gift of one from a young girl who ventured to slip one on his finger when he was visiting a school which he had founded for the daughters of the members of the Legion of Honour at Ecomen. The present Emperor William of Germany has an almost superstitious regard for a very simple ring he wears, the loss of which, according to an old tradition, would mean the ruin of his dynasty. The Czar of Russia, so it is said, wears a ring in which he believes there is a piece of the true cross. It was originally one of the treasures of the Vatican. Some years ago he was travelling, when he discovered that he had forgotten it. The train was stopped and a messenger sent back in an express for it. The Czar would not allow the train to move till eight hours afterwards, when the messenger returned with the ring. Ecclesiastical rings are generally renowned for their massive appearance, and are most frequently set with emeralds, amethysts or sapphires; these stones being supposed to inspire purity and holiness. In many cases diamonds are added. The famous Fisherman's Ring which the Pope wears is said to have belonged to St. Peter. It contains a stone of little value, which is cut with the scene of the saint drawing in fishing nets, and is one of the symbols of office most prized by the church. It cannot have been thought derogatory to a man's dignity in the old Roman times to wear rings, for not only did the senators wear them, but the soldiers as well. Pliny states that after the battle of Cannæ more than three bushels of soldiers' iron rings were collected. The emperors wore them, and Julius Caesar's favorite ornament was a signet ring. Every freeman again throughout Greece wore one, and many men of this cultured, athletic and artistic race wore two or three. The snake rings which have become so fashionable are simply copies of those worn by the old Egyptians, and the rings of this description which have the tails in the serpents' mouths are supposed to be emblems of eternity. As to more modern times, Lord Beaconsfield wore rings in profusion, and the table in the British House of Commons still shows the dents made by the ring which adorned Gladstone's little finger, and which were caused by the remarkable emphasis with which he strove to drive home his points. As to the present day—Circumspice!

The rich and the poor of all nations have worn and still do wear rings—the rich those of the rarer metals, the poor those of the baser. A collection of the rings of all nations is a most interesting one. There you can see gold rings set with the most precious stones, down to those plain ones made of iron and copper. In India the natives use metals

EATON'S FALL & WINTER CATALOGUE 1910

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FULL OF CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

IT IS a big book, completely illustrated, splendidly printed and by far the most important Catalogue ever issued by **T. EATON CO.** Our lines have been extended. You will find greater variety in all the goods shown by us than ever before. It gives you such a range in price as is sure to enable you to buy just what you want at a price you will be willing to pay. The very newest things—the very latest styles—as developed in New York, London and Paris are shown on its pages by means of beautiful illustrations, and complete, accurate descriptions which enable you to shop from it as satisfactorily and economically as you can over the counters in our store.

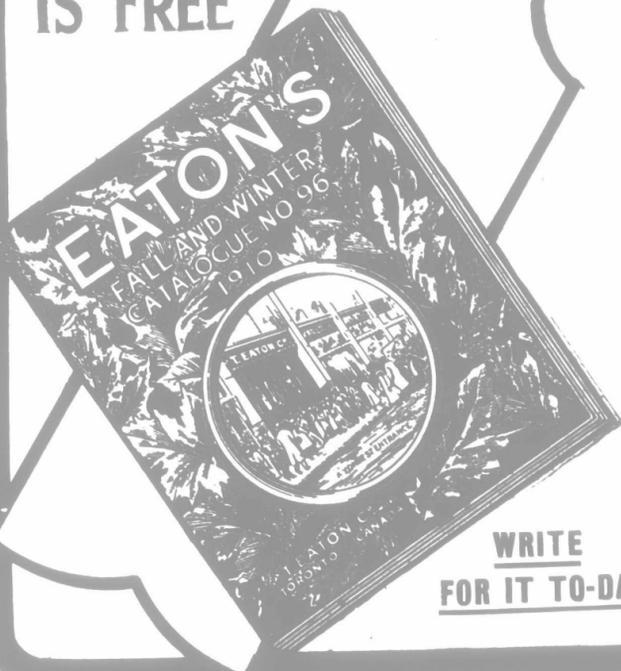
CHRISTMAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS

Every economic Santa Claus should have a copy of this Catalogue. It is full of gift suggestions, all so reasonably priced that the choosing is made most easy. Whether you are wanting something for a grown person or a child, makes no difference, as our stock is very complete in all respects. It includes wearing apparel of every description, house furnishings in abundance, **THE NEWEST BOOKS, TOILET ARTICLES, CAMERA SUPPLIES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECKWEAR, CHINA, all the LATEST NOVELTIES IN MECHANICAL TOYS**, in fact everything suitable for old or young.

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**TRY THE EATON
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IS FREE**



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FOR IT TO-DAY**

**HOLIDAY TIME
BUY NOW**

This is the time to do your Christmas shopping. Send us your order now while our stock is complete and at its best and thus avoid any possible disappointment. By doing so you have the choice of our enormous selection. Remember that **EATON'S** prices are surprisingly low, **EATON'S** service is unsurpassed, and the **EATON** reputation is a sufficient guarantee that you do not run the slightest risk when you send us your order and your money.

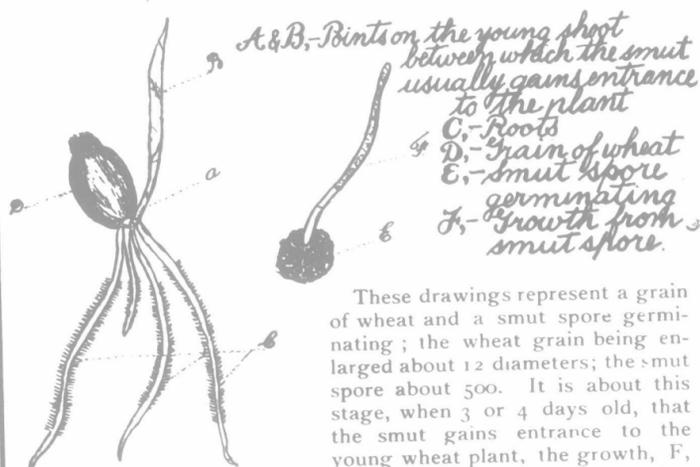
A CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY

The Christmas season is a time of money-spending, but you can make it a time of money-saving if you take advantage of our wonderful offerings. If you have never dealt with **EATON'S** make up a trial order and learn by actual experience what it means to be in touch with Canada's Great Mail Order House.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO - CANADA

SMUT

and its attack upon grain



These drawings represent a grain of wheat and a smut spore germinating; the wheat grain being enlarged about 12 diameters; the smut spore about 500. It is about this stage, when 3 or 4 days old, that the smut gains entrance to the young wheat plant, the growth, F, penetrating the wheat sprout between A and B. After it enters the wheat plant the smut plant depends no longer on the spore for nourishment, but feeds entirely on the wheat plant. The next drawing will show how the smut grows in the wheat stem.

FORMALDEHYDE

KILLS THE SMUT SPORE.

Watch for the next drawings.
Pamphlet regarding smut mailed free on request to:
The Standard Chemical Co. of Toronto, Limited
MANNING CHAMBERS, TORONTO.

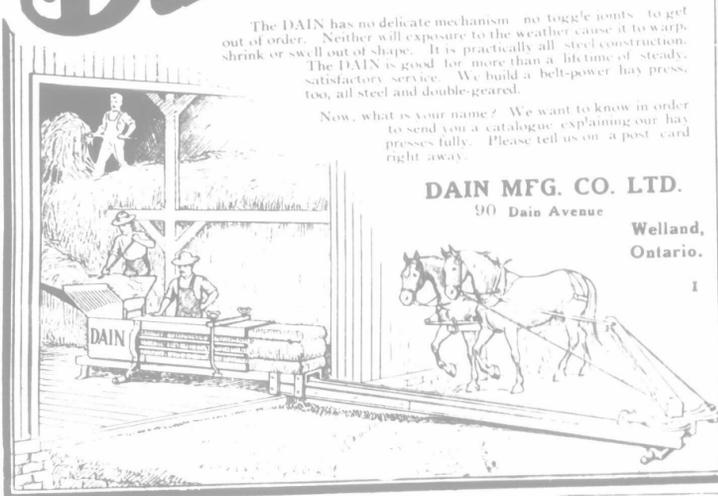
It Does More Work for You

Because the feed-opening will take larger charges of hay, because the compound leverage power is greater, because the sweep is shorter, enabling the plunger to give more strokes in a given time, the DAIN PULL-POWER HAY PRESS has much greater capacity than a push-power press.

With the DAIN the horses never complain of heavy draft. There is no pitman or other high obstruction for the horses to stumble over. There is no heavy rebound, no whipping of the tongue to make the horses' necks sore, as with pitman-presses. The simplicity of the compound-leverage construction reduces the draft to the lowest degree. The DAIN is the easy hay press—easy on horses, easy on men.

You can set the DAIN PULL-POWER HAY PRESS quickly anywhere, as it does not need to be level. Because it delivers the bales towards the horses and away from the stack, it can be set at the centre, or at any part of the stack. Thus you do not have to fork the hay so many feet, as with presses you have to set at end of stack. You stand up all the time you are tying, too. Three men with the DAIN can do as much work as five with ordinary press.

Dain Pull-Power Press



The DAIN has no delicate mechanism—no toggle joints, to get out of order. Neither will exposure to the weather cause it to warp, shrink or swell out of shape. It is practically all steel construction. The DAIN is good for more than a lifetime of steady, satisfactory service. We build a belt-power hay press, too, all steel and double-gear.

Now, what is your name? We want to know in order to send you a catalogue explaining our hay presses fully. Please tell us on a post card right away.

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Ontario.

MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

of all kinds, and are very clever in utilizing beads as stones. I have one in which blue beads are set in silver most artistically, and they have every appearance of turquoises. They imitate emeralds and rubies by the use of paint on the back of glass, and very effective it is. Again, they know all about our "gold-filled" rings, as they beat out the gold to a marvellous thinness, and use wax of some kind as a filling. I discovered this when wishing to have a gold Indian ring enlarged. When the jeweller tried to solder in a piece of the wax melted! The silver rings from India are very pretty; one of them I have has three tiny little silver bells attached to it. The Chinese have rings of all descriptions and materials. A friend recently sent me a thumb ring from China. It is very like a thick tailor's thimble, with a hole in the top and tapered, and is made of horn. Their use sprang out of compliment to the great and famous General Kwang Ti, who substituted a bamboo ring for the glove worn by archers, and thus increased the accuracy of the aim. He was presented by the Emperor with one made after the pattern of his bamboo one, but of that precious stone, jade. The Emperor wore one as a further sign of favor, and thus the fashion was set. The Chinese also wear split rings, made of various metals. One I have is made of silver, and is not split like our key-rings, but one end flaps over the other, so that it will give to the size of the finger. In Stockholm I bought a ring worn by the Swedish peasant women. It is a massive silver gilt affair, and has three little silver rings attached to it, about an eighth of an inch in diameter; each ring represented the birth of a child. So one might go on and refer to the rings of other nations; to the rings made to contain poison for their owner's consumption when desirable or necessary, or to be pricked into an enemy's hand; to those worn as preventatives against disease; to those blessed by kings against the "falling sickness"; to the motto rings now coming again into fashion; to rings used as weapons of defence and those supposed to possess magic properties both for good and bad luck. The custom of giving rings set with a stone indicating the natal month is a very pleasing, thoughtful and poetical one, and such gifts bear with them the truth of Charles Lamb's well-known saying: "Presents, I often say, endear Absents."

The fingers on which rings are worn vary in many nations. The Chinese, as I have shown, have their thumb rings; the Ancient Britons had them as well, it is said. The Germans are the only nation, so far as I have been able to observe, who wear them on the first finger. In that country, too, it is customary for married men to wear rings; a custom which some ladies in the United States are trying to get introduced into their country in order to prevent the mischief caused by married men flirting! It is said that in Germany there is a meaning attached to the manner in which a man wears a ring: if on the first finger of the left hand he wishes to marry; on the second if he is engaged to be married; if married on the third; and should he wish to remain single on the fourth. The old idea that the wedding ring is worn on the third finger because a vein runs from it to the heart is of course a wrong one. The custom arose from the priest putting it first on the thumb, saying, "In the name of the Father"; on the forefinger, "In the name of the Son"; on the second, "In the name of the Holy Ghost," and on the third, saying, "Amen," and there it stayed.

Precious stones, with all their deeply interesting stories, do not come exactly within the scope of this article, but I should just like to mention a pretty idea connected with that beautiful but grossly maligned stone, the opal. It is said that a woman's heart was once imprisoned in a milk-white stone, and the throbs of its passion and its pain shone through the half opaque surface, and made it dart and flash and flutter with flame color and rose and violet and golden hues. Sometimes it beat high with hope and it was radiant with light; frequently sorrow oppressed it and its rays were falter and less glowing. The ancients called it the opal or eye stone

and credited it with many virtues, including purity and courage—quite the reverse opinion held by many superstitious people very wrongly to-day.

There are many other aspects of the question which could be touched upon, but enough has been said, it is hoped, to show that it is full of interest. Every ring has a story. Think of this when you see them on someone's hands. Weave your own stories about them if you like; it will do you no harm so long as they are kindly ones. Each ring of mine is full of associations; some particularly of tender thoughts of those givers now gone, alas! from this world forever; but the gentle pressure of these gifts sometimes seems to me when I am wearing them, and thinking deeply and quietly of them, to almost realize Ten-nyson's sad words:

"But, oh! for the touch of a vanished hand";

and the Genii of the Rings almost to call up—

"The sound of a voice that is still."

Among other unpleasant uses for rings are those for cheating at cards. One device is called the "ring hold out." A small wire clip or spring is attached to a ring and the card inserted in this, and by it retained in the hand. These clips and springs are usually painted flesh color. A mirror ring is another dodge, a large signet ring being used, which, during the course of play, is swung round so that the signet faces the palm. The signet then swings open on a pivot hinge and discloses a tiny magnifying mirror beneath. By the aid of this mirror the majority of the cards can be detected as dealt; or, at least, aces and court cards can be distinguished from the cards of lower value, which is the chief object sought.

News of the Week.

Algonquin Park is to be enlarged by 32 square miles.

A rigid censorship of moving pictures in Ontario is under consideration of the Legislature.

Official sanction has been given to J. A. McCurdy to bring in mail by aeroplane from a vessel 50 miles out at sea to New York.

Lord Morley has resigned his position as Secretary of State for India, and is succeeded by Lord Crewe. Mr. Lewis Harcourt is the new Secretary for the Colonies.

Opposition to the foundation of a Canadian navy was a prime cause of the Nationalist victory in the election of Mr. Gilbert for Drummond-Arthabaska, Que., last week.

The Duke of Connaught opened the first Parliament of South Africa on November 4th. General Botha is the Premier, and Viscount Gladstone the Governor-General, of the new confederation.

GOSSIP.

At an auction sale on October 25th, of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, at Storm Lake, Iowa, from the herds of L. H. Lamar and H. L. Cantine, 34 head sold for an average of \$209.80. The highest price was \$520, for the seven-year-old cow, Blackbird of Cherokee 13th.

At a sale of Percherons at Whitehall, Ill., October 26th, property of W. S. Corsa, 47 head sold for an average of \$728. The highest price for a stallion was \$1,600, two others making \$1,500 and \$1,200. The highest for a female was \$1,100, and three others sold for \$1,000 to \$1,025 each. J. C. Drewry, of Crowley, Alberta, purchased five mares, at prices ranging from \$700 to \$880. At Chilton, Ill., October 13th, nine two-year-old Percheron mares sold for an average of \$700.

PHONOGRAPHS and RECORDS



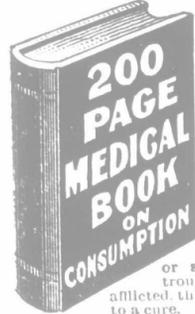
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EDISON, VICTOR, COLUMBIA.
\$19.60 to \$240.00.

Cash or monthly payments. Send for catalogue.

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194 Dundas St., London.

Consumption Book



FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the **Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co.**, 1597 Rose Street, Salsamazo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

GET THE WASHER RUN BY GRAVITY!

We have harnessed the Power of Gravity in the 1900 Washer. It is the Greatest Combination known for quick, clean, easy washing.



WASHERS SHIPPED FREE FOR 30 DAYS' TEST

We make this offer to any reliable man or woman anywhere. We send the Washer by freight, at our expense and risk. That's because we absolutely know you will be as delighted with the Washer as the thousands who have tried it. Get one of these wonderful Washers and say "good-bye" to the washboard forever. Good-bye to backaches, worry and washday drudgery! Let Gravity Power do the hard work! Let the Washer cleanse the clothes! We sell the Washer on little payments—only 50 cents a week. It pays for itself in a hurry. Then works for you—free for a lifetime! Drop us a postal card for the Free Washer Book and tell us your nearest freight station. Send to-day. Address me personally for this offer. F. A. H. BACH, Manager, The "1900" Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

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

He had worked hard to bring in his favorite story. At last, in desperation, he stamped his foot and shouted: "Hark, children! What was that? Was that a gun?" Now, speaking of guns, that reminds me—

GOSSIP.

E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ont., writes: I recently sold to the Ontario Agricultural College, a Holstein bull calf from the Lakeview herd, sired by Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol, and out of a two-year-old heifer, Lakeview Rossler. This heifer made 154 lbs. butter with her first calf, and is now nearing the end of her yearly test. She has still nearly three months to go, and has already made over 1,200 lbs. of milk. There is a good demand for the bull calves by Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol. I am sending one to New York State in a day or two. There are still several of last winter's bulls left, and I am advertising same in "The Farmer's Advocate."

THE ARAB AND HIS HORSE.

Although the Arabs consider the education of a colt should begin at eighteen months old, it begins in reality at an earlier age. No sooner is a foal born than it is made to swallow two or three eggs. A bystander then takes it in his arms and walks it up and down in the midst of an almost inconceivable din, which is supposed to accustom it to terrible sounds so that ever after it will be impervious to fright, no matter how terrifying the noises that assail its ears. To teach it to suck, a fig or date soaked in milk slightly salted is put into its mouth, and, when possible, it is given camel's or cow's or ewe's milk, which is supposed to make the coat more soft and sleek. At eighteen months old, the colt is mounted by a child, who takes it to water and to pasture, guiding it with a soft mule's bit, but it is not saddled until it is quite accustomed to the bridle. Careful owners, before allowing a colt to be mounted by a grown man, have it led up and down for a fortnight with a pack saddle on its back, carrying two baskets filled with sand. A most important part of a horse's education is to teach it not to break loose when its rider dismounts. For this purpose, a slave stands beside it ready to put his foot on the bridle whenever it attempts to steal off, which gives an unpleasant shock to its mouth. After a few months of this training, the horse will stand stock still and wait any time for its master. An Arab arrives at market, dismounts in the midst of a score of horses and mares, passes the bridle over his horse's head, and lets it fall to the ground, then, placing a stone upon it, goes off to transact his business, returning at the end of several hours, finds his horse in the same spot. The first thing an Arab does after killing his enemy, if he covets his horse, is to pass the bridle quickly over its head.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HOGS ROOT EACH OTHER'S SIDES.

We have some hogs that root each other on sides; also suck their tongue. Please give cause and remedy. J. B.

Ans.—It is difficult to account for this habit. It may be due to indigestion or constipation. If they are confined in pens, it may be well to let them run out on grass and have access to earth, and give laxative food. Sulphur, given in their feed, say from a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful to each, according to size, twice a day for a few days, may be effective in breaking up the habit.

A TRUE GIFT FOR FICTION.

In a New Brunswick village, a town character who preferred emphasis to the verities, was a witness in a petty trial involving an auger. He positively identified it as the property of the parties to the suit.

"But," asked the attorney for the other side, "do you swear that you know this auger?"

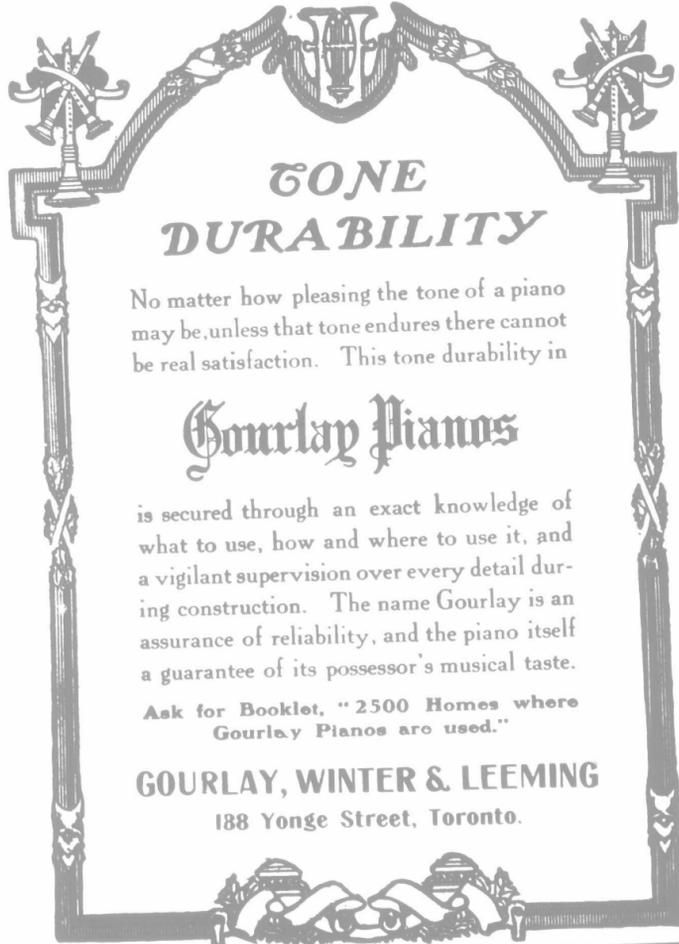
"Yes, sir."

"How long have you known it?" he continued.

"I have known that auger," said the witness, impressively, "ever since it was a gimlet."

A NOISE LIKE A SALAD.

A distinguished society leader of New York, lately returned from a motor trip through France, said that her most delightful experience was hearing the French pheasants singing the mayonnaise.



ONE DURABILITY

No matter how pleasing the tone of a piano may be, unless that tone endures there cannot be real satisfaction. This tone durability in

Gourlay Pianos

is secured through an exact knowledge of what to use, how and where to use it, and a vigilant supervision over every detail during construction. The name Gourlay is an assurance of reliability, and the piano itself a guarantee of its possessor's musical taste.

Ask for Booklet, "2500 Homes where Gourlay Pianos are used."

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
188 Yonge Street, Toronto.

The Famous Rayo

The Lamp with Diffused Light

should always be used where several people sit, because it does not strain the eyes of those sitting far from it.

The Rayo Lamp is constructed to give the maximum diffused white light. Every detail that increases its light-giving value has been included.

The Rayo is a low-priced lamp. You may pay \$5, \$10 or even \$20 for other lamps and get a more expensive container—but you cannot get a better light than the Rayo gives.

This season's Rayo has a new and strengthened burner. A strong, durable shade-holder keeps the shade on firm and true. Easy to keep polished, as it is made of solid brass, finished in nickel.



Once a Rayo User, Always One.

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

The Queen City Oil Company Limited.

Get Our Prices Before You Sell Your Poultry

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

Flavelle-Silverwood, Ltd., London, Ont.

POLES OF STERLING QUALITY

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

BOVRIL

EXCITES APPETITE.

BOVRIL has a flavor that is inimitable, but it also possesses a strength-giving quality that cannot be equalled.

BOVRIL IS ALL BEEF.

"De chiluns make fun of wuk with dese New Century Washers"

—Aunt Salina.

There is no labor in the ordinary sense in washing with a New Century. It cuts out all the drudgery, the back-breaking, the bad tempers, of wash day. Can be operated as readily sitting as standing.

A child can operate it without tiring exertion. Runs on steel ball bearings.

It will not rub holes in the clothes or tear off the buttons; cuts the time required for washing in half, and washes the clothes sweet and clean. At all best dealers.

"Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy" is a book full of secrets and hints on washing woolens, laces, nets, muslins, linoes, prints, gingham, etc., without acids and without injuring the fabric. FREE for a postal.



CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited
HAMILTON - ONT.

Immigration and Colonization

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS :

The CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY has, through its "Royal" line of steamships, instituted an IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT. Special agents have been appointed in various sections of the farming districts of England for the purpose of securing suitable farm and domestic help for similar work in Canada. This help will be introduced through the agencies of the Ontario Government.

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

THOS. HOWELL, C. N. R. Immigration Dept.
54 King Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

LEARN RAILROADING

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

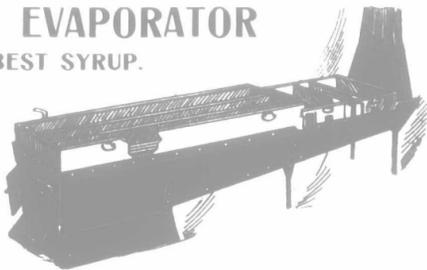
WRITE MAILING CLERK No. F Dominion Railway School, Winnipeg, Canada

THE CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

MAKES THE BEST SYRUP.

At the two leading exhibitions in the maple belt, Ottawa and Sherbrooke, thirty-three prizes were awarded; from this number thirty-two were captured by users of the "Champion," leaving only one for the combined output of our competitors. We make the "Champion Evaporator" in 22 different sizes, suitable for a large or small bush. Write for booklet.

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



MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

GOSSIP.

THE CLYDESDALE ROOM.

The number of Clydesdales exported from the Old Country since this year opened, is close to 1,300, principally to Canada. Among shipments for the week ending October 15th, were: To Oswald Sorby, Guelph, 19 head; to Dr. McEachran, Ormstown, Que., 11; to John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta., 25; to Bryce Wright, De Winton, Alta., 7; to K. A. Roberts, Vancouver, B. C., 8; to Jas. Urquhart, Vancouver, 9.

J. H. Monrad, expert journalist, representing the sterling market paper, the New York Produce Review and American Creamery, writing from Hamburg Dairy Show, said: "The red Angler cow, from which the red Danish has been evolved, was represented with some very fine heads, but the favorite is now unquestionably the heavier Friesians (Holstein-Friesians), weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, and averaging a yield of 8,000 pounds of milk a year (but often doubling this); they seem to fill the German craving for dual-purpose cows."

DETECTION OF LAMENESS.

Lameness in horses is caused in a great number of ways, and may be due to many reasons, so it is not wise rashly to jump to conclusions when trying to cure it, says a writer in the London Live-stock Journal. It may be due to diseases of the joints or to disordered functions of the muscles or tendons quite disconnected with the joints, or it may be connected with the foot only. For instance, in the majority of cases when lameness occurs in the hind legs, there is something wrong with the hock, but lameness in the fore leg generally means there is something wrong with the foot joints.

It is not enough, however, to assume that you have found the seat of the lameness because a certain part of the leg is hot, for the shoulder may be hot, although the lameness is due to the foot. The proper way is to reckon up all the symptoms that are apparent before coming to a conclusion. It is not always easy to detect whether the fore or hind limb is the trouble, but a good guide is often afforded by noticing how the horse stands.

If the fore leg is lame, he will stand with his hind legs under his abdomen, resting alternately on each fore foot, and another thing to notice is that each time he moves, he lifts his head up in a painful, unhappy-looking way. But if it is the back leg, he stands in just the opposite way, and keeps his head down and treads gingerly, or else he walks on three legs.

One is apt to make the mistake, when trying the horse—which is often the only method of discovering lameness—of not watching his head and neck as well as his leg. Their movements are a help in deciding upon which leg the horse drops, and unless the lameness is in both a fore and a hind leg, the latter is a never-failing guide.

Lameness, like soundness, is difficult to define. It has been termed "an expression of pain on the part of the animal from some defect or deformity in connection with the limbs, and manifested in the act of progression." It is only a symptom, not a disease; and it is this that makes it sometimes so difficult to detect the cause or origin. Malformation or disease of the limbs may be the cause if it is not due to accident, but it may be news to some people to know that some disease in the trunk of the body, and not in the limbs at all, may cause lameness. For instance, the brain or spine may be the cause of it, and spring-halt result, or even acute disease of the liver will sometimes set up lameness.

The trouble is that when it is due to disease, lameness does not generally disappear with the disease, and, in fact, disease is the ordinary cause of lameness. It is for this reason that it is so important to know where the seat of the mischief really is before applying remedies, and the nature of the trouble. As this often requires a great deal of experience, along with observation of a keen order and constant practice, a veterinary surgeon should be called in when there is a difficult case of lameness.

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Save
Costly
Law
Fees

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

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125C Howland Ave., Toronto



"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

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

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

Don't Throw it Away

USE MENDETS

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, granite, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them, fit any surface. Two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 2c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. K, Collingwood, Ont.

The rumbling and groaning train had been toiling along from Memphis, Tennessee, toward Bald Knob, Arkansas, all through the hot afternoon. The stops had been frequent, but at last came one of unusual duration. After a tiresome interval, the conductor walked back through the mosquito-punctuated aisles until his glance met a sympathetic face. He bent over the kindly-looking passenger, and whispered:

"Stranger, have you a bit of string about you? The engine's broke."

Was So Bad With Heart and Nerves Could Not Sleep At Night.

Many men and women toss night after night upon a sleepless bed. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the heart and nervous system that they cannot enjoy the refreshing sleep which comes to those whose heart and nerves are right.

Mrs. John Gray, Lime Lake, Ont., writes:—"Last summer I was so bad with my heart and nerves that I couldn't sleep at night. There was such a pain and heavy feeling in my chest that I could not stoop, and at at times I would become dizzy and have to grasp something to keep from falling. I tried different things but never got anything to do me any good until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I can now recommend them to all troubled as I was."

Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ELLIMAN'S Embrocation



FOR USE ON ANIMALS.
 Sprains, Rheumatism, Cuts, Splints when formed, Spring Sickness, Capped Hocks, Bruises, Guts and Wounds, Broken Knees, Sore Throat, Sore Shoulder, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, For Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, Fat Foot Rot in Sheep, Sprains in Hoes, Cramp in Horses.

FOR HUMAN USE.
 Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Colds, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprains, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Corns, Swellings of the limbs after exercise, Elliman's is added to the Bath in Rheumatism.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

STONES IN FENCE CORNERS.

1. Can a neighbor pile stone in a zig-zag rail-fence corner? His place is higher than mine. The stone shoves the rails, and stone rolls down on my fields.

2. What can I do to stop him piling stone in such manner?
 Ontario.
 Ans.—1. He has no right to do so. 2. Have your solicitor write him a letter requesting him to desist, and notifying him that if he continues, legal action will be taken against him.

SAW-TOOTHED GRAIN BEETLE.

Please find enclosed specimens of what you termed snout beetles in granary.
 WM. C.
 Ans.—The specimens sent by William Craig, of Walkerton, are the saw-toothed grain beetle (*Silvanus surinamensis*). This small beetle is now very common in granaries, flour mills, and often in dwelling-houses and groceries; anywhere, in fact, where cereals and other products are stored. The beetles and their larvæ devour grain and seeds of all kinds, as well as flour, meal, etc. The beetle is about a tenth of an inch long, very flat, and of a pale brownish color, somewhat oblong in shape. The larvæ are active grubs, which run about readily, and often spoil the material upon which they are feeding by joining fragments together with threads of silk. There are a series of broods during the year where the temperature is fairly warm. In my previous communication at the end of July (see page 1217, issue July 28th, 1910), instructions are given for treating this and other granary pests by means of bisulphide of carbon, which is the cheapest and most effective remedy.

CHARLES J. S. BETHUNE.

LINE FENCING.

I bought a farm two years ago. My neighbor bought one along the side of my place five years ago. When he bought his farm, there was nothing said about the line fence. When I bought my place, I inquired, and it was supposed the best half of full line belonged to me. My neighbor then took the remainder of the poor half away, and dug holes and made ready to put up that part of fence, but left it that way all summer. Now he is trying to hold part of the fence which is supposed to be my part, or trying to hold half of the fence which was there first, which went nearly the full length of line, except about sixteen rods. I then asked him before witness if he intended to put up that part or full half of line that he had already started, and he said he did. But he now says he don't have to, and that he can hold half of the best fence that was there when he bought his place.

1. Does a bargain made before witness hold as good as a written one?
 2. As he made a bargain before witness to put up that part or full half of line that he had started, can I compel him to do as he agreed?
 3. When fence has been down one year and a half, can he put stock in pound and charge damage?
 W. R. Ontario.

Ans.—1. For some purposes only. 2. Probably not by way of enforcement of the agreement, but such agreement would be helpful in the event of your having to call in the fence-viewers in order to get the matter disposed of. 3. We do not see that he would be in a position to do so successfully.

At a meeting of farmers at Ormstown, Que., on October 22nd, an association named the District of Beauharnois Live-stock Breeders' Association, Limited, was organized under a Provincial charter, with Dr. D. McEachran as its presiding officer. A number of breeders and farmers subscribed for stock, varying in amounts from \$100 to \$300, while others who were on the list of shareholders doubled and trebled their holdings, while confidence in the undertaking and optimism as to its future was reported to have been the dominant feature of the meeting.

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.



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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digestor & Worm Destroyer.

For Horses, Cattle and Sheep
 SEND FOR BOOKLET B.
WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS
 152 Bay Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Ring-Bone

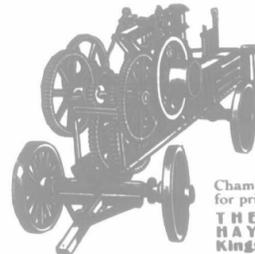
There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it over fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Ribs 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

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BAILED 68 TONS IN 10 HOURS.



It has the points that sell: Automatic Self Feeder, Automatic Safety Fly Wheel, Handiest Block-dropper, Double Gear through-out, Extra Long Tying Chamber, etc. Write for prices.

THE COLUMBIA HAY PRESS CO.,
 Kingsville, Ontario.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen tendons, ligaments, muscles or bruises. Cures 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.

Mr. S. Nison, Kilbride, Ont., writes, Jan. 21, 1910: "I have used ABSORBINE with success on a curb."
W. F. Young, P.D.F., 250 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
 Lyman, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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

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

Esmeralda—What a deliciously light, fluffy, airy affair that is!
 Gwendolin—Yes; this is my aviation costume, my going-up gown, you know.

Our Steel Wheels, take-apart WONT style, dust-proof hubs, CLOG in any axle. Wided-tired. Can't clog.



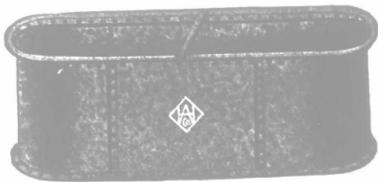
COST LITTLE—SAVE LOTS! WONT CLOG.

Get our special price to-day!



TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., LTD. Successors to Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

H.-A. Galvanized Steel Tanks



Water Storage and Stock Watering Tanks, Thresher Tanks, Tank Heaters, Hog Troughs, Feed Cookers, Oil and Gasoline Tanks. We guarantee our tanks will not be injured by freezing. Catalogue B on request. We also make a complete line of water well supplies, "Baker" Windmills, Pumps, Cylinders, Gasoline Pumping Engines, etc. Ask for catalogue No. 58.

The Heller-Aller Co., WINDSOR, ONT.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

In my stables at Ingersoll, Ont., I have always on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Hackney stallions, personally selected in Scotland for their high-class type, quality and breeding. Let me know your wants.
W. E. BUTLER, INGERSOLL, ONT.

NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED

Our 1910 importation of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies are now at our stables. We can show some of the best individuals and best breeding sires imported. Our prices are right, and terms to suit.
JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont
 'Phone connection.

NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES

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

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

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

It Works While They Work

If horses go lame, you don't have to lay them off to cure them. Kendall's Spavin Cure works while they work—and cures them while they earn their keep. For Spavin, Curb, Ring-bone, Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints, Lameness

Kendall's Spavin Cure
"Completely Cured Him"

Moose Jaw, Sask., Oct. 13th
"Two years ago, I bought a colt that was badly spavined, and completely cured him with only two bottles of your Spavin Cure. Worked him steady all the time and sold him last winter for a top price."
Howard Brock.

Also famous as the standard family liniment \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse," or write us. 53
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Essexburg Falls, Vt.



To Prospective Stallion and Mare Buyers

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

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

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

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

Correspondence invited from all interested parties.



R. HAMILTON & SON, SIMCOE, ONT.

UNION STOCK - YARDS Horse Exchange
WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day.

The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a specialty. HERBERT SMITH, Manager. (Late Grand's Repository.)



Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

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

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

CLYDESDALES COMING!

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

T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ontario.

THE HOME OF THE CHOICE CLYDESDALE

Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.,

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

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

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSTOWN, P. QUEBEC.

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

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

Imported Clydesdales

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

Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

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

Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.

Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Quebec.

Champion Clydesdales and Hackneys. We have for sale 2 imp. Clydesdale stallions, by Pride of Blacon and British Chief; 2 imp. Hackney stallions, by Copper King and Terlington Temple-bar. Prizewinners. Prices right. Long-distance phone.

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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS.

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

T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ontario.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

SALLANDERS.

Horse broke out in front of hock. I blistered it, and then applied sulphur, but the parts do not heal. W. E. N.

Ans.—This is called sallanders. The blister made matters worse. Make a lotion of 1 ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, mixed with one pint of water. Apply three times daily. If the parts become too dry and are inclined to crack, apply oxide-of-zinc ointment occasionally. V.

STEER WITH COUGH.

I bought a steer from a butcher. He seems to have a cold; has a cough and runs from nostril, his coat is dry and he is thin. His coat is always wet in the morning. He is out in the open, and around the straw stack all night. W. C. L. B.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate tuberculosis, for which nothing can be done. The only means of making a definite diagnosis is to have him tested with tuberculin by a veterinarian. At the same time, he may be suffering from an attack of influenza, and, if so, he will yield to treatment. Put him in a comfortable stable and feed well. Give him 2 drams chlorate of potassium and 15 grains quinine. Get a liniment made of 3 parts each of oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil, and 1 part liquor ammonia Fortier. Rub his throat well twice daily with this until it becomes blistered. If he does not improve in three or four weeks, you may conclude that he is not treatable. V.

CRACKED HEELS—BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS.

1. Horse has a crack in the pastern of each fore leg.

2. What will take off road puffs without blistering? J. M.

Ans.—1. Dress three times daily with oxide-of-zinc ointment. Avoid, as far as possible, getting the parts wet or muddy. Give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. If the cracks are discharging pus, dress three times daily with a lotion made of 1 ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, mixed with a pint of water. If they become too dry, as though going to crack again, use the ointment as above.

2. I presume you mean bursal enlargements at the fetlock joint, commonly called "wind galls." These are very hard to remove, even by blistering. Rub well once daily with a liniment made of four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and four ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. What is the cause of warts on cow's teats? They are an inch long, and appeared last spring.

2. Two-year-old colt is in poor condition, and has been so for a year. Though fed on dry food, his feces are soft, and have an offensive odor. My veterinarian dressed his teeth and left some powders, but there is no improvement.

3. Will dry corn, cut as we feed it, hurt heavy mare? She appeared all right until we began to feed it, but she coughs some now. L. A. E.

Ans.—We cannot tell what causes the growth of warts. Those with constricted necks should be cut or clipped off, and the raw surfaces dressed three times daily until healed with carbolic acid 1 part, sweet oil 25 parts. To the flat ones, apply butter of antimony once daily with a feather until they disappear.

2. This colt has congenitally weak digestive organs, and the bowels will be hard to regulate. Give him 4 drams hyposulphate of soda, and 1 dram each of powdered opium, gentian and ginger, three times daily. As soon as the bowels become normal, cease giving the opium, but continue the other drugs until the odor disappears.

3. A moderate quantity will not cause cough, but if the corn be musty, it should not be fed to horses. V.

"Let me see," mused the Police Magistrate, "this is the ninth time you have been up before me."

"That's right," replied the culprit, "it looks to me like you had a lifetime job."

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

IF YOU WANT TO STOP A MAN FROM DRINK

She Cured Her Husband, Her Brother and Several of Her Neighbors and Prompted by Her Restored Happiness, she Generously Offers to Tell You of the Simple, Inexpensive Remedy that she so Successfully Used.

For over 20 years the husband of Mrs. Margaret Anderson was a hard drinker, but nine years ago, by using a simple remedy, she stopped his drinking entirely. He has not touched a drop since.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON

She Will Tell You How To Stop a Man From Drink

The remedy can be given secretly, so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She wants every man or woman who has drunkenness in their home to write to her so she can tell them just what remedy she used. Hundreds have freed their homes from drink by using the information she gave them, but there are still hundreds of others who need and should have it, so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who have a dear one who drinks, to drop her a line to-day.

The proofs of the hundreds of really remarkable cures are too strong to be doubted or denied. Yet she makes no charge for her help, (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. She only requests that you are personally interested in curing one who drinks. Send your letter with confidence to her home. Here is her address:

Mrs. Margaret Anderson,
183 Home Avenue, Hillburn, New York.
Note: (Write your full name and address plainly—do not delay.)

IS YOUR SKIN ON FIRE?

Does it seem to you that you can't stand another minute of that awful, burning itch?

That it MUST be cooled?

That you MUST have relief?

Get a mixture of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, and other soothing ingredients as compounded only in D. D. D. Prescription.

The very first drops STOP that awful burning instantly!

The first drops soothe and heal!

The first drops give you a feeling of comfort that you have not enjoyed for months, or perhaps years.

Take our word on it.

Get a \$1.00 or a trial bottle to-day.

Write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. A, 49 Colborne St., Toronto, and they will send you a trial bottle free.

For sale by all druggists.

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.

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

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

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

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

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

WINTER FAIR

WILL BE HELD AT

GUELPH, ONTARIO

December 3 to 9, 1910

\$16,000.00 in Prizes

THE PRIZES ARE OFFERED FOR

**HORSES
BEEF CATTLE
DAIRY CATTLE
SHEEP
SWINE
SEEDS
POULTRY**

Entries Close Nov. 19

Prize lists and entry forms may be secured free of charge on application to the Secretary.

SINGLE-FARE RATES ON THE RAILWAYS.

JOHN BRIGHT,
PRESIDENT,
MYRTLE STA., ONT.

A. P. WESTERVELT,
SECRETARY,
TORONTO, ONT.

FIRST ANNUAL

Toronto Fat Stock Show

UNION STOCK YARDS

TORONTO, MONDAY and TUESDAY

Dec. 12 and 13, 1910

\$1,100.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Entry free. Entries close Dec. 1, 1910.

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

J. H. ASHCRAFT, JR., GEN. MAN.
Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

Reduced rates on all railroads.

COTTON-SEED MEAL

The Greatest Milk - producer Known

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

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

The Dominion Feed Co., Windsor, Ont.

The electrically-welded, solid-piece frame gives strength and stiffness to

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates

We build Peerless Gates to last a lifetime—handy, convenient and attractive. They remain staunch and rigid through all kinds of rough usage. The frame is

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,

made of heavy steel tubing electrically welded into one solid piece. The Peerless Gate, like the Peerless Fence, saves expense because it never needs repairs. We also make poultry, lawn and farm fences of exceptional strength. Write for free book.
Dept. B Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

REPEATED ATTACKS OF COLIC

Pregnant mare takes sick about every two weeks. Her bowels seem to roar, and she has difficulty in urinating, and her urine is of a yellowish color. Should I give her carrots and sweet nitre once weekly?
D. H. McK.

Ans.—These are attacks of colic. Some pregnant mares are particularly predisposed to such. Feed her very carefully, and give a sugar beet, turnip, or a couple of carrots, once every day. Feed on good hay, rolled oats and bran, in moderate quantities. To clear her urine, give 4 ounce saltpetre every night for 3 doses. Do not give sweet nitre unless she shows signs of pain, then give 2 ounces tincture of belladonna and 2 ounces sweet nitre in a pint of cold water. Repeat, if necessary, in 2 hours.

RECURRENT LAMENESS.

While driving a Hackney mare, she went quite lame in fore leg. Next morning there was slight swelling and acute fever and soreness at fetlock joint and back tendons. Her temperature was increased, and breathing somewhat heavy and lameness acute. My veterinarian purged her, applied heat and liniments to the parts, and, after a time, bandaged. She recovered in about ten days. The second time I drove her after this she went lame in hind leg, with same symptoms, and yielded to the same treatment in about the same time. On September 20th, her other fore leg was affected in the same way. My veterinarian bled her, and after a few days purged her again, and treated about the same as before, but she has not quite recovered yet. Another veterinarian says the attacks are attacks of lymphangitis.
A. D. McG.

Ans.—Your veterinarian, no doubt, is correct. The attacks are sprains. It is hard to account for the repeated sprains, but the symptoms indicate sprain. Lymphangitis does not appear when horses are at exercise, and it does not cause the local symptoms noted. I think you are quite safe in leaving the mare in the care of your veterinarian. All that I can suggest in this case that does not yield to treatment, is the application of a blister on the back tendons and fetlock joint.

Miscellaneous.

WORMS IN COLT.

Kindly give cure for pinworms in colt.
A. E. P.

Ans.—The age of your colt should be given. Take four drams each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic, and calomel; mix and make into twelve powders. Give him a powder every night and morning. After the last has been taken, give him a purgative of half a pint of raw linseed oil. Feed bran only for twenty-four hours after giving purgative.

PLANTING NUT TREES, ETC.

1. What time in the fall is the best for planting trees such as the butternut and the chestnut?
2. Are horse-chestnuts poisonous to man?
3. During what months of the year, if any, is it illegal to set out bush fires?
4. Where can I procure a copy of the Weeds' Act of Ontario?

A SUBSCRIBER.

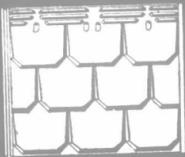
Ans.—1. Trees as butternut and chestnut can be transplanted in autumn as soon as the leaves have all fallen. It is considered safer to transplant such trees in the spring, before the buds have started to open.

2. Horse-chestnuts contain a small amount of poisonous elements, but in small quantities they would not be considered dangerous. They are not edible, and would be very offensive to the taste.
3. The laws applying to the setting out of bush fires apply only to certain special districts, including all Northern Ontario, Parry Sound and Muskoka. In these fire districts it is illegal to set out fires during the period from May 1st to October 15th.

4. For copies of Acts in reference to weeds, apply to Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

E. J. ZAVITZ.

"EASTLAKE"



STEEL SHINGLES

FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST AND STORM PROOF

SIMCOE, 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**

Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

Heifers 2 years old, 1 year old and calves; 2 young bulls 6 months old, bred from dairy-bred Shorthorns. Right good ones, and right easy prices. Ram and ewe lambs of high-class quality, type and covering.

C. E. BONNYCASTLE,
Campbellford, Ontario, P. O. and Station

Glengow Shorthorns

Have on hand four young bulls from 10 to 13 months old; also a number of choice heifers. For particulars write:

Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Royal Bruce, imp., a Bruce Mayflower, is the sire of all my young things. Nonpareils, Clarets, Myrtles and Lavinias. Heifers up to 2 years of age, of showing type. Several young bulls, thick, even and mellow.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

Sunnyside Shorthorns

With 45 head to select from, of Scotch-bred Shorthorns, we can meet the requirements of anyone looking for choice females of any age, or a herd-header fit to be called such. Write us your wants.

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Still have for sale a right good lot of young Shorthorns; a few No. 1 Shire stallions and fillies just imported in August; also a choice lot of ram lambs. Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance telephone.
HIGHFIELD, ONTARIO.

OAK LANE FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds
Young stock for sale—most fashionably bred.

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

CLOVER DELL SHORTHORNS

Always have for sale, young stock of both sexes. Milking strains a specialty. Moderate prices.

L. A. Wakely, Bolton, Ont.
Bolton Junction, on C. P. R., within half mile of farm.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Oxford Downs

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

Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep

Trout Creek Wonder at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. Phone connection.
Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario.

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.**

When Writing, Mention This Paper.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

1854-1910.
A lot of choice young SHORTHORN BULLS, and a splendid lot of LEICESTER rams and ewes for sale.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER,
BINKHAM P. O., ONT.

Offers a few choice **Shorthorn Cows** at bargain prices, bred to stock bull, Benachie (imp.) = 6924 =, also Shorthorn heifer calves, Three Clydesdale fillies 1 and 2 years old; and Yorkshire sows ready to breed. **Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.**

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

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

W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.
A HIGH-CLASS YOUNG FOR SALE, sired by imp. Ben Lowland; also a heifer calf of good quality. Prices reasonable. **Stewart M. Graham, Port Perry, Ontario.**

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

GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P.O. and station, also Waldemar station.

"Say, Mayme, did you ever have any turtle soup?" asked a raw-boned youth of the girl beside him.

"No," admitted the maiden; "but," added she, with the conscious dignity of one who has not been lacking in social experience, "I've been where it was."

GLAD TIDINGS FROM NOVA SCOTIA

Sure Relief for Suffering Women is Found in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Miss Kathleen Murphy tells how she suffered and how easy and complete was her cure by the great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tangier Mines, Halifax Co., N.S., Nov. 7. —(Special.)—There is no longer any doubt that, of the thousands of suffering women of Canada, nine out of every ten owe their troubles to Kidney Disease. For that reason, it is glad tidings that Miss Kathleen Murphy, of this place, is sending out to her suffering sisters.

"My troubles started from a cold," says Miss Murphy, in an interview. "I had pains in my head and back, and Rheumatism and Diabetes finally developed.

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they cleared out my Rheumatism, cured my Kidney Disease, and brought back my health.

"I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills, for I have given them a thorough test, and found them to be all that is claimed for them."

The secret of health for women is to keep the kidneys strong and healthy. Healthy kidneys mean pure blood, abundant energy, and a clear, healthy complexion. The one sure way to keep the kidneys healthy is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

GOSSIP.

Four hundred and twenty-five guineas (\$2,125) was the price paid for a pair of Shire geldings, at the autumn horse sale at Crewe, England, last month, where 1,450 horses were disposed of by auction, totalling over \$50,000. The highest price for a gelding was \$1,125, for a horse purchased by F. Lowndes, for Illinois, U. S.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: "The young Shorthorn bulls I am offering for sale are of a very desirable kind. Have just brought them in from pasture. They are very thick, deep calves, on short legs, and good feeders, and from excellent milkers. One of them is a grandson of Irish Ivy, who gave over 11,500 lbs. milk in less than a year. He looks an excellent beef type, too, and was sired by Village Gloster, a Cruickshank Village bull, by Prince Gloster, so long in service in Mr. Dryden's herd. I have just a few very nice young Leicester rams left for sale yet."

MANITOBA SHEEP SALES.

The auction sales of Western range sheep held last month at Brandon, Portage and Winnipeg, by the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association, were successful in every way. The stock consisted of young ewes, and had been carefully selected. Four hundred head in all were purchased in the ranching districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Two hundred were sold at Brandon; 100 at Portage la Prairie, and the remainder at Winnipeg. The average price at Brandon was \$7.36; at Portage, \$7.75, and at Winnipeg, \$7.10. The sheep were sold in pens of six, each pen comprising three shearing and three two-year-old ewes. It was intended that a limit of two pens to each buyer should be placed on the sales, but this was removed at the start. A number of farmers who desired to secure good-sized flocks were thus enabled to buy.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION—CHICAGO.

The eleventh anniversary of the international Live-stock Exposition will be held at the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, on the dates of November 26th to December 3rd, and will be wider in scope, larger in entries and greater in importance than any of its predecessors.

Seventy-five thousand dollars will be given away in prizes, which will be awarded by the most expert and distinguished judges in this country and from abroad.

The importance of this show, from a breeding as well as an educational point of view, cannot be measured, realized or understood except from a personal visit and a systematic study of its extraordinary proceedings.

Most excellent newspaper accounts are published, and the breeders' and farmers' journals deal with it in a most comprehensive and masterly manner; but it must be seen to be appreciated; it must be studied to be understood.

It is the greatest school of instruction of its kind that has ever been presented to breeders, farmers, stockmen, and others who are interested in the live-stock industry, and an institution of practical information that teaches in a fortnight more than can be learned in double, treble and quadruple the time anywhere else.

The International Live-stock Exposition at Chicago is a stockman's store of knowledge, an encyclopaedia of breeding and feeding information that is presented in such practical, simple and easily-understood methods, that the interested, intelligent visitor must of a necessity carry away with him a fund of useful and practical information that he could not buy for dollars anywhere else in so short a time.

The lessons learned from watching the judging by these masters of live-stock breeding, cannot be gained from books.

The comparison of the various champions and other prizewinners with their less fortunate brethren, show the breeder and student the weak points and shortcomings of those which do not reach the required standard; and so these men go home, carrying with them an object lesson that can be acquired nowhere else, and a fund of breeding knowledge that will stand by them and be their very best friend.

REG'D SHORTHORN CATTLE at Auction

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

Wednesday, November 16th, 1910

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

T. E. ROBSON, London Auctioneers.
J. R. SERSON, Morpeth

SPARHAM BROS., Morpeth, Ont.

International Live-stock Exposition

NOVEMBER 26th TO DECEMBER 3rd.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW OF CHICAGO
November 22nd to November 26th. Union Stock-yards, Chicago.

Many New Features. Numerous New Attractions. Greater and Better Than Ever. Thirty National Live Stock Association Conventions. A Season of Entertainment and a Trip to Chicago. Daily Auction Sales of Pure-bred Live Stock.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29th, 10 A. M.
100 Choice Shetland Ponies. For catalogue write Sale Committee: Chas. E. Bunn, Peoria, Ill.; A. G. Lupton, Hartford City, Indiana; or T. S. Simpson, Aurora, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30th, 1 P. M.
50 Choice Aberdeen-Angus. For catalogue write Chas. Gray, Sec'y Am. Aberdeen-Angus Ass'n, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1st, 1 P. M.
50 Carefully-selected Shorthorns. For catalogue write B. O. Cowan, Asst. Sec'y Am. Shorthorn Ass'n, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

FRIDAY, DEC. 2nd, 1 P. M.
50 High-class Herefords. For catalogue write C. R. Thomas, Sec'y American Hereford Ass'n, 1012 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29th, 1 P. M. RAMBOUILLET SHEEP SALE.
For catalogue write Dwight Lincoln, Sec'y, Milford Center, O.

LOWEST RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

OIL CAKE

J. & J. Livingston Brand

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

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED,
BADEN, ONTARIO. 31 Mill St., MONTREAL, QUE.



H. CARGILL & SON

have to offer at the present moment an exceptionally good lot of young bulls, which combine all the requisites necessary for the making of superior stock sires, viz.: Quality, Size, Conformation and Breeding. If interested, come and make your selection early. Catalogue on application.

John Clancy, Manager, Cargill, Ontario.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

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



Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs

1- and 2-year-old Shire stallions, females from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes, beautifully belted.

PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P.O., BURLINGTON STA. 'Phone.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

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

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.

Scotch Shorthorns

—One choice imported bull, a Cruickshank Butterfly, dam bred at Uppermill. Six extra good bull calves, suitable to head high-class herds. Two good farmers' bulls. 25 heifers, mostly forward in calf to high-class imported bulls. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jet. Sta., G. T. R.

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



SALEM SHORTHORNS

One three-year-old roan bull over. Have also a number of young bulls with best breeding for sale. Elora sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.

J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO.

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. Farm 11 miles east City of Guelph on C. P. R. ½-mile from farm.



Rowan Hill Shorthorns

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

R. F. DUNOAN, Carluke Ont.

CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS

FOR SALE. HERD-HEADING QUALITY.

H. SMITH R. R. 3, Hay, Huron Co., Ont. Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.



Irvine Side Shorthorns

Property of **J. WATT & SON**—Will price (Imp.) Pride of Scotland = 48213 = (out of same dam as \$5,100 Lord Banff). Having used him for four seasons, we have a number of his heifers on hand, and cannot use him to advantage. He is a good worker and sure, and will be priced reasonable. Five young bulls on hand, of choicest breeding.

Salem P.O.

ELMDALE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

We are offering some choice heifers in calf to that king of sires, Prince Gloster; also one extra nice young bull. High-class Shropshires of both sexes, from imported stock. One yearling Clyde stallion, a show proposition, and some extra nice ponies.

THOS. BAKER & SONS, Solina P. O.

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

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

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,
Box 653 Watertown, N. Y.
Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....
Address.....

WOODBINE FARM HOLSTEINS

Offers a number of fine bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Creamelle, who is a direct descendant in two different lines of the great cow, Duchess Ormsby, 24.44 lbs. butter in 7 days, dam of five daughters with records that average 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days, the greatest producing family of the breed. Write for prices. Telephone connection. Shipping stations: Ayr, C. P. R.; Paris, G. T. R.
A. KENNEDY, AYR, ONTARIO.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

8 choice bulls 6 to 9 months old, sired by Sir Pieterje Posch DeBoer and Prince DeKol Posch; latter is the only son of champion cow, dairy test, Guelph, 1908 and 1909, and out of R. of M. dams.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.
Haldimand Co. Long-distance phone.

Fairmount Holsteins

Must sell 35 head before fall, as I have sold one of my farms. Herd headed by Aggie Grace Cornucopia Lad, whose dams for four generations have records that average 21.30 pounds.

C. R. Gies, Heidelberg P. O., St. Jacob's Sta.

Homewood Holsteins

will be at Guelph Winter Fair. We will be pleased to meet our customers. We will offer cows, heifers and bull calves from cows of high per cent. fat. Call on us.

M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd has still on hand for sale three sons of King Posch DeKol. All choice individuals and fit for service. All from Record-of-Merit dams. Seventeen females in the herd in calf to King Posch DeKol, bred to freshen between September and February. Calves of either sex, from any of these, for sale at reasonable prices.
Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

Ridgedale Holsteins

I have left three bull calves that will be priced right for quick sale; their dams are heavy producers, and their sire was bred right.

R. W. WALKER, Utica, Ont. Phone connection.

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires.

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock.
Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P. O., Ont.
Campbellford Station.

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.

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.

Holstein Bull

Special offering: Bull calf dropped in April, out of Record-of-Merit cow. Grand individual, beautifully marked, with three world's records close to him in his pedigree. For price and description write:
H. Bollert, Cassel, Ontario.

The authorities of the village of Jocketa, in Saxony, with 215 inhabitants, recently installed electric light in the streets. The light is cut off at 11 p. m., when it is supposed everybody is in bed.

The authorities, however, discovered a number of club men who were "afraid to go home in the dark," and who kicked about having the lights extinguished at 11. To meet their demands, the authorities have attached penny-in-the-slot devices to the light poles.

A tired club man going home in the dark after 11 can now fumble his way to an electric-light pole, drop a penny in the slot, and light his way home. If he lives far from his club, two successive pennies will do the trick.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEE.

A hires with B for a year for \$150, with a written contract, and signed by B.

1. Can B, at the end of six months, send A away with \$75, telling A that is half a year, and only wanting to give him half of the pay?

2. Can A make him give him a reasonable wage per month—or what would you advise? **BONA FIDE.**

Ontario.
Ans.—1. No.

2. If A has not acquiesced in such discharge, he is probably entitled to damages from B for breach of contract, and should demand same.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

1. Can a landlord come on place, or hire someone to cut wood for his own use, if I am not agreeable, it not being mentioned in the writing?

2. Can he take wood off which he cut last spring, and which former tenant cut, it all being on the place yet?

3. How often is he entitled to come on the place?

4. Can I tap the trees next spring, there being a good maple woods on the place?

CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. No.

2. We think so.

3. As often as is actually necessary for the purpose of such removal of wood, and also—probably—to view state of repair of buildings, fences, etc.

4. Yes; unless forbidden to do so by the terms of the lease.

GRANGE MEMBERSHIP.

1. How many subordinate Granges are there in Canada, at last report, in good standing?

2. What is the total membership, male and female? **A. R.**

Ans.—1 and 2. The number of subordinate Granges on our last annual report is 90, making, with new Granges organized since last annual meeting, about 100, with a membership of about 2,000. It might be mentioned that a large number of persons throughout the Province, working under the Farmers' Association prior to the amalgamation in 1907, and who are still with us, are not counted in this list. At the annual meeting last November, a National organization was formed, composed of the Dominion Grange, Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, Saskatchewan Grain-growers' Ass'n, and the United Farmers' Association of Alberta. On matters of a National character, these four organizations are one, with a united strength of about 40,000 members.
J. G. LETHBRIDGE,
Secretary Dominion Grange.

BEEF-RING SETTLEMENT.

We have a twenty-share beef-ring. At our last annual meeting it was decided to pay for the first ten cattle killed, 8 cents per lb., and for the last ten 7 cents. How can this be figured out so as to make it come out even? When we come to settle up, the first ten have eaten some of the 7-cent meat, and the latter ten have had 8-cent meat. For instance, if one of the first ten has had 25 pounds more than his own beast weighed, how much per pound should he pay for it?
BEEF-RING.

Ans.—Credit to each member who delivered more meat than he received, with the value of that surplus at seven or eight cents a pound, as the case may be. When all the excesses are added up, you will have, say, 266½ pounds, worth \$20. This excess of 266½ pounds will be exactly matched by an aggregate deficiency of 266½ pounds. The simplest, and a sufficiently fair plan, will be to charge every member who received more than he got, with a pro rata share of this \$20.

Example:

266½ lbs. deficiency are charged at	\$20.00
1 " " " "	20.00
1 " " " "	266½
25 " " " "	25 × 20.00
25 " " " "	266½
	\$1.87½.



Looking for Highest Quotations? DON'T WRITE US. Looking for Square Deal and Highest Market Value? TRY US. Simply ask the man who is shipping to us. You can find him everywhere. Over 1,000 unsolicited testimonials from last season's shippers. We pay Express charges on all shipments over \$10.00—remittances forwarded same day furs are received. Upon request any shipment held separate for approval. We telegraph valuation upon consignments of \$20.00 or upwards. Our references: any Bank, Express Co. or Business firm in Detroit. Write to-day and get information of value.
M. SLOMAN & CO., 166 Congress St., West, Detroit, Mich.
The firm with a record of 35 years of honorable dealings.

RAW FURS

Another fur season approaches, and we take this occasion to again request the confidence of shippers. TO ALL OTHERS TO OUR OLD CUSTOMERS Price Lists will be mailed regularly as issued. interested we will gladly do the same on receipt of their names and addresses. WRITE AT ONCE, that you may miss none of the lists. We pay express charges in addition to all quotations, and remit promptly on arrival.

E. T. Carter & Co., 84 Front St. E., Toronto, Canada

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 4½ fat. Come and see them or write.
E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y.
Near Prescott.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have added to head our herd a young bull from King Segis, world-record sire, and a 26-lb. 4-year-old dam. Have 2 bulls born in January from Bonheur Statesman. Their 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.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

We own the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. We own the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old and champion cow in the Record of Merit. We own the sire and dam of champion of the world and the champion three-year-old. We are breeding 30 heifers to this great bull, which are for sale. Also bull calves from high-record cows, and one two-year-old bull, dam's record over 27 pounds butter in 7 days. Trains met by appointment.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.
Farm phone 2471, Hamilton.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS

SPECIAL OFFERING:
Four-year-old cow, fresh last October; bred April 23rd to Choicest Canary, whose dam is the highest seven- and thirty-day record cow in Canada.
G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.
Bell phone

HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS.

The grand bull, Sir Ormsby DeKol (four years old), sired by Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world champion two-year-old heifer; dam Beauty DeKol, 14.48 pounds butter seven days at two years. Full sister of Fancy 3rd. For sale at a bargain at once.
WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPVILLE, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

One yearling bull at a bargain, sired by Brightest Canary, whose dam and two granddams average 27.36 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 108.69 lbs. butter in 30 days. The dam of this bull has 16.08 lbs. butter at two years old. He is big and strong and dark in color. Write for prices and description of ten bull calves, from ten months old down, sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne DeKol.

TELEPHONE. E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO.

High-class Holsteins and Tamworths.

I am now offering a number of two and three year old heifers, with official records from 11 to 20 pounds butter in 7 days; also bull calves with rich backing. Tamworth boars from 6 weeks to 1 year old—imp. sire and dam.
A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT.

High Grove Jerseys

before going into winter. **ARTHUR H. TUPTS, P. O. BOX 111, TWEED, ONTARIO.**

Jerseys and Chester Whites

I am offering some choice young Jersey bulls, sired by Brampton's Blucher, winner of first prize, Toronto and Winnipeg, and from choice, deep-milking cows with good teats. Also Chester White pigs, 3 to 4 months old, both sexes, at special prices.
CHAS. E. ROGERS, Dorchester, Ont.

BRAMPTON Jerseys

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD
We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also milk calves; females of all ages. Come and see them or write.
S. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES!

Fresh importation just landed in quarantine of 60 head. I have the choicest lot of 12 young bulls I have ever imported. From the best herds in Scotland, such as Auchincrain, Osborne, Netherhall, Bargaenoch, Barr of Hobsland, Mitchell of Lochfergus. All fit for service. A number of cows, 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, and 20 choice yearling heifers. All are for sale.
R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES

have won more money the last four years than all competitors combined. They are heavy producers and high testers; records of production given. Stock of both sexes for sale of show-ring form.
H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT.
Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R. Bell phone connection from Markham.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires!

We still have a few choice individuals of almost any age on hand in Ayrshires, and are always ready to price any. Other breeders in this section. Bull calves from Record of Performance cows. A few young Yorkshires on hand.
ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Stockwood Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. High producers and high testers. Females of all ages for sale. Imp. sires and out of imp. dams.
D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES.

Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.
FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

Stonehouse Ayrshires

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.
Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

A BAD COLD

Developed Into
BRONCHITIS.

Neglected Bronchitis is very often the direct cause of Consumption, and on the first symptom appearing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be used and the Bronchitis cured.

The symptoms are, tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, and later of a greenish or yellowish color, coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Mrs. Dan. J. McCormack, Cleveland, N.S., writes: "My little boy two years old caught a bad cold which developed into Bronchitis. He was so choked up he could hardly breathe. Reading about your wonderful medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I decided to try a bottle and with such good result I got another which completely cured him, without having a doctor. I cannot say too much in its praise; I would not be without it in the house as I consider it a sure cure for Colds and Bronchitis."

The price of "Dr. Wood's" Norway Pine Syrup is 25c. It is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three pine trees is the trade mark. Be sure and accept no substitute for Dr. Wood's.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

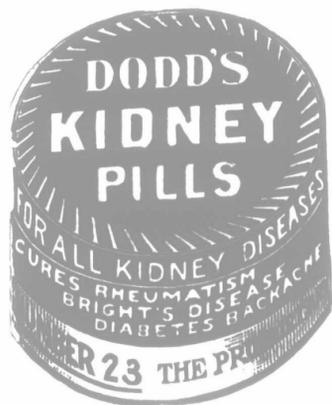
Leicesters and Embden Geese for Sale
A few choice ram lambs, well covered, with size and quality combined. Sire Maple Lodge Wallace 99. Prices very reasonable. Write, or come and see. **Greer Bros.,** Trout Creek Farm (farm half mile). **Lucknow, Ont.**

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont.**

Shropshires The right quality to breed from. Choice animals of both sexes for sale. Also White Wyandotte cockerels. **W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.**

Tower Farm Oxford Downs I am offering a bunch of good strong ram lambs for flock headers from imported sire. Prices right. **E. BARBOUR, ERIN, ONT.** Erin station, C. P. R.

Away back, when herds of buffalo grazed along the foothills of Western mountains, two hardy prospectors fell in with a bull bison that seemed to have been separated from his kind and run amuck. One of the prospectors took to the branches of a tree, and the other dived into a cave. The buffalo bellowed at the entrance to the cavern, and then turned toward the tree. Out came the man from the cave and the buffalo took after him again. The man made another dive for the hole. After this had been repeated several times, the man in the tree called to his comrade, who was trembling at the mouth of the cavern: "Stay in the cave, you idiot!" "You don't know nothing about this hole!" bawled the other. "There's a bear in it!"



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MUD FEVER.

Mare has what my veterinarian calls mud fever in three legs, from foot to knees and hock. The skin is rough and scaly, dry, with hair inclined to scruff off.

A. H. C.

Ans.—Give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 1 1/2 ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for 10 days. Keep her idle, and apply oxide-of-zinc ointment to the legs, well rubbed in, twice daily, until the scales become softened. Then brush them off, and apply twice daily a lotion made of 1 ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, mixed with a pint of water. If necessary, you may work or drive her as soon as you commence to apply the lotion, but if possible avoid getting the legs wet or muddy. V.

SEEDLINGS IN SEED-BEDS.

Please find inclosed \$1.50 check, for continuance of "The Farmer's Advocate." My brother finds it a valuable paper on the farm.

He has planted the seeds of some elms, maples, and Douglas spruces. They have come very thick in the beds, and I am wondering if they could be removed. If they would grow all winter, they could be put out again at proper distances next spring.

W. E. C.

Ans.—Seedlings of forest trees should not be lifted and moved into the house in autumn. Maples and elms should be left in the beds till spring, and then transplanted. Seedlings of Douglas fir should be left in beds with brush or similar protection over them, and transplanted in the spring.

E. J. ZAVITZ.

KILLING GROUND-HOGS AND SKUNKS.

Will you please publish the best method of killing ground-hogs and skunks in their holes.

H. L.

Ans.—In 1907, a correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate" reported very satisfactory results from acting upon a friend's advice to purchase a pair of fox terrier dogs. He says he personally saw them kill twenty-five ground-hogs and three skunks. We cannot say how generally his experience is supported by that of others, but the following method of destroying ground-hogs is recommended with complete confidence for this particular rodent:

Poisoning, by placing in the burrows cloths dipped in carbon bisulphide, an inflammable, poisonous liquid, which volatilizes readily, forming a vapor which is heavier than the air, and hence sinks to the bottom of the burrow, killing the ground-hog, is a remedy which has been often recommended in these columns, and is effective.

This liquid can be purchased at any druggist's at about five cents an ounce—cheaper in large quantities, and an ounce is quite sufficient for one hole or nest.

Spot out the holes which you know to be habitated, and then, about sundown, with bottle and bits of old woollen rags or waste of any kind, go the round and doctor each one. Roll up a little piece of rag about the size of a hen's egg, not too tight, and saturate this from the bottle, pouring on until the rag has all it will hold. Then reach down the hole as far as you can and deposit it there, after which cover up the entrance with sods or loose earth, and tramp solid, being careful not to allow the earth to roll down and cover up the rag, else this might stop the volatilization of the liquid into the deadly gas which suffocates the animal. This gas is heavier than air, so penetrates to the bottom of the hole, and kills all living things. Covering the hole is probably unnecessary, as the gas, being heavier than air, would go down and exclude the air; but when you cover the end of the hole, or holes, as the case may be, you can see, if you go back, whether the ground-hog has dug out or not. If not so, in a day or two, you may conclude he has been dispatched.

This method is much ahead of traps or shooting, as it takes very little time, and is quite inexpensive. When you have administered the dose and covered the hole, the ground hog is dead and buried in the grave he dug himself.

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

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

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

Welby Almas, Auctioneer.

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

FARNHAM OXFORD DOWNS

The Champion Flock. First Importation, 1881. Our present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, from our imported champion ram, and a number of them from imported ewes. Also a first-class imported yearling and a two-shear ram. Fifty superior yearling ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. We are also offering a few large Hampshire ram lambs from imp. sire and dam. Long-distance 'phone on the farm: Central, Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

LABELS Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

I have big, thick and woolly rams and ewes, mostly lambs, but some yearlings, both **Shropshires and Cotswolds**. Have also the best lot of young **SHORTHORN BULLS** have ever bred, sired by one of Whitehall Sultan's greatest sons. They will be sold worth the money. You should write soon. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

SOUTH DOWNS

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

First-prize Canadian-bred flock at Toronto, 1909 and 1910. Your choice of the best lot of rams I ever owned. The prices are right.

Long-distance 'phone. **ROBT. McEWEN, BY-ON, ONTARIO.** Railway station, London.

SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS

I am now offering a choice lot of yearling rams of my own breeding from imp. Minton ewes, also ram and ewe lambs of both breeds. A few rams and ewes fitted for showing.

John Miller, Brougham, Ontario CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS—We now offer a choice three-shear ram (second at Toronto), a few shearlings, and some extra choice ram lambs. All are sired by our champions. They are such as we can confidently recommend to breeders desiring to produce high-class Shropshires, as they are good individuals, and their breeding is of the very best. Prices moderate. Send for them and circular to: **J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

SPRING BANK OXFORD DOWNS Ram and ewe lambs and shearing ewes. A superior lot. Prices right for quick sale. Also a few Yorkshire sows. Long-distance 'phone on farm. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont. Fergus Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

Highest Quality LEICESTERS We are offering 8 shearing rams, 25 ram lambs, 10 shearing ewes and 15 ewe lambs. Big in size, very heavy covered and choice quality. Flock headers and show stock a specialty. **C. & E. Wood, Freeman, Ont.**

MAPLE VILLA OXFORD DOWNS AND YORKSHIRES

Are ideal in type and quality. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 222nd. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.

Bradford or Beeton Station. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head P.O., Ont.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES!

Sows bred and ready to breed. Nice things, three and four months old.

W. W. BROWNIDGE, Ashgrove, Ont. Milton, C. P. R. Georgetown, G. T. R.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

Have on hand at the present time a choice lot of boars ready for service, and a fine lot of young bred sows for the fall trade. Young pigs all ages. Pairs supplied not akin, from large imported stock. Write, or call on **H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO** Long-distance Bell 'phone. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Swine OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE.

I breed Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty. **John Harvey, Freilighsburg, Que.** PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que., Breeds and Imports

Ohio Improved Chester Swine

The very best approved type. Young stock for sale. Two litters just farrowed. **J. H. M. PARKER, LENNOXVILLE, QUEBEC.**

NEWCASTLE Tamworths and Shorthorns

For sale: Young sows, due Sept. and Oct., by imp. boar. Dams by Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls—Syme and Lavender families; 6 choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices right. Bell 'phone. **A. A. Colwill, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE AND LEICESTER SHEEP

Chicely bred; either sex; various ages. Bell telephone Chatham. **Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, 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.**

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.**

HILLVIEW YORKSHIRES

High-class young stock of both sexes for sale, sired by Craigbrook Duke, imp. —16065—, out of large mature sows. It will pay you to get our prices. **G. T. R. and C. P. R. W. F. DISVEY, Greenwood, Ont.**

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths.

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Tel. & Stn.**

PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES

At the late Guelph Winter Show we won more prizes than any two exhibitors, including all the firsts and sweepstakes for best dressed carcasses, both at Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fat-stock Shows of 1908-09. Young pigs for sale, mated not akin, all the progeny of imported stock of superior excellence. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

GOSSIP.

The next regular annual meeting of the American Shropshire Registry Association will be held, as required by law, at La Fayette, Indiana, at the office of the Association, on Tuesday, November 29, 1910, at 4 o'clock sharp. This is the week of the International Stock Show in Chicago.

AN ANACHRONISM.

When some celebrated pictures of Adam and Eve were seen on exhibition, Mr. McNab was taken to see them. "I think no great things of the painter," said the gardener, "why, man, tempting Adam with a pippin of a variety that wasna known until about twenty years ago!"

Mr. D. Brown, Iona, Ont., whose sale of Oxford Down sheep, and steers, was held October 20th, reports a successful sale, the steers bringing over 5 cents a pound, and the top of the sheep bringing twenty-one dollars. Byron Robertson, Wheatley, Ont., bought 10 ewe lambs, 4 yearlings and 18 aged ewes. Geo. Miner, Union, Ont., took 6 yearling ewes, and Peter Campbell, Lawrence, 5 aged ewes.

A valuable Jersey cow belonging to Judge Edmund Waddill, of the United States District Court, strayed away from the judge's summer home near the State fair grounds at Richmond, Va., and was discovered by one of the fair attendants who thought the cow was an exhibit. He placed her in the proper place for cows of her class, and she was awarded a red ribbon. It was not learned that the cow was a stray animal until Judge Waddill's advertisement was seen in the newspapers.

SIR HORACE PLUNKET ON RURAL EDUCATION.

Sir Horace Plunket, of Ireland, is one of the foremost thinkers of the world on matters that pertain to the welfare of the farm and the farmer. Here is what he thinks about rural education:

"Yet, the education given to the country children has been invented for them in the town, and it not only bears no relation to the life they are to lead, but actually attracts them toward a town career. I am aware that I am here on ground where angels, even if specialized in pedagogy, may well fear to tread. Upon the principles of a sound agricultural education, pedagogues are in a normally violent state of disagreement with each other. But whatever compromise between general education and technical instruction be adopted, the resulting reform that is needed has two sides. We want two changes in the rural mind—not omitting the rural teacher's mind. First, the interest which the physical environment of the farmer provides to followers of almost every branch of science must be communicated to the agricultural classes according to their capacities. Second, that intimacy with and affection for nature, to which Wordsworth has given the highest expression, must in some way be engendered in rural mind. In this way alone will the countryman come to realize the beauty of the life around him, as through the teaching of science he will learn to realize its truth."

HOW THE "SANDWICH" ORIGINATED.

It was Lord Spencer's uncle, the third Duke of Wellington, who added a word to the language in consequence of a wager, says The London Daily Chronicle. The bet was that, by cutting off the tail part of his overcoat, he could bring into fashion overcoats so short that the skirts of the overcoat would show beneath. He won the bet, and "Spencer" became the name of both of that garment, and of the party one afterwards constructed in its honor. The peerage has added more names to the terminology of costume. Everybody knows "Wellingtons," and the billycock hat is said by some to have been named after Billy Coke, of England, Earl of Leicester. But none of these names is in the sphere of clothes. It was the Earl of Sandwich who first contrived the slice of meat between two pieces of bread, and it is said that he was so busy standing without leaving his seat that he ordered the food to be served without leaving the table.

Unless you treat your ailments in the right way, you can't expect to cure them. We'll buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) from your druggist and give it to you free to show you how effective is the right way.

It's not so long ago that the doctors bled a man to make him strong.

"Stuff a cold and starve a fever" is miles behind our to-day's knowledge of curative science, yet our fathers had it preached to them time and again.

You may not know it, but to-day there are just as ineffective methods of cure being preached and practised.

All because most people do not know the real cause of disease.

There are two kinds of corpuscles in the blood—red and white.

The red corpuscles contain nutrition, the white destroy disease germs.

If for any cause the white corpuscles become depleted and are not sufficiently strong to destroy the germs of disease, then disease controls the body.

That's the cause of disease.

* * *

Years ago certain herbs were found to cure disease.

They didn't know how or why in those days, they do to-day.

And it's because these herbs build up the white corpuscles.

These herbs are contained in Psychine—they're responsible for the great results obtained from Psychine a third of a century ago.

They're responsible for the hundreds of thousands that Psychine has cured since that time.

It's because of these herbs that we have received hundreds of thousands of testimonials attesting to wonderful cures that Psychine has made.

And it's because of these very same herbs that we will buy within the next twelve months hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine and give them away free to whomsoever sends us the coupon in this announcement.

Now if you wish to relieve or prevent any of the disorders in this list send in that coupon:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| La Grippe | Bronchial Coughs |
| Bronchitis | Weak Lungs |
| Hemorrhages | Weak Voice |
| Sore Throat | Spring Weakness |
| Anaemia | Early Decline |
| Female Weakness | Catarrhal Affections |
| Indigestion | Catarrh of Stomach |
| Poor Appetite | Night Sweats |
| Chills and Fevers | Obstinate Coughs |
| Sleeplessness and Nervous Troubles | Laryngitis and Dyspepsia |
| After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La-Grippe. | |

Now, we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner, hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 34

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

The Full Percentage of Cream

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



STANDARD Hand Separator Oil

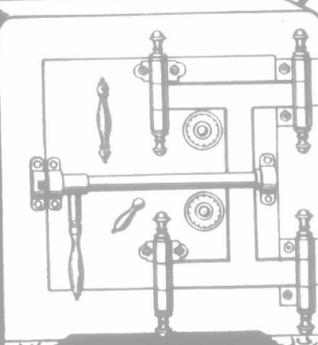
never gums, never rusts, never corrodes. It feeds freely into the closest bearings and insures the perfect lubrication that is essential to the free spinning of the bowl and the complete separation of cream from milk. It lessens the driving effort and lengthens the life of your separator.

One gallon cans. All dealers. Or write to

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

Don't keep your savings at home. You cannot tell what may happen to it.

Money deposited with this Company is absolutely safe, and it earns 3½ per cent. interest, compounded semi-annually.



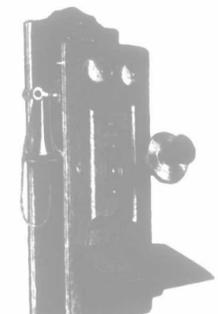
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On the English River, Co. Chateauguay; 185 acres, more or less, in first-class order, with buildings up-to-date; suitable for a large dairy; within half a mile of church, school and post office, and situated three miles from Howick Station on G. T. R. For further particulars apply to the proprietor:

JOHN D. DUNCAN,
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dreds of other co-operative farmer's telephone companies doing business in Canada to-day.

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