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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE SUCCEED

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

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VOL. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

No. 888

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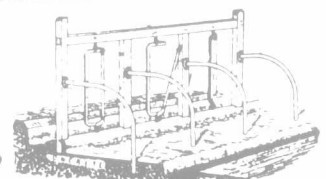
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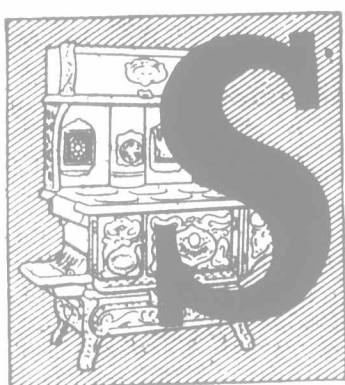
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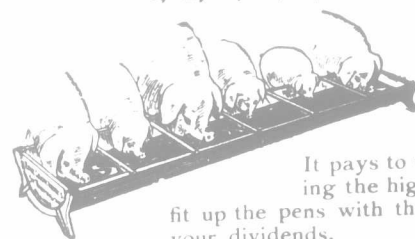
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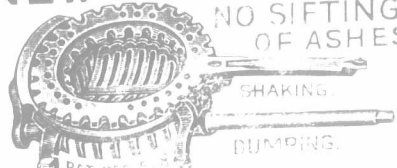
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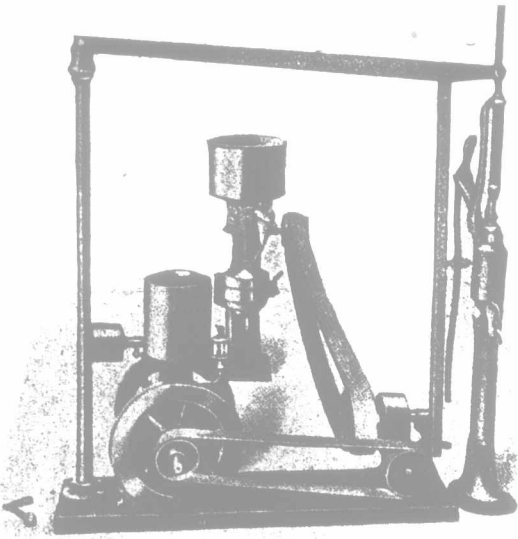
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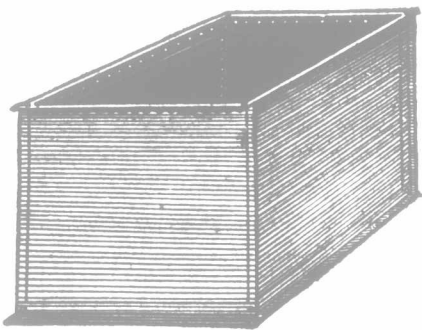
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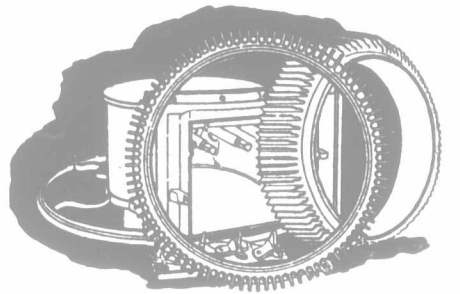
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on the farm if you are not fitted up with good Storage-Tanks. You can have all the luxury of city life for a very small outlay. Our Barn and General Storage Tanks are made of heavy galvanized steel of the best quality, imported from the best countries, to insure getting the best.

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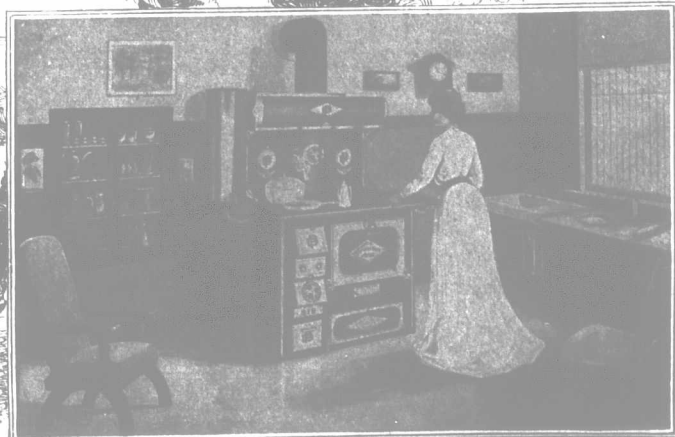
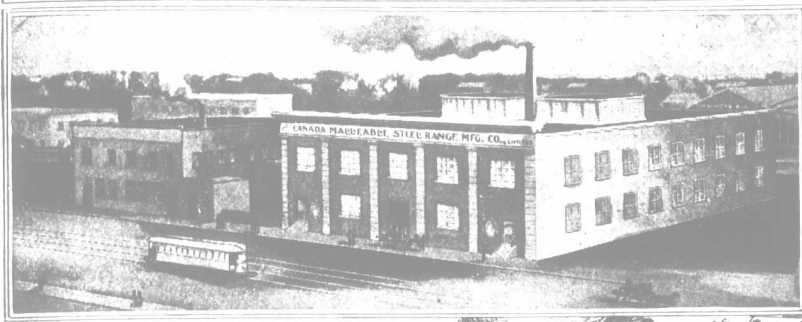
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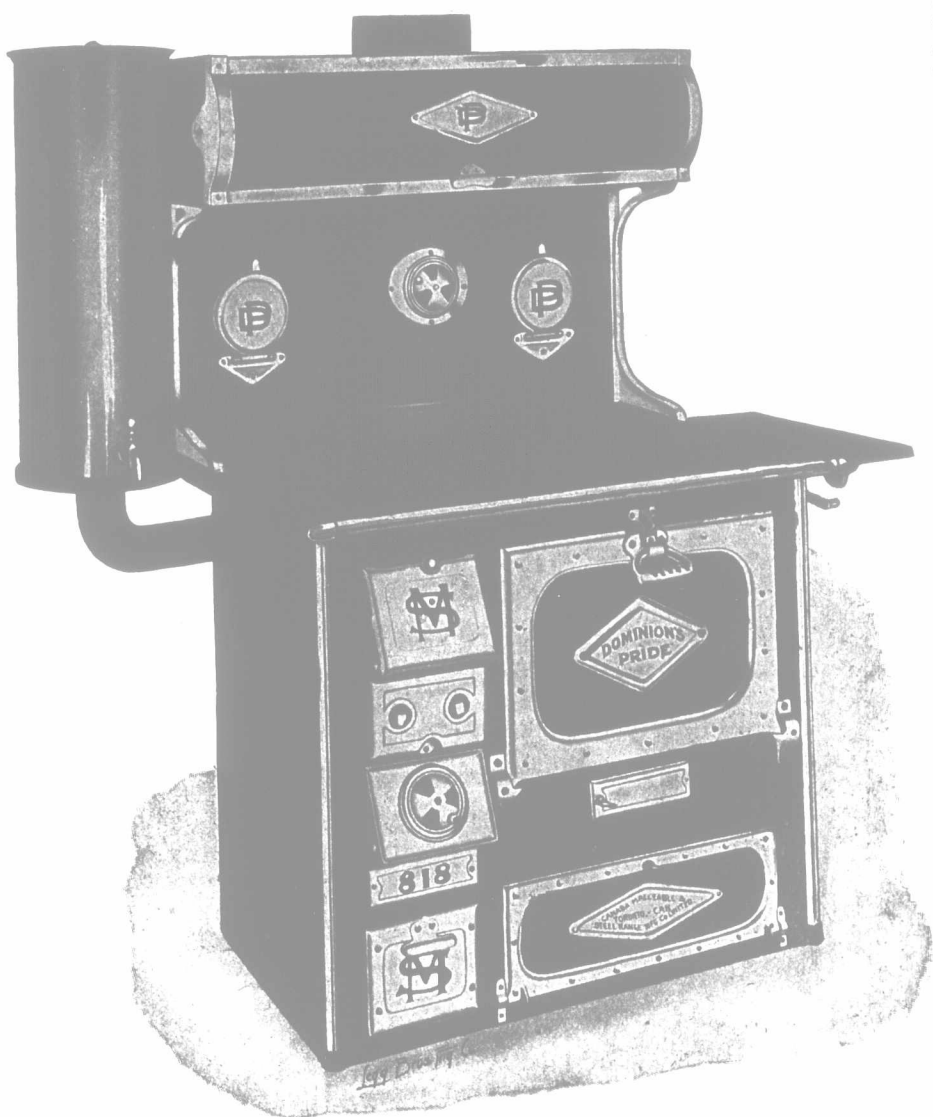


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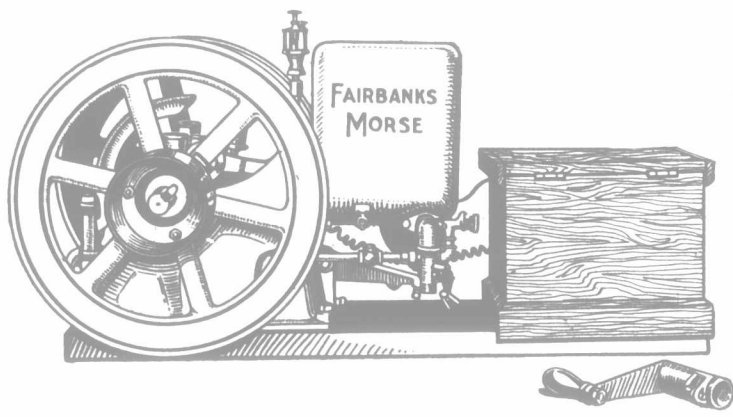
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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866

Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 30, 1909

No. 888

## EDITORIAL

Is Canada not ready for an anti-gambling law?

Grain-growing for sale is usually a "skin-game," and many are beat at it.

There is a rich and profitable fascination in the operations of the farm, if we but study the principles of soil, tillage and plant-growth.

No other occupation makes greater demands upon the judgment and knowledge of those engaged in it than farming.

After the fairs there is no more summer, except of the Indian species. Get ready for winter, is the standing order now.

A recent estimate states that eighty per cent. of the great leaders in all foremost walks of life in America came from the rural districts.

Live-stock husbandry, dairying, horticulture, poultry-keeping—these lines make the greatest call upon our skill, but give the best and most permanent returns.

On valuable, enclosed land it never pays to keep a cow for a whole year for the sake of producing and feeding a calf, unless it be for pure-bred stock or prizewinning purposes.

The establishment of subsidized cold-storage warehouses, under the Cold-storage Act, passed in the Dominion Parliamentary session, 1906-07, is proceeding steadily. Five warehouses have already received a portion of the subsidy offered, while several others are being arranged for.

The most successful exhibitor of cheese this fall at the leading exhibitions was R. A. Thompson, of Atwood, who won sweepstakes at Toronto, with a score of 98½ points; also two firsts and the sweepstakes at Ottawa, and a prize in each of four sections at London. The factory where these cheese were made has a cool-curing room, and pasteurizes its whey.

In discussing the proper time at which to cut corn, frequent reference is made to the glazing stage and the dough stage. As a matter of fact, these terms are frequently misapplied. In the case of dent corn there is no glazing stage—the grain dents, but does not glaze; while in flint corn there is no precise dough stage. Flint corn glazes, and is flinty on the outer part of the grain while still milky at the germ end.

It begins to look as though the obstructive American sheep quarantine may work out to the distinct advantage of Canada, by inducing Canadian sheep-breeders to cultivate the home market for rams. The system of demonstration sheep flocks, established by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Ontario Sheep-breeders' Association, is a capital idea. Almost every farm should have a small flock of sheep. They pay well, as everyone knows who has gone into the question. The need is for absolute figures of profits under representative farm conditions to bring this truth home to those who have been hitherto unimpressed.

## Sidelights on the Fairs.

Now that the principal fall fairs in Central Canada for this year are over, a review of the main features of the live-stock exhibits, and their relative standing in the prize-lists, may prove of interest, and supply food for thought.

The first feature of these events which occurs to the critical observer, is the high average of approved type and quality noticeable in the animals shown in most classes. A high average, of course, means superexcellence at the top, and this is true of many of the classes at the fairs this year, but there have been fewer weak entries, and, therefore, more uniformity has been noticeable, both in the animals themselves and in their fitting for the show-ring, indicating that breeders are studying desirable types, and that feeders are improving their methods of feeding and fitting their stock for exhibition. Exhibitors have learned from experience that, in certain classes, animals in order to win must be shown in high condition, but that this may be overdone, and that symmetry, smoothness and quality of flesh and careful fitting and training are features that count for much in the comparison. The successful winnings of Canadian-bred animals, and their high-class quality, have been a striking feature of the leading shows of this season, particularly in cattle, sheep and swine. In the Shorthorn class at Toronto the grand champions, male and female, and the winning herds, were wholly Canadian-bred, and the animals nearly all bred by the exhibitor. With the exception of two animals, all the winners in other beef breeds were Canadian-bred, and by far the majority of the winners in the dairy-cattle classes were home bred. The same is true of the sheep sections, while the winning entries in the swine division were practically all bred in this country. And in all these departments the type and quality was of a very high order, showing that conditions in Canada are favorable for the production of the very best of all the classes of stock named; the climate, the soil and the men who breed, feed and fit them being equal to the requirements.

The single-judge system has been followed almost throughout at the leading fairs so far, and though, as is almost invariably the case, no matter what the number of judges, cases of dissatisfaction have occurred, due perhaps to honest differences of opinion, we believe exhibitors are almost unanimous in their approval of a single judge, as by this system the work is facilitated and the responsibility fixed beyond cavil. This is said with the proviso that proper selections of men competent for the post are made and appointed. For there have been, we regret to learn, grounds for complaint, that in some cases this year, as in former years, even at leading shows, men have been appointed as judges who have not been recognized as successful breeders of the classes of stock they have been appointed to adjudicate upon, and have had little if any experience in handling pure-breds of any class. This is a scandal, the repetition of which breed societies and fair boards alike should carefully avoid, as it is a serious matter to exhibitors, after a year's preparation of their stock for the show, to be placed at the mercy of incapable arbiters.

Reversals of judgment, where the same animals are in competition at succeeding shows, have perhaps been more common this year than usual, a circumstance which may have a tendency to lessen the confidence of the public in the value of prize cards as a pledge of the comparative merits of the animals. These reversals, it is fair to assume, may be generally due to a gratifying closeness of competition, in many cases to an honest

difference of opinion, in other instances to difference in the condition of animals on a later appearance; and, unfortunately, in some cases, to a less experienced or less competent and up-to-date judge at some stage of the game, allowance for all of which contingencies must be made, regrettable as the lack of uniformity may be.

In summing up the situation, it is gratifying to know that Canada is well maintaining its reputation as the breeding ground for high-class pure-bred stock, as evidenced by excellence of its showing at the fairs of the Dominion, and also in the United States, where Canadian-bred animals are making high marks at State fairs.

## Proud Workers.

"The great trouble is that so many dairymen take no pride in a cow, no pride in a can of milk or in an extra hundredweight production from their herds." This bull's-eye shot was scored by a bright Canadian dairyman, of manifest enterprise and spirit, in a recent conversation with a member of our staff. It is too true. There are thousands of farmers to whom cows are but so many machines, and not even good machinery. A competent engineer takes pride in his engine. He appreciates the opportunity of caring for a superior piece of mechanism, feeling a gratification in its condition and care. Compared to an engine, how much more complex and wonderful is a cow, endowed with the breath of life, accomplishing a vastly more important transmutation than any mere machinery can do, withal a beautiful, responsive, companionable creature, whose milking is an art, whose feeding a science, whose study an education, and whose proper kindly care is a benevolent exercise in moral character! Truly a good cow is a worthy object of pride.

Why, then, is she not more commonly so regarded? Partly because there are men keeping cows who should never have to do with anything more delicate than a pick, and partly because many tolerably good dairymen that might have been, have had no adequate dairy education. They have grown up with a hard, unfeeling, mercenary conception of a cow, and have never got over it. But back of all this is the indifference and laissez faire characteristic of the great mass of humanity. Dairying, like poultry-keeping, calls loudly for more of the genius of painstaking. It needs men, women and boys imbued with the pride of accomplishment, the motive which leads one to do with his might and heart and soul whatever he undertakes; the spirit that flushes his face and sparkles his eye as he looks back over a straight, well-turned furrow, an even ditch, a deftly and thoroughly milked cow, a well-groomed horse, a thrifty sty of pigs, fed just enough and not too much—any piece of work done to the best of his knowledge and skill. We need more dairymen who take a pride in their work, determined to have nothing discreditable about their farms. A cheese-factory patron, for instance, who keeps a thrifty, uniform, well-attended herd; stables them in bright, ventilated, whitewashed quarters; milks them in a cleanly manner, with the same care as though he were kneading bread under their flanks, to be baked and eaten by himself; who cools his milk promptly and provides a covered milkstand, of the kind they are building quite generally in Hastings and Prince Edward Counties; who visits the factory occasionally, takes an interest in what is going on, and plays his part manfully, standing out for what is progressive and good—such a man is an impulse and inspiration to a community, and a subject of self-respect to himself. And while not all are born equally to excel, it is, after all, largely a case of making a start. At any rate, we can each resolve to improve, and one



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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

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

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

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step leads to another, while the knowledge that one is progressing is almost as satisfying as the consciousness of being in the lead.

### Formaldehyde as a Food Preservative.

#### III.—EFFECT ON HEALTH.

The word formalin, or formaldehyde (formalin is a 40-per-cent. solution of formaldehyde), has become quite familiar of late years to readers of agricultural papers, more especially on account of its being used in preference to any other substance for the destruction of smut in seed grain. It has many other uses besides that of being a fungicide. It is an antiseptic, a disinfectant, and a preservative. A solution of one part formalin to ten parts water, applied externally to the navel cord, is said to make the best treatment to prevent joint-ill in colts and white scours in calves. For thrush in horses' feet, a dousing with a somewhat stronger solution is said to be the best treatment yet tried. It is also used for disinfecting houses, and is highly spoken of for that purpose.

But it is of its use and dangers as a preservative that attention is drawn at this time. Formaldehyde has largely displaced alcohol as a preserving liquid for anatomical specimens, a fact which prepares us for the statement that, under various trade names, it has been put upon the market as a "harmless" preservative of food products. It has been used to a greater extent with milk, as a simple means of keeping it sweet in hot weather, than with any other class of food. It is generally admitted that there is no known preservative of milk so effective, so readily employed, and in some respects so likely to escape detection, as minute quantities of formaldehyde. Apart from the injurious effects of formaldehyde itself, its use in milk or cream is especially inadvisable, because its addition in dilute solution prevents the growth of acid-forming (souring) bacteria, but has no effect in retarding the growth of many harmful organisms. In other words, the milk is prevented from becoming sour, and thus

indicating its age, while disease-producing organisms present continue to multiply.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture has conducted an investigation of the effect on digestion and health of various food preservatives, such as borax, salicylic acid, sulphurous acid, and benzoic acid, and have lately published the result of their experiments with formaldehyde, used as an adulterant and preservative in milk.

Twelve young men in good health were found who were willing to be the subjects of the experiment. Great care was taken to have none included who were predisposed to any hereditary malady, or who had had serious illness within a year, or who showed feebleness of constitution, which would make them an easy victim to disease.

The test occupied thirty-five days, divided into three periods, of ten, fifteen, and ten days, respectively. Each man drank daily a quantity of milk to which a carefully-measured amount of formaldehyde had been added. During the first ten days, only half as much of the drug was administered daily as was given for the remainder of the period of test. Very careful observations were made of the physical condition of the subjects day by day. Without going into detail, it may be said that, while no harmful effects were observable during the first period of ten days, nor for a while after the second period, with its stronger dose, began, yet in every case illness in one form or another developed. It is not believed that, though no ill effects were noticed for a few days, therefore the formaldehyde had no effect whatever. The effect is cumulative; the system is able for some time to control the development of conditions which later become pronounced. At the end of twenty days, headache and pain in the stomach and intestines became general, in many cases producing cramps, and in a few cases attended with nausea and vomiting. A burning sensation in the throat was reported in the majority of cases. In four cases a well-marked itching rash appeared on the chest and thighs, causing great discomfort, slight symptoms of this nature being reported in a fifth case. Unfavorable symptoms disappeared on the withdrawal of the drug. The final conclusion, therefore, is that the addition of formaldehyde to foods tends to derange metabolism, disturb the normal functions, and produce irritation and undue stimulation of the secretory activities, and, therefore, it is never justifiable.

## HORSES

### Development of Bone.

An American exchange has an article, evidently of British origin, on the development of bone in horses, from which we condense a few points.

Plenty of bone is admittedly one of the most important points to be looked for in horses. A horseman judges of the bony development of a horse, in particular, by the size of the cannon bone, a good-sized bone below the knee being an essential point. Breeders should always aim at producing stock with good strong bone, and this is not always easy to do, as the natural tendency of our artificially-created breeds is to lose bone, rather than gain it. If a mare is not quite up to the mark in this respect, she should be bred to a stallion that excels as regards bone. No stallion deficient in bone should be made use of at all. The question is one, largely, of breeding. But the food element enters into it, also. Lime and phosphates are the principal constituents of bones. The nature of the soil has an important influence in determining the percentage of these constituents in crops grown. It has been noticed that horses reared in fertile limestone districts excel in stoutness and quality of bone those raised on soils deficient in lime. Foods themselves differ greatly in the amount of bone-forming elements they contain. Pasture grass, the natural food of the growing animal, is unexcelled in this respect, and, therefore, is more conducive to the development of bone than any other kind of food. According to analysis, meadow hay and pasture grass contain ten times the amount of lime per ton of dry matter than oats do, and oats are three times as good as corn. Bran is a good food for young horses, as, in addition to a fair proportion of lime, it is very rich in phosphates. oat straw can also be fed to advantage. Though low in nutritive quality, it contains a good percentage of lime. Alfalfa is particularly rich in this constituent, as also in protein.

### Dr. Cottrill Essays to Square Himself with the Public.

#### COMMON COLICS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate."

Since reading the letters re the above, and the editor's comments upon the same, which appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" of September 2nd, I think it is not just to your readers to leave the matter at this point. The subject has proceeded so far that they have a right to demand more, and I, in virtue of that comment, have a right, from a professional point of view, to address them.

My article was written in the West, and for the West. I imagined I was addressing homesteaders, fifty or perhaps a hundred miles from a veterinary surgeon. Knowing the circumstances of many of those homesteaders, I purposely assumed that they had little beyond a bottle of whiskey or a little turpentine in the way of medicines, and I tried to assist them in these difficult circumstances.

Understand me plainly, I do not alter my original article one jot, but I certainly did not mean to say that my suggested treatment was to be followed in more fortunate circumstances, where aid was close at hand, or where drugs could easily be procured.

Had I been consulted before it appeared in the London "Farmer's Advocate," I might have demurred, or at least have demanded that it was due to me to make this explanation. However, what is done cannot be undone. In only remains now to give a treatment which will apply to the East, where all requisites can readily be procured, and that there shall now be no doubt about the ground upon which I stand, let me say at once that I am about to describe the method I use myself when called to a case of flatulent colic.

Having diagnosed the case as being due to flatulency, I at once use the trocar and canula, because there is no time to hesitate. The gas is there, it is increasing, and the life of the animal is in jeopardy. Where do I perform this operation of entero-centesis, or paracentesis abdominis, or, in other words, puncture the bowels? Well, the books say the spot is on the right side, equidistant from the last rib, the point of the hip, and the lateral processes of the vertebrae or backbones. But, practically, I rarely use the same spot twice. Often the above directions are about correct. To make sure, however, I tap with my fingers, and where I think the most gas lies, there is the place, and if I fail to get any gas, or very little, I repeat the operation elsewhere. I have known the same animal to be punctured six times (once being on the left side) and its life saved.

It is especially necessary that every antiseptic precaution be taken over the cleanliness of the instruments. Failure in this respect will result in the formation of abscesses at the seat of operation.

Having released the accumulated gas, I must now do something to prevent more being produced. It is of little use, in some cases, to give medicines per os for this purpose. They have to pass from the stomach, and travel the whole course of the small intestines. The average length of these is about 72 feet, and, probably, during this course, the medicines have been absorbed, taken into the blood, and never reach the seat of trouble—the caecum or colon. But, assuming that no absorption or change has taken place, this long journey cannot be accomplished very quickly, and in the meantime the gas may have accumulated in dangerous quantities again. Therefore, while the canula is still in situ, I generally administer through it, directly into the lumen (or interior) of the intestine, some antiseptic or antizymotic, such as carbolic acid, say 4 drams to a pint of warm water. This prevents more gas being formed (some don't do this, but I am saying what I do).

But the original cause of the trouble is still present, and it is of little use to give a purgative by the mouth. I dare not wait long enough for it to act, so I at once give about a grain and half of eserin, and two or three grains of pilocarpine, hypodermically, although sometimes I use arecoline instead. The seat of operation is immaterial, I believe, but I always use the side of the neck. By this time I have at hand a pail of warm water, and this I give as an enema. Generally in from 15 to 30 minutes the alkaloids have performed their function, and there is a free evacuation from the bowels, with the liberation of much gas.

The trouble is practically at an end now. The animal only requires nursing and careful feeding for a few days, and there is nothing for me to do but to pocket my fees (if it is one of my lucky days), and bid you all "good-day."

J. FIELDING COTTRILL, V.S.  
Saskatchewan.

Do not wait for us to remind you when your subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate" has expired. The date on your label will tell you.



**Raising a Colt Cheaply.**

What does it cost to raise a colt? According to what we read in "The Farmer's Advocate" lately, there are some very expensive colts raised. Mr. Stericker, in the issue of Sept. 2, claims that it costs \$150. Let us examine some of his figures. In the case of giving the mare a rest at foaling time, he estimates the cost at \$35, giving her two weeks' rest before and two weeks' more after foaling, or in all 24 working days. Now a livery horse can be hired for \$1.00 a day or less for a term of that length, and we all know that these horses are the most expensive working horses to hire, so we can clip about \$15 off that \$35 and still be erring on the expensive side. But why let the mare run idle for two weeks before foaling? For forty years in this country men have had the best results from working the mare right up to the time of foaling. In fact, if I could make the circumstances to suit, I would have the mare show uneasiness when I put her in the stall at supper time and took the harness off her, and when I hurried out after supper would be greeted with a colt's white face. Then when bedtime comes, everything is all right and I can sleep without anxiety, knowing that both mare and colt are all right in a clean box stall; or, better still, out in the pasture when the ground is warm—about May 24th or June 1st. By working the mare till foaling time that takes another \$10 off the \$35. If the mare has been well wintered and is in good heart, the two weeks' rest after foaling may be shortened to ten days, and a farm horse is not worth more than half the nominal rent of a livery horse, so the expense due to the idleness of the mare is about \$5.00. With regard to her feed during that time, most mares eat whether they are raising a foal or not, or whether they are working or not, so that item is not to be considered.

Mr. Kydd, in the issue of September 9th, gives a very fair estimate of the cost of food, but why should he consider the cost of food for the third year? A colt from the time he is 2½ years old till he is 3 years old will easily earn his third year's keep. In the matter of insurance, why should we insure for 11 months and not the first two years of the colt's life? Is a colt immune from accident during that time? Fact is, so few follow this practice that it is not fair to consider it in estimating the cost of raising a colt—generally speaking. I consider the following figures pretty nearly correct, but the oats and bran may often be fed in smaller quantities, and thus the total cost would be some less.

First year—	
Service fee.....	\$ 15.00
Int. on same.....	.90
Mare's idle period.....	5.00
Oats for mare till weaning, about \$1.50	
of 1888.....	1.50
Winter, 6 months—	
Clover hay, at \$10 a ton, fed 1 lb. per	
day for each 100 lbs. of colt, \$4.50 to	5.50
Bran and oats, mixed, 1 to 4, and	
fed 1 lb. per day for each 100	
lbs. of colt.....	6.00 to 9.00
Leets (or f.d.), at 10c. a bushel.....	.60
Cost of salt if he needs it.....	1.00
Halter.....	.75
Total.....	\$35.25 to \$39.25
Second year—	
Int. on \$15.00.....	\$ 0.90
Pasture, at \$1.00 a month.....	6.00
Clover hay, fed for 6 months, at	
same rate.....	\$7.00 to 9.00
Roots at same rate.....	1.00
Bran and oats, fed at same rate	
for six months.....	\$8.00 to \$10.00
Total.....	\$22.90 to \$26.90
Total for two years.....	\$58.15 to \$66.15

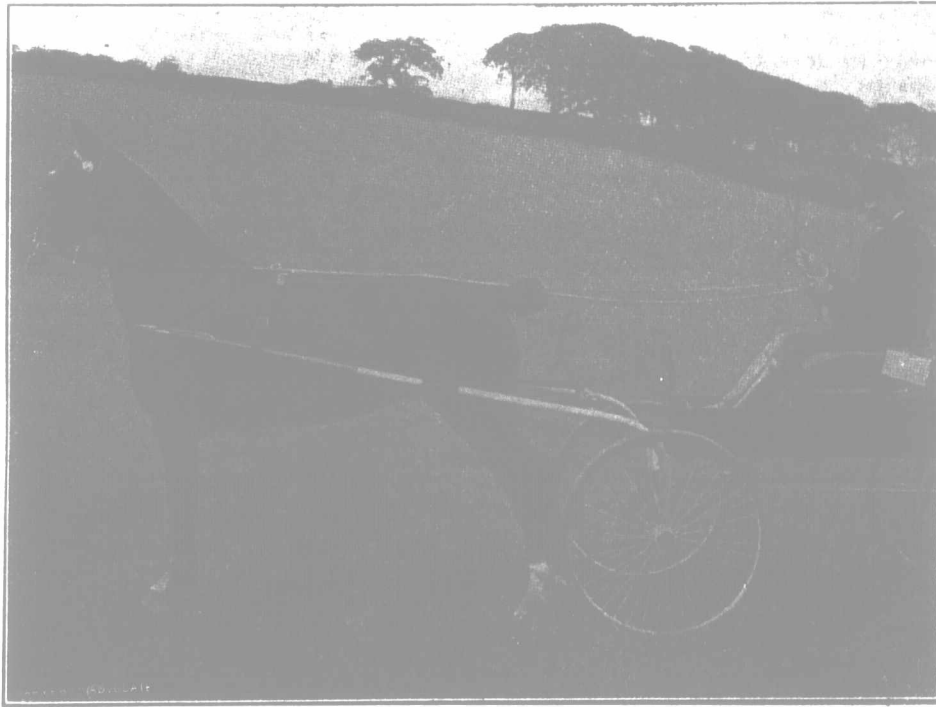
This estimate considers that hay is fed all the time during the period that the colt is stabled. Farmers can feed about half that much hay, along with good clean straw, thus reducing the cost, and the colt is all the better for it. In case of a colt being intelligently handled and fed on a farm, he can readily be sold at three years old for \$200, and his actual cost not exceed \$50; and this refers to the roadster as well as the draft horse. The roadster does not eat as much, but the risk against blemish is greater, so the cost is in reality about the same. One farmer who sells his colts at two to three years old for \$175.00 to \$225.00 right along says: "It doesn't cost any more to raise a colt than it does to raise a calf." He might also add: "It is far less trouble and more satisfaction."

A. DOUGLAS CAMERON.

**Horse Stabling in Former Days.**

The harness used on the farm horses of the Lothians a century and a half ago was simple to the point of barbarism, according to George Robertson, who wrote his "Rural Recollections" in 1829. "The ropes or sheets (chains they had none) in those times for drawing the plows were not infrequently made from the hair cut from the horse's own mane, or from his tail, and they lasted admirably well. They were spun and twisted and plaited by the men's own hands; and a horse generally furnished as much of the raw material from year to year as served himself. Goggles or blinders there were none. In cases of a lazy beast, or of one that was apt to scare at side objects, the driver made a small patch of straw, fixed in the head-stall to serve the purpose. For bits they had branks to keep unruly brutes in order; these were pieces of hard wood, of a due curvature, that were applied to the cheeks of the animal, a little above the nostrils, to which the halter was fixed noosewise, which had a very powerful command and kept the animal in great check. The whole harness of a four-horse plow would not exceed 5s. in the year."

Mr. Robertson thus describes the way horses and cows were kept: "In the stables the horses were somewhat more cared for in putting up. The trevise betwixt two and two was generally introduced, as also the curry comb. And though the heck and manger were getting more into a sufficient kind of construction, yet the higher-spirited nags had room to exert their authority over the more timid in the same stall, especially at corn time; and frequently were men and master under the necessity of running out into the stable to ridd their quarrels and see justice done among them."



Latest News (19294).

Hackney mare. Foaled 1903. Winner of third prize, Hackney Show, London, England. First at Kilmarnock and Paisley. First and championship, Highland Society's Show, 1909. Imported and owned by Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont. Sire Special Post.

**Producing White Hair.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

White feet in horses, or spots on the forehead—how to produce a match. Take a piece of Osma-burg (coarse linen cloth, originally made in Germany) the size of the white on the corresponding foot; spread it with warm pitch and apply it around the foot, tying it afterwards to keep it on in the right position. Let it remain on three days. By that time it will bring off the hair clean, and make the skin a little tender. Then take elixir of vitriol (a small quantity), anoint the parts two or three times, or use a common weed called smartweed, a small handful, bruise it, and add to it about a half a pint of water. Use it as a wash until the soreness is removed, when the hair will grow entirely white.

If this will do the work on the feet, of which I have not a doubt, it will do the same on the forehead, and in either case will do the horse no harm. H. J. M.

[Note.—Our correspondent has not tried the above formula for changing the color of hair, but has faith in it, and intends to try it for himself. Our veterinary adviser questions the efficacy of the treatment for the purpose, and thinks that the testimony of someone who has tried it will be necessary before the public will be convinced. He agrees that no permanent injury would result, but that there would be considerable distress during the action of the application. The results, however, in many cases, would justify the means, if the facts are as stated.—Editor.]

**Breed More Good Horses Here.**

It is rather disconcerting in a way, that of the horses at our leading exhibitions, notably Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys, the open classes particularly of stallions, should be so uniformly filled with imported animals. Make full allowance for the fact that Canadian representatives of the two heavy breeds mentioned show principally in the class for Canadian-bred heavy drafts, where competition is restricted, still the fact that, counting every registered horse on the exhibition grounds, only a few of the best are Canadian-bred, is not exactly flattering to Canadian conditions or horsemanship. Years out of mind our importers have been crossing the ocean, bringing out stallions by the score and by the hundred, good stallions too, as the winnings of many at Old Country exhibitions conclusively prove. Of course, we have never had Baron's Pride, or a few of the other best breeding Scotch and English horses, but we have assuredly got good ones. Why, then, have we not made a better showing in our breeding operations? The first answer will be, "For lack of enough high-class mares." And why not more of these? Presumably because our farmers and breeders have not been willing to pay the price, and the leading firms of horsemen have found the prices obtainable for stallions and the liberal prizes offered at the shows an inducement to import rather than to pursue the slower and less lucrative business of breeding. And it must be admitted that some farmers who are breeding with tolerable success in a small way, fight shy of the leading fairs because of an impression, warranted or otherwise, that a fair deal is denied the exhibitor who has not a hand on the ropes. Others consider it is not worth their while to go to the expense of fitting and exhibiting.

But after this much has been said, it still seems difficult to account satisfactorily for the relatively slim showing of first-class Canadian-bred colts and fillies, more especially in view of the liberal studbook rule which has admitted four and five cross fillies and colts to registration, and which, with the number of good horses coming to the country for so many years past, should by this time have resulted in the grading up to studbook requirements of a large number of superior and typical animals, this saying nothing at all of the considerable importation of registered fillies, some of which have been of a fair degree of merit. As illustrating the class of stock one might expect to result from these importations,

reference may without invidiousness be made again to the three superlative individuals (including probably the best filly of the breed ever shown in the Dominion) exhibited in the Shire class this fall at London, by a farmer who had raised them all from a filly purchased four years ago from an importer, and mated for three successive years to a good pure-bred stallion.

It is that sort of enterprise we should like to see more of, and while it must be conceded that the horse business draws many a blank, with but an occasional prize, still there are opportunities in it if one will select good, sound, even females of quality, breed them to a sound, even horse, reasonably correct in conformation, and also showing character and quality, and then feed the foals well the first two years, especially, to secure development, combining with feed plenty of exercise, attention to the feet and limbs, training, etc.

The material we have in the country already should produce more classy horses than it does, and if greater attention were paid to bringing them out with flash and good manners, home-bred stock would make a more impressive showing than it does.

It is worth considering, also, whether it would not be well to increase the female premiums in both open and Canadian-bred classes at the leading shows. This, with a square deal to all exhibitors, new and old, would do something to strengthen the weak link in our horse-breeding industry, and hasten the day when we will breed the great majority of our own pure-bred sires, instead of importing them eternally from England,



Scotland and France. An occasional infusion of blood from the source of the breeds may always be advantageous, but it is about time we began paying more attention to the breeding of our own horse stock.

## LIVE STOCK

### "Cost of a Six-months Calf."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Replying to your letter on the cost of raising cattle, I have thought to attempt some contribution to the evidence you are seeking, by outlining part of the detail of an experiment we are at present conducting at Macdonald College. Our primary object was to compare the value and cost of different rations in rearing calves. This will not be of particular interest to you in the matter of your query, but as an outgrowth of this work we are able to give the ration, together with its cost, which, in our judgment, proved most successful. The one to be given was rated to some extent as a "check" ration, as against others where substitutes were used for milk, and is one which we feed quite regularly in the stable. We have not yet continued our work far enough to give definite figures, except for the first six months of a calf's life. But for this period, while the data is given for a single animal, it represents the average for a number of calves which have received like care and treatment in the same herd.

The herdsman was guided by the following directions in feeding the milk, together with its supplement of a porridge of scalded linseed meal:

- 1.—Birth until four days old—8 to 10 lbs. of whole milk, in three feeds per day.
- 2.—Fifth until seventh day—10 lbs. whole milk, in 3 feeds per day.
- 3.—Seventh to tenth day—12 lbs. whole milk, in 3 feeds a day.
- 4.—Tenth to fifteenth day—11 lbs. whole milk and 1 lb. skim milk, in two feeds a day; also 1 teaspoonful linseed porridge each feed.
- 5.—Fifteenth to twentieth day—9 lbs. whole milk and 3 lbs. skim milk, in 2 feeds per day; also 1 teaspoonful porridge each feed.
- 6.—Twentieth to twenty-fifth day—7 lbs. whole milk and 5 lbs. skim milk, in 2 feeds per day; also 2 teaspoonfuls porridge each feed.
- 7.—Twenty-fifth to thirtieth day—3 lbs. whole milk and 9 lbs. skim milk, in 2 feeds per day; also 1 tablespoonful porridge each feed.
- 8.—Thirtieth day—12 lbs. skim milk, in 2 feeds per day; two tablespoonfuls of porridge at each feed.
- 9.—Gradually increase skim milk to 24 lbs. in two feeds per day, and linseed porridge to half pint as the calf develops. Arrange to wean calf at six months old.

The following table gives complete data of weight of calf, gains, food consumed, cost of feed and cost per pound gain. Whole milk is valued at \$1.00 per cwt., skim milk at 15 cents per cwt., linseed meal at 3 cents per pound, meal mixture (bran and oats) at \$24.00 per ton, silage and roots at \$2.00 per ton, and hay at \$8.00 per ton.

Weight.	Feed consumed.	Cost of feed.	Cost of lb. gain.
At birth, 85 lbs.			
End 1st month—			
120 lbs.	228 lbs. whole milk 136 lbs. skim milk 2 lbs. linseed meal	\$2.54	7½ cts.
End 2nd month—			
148 lbs.	360 lbs. skim milk 9 lbs. linseed meal 1½ lbs. oats & bran (equal parts)	85	3.04 "
End 3rd month—			
192 lbs.	434 lbs. skim milk 14½ lbs. linseed meal 8 lbs. oats and bran (equal parts) 124 lbs. ensilage & roots (equal parts) 31 lbs. hay	1.46	3.3 "
End 4th month—			
235 lbs.	469 lbs. skim milk 13½ lbs. linseed meal 11½ lbs. oats & bran 30 lbs. hay	1.39	3.25 "
End 5th month—			
300 lbs.	600 lbs. skim milk 23 lbs. linseed meal 20 lbs. bran & oats 62 lbs. hay	2.08	3.2 "
End 6th month—			
372 lbs.	700 lbs. skim milk 48 lbs. bran & oats 24 lbs. linseed meal 65 lbs. hay 80 lbs. ensilage	2.60	3.67 "

The total amount of feed consumed may easily be computed from the above. The total cost of feed for the period was \$10.92. The total gain was 287 lbs., and average gain for the six months, 1¼ lbs. per day. The average cost per pound gain was three and four-fifths cents. With a herd of forty calves in the stable, I have estimated that a single calf during the period of six months will cost \$2.60 for labor. Between feeding, grooming and keeping the boxes clean, practically half a man's time is occupied with his charges. Allowing the man a wage of \$35.00 per month, the labor for a single calf amounts practically to \$2.60 for the period. Against this we may note a credit of fully half the amount for the manure. Something over 2½ tons accumulated throughout the interval. The manure was removed weekly, but we were able to take account fairly accurately of the weight. Manure is easily worth fifty cents a ton, and the amount to the credit of the calf becomes \$1.30, leaving a balance still to be charged against him of \$1.30. His total cost for the period, therefore, becomes \$12.22.

We have still to estimate the value of the calf when born. In our neighborhood a drover has a contract to take all the calves from a big dairy herd at birth for \$2.00 each. Perhaps this is a lower value than farmers would care to dispose of their calves for even at that age. To be fair, we may estimate the value to be, say, \$3.00. I am inclined to think that the dam should be required to take care of any further expense which might be charged against the calf at the commencement of its life. A cow, unless it be a highly-fed dairy



Proportion (imp.) [583].

Shire stallion. Foaled 1907. Winner of second prize in class, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1909. Owned and exhibited by Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont. Sire Nailstone Ragged Jacket. Dam Tuttlebrook Fuchsia (imp.), winner of grand-championship gold medal, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1908.

animal, will usually cost on an average of about \$40.00, or a little more, for feed and labor during the year. With milk at \$1.00 a cwt., she should yield, therefore, between 4,000 and 4,500 lbs. of milk to clear herself, particularly if we include risk, depreciation in value, etc. I take it that a cow isn't doing the square thing for her calf unless she makes good all such charges and give her offspring at least as good a start in the world as I have suggested. This three dollars will cover service fee of the bull, and partially the cost of nourishment before birth. Adding this \$3.00 to \$12.22, we have the calf costing at six months of age \$15.22, or if he weighs 372 lbs. he has cost \$1.09 cents per pound, live weight.

By way of remark, I would add that the calf in question is a grade Shorthorn, and its dam gave during the six months' period 4,955 lbs. milk, or the equivalent of 208 lbs. butter. She is still milking at the rate of about 24 lbs. a day. The calf has been a thrifty one from the start; he has not been forced, but we have tried to give him the same treatment he might receive under ordinary comfortable conditions on the farm. I will attempt to draw no deductions from the experiment, but allow the reader, as his own best judge, to figure these out for himself.

H. S. ARKELL,  
Macdonald College, Que.  
Professor of Animal Husbandry.

### Our English Correspondence.

#### EMBARGO TO STAND.

The embargo on Canadian cattle is to stand. In spite of representations by farmers and others interested, Mr. Asquith, on the ground of public health, has declined to remove restrictions. Nor will he institute any inquiry, as no new facts to the public advantage would be gained.

While quite prepared to admit that one might go through Canada and find no trace of foot-and-mouth disease, it could not be disputed that disease had from time to time made its appearance in the United States, and one could not put the United States and Canada into two water-tight compartments. The long boundary was not an adequate security. He said this with regret, because as a very strong free trader he was averse to any form of restriction of importation.

#### HORSE SHOW AT DUBLIN.

The Dublin Horse Show, the 42nd of the series, was favored with fine, though dull weather, and a capital attendance. Entries do not vary much from year to year, and they totalled 1,245 at this show. Harness horses showed a decided increase, and young horses suitable for hunters an equally decided increase.

In the Thoroughbred classes an English stallion, Curis, a fine brown, owned by Stephen Mumford, of Warwick, took the honors in the aged-stallion class, and also the Croker challenge cup. A County Down horse, Captivation, shown by Thos. Lindsay, was first amongst the younger stallions.

The yearling colts were only an average lot; the fillies were better. The best colt was a nice bay, owned by Mrs. Delaney, County Dublin. Amongst fillies, first place went to Forest Belle, shown by Hogan, of Loughrea.

The Coote challenge cup, for the best hunter brood mare, owned in Ireland, was won by Patrick Clarke's Partridge, and she also took the breed gold medal. The hunters made a grand display in the ring, but were of widely varying quality. A fine bay gelding, John Read's The Baron, was first amongst the heavier weight carrying class, and a handsome chestnut, Red Rover, owned by John Draye, was best in the medium-weight class.

The judging of the double-harness classes was keenly followed. In the first class, in close competition, John Kerr, of Rickmansworth, took first place with his well-known winners, Loudwater Rob Roy and Loudwater Friar

Tuck, beating Miss Ella Ross' pair. This was the not under 15.3 hands class. Miss Ross got first place in the 15 to 15.3 hands class, with her fine blacks, Grand Vulcan and Grand Volcans. The Milward Jones challenge cup, and the society's silver medal for best pair of carriage horses driven in double harness, again went to John Kerr, the holder for Rob Roy and Friar Tuck.

#### SHEEP FAIR A SUCCESS.

The Britford Sheep Fair is one of the most important in the country, and in this year, in fine weather, about 29,000 sheep were penned—2,000 more than last year. The demand was not good, and prices fell below expectations, except for lambs, which were fairly well called for. The sale and letting of lambs was attended by a large crowd around the sale rings, and some fine Hampshire Down lambs were offered from well-known flocks. Top price was 72 gs. for two lambs, let by J. Flower, Chilmont, to Capt. Morrison and H. Lambert. Store sheep on offer numbered 15,000, and demand was fairly brisk.

#### SALE OF SOUTHDOWNS.

Another widely-known animal event is the sale of Southdowns at Chichester. The demand for ewes was much better than expected, and practically every lot was disposed of. The rams sold rather unevenly, though demand was excellent for



anything of good quality. H. F. Jennings made the top price and average of the sale. His champion ram sold for 45 gs., and eleven averaged £23 11s. 6d. In all 293 rams were sold, at an average of £7 19s. 3d. Ram lambs were in uneven request; 222 were sold at an average of £5 15s. 9d. The top average was for three from Dermot McCalmont's flock—£16 19s. 4d. An unusual feature of the sale was the inclusion of four entire flocks for dispersion.

**EIGHTY HOLSTEINS SOLD.**

The sale of 80 head of Holsteins from the herd of H. P. Ratcliff, Bexhill, brought out a large company, and good prices prevailed. Considering the many youngsters in the offering, £17 10s. was a good average to attain. The total was £1,418 17s. All the animals are eligible for the new British Holstein Herdbook.

**SHROPSHIRE SALE.**

Good prices were realized at Sir Walter Corbet's annual sale of Shropshires at Acton Reynolds. The highest price was 40 gs. for a shearing ram, sold to Mr. Simon, Market Drayton. Shearing ewes brought higher prices than for many years. Frank Bibby paid as much as 14 gs. each for ewes.

Under conditions prevailing in the first week of September, harvesting proceeded under poor conditions—wet weather materially affecting the work. The quantity of beaten-down grain caused an unusually heavy demand for hand labor. Fortunately, such labor is fairly abundant, but the cost of harvesting will be heavy. The grain is very wet, and advice on how to deal with such grain is being freely offered in the agricultural press. A little new wheat has been marketed in rather poor condition, at prices ranging from 38s. to 41s. per quarter. The average price of old wheat is 41s. 6d. per quarter. F. DEWHIRST.

**Feeding New Corn.**

Many farmers in the corn belt instinctively associate the thought of new corn with "hog cholera," and the belief is common in some localities that the use of new corn will cause the disease. This may indirectly be somewhat true, as the sudden change to new corn is not unlikely to produce a feverish condition which would encourage the thriving of any latent disease germs. It is undeniable that swine appear to be more generally afflicted with disease about the time new corn is made use of, but an examination might show that such a condition is rather to be expected. When the new corn is given they greatly relish the soft, succulent, fresh food, and, if permitted to do so, will eat enough to change their probable constipation to acute diarrhea, and put them in a condition which invites other ailments.

Much of the so-called cholera which comes in the autumn is but the diseased condition brought about by a sudden change from a limited, dry diet to a plethora of the appetizing new corn. The temptation to rush hogs off to market before cold weather approaches should not encourage the farmer to make too sudden a change in his methods of feeding. When the earliest corn is in full roasting-ear stage it may be given, stalk and all, in moderate quantity, without any change at first in the usual feeding. As the corn hardens it may be given more liberally, but by a gradual increase. By the time the corn is fully matured the hogs will have become well accustomed to it. The judicious use of new corn is purely an application of the judgment which should prevail in feeding at all times.

Hogs that have had access to plenty of green pasture are less liable to be disturbed by green or new corn than those previously kept in dry lots. Where they have been pastured on rape or green succulent food of that character, the risk is greatly diminished. Pumpkins are excellent feed for hogs about to be put on green corn. They supply succulence, and their seeds serve well as a vermifuge.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Many a man, starting with a few grade ewes and mating them to a pure-bred ram, has in a short span of years found himself possessed of a uniform and profitable flock. The American quarantine regulations, by hampering the southern market for our registered sheep, afford the Canadian farmer his opportunity to stock up with a few grade or pure-bred ewes quite cheaply, and to procure a sire at moderate expense to breed them. Get into the golden-hoofs.

The estimated total annual consumption of meat in the United Kingdom in 1907-08 was: Beef, 22,841,000 cwt.; mutton, 10,000,000 cwt.; hog-meat, 13,453,000 cwt. The United Kingdom supplied 60.8 per cent. of the beef, 55.9 per cent. of the mutton, and 43.1 per cent. of the pork, the remainder being imported.

**Most Economical Meat-producer.**

Labor and feed considered, the sheep is undoubtedly our most economical meat-producing animal, especially where kept in small flocks. The manure probably pays for the labor, while the fleece constitutes a tidy margin of profit. Add to this the well-known ovine propensity for weed destruction, and you have a set of economic advantages which cannot be gainsaid. The dog nuisance is not insurmountable by any means, for it is easy to teach a flock to come up to the barn at night, if a dry sleeping-place and a bait of salt or oats be provided. One or two bells still further reduce the risk of canine depredations. Pea straw and legume hay, the fodders on which sheep thrive best, are both easy on the land, while at pasture the flock distributes its droppings admirably, favoring the high spots, which most need

**Alfalfa Successfully Seeded on Fall Wheat.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of August 26th I notice a question asked by W. C. H. about sowing alfalfa with fall wheat, and thought I would give him my experience for what it is worth.

In the fall of 1906 I plowed about four acres of sod, and top-dressed it with well-rotted manure, right away after it was sown with wheat. In the spring I seeded with alfalfa, 20 lbs. per acre, and harrowed well before and after sowing. The balance of the field, six acres, I had in roots and corn, was seeded the next spring with alfalfa, at the rate of 18 lbs. per acre, and about one bushel barley per acre. I have a good field now of 10 acres of the best of feed. The only difference I can see between the part of the field sown with the wheat and what was sown with the barley, is that which was seeded with the spring grain is ready to cut four or five days earlier than what was sown with the wheat. I have harvested two crops this year, and think I have as many tons per acre off one piece as the other.

Dufferin Co., Ont. JOHN W. McCULLOCH.

[Note.—The harrowing doubtless contributed much to the success of the seeding with wheat. Let us hear from others who have seeded alfalfa with autumn-sown crops.—Editor.]

**The Steam Plow in the West.**

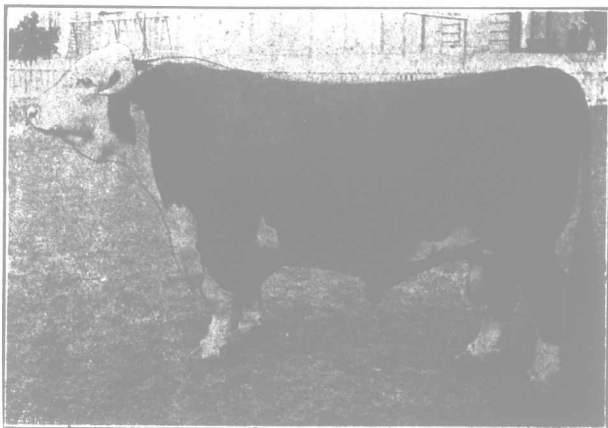
By Frank Mantle.

Steam plowing is a term which is dying out of use in the West already, when it is only a decade or so old. Traction cultivation is the broader term which is taking its place. A twofold expansion will be noted in the latter term. "Traction" includes more forms of power than merely the steam engine; gasoline is already becoming an important factor, for reasons that will be dealt with later. "Cultivation" is a broader and more inclusive term than plowing, involving the whole gamut of operations necessary in preparing the soil for the seed. Thus, the Western farmer of to-day, when looking for the best motive power for his farm, is not necessarily satisfied with a steam engine, nor with one that is only useful for plowing and threshing. It is noteworthy that, in the recent farm-motor contest, held in connection with the Winnipeg Exhibition, three classes were filled with gasoline tractors, and only one with steam traction engines, there being sixteen of the former and four of the latter engines competing. The past decade has been the era of the great steam plow, moving mightily and majestically over the prairie sod; signs are not lacking that the next decade will witness the distribution over the prairies of a less-imposing machine—the gasoline tractor of smaller power, less weight, but greater general utility.

It is scarcely more than five years since the idea of hauling breaking plows with traction engines began to make any great headway in the West, though all through the last twenty years isolated attempts at plowing by steam have been made. Now there are over 600 outfits operating in the West, representing a capital outlay of about \$2,000,000, a daily turnover during the working season of some 10,000 acres, employment for about 2,500 men, and an annual acreage of virgin prairie brought under cultivation by this means of some 400,000 acres. Thus, about half of the increase in acreage in the West each year is the work of engine-plows. A good percentage of this acreage is disked down, harrowed, and even seeded, at the same time, and by the same power. In this way, a large area, amounting to many thousands of acres, in the Province of Saskatchewan particularly, is seeded to flax within a few days of being broken, which would, under other circumstances, remain unproductive until the following year. It is a matter for debate whether the sowing of flax on breaking is a wise procedure, but the fact remains that the crop area of the West is each year increased by that amount, due to the presence and work of this form of farm motive power.

Engine plowing and traction cultivation are fairly general all over the West, but find their greatest development, and the conditions of soil and environment best suited to their operation, in southern Alberta, southern and central Saskatchewan and portions of south-eastern Manitoba. Few are the districts in Saskatchewan or Alberta in which the steam or gasoline traction engine, with its load of from four to twelve plows, is not a familiar sight; but in the longer-settled districts of central and western Manitoba, traction plowing has made little headway. It is the farmers of these settled districts, however, where the land is largely under cultivation, and the area to be broken is small, who are watching closely the development of the light, medium-powered, handy, less expensive gasoline tractors, and it was to assist these men, in their search for a suitable machine, that the motor contests of the Winnipeg and Brandon Exhibitions were inaugurated.

The restless energy of the West, and the tough,



Bourton Ingleside—2410—  
Hereford bull. Winner of second prize in class at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1909.  
Owned and exhibited by L. O. Clifford,  
Oshawa, Ontario.

**THE FARM**

**Cheap Protection from Lightning.**

As from 700 to 800 people are killed, twice as many injured, and an immense amount of property destroyed by lightning every year, Prof. Henry, of the United States Weather Bureau, thinks more attention should be given to protection from lightning. The Professor has recently prepared a paper on this subject, and it has been published as Farmer's Bulletin, No. 367, of the United States Department of Agriculture. In explaining what lightning is, and how to prevent buildings from being struck, he gives an instructive elementary discussion of electricity, conductors and non-conductors, positive and negative electrification, and electricity in thunder storms.

It is the practical part of this paper, however, which will appeal most strongly to the farmers of the country. Professor Henry shows how lightning-rods that are "inexpensive, yet effective," may be put up by anybody. The following is his list of the necessary materials: Enough galvanized-iron telegraph wire to serve for the rod; a pound of galvanized-iron staples to hold the wire in place; a few connecting tees, and a pound of aluminum paint. He says: "While iron is not so good a conductor as copper, it is less likely to cause dangerous side flashes, and it also dissipates the energy of the lightning flash more effectively than does the copper."

We agree with Professor Henry that more attention should be given to protection from lightning. The annual loss from lightning fires, almost wholly preventable, is enormous. In an electric storm that passed over Middlesex County, Ont., August 28th, last, eight barns, with contents, were totally destroyed.

Professor Henry advises the use of a single No. 3 or No. 4 galvanized wire for lightning-rod. A number of smaller wires twisted together make a more efficient rod, and one that any farmer can make, but the other would certainly be cheap, and easily constructed, also.

We heartily recommend our readers to send for this bulletin, which may be had by American citizens for the asking, and probably on the same terms by Canadians also. Address the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

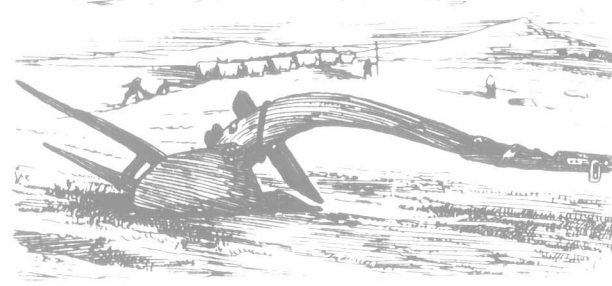


four-inch mat of sod which nature has woven during countless years over the fertile loam of the prairie, are the factors chiefly responsible for the development of the special-purpose engines and plows which have made traction plowing the undoubted success, financially and agriculturally, that it to-day is in very many districts. For the Western "wheat-miner," one furrow at a time—even though that one was fourteen inches wide—was too slow and tedious a way of uncovering the virgin wealth of plant food which invitingly beckoned on every hand, so he conceived the idea of hitching four, six, eight, or even ten, bottoms behind the traction engine that stood idle and resting in his yard from the close of one threshing season to the opening of the next. The plan worked, but not very well. The quality of the work suffered first. An odd plow was not adjusted right, and did poor work; a ragged job was made of the ends of the fields; careless feelings and slovenly finishes resulted. The outfit must be kept going, at all costs, and the operator smothered his disappointment at the failure of steam plowing from an agricultural standpoint, went ahead, and boasted of its success from an economic standpoint. But his joy was turned to mourning. The cast-iron gears with which all traction engines were then fitted soon began to wear and break. The comparatively narrow wheels of the threshing engines often failed to keep the machine on top of the sod in soft places, when the heavy drag of the plows was added to the weight of the engines, and much time was lost in this way. Then the light plows, designed and built to be drawn by three or four horses, failed to withstand the terrific strain which was put upon their frames and share-points, when one of a gang of two or three plows struck a stone or root, and the whole power of the engine was brought to bear on the one bottom. Principles of draught and alignment were not understood very perfectly by these early operators, either, and much trouble and poor work resulted from defects in these places. Thus, early attempts at steam plowing largely failed on the mechanical and economic side, as well as on the agricultural. Naturally, all this brought the idea of steam plowing into general disrepute, and the term was associated in men's minds with weedy farms, careless farming, and broken implements.

Then the manufacturers began to recognize the needs of the Western prairies, and put their designers and experimenters to work evolving a dual-purpose engine and special-purpose plows. Soon the pioneer operators—if they had not damned the whole project in disgust—were provided with an outfit that enabled them to turn the tables upon their critics, and he who laughed last, laughed best and longest. The steam plow which the manufacturers evolved was indeed a different implement from the old traction engine and the light, rigid, brittle plows. High-powered, twin-cylindered, fast-travelling, steel-gear, wide-wheeled, steam-steered monsters, with storage capacity for forty or fifty barrels of water and a ton of coal, drawing heavily-built, simply-adjusted, steam-hoisted, flexible steel plows, composed the first outfits which were offered to the ardent individuals who found breaking with horses too slow and expensive. Soon other makers were in the field, with modifications and new ideas, so that now the large farmer who desires to put 1,000 acres of wild prairie under wheat within a year, has a choice of three distinct types of traction plow, each of which will perform the feat within a few weeks, and require but three or four

men to operate it. All the original defects have been overcome, and the man who has a farm suited in topography and soil to the limitations of traction plows need have no fear but that he can farm well with their aid. During June and July, this year, the recently-acquired land of the new College of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon, was brought under cultivation by this means. A 40-h.-p. engine drawing ten 14-in. bottoms and packers weighing 3,000 pounds, plowed and rolled 700 acres of this land, at a rate of 50 acres a day, doing an excellent job.

Traction plowing and cultivation has its limitations. Under present conditions, this method cannot be economically or satisfactorily applied on all farms. Fairly level land, practically free from stone, small sloughs or pot-holes, is essential to success. Two factors must always be kept in mind: (1) Will the proposition pay now; i. e., can a given piece of work be done more cheaply by traction power than by horse power? And (2) will it pay in the long run; i. e., will the quality of the work be such as a permanent system of agriculture demands? Unless these two questions can be affirmatively answered, after an intelligent study of the situation, traction plowing had better be left alone. The experience in the West, when summed up, is that, under such conditions as have been outlined, the proposition is generally successful.



The "Twal Owsen Plow."

It was stated that the traction plows in use now were of three types. These are: (1) The steam plow proper, which is attached directly to its own engine, and requires no operator. They are raised at the end of the furrow by the engine admitting steam to the two cylinders carried on the frame of the plow. This plow frame is carried on one wheel, and the wheel is so connected with the front wheels of the engine that, when the latter are turned by the steersman, the former is also affected. Thus, rigs of this type can back up or turn in small places. The second type is best represented in the Cockshutt engine plow, which is the favorite engine plow of the West. This plow can be used with any engine—unlike the steam plows. The plows are all attached to a triangular frame on three or four wheels, and are raised and lowered by long levers. Each plow is an independent unit, and is not attached to its fellows on either side. They are heavily built, well constructed, and give excellent satisfaction under widely-differing conditions. The third type is the engine gang, which is simply an ordinary gang plow, comprising two, three or four bottoms hung in one frame. The engine gang is much more strongly constructed than a horse gang, but it lacks in flexibility when compared with either of the other types. These gangs can, of course, be attached to any make of steam or

gasoline engine in the desired number, proportionate with the power of the engine.

An engineer, fireman, water-hauler and plow-tender compose the usual gang of men required to operate one of these outfits, and their average day's work, taking in large and small engines, good weather and bad, is from fifteen to twenty acres a day. From a ton to a ton and a half of coal will be burned each day by the large engines, or about a barrel of gasoline by the large gasoline outfits. The price and quality of coal varies so greatly that it is hard to arrive at an average cost per day, but the average of twenty or thirty rigs was found to figure out at \$1.52 per acre last summer. Much more sod than stubble is plowed by these rigs at the present time, their great weight and size rendering them of questionable value on stubble, or within a fenced field. This is where there is such an increasing field for the lighter and handier gasoline tractors. Less power is required for the stubble plowing, so that the big steam engines waste much of their power through not having as many plows in their outfit as the engine could haul in stubble plowing. The engines used on this class of work vary in power from 25 to 40 h.-p. in steam, and from 15 to 40 h.-p. in gasoline.

It is doubtful whether steam cultivation is economical, apart from its undoubted advantages as a means of reducing large areas of prairie to a crop-bearing condition, and it is generally expected that the day of the huge steam traction engine will be gone when the prairies are brought under subjection.

The last word has been said in the matter of steam-traction construction, and their size and weight cannot be overcome. These features are inseparable from the production of steam, but they are detrimental when the engines come to be used largely on cultivated land, and for general farm purposes. They have more power than can be economically used on the farm for any other work than breaking prairie and threshing.

Thus, attention is being centered on the gasoline tractor, which is yet in its infancy, and is hardly well into the experimental stage. Certainly, a great field awaits these tractors when they are sufficiently advanced in reliability to become a commercial proposition. The wintering of large numbers of horses in idleness is the cause of much loss on the grain farms of the West, for it seems as though the horses are more liable to sickness and digestive troubles during the slack period than when hard at work. Whether the tractor would appeal to the Eastern farmer, with a smaller farm, on the average, more stock, and perhaps a shorter period of enforced rest from field work, is another question.

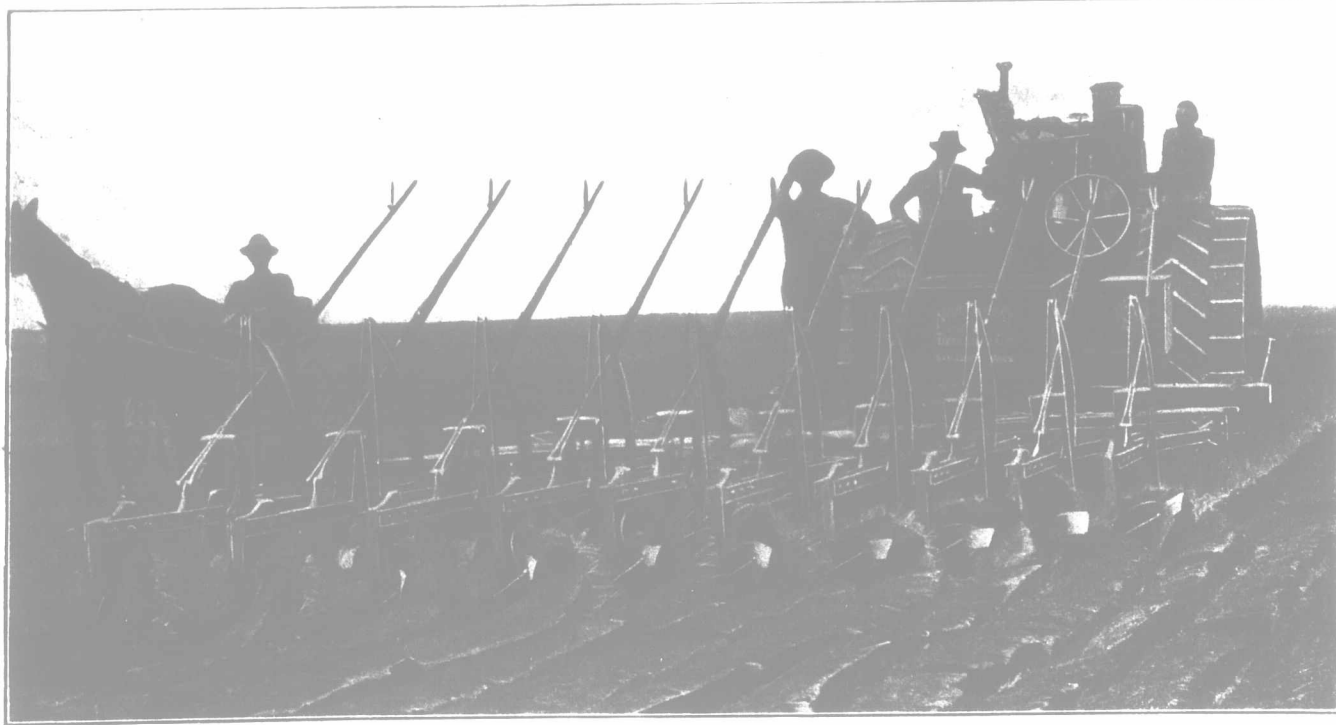
Certainly, nothing has yet come on the market which would indicate a day when the horse could be entirely dispensed with, so that some horses must always be figured on. Thus, the tractor question becomes of more importance to the man with a big band of idle horses on his hands all winter than to the man with only two or three spare horses over and above the teams which he must keep for winter use anyway.

The future of traction cultivation is a subject of great interest, but to attempt to forecast it is idle speculation. Time will soon tell what it will be. When the developments in steam plowing during the past five or ten years are considered, and it is remembered that it is now possible, in large districts throughout the West, to plow for \$1.50 per acre, land that no man would undertake to plow with horses for less than \$3.00 or \$4.00 per acre, it is at least evident that the whole proposition will bear close watching by the progressive farmer who realizes that it is just as good business to effect an economy in production as to secure a higher price for his produce, be it grain or hay.

#### Old and New in Plowing.

In this issue engravings appear contrasting the old and the new in plowing, one the Ingalls & Schroder outfit, at High River, Alberta, breaking prairie with a 14-furrow, 14-inch Cockshutt gang; the other is the "twal owsen plow," reproduced from the annals of the Garroch Farmers' Club ("A Century of Aberdeenshire Farming"), Aberdeenshire, Scotland, from which we quote:

"The plow is made of a small, crooked piece of wood, at the end of which is fixed a slender, pliable piece of oak that is fastened to the yokes laid across the necks of the oxen. The man who holds the plow walks by its side, and directs it with a stilt. The driver goes before the oxen, and pulls them on by a rope tied round their horns, and some people with spades follow the plow to level the furrow and break the clods. In addition to all this, recourse was sometimes had



Steam Plowing in the West.

Ten-furrow, Fourteen-inch Cockshutt Gang Breaking at High River, Alta.



to a machine in front of the plow, "to cut the ground, so that the plow might turn it with greater facility."

In Aberdeenshire, the "twal oxen plow" was in common use up to the last quarter of the eighteenth century, in some parts to a much later date. The author of John Gibb, of Gushetnerk, tells us that a plow drawn by twelve oxen was seen at work in the parish of Culsalmond in 1807, and George Anderson, retired carrier in Rothney, distinctly remembers seeing one at work in his native parish of Rayne, albeit it is only seven years since he passed the allotted span.

A field plowed by its means had a very different appearance from a plowed field as we are accustomed to see it to-day. The soil lay more in mounds than in straight furrows, and the finished work presented a rather rough appearance. When the improved plows, introduced by James Small, Blackadder, Berwickshire, were first brought to the North, great difficulty was met with, owing to the inexperience of the farm servants, not only in the handling of horses, but also in the manipulation of the new implement.

It was no easy matter to train the plowmen to make a straight furrow; hence the remark of the last Laird of Rothney (now Drumrossie), whose patience had been exhausted in the vain endeavor: "Augh, min! It's been some confoun't idiot like you 'U's cairn't up the hill o' Dunnydeer."

## THE DAIRY

### An Experience with Mold in Curing-room.

"Twenty-seven or twenty-eight years ago, when I was making at Perth, in Lanark Co.," said G. G. Publow recently to a member of "The Farmer's Advocate" staff, "I put a cement floor in the curing-room, one of the first to be laid in Eastern Ontario. After that, I thought I must have forgotten how to make cheese. Every morning I would go down into the curing-room and find the cheese white with mold. This would be rubbed off, but would be on again next morning. After a time, they would turn black. I thought it must be due to the fact of the factory being situated along the river. We cleaned one thing after another, but there was mold everywhere. It took four years to clean up the factory, and we never got rid of the mold until we had whitewashed the floor and walls. Mold was a serious thing then, as the cheese were often kept from the first of June to October. We had 1,400 cheese in the factory at one time. The trouble is that, when mold starts in the curing-room, the spores are liable to infect any and every part. You may clean one article, and if some other one is left untouched, the mold develops there and seeds the whole room. Every article in the curing-room of an infected factory should be washed with a solution of bichloride of mercury, one part to a thousand parts water, and the shelves should be taken out and scrubbed every time after the cheese are removed from them. This, together with free circulation of air, from which the moisture is condensed in an ice-chamber, will tend to prevent the development of this trouble."

### Another Dairy Herd Competition.

One hundred dollars in cash and two valuable medals donated by Rylie Bros. are offered by the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association to patrons of cheese factories and creameries who furnish the first, second, third, fourth and fifth largest amounts per cow of milk and cream, respectively, to any cheese factory or creamery (as the case may be) in Western Ontario, in the six months, from May 1st to October 31st, 1909. The prizes in the cheese-factory patrons' section are: 1st, a silver medal and \$15 cash; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$6, and 5th, \$4. Prizes are the same in the creamery section, except that the medal is a bronze instead of a silver one. Herds of fewer than eight cows are not eligible to compete. Figures must be taken from the factory or creamery books, and certified to by maker and secretary. Applications must be in the hands of the Association Secretary, Frank Hens, London, Ont., by November 30th. There is no fee to enter, but competitors must join the association, the membership fee of which is \$1.00.

It is a worthy competition. Join in helping it along, thereby encouraging the Department of Agriculture to make it a Provincial affair next year.

United States President Tatt will open the National Dairy Show, Milwaukee, Wis., on the evening of October 14th.

### In Defence of the Cow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your paper of Sept. 2nd I notice an article entitled, "The Cow Banishes Romance." In concluding this article the writer throws down the gauntlet in bold defiance at the dairyman's door. As I am a practical dairyman, my pen is lifted in defence of this faithful animal that has helped the farmers of this locality over many hard places. The Oxford Scribe says, at a barn-raising in their county, as soon as the last bite is bolted the young farmers grab their hats and hustle home to milk. I imagine those poor Oxford lads masticating their last mouthful as they scale the garden fence and cross the fields the nearest way, on the full run to the dear old cow stable, there to spend from one to two hours among their best friends. In two hours I can milk twenty cows. I would infer from this that milkers must be very scarce or cows very plentiful in that locality. I live in one of the best dairy sections in Perth County. I also had a large barn-raising last year,—hence I know what I say to be facts.

After the raising was over, about 30 of the young farmers enjoyed a friendly game of football, while the fence near-by seated many spectators, evidently enjoying the sport. Then, after refreshments, the young man drove up with prancing steed and flashing buggy, sought his best girl, and then was able to say with the poet,—"How dear to me the hour when daylight dies." Your writer goes on to say that the young farmers of to-day have no time to stray in the gathering twilight, under the love-inspiring moon, past the scented clover. That is quite true. After he has done an honest day's work, he would much rather hook up his glossy driver to a rubber-tired buggy and go for a drive, than go back the lane sniffing at the sweet-scented clover. I think this writer is very unjust to the dairy cow when he claims that she—poor, innocent cow—is guilty of diminishing sociability from country life and increasing celibacy. In this lo-

cal to see how this state of affairs can bring pleasure to any country.

Now, just a word in conclusion: I would like to refer this unknown writer to Geo. Rice, for years one of the most successful dairymen of his own county. Ask him if the dairy cow barred him from pleasure, if she isolated him from society, and if she ever caused him to entertain morbid thoughts of suicide, and if he endorses the far-reaching assertions—then I have picked up the gauntlet in vain. J. J. H. Perth Co., Ont.

### Cows for Milk Production.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As to the relative economy of different breeds of cows for milk-making, your correspondent recently gleaned the following points in an interview with C. Wesley Baker, Middlesex Co.:

"Yes," he commenced, "I have had a certain amount of experience since I have been dairying. Quality and quantity are the two important things the dairyman has always to keep before him. He has, therefore, to be somewhat of a specialist to make his business a paying proposition. As to the best all-round cow for dairying, there has always been, and always will be, I suppose, a difference of opinion. I think, however, if some dairymen were to give other breeds a trial, their conclusions would be more harmonious.

"Three standard breeds of cows are the Jersey, Durham (Shorthorn), and Holstein, and all three have their staunch advocates. I have given these breeds a fair trial, and the results were interesting. The Jersey cow is undoubtedly a fine animal for butter, but she stops there, and if a dairyman secured a herd of these solely for milk production, I can easily imagine the results. There are no dairymen in this district I know of who keep these for such a purpose.

"As to the Shorthorn cow, she is a good all-round animal, and one has something to sell after her best milking days are over. But the Shorthorn dries up too quickly to suit me. Still, if one were also stock-raising for beef, she would more than hold her own.

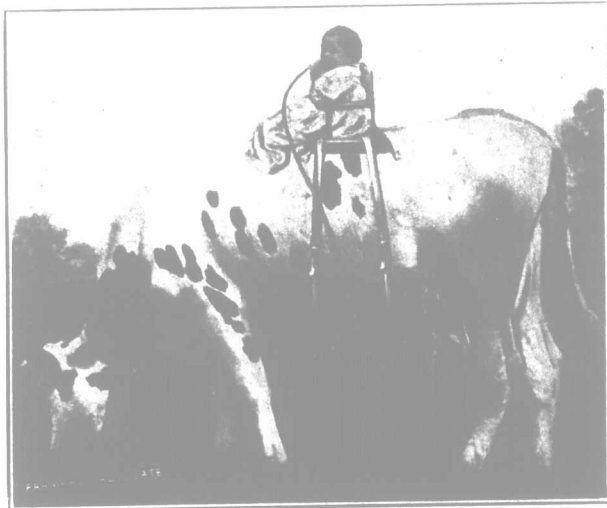
"But I require a cow for milking purposes only, and the Holstein is my stand-by. She surpasses the Shorthorn in quantity of milk, and milks for a longer period. At least, that is my experience with them.

"A specially important thing in dairying for milk production is to keep the cows from going back in their supply, and now that the fall is at hand, and the pastures bare, the animals need special attention. A cow, once she goes back, will never be right again during the season. I grow a few acres of sweet corn every year, and, after selling the corn, I start in feeding the stalks. One gets almost immediate results, and if a feed is missed, the pail tells the tale.

"The fall, I believe, is the most trying time for the dairyman to keep up the supply. I recommend stabling the cows on cold nights and feeding them well. Pumpkins are an excellent thing to fill the pail. Some say the seeds are harmful to the cows, but that has not been my experience. They act as a medicine, I think. This much I know, the pumpkins will save dollars' worth of shorts and other grain."

As I passed through the pasture, the cows were feeding, and they looked a fine bunch of Holsteins, and seem to bear out what Mr. Baker said.

Middlesex Co., Ont. W. BARTLETT, Jr.



Holstein Milk is Good for Babies.

Device used on his business card by a noted New York State breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, to illustrate the claim of the friends of the breed as to the suitability of the milk of the Black-and-whites for rearing healthy young humans.

cality farmers keep on an average of four cows to every milker, hence the process of milking need not exceed thirty or forty minutes. The farmer who milks the most cows in this neighborhood can also boast of having the most sociable family, capable of entertaining their friends properly.

I think from the tone of his letter, this Oxford writer must be the happy College student, or else a very inferior kind of a hired man (one of these kind that always want off work about 5 o'clock in the evening), for he seems to be greatly annoyed because the young farmers are not giddy enough to be inspired by the ancient strains of the Irish Washerwoman. The young farmers of the locality are progressive and have no place for back numbers.

Now, if he thinks celibacy is increasing, just let him come to this neighborhood and try to hire a servant girl. He will find that ten dollars per month will not hire as good a girl as he used to get for five. Why? Because they are in homes of their own. In finishing his article he makes three sweeping statements that he leaves without proof. Are we to believe them just because he thinks so?

I think he would have some trouble to prove that the dairy cow was the main cause of race suicide. If the dairy cow banishes romance and sociability from modern country life, and bars people from pleasure; and causes man to commit suicide, let us banish such animals from the earth, then what will the pessimist do for cream for his tea, and butter for his bread, and milk for an army of children? And how slow would turn the wheels of commerce if this hideous animal were to get her dues!

Banish the dairy cow from Ontario and I believe commercial depression is inevitable, and I

### Western Dairymen's Convention and Exhibition.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, held recently in Toronto, it was decided, as already announced in "The Farmer's Advocate," to accept the very cordial invitation of the City of St. Thomas to hold the 43rd annual convention and winter dairy exhibition in that city, which is situated in one of the best dairy districts in Western Ontario. Committees were appointed and preliminary arrangements concluded. The dates are January 12th to 13th, 1910. Judges of cheese will be Messrs. W. W. Gray, Jas. Bristow and Robt. Johnston. The judges of butter will be J. B. Muir, I. W. Steinhoff and Jas. Biffin. At a meeting of the programme committee, a very interesting and instructive programme was outlined, which it is hoped will not only interest the cheese and butter makers, but also the patrons of cheese factories and creameries, and everyone interested in dairying.

In addition to the \$360.00 offered by the association in cash prizes to exhibitors of cheese and butter at the Winter Dairy Exhibition, a large list of valuable special prizes have been donated by: Heller & Merz Co., New York, \$15 in cash; R. M. Ballantyne, Limited, Stratford, and C. H. Slawson & Co., Ingersoll, each one case of Hansens' rennet extract and cheese color; the J. B. Ford Co., Wyandotte, Mich., two handsome gold watches; the Canadian Salt Co., Windsor, \$50 in cash; the Western Salt Co., Mooretown, four barrels of Purity Dairy salt; the Imperial Bank of



Canada, a silver cup; the cheese buyer's trophy consists also of a silver cup.

The patrons of cheese and butter factories were not forgotten, the association donating \$100 in cash prizes, and Ryrle Bros., Toronto, a silver and bronze medal to the patrons sending the greatest amount of milk to cheese factories and butter-fat to creameries during the season of 1909. For further particulars, address the Secretary, Frank Hens, London, Ont.

### Dairy Exhibits at Ottawa.

The Dairy Building of the Ottawa Fair is a tidy, up-to-date construction, with a lecture-room attached. It lacks better accommodation for the cheese exhibit, which should be kept under cooler conditions. This dairy building is always well filled, and the buttermaking demonstrations and lectures during morning and evening drew large and interested audiences. A part of the building is devoted to displays of honey, maple sugar, etc. We are under the impression it would be better for all concerned if the building was strictly devoted to the purposes for which it was constructed, viz., the display of cheese and butter and the butter-making demonstrations. A great object lesson was the display in glass cases of "Sound" and "Condemned" meats. People could see from the latter what would be exposed for sale if the inspector did not do his duty. This striking display showed the invaluable work performed by the inspectors under the "Meat and Canned-foods Act." On a table nigh the foregoing display were jars showing the ravages of tuberculosis in the bones of swine; viscera of fowls; tongue of an ox, and the breastbones of fowls. It is to be hoped the public noted and inwardly digested what they saw, and will profit by the lesson. This is certainly an age of pure-food quest.

Prizewinners in cheese and butter were:

Cheese, Colored.—1st, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont.; 2nd, Alf. Park, Westmeath, Ont.; 3rd, J. A. Wylie, Leonard, Ont.

Cheese, White.—1st, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont.; 2nd, Alf. Park, Westmeath, Ont.; 3rd, J. A. Wylie, Leonard, Ont.

Butter, Creamery, Boxes.—1st, J. H. Leclerc, Foster, Que.; 2nd, J. A. Hamel, St. Emilie, Que.; 3rd, T. B. Hoffman, Cowansville. Special—J. H. Leclerc.

Butter, Dairy.—1st, B. D. Young, Mansonville, Que.; 2nd, Wm. Horne, Frontiers, Que.; 3rd, C. M. Scott, Lisbon, N.Y.; 4th, W. H. McConnell, Aylmer, Que.

### Paraffining Cheese for Storage.

The prophecy made a few years ago, that the time would come when all cheese would be paraffined, is already partially fulfilled. While it is not being done at the factories, the buyers are paraffining cheese that they put into storage. Practically all the cheese going into storage in Montreal this year will be paraffined. The objection of the trade in the Old Country has been overcome. At first there was a fear that paraffined cheese might not cure right. This has been disproven by curing cheese entirely in hermetically sealed bottles, showing that oxygen was not essential to the curing process. While adopted generally by buyers, the practice of paraffining is not recommended to factorymen, for the reason that many of them would not or could not perform it satisfactorily. Some of them get too much on, increasing the weight and also spoiling the appearance by its scaling off. A properly paraffined cheese will have its weight increased only about one-quarter of a pound, whereas some of the factorymen get on as much as a pound.

### Exporting Cream.

Since the new tariff came into force in the United States, twelve creameries in the Eastern Townships have stopped making butter, and are shipping cream to points in New England. Others are considering the matter. The cream is shipped by express, and is used for making butter, and for direct sale to consumers. It is purchased wholesale, on a weekly contract, and we are informed that it nets the patrons about 27 cents per pound of butter-fat.

Under the new tariff, the duty on milk is 2 cents per pound; on cream, 5 cents per gallon, and on butter, 6 cents per pound. Under the old tariff, the duty was 5 cents per pound on cream, and it is held by some that the change is due to a clerical error.

Do not wait for us to remind you when your subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate" has expired. The date on your label will tell you.

## POULTRY.

### Eggs and Other Matters.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I would like to say a few words about several points noticed in letters in "The Farmer's Advocate" for Aug. 12th. First, with regard to telephones, I write from the standpoint of those who, for any reason, have not a telephone in the house. We have found that those neighbors who have that convenience are much less sociable than formerly. They find it so easy to have a chat with friends over the telephone. It requires no preparation, and a visit to a neighbor makes a little extra work. So the visits are crowded out.

With regard to retired farmers, the letter from Geo. Rice shows that one who loves his work does not give it up so easily as those who retire from farming because they dislike the work. He makes one envy him.

This, by the way. What I started to write about was hens laying. E. J. S. finds fifty hens laying only six to nine eggs per day, being fed a pailful of grain (probably ten quarts) a day. My experience lately is something similar, except that my hens some days laid none. I made a fresh start, giving 22 fowls, that have free range and the scratching of horse droppings, 1½ quarts of refuse wheat about noon, and about 1½ quarts of mash at night. Then, we have taken more pains to supply fresh water, oyster-shells and grit, than before. They improved in less than two weeks. Then, for five or six days the mash was not given them, and the egg yield dropped off again, from eight a day to five. Seeing this, I resumed the mash, and yesterday got nine eggs. I have now twenty hens, of which number two are broody and one is running with chickens. They are allowed to scratch in the barn floor, and sometimes they get in the oat field, and they have all the rape they choose to eat, as there are two plots within reach. The mixture that I scald for their mash consists of wheat bran and middlings, and corn meal and a little oatmeal. I keep Brahmas. I find one fowl should have one-half cup mixed grain and one-third cup of mash per day, with free range. A. B.

Sunbury Co., N. B.

### Poultry at the Central Canada Exhibition.

Ottawa has the best hall in Canada wherein to make a proper display of poultry. There is room sufficient to permit of the birds being exhibited in a single tier, and the passageways are both wide and long. There is no trouble in making headway, even on a crowded day. If rumor is correct, there is likely to be a substantial addition to the present commodious room.

The show was in every respect a good one. The great display of turkeys, geese and ducks was a striking feature of the exhibit. Better specimens, in better condition, it would be hard to get. This is certainly most satisfactory, especially so when turkey-raising seemed to be on the decline in certain portions of the Dominion. Another important feature was the neat arrangement of the wire coops. Among the large number of birds, the following varieties were noted:

Barred Plymouth Rocks were a fairly good class in numbers and quality. Owing to the antiquated arrangement of giving a number, instead of the name of the exhibitor, it is impossible to give the winners of prizes without going to the office and obtaining it there, perhaps two days after the prizes are awarded. Let it be understood, the obliging and good-natured officials are not to be blamed. It is the system adopted. It cannot be altered too soon. However, the names of certain prizewinners were obtained. In this class, Joseph Fortier, Ste. Scholastique, Que., won the majority of prizes with a string of excellent birds. He also wins the Silver Spoon special prize. Other prizewinners were E. A. James, Ottawa; J. E. Fidler, Brockville; J. Roland, Mt. Roland, Que.; Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa.

White Plymouth Rocks are always good at Ottawa, for Geo. Robertson, of Ottawa, has birds fit to win anywhere. As may be inferred, he took the greatest number of prizes. Other winners were: Joseph Fortier; Geo. Hignman, Ottawa. Special prize for numbers and quality went to George Robertson, of Ottawa. Special for Buff Rocks went to Hintonburg Poultry Yards.

For best pens of different varieties of Plymouth Rocks, prizes were awarded to Joseph Fortier, E. A. James, Ottawa, and George Robertson, Ottawa.

White Wyandottes were in fairly strong numbers, and of undoubted quality. As usual, competition was keen. Prizewinners were: Joseph Fortier, of Ste. Scholastique, Que.; Geo. Lake, Ottawa.

Silver-laced Wyandottes would be hard to exceed anywhere. The Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa, carried off the majority of prizes, and the prize for breeding pen.

Buff Orpingtons were an unusually fine class,

and well represented. This variety has evidently got a strong hold on poultrymen, and has won solely on its merits. In the United States it has also made many friends. A. W. Hellyer, of Ottawa South, won the principal honors with splendid specimens, in fine condition. Other prizewinners and exhibitors were: Dr. D. V. Alexander, Shawville, Que.; P. E. Aird, Montreal; McDougall & Bedford, Fairfield East, Que. Prize for pen went to Hellyer. Special prizes for individual specimens went to the others named.

White Orpingtons should have been better represented. From what I hear of their merits, they are a likely variety. Their future depends upon the hands they get into. Prizes were taken by the Hintonburg Poultry Yards; James Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners; Mrs. Cramp.

Other prizewinners in different varieties were as follows: White Leghorns (which should have been better represented in both numbers and quality)—W. H. Carleton; N. Cussano, Ottawa. Mrs. Crouch, of Billings' Bridge, wins special for best White Leghorn; so does Collins & Cornish, of Ottawa, for best Brown Leghorn. Charles Larose, of Cornwall; Dr. P. A. McIntosh, of Spencerville, Ont.; Jas. Brown, McIntosh, Que.; Pritchard Bros., of North Wakefield, Que.; and J. H. Warrington, Cornwall, win in Light and Dark Brahma classes.

In turkeys and waterfowl, the principal winner was A. Thompson, of Allan's Corners, Que.

Games, miscellaneous varieties and pigeons were in large numbers. The selling class was the means of many birds changing hands.

A. G. GILBERT.

### Clean Up the Pens.

During the stress of harvest, the farmer who has a love for poultry has very likely neglected his henhouses. This oversight should be remedied now, if Bidly is to be happy and profit-yielding when the snow flies and the price of eggs is soaring. Cleaning the poultry house is more than a mere odd job. It is a matter requiring the utmost attention. If anyone wishes to know how a poultry house should be treated, he should watch the operations of a careful housewife on the trail of vermin. No dirt should be overlooked, but removed; every particle of dust cleared up, and every crack and crevice or possible lodging-place for vermin must be cleaned with the utmost care. All litter should be removed, and the floors scraped and rendered thoroughly pure. When this has been done, it will be all the better if the house is left vacant for a few days' exposure to sun and wind. The interior of the whole building in every part should be then thoroughly saturated with fresh lime whitewash, to which has been added a plentiful supply of crude carbolic acid and coal oil. If the house is infested with lice, a second application will insure their removal. The farmer who spends half a day at this good work, and who lays in a good supply of clean road dust for Bidly's bath next winter, is well on the way towards a full egg-basket. There are other things to be considered; this is the time to clean up the pens, if it has not already been done. In fact, it should never be allowed to get into the state in which so many poultry houses are observed. Clean it up and keep it clean, changing the litter at least once a week.

J. K.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD

### Horticulture at Ottawa Fair.

The horticultural building at the Central Canada Exhibition is certainly as far away from the center of attraction as those who controlled its destination could have got it. It is neither prepossessing in appearance nor convenient in arrangement. The building is of octagon shape, with a narrow hallway running in a northerly direction. To the right of the main entrance is the exhibit of the Canadian Pacific Railway, extending from one end of a section to the beginning of another. It is well arranged, and shows off grain in sheaf or threshed, fruits, vegetables, and other products, to the best possible advantage. You look at the exhibit, at its manner of arrangement, at the mass of literature for all who wish to have information, and you say "These men know their business." In another section of the octagon is the beautiful exhibit of British Columbia. It is striking in its display of luscious fruit of many varieties; there is, also, grain, vegetables, and a massive sample or two of what the great trees in B. C. are like. They tell a story with great gusto in British Columbia, of an Ontario man who broke his neck trying to look at the top of the huge trees. The exhibit is also well arranged. Next to the last-named display is the unusually interesting exhibit of the Model School garden. The vegetables, roots, etc., grown by the pupils of the different forms are shown in separate parcels, and a card giving the names of the pupil growers is attached to each parcel. Flowers grown in the garden of this Model School



are also shown. The whole forms a unique exhibit.

In a long and narrow wing, running north from the main building, is the beautiful exhibit of the Experimental Farm. It is certainly worthy of a better site, but there is actually no other place for it in the present building. The exhibit is composed of arches of grain of different sorts, artistically arranged, and extending on all sides of the display. In the center of the exhibit, which is over 60 feet in length, are apples of all sorts, plums, grapes, etc. The design of the exhibit is unusually good, and the effect most striking.

Another interesting feature is the "Field-crop Competition in White Oats," which was open to prizewinners in any Agricultural Society in the Dominion. The competition certainly seemed to have produced a superior article. Prizes went: 1st, James Doyle, Paris Jct., Ont.; R. M. Mortimer, Honeywood, Ont.; A. D. McLeod, Woodville, Ont.; J. Jamieson, Hespeler, Ont.; James A. Taylor, Freetown, P.E.I. Another interesting and instructive exhibit was that made by the members of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association.

The display of fruits and vegetables was most

profuse. If this is not a peach-growing district, it is undoubtedly a banner one for roots and vegetables. Some of the squash were of most gratifying dimensions, while potatoes were remarkable for their size and quality. There were several collections of vegetables, roots and flowers made by local men, who also won prizes for roots and vegetables.

The center of the octagon-shaped building was filled with flowers. Despite its distance from the center of the exhibition grounds, the building received a generous share of visitors.

## Horticultural Foregathering at St. Catharines, Ont.

St. Catharines was recently the scene of unusual activity in horticultural matters. From the fact that fruit-growers in that district are shipping out several carloads of fruit every day, it might have been supposed that growers would be almost too busy to attend conventions and exhibitions. Nevertheless, a very successful exhibition was held in the Armories, at which the finest display was made of fruits, flowers and vegetables ever gotten together in Southern Ontario. The occasion for the extra effort this year at the exhibition was no doubt caused by the important conventions held in the city throughout the week. The first was that of the Society for Horticultural Science, which met on Monday, the 13th, and was followed during the rest of the week by the meeting of the American Pomological Society.

### SOCIETY FOR HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE.

The Society for Horticultural Science is made up largely of the official horticulturists of the United States and Canada; that is, those connected with agricultural colleges and government work. At this meeting Prof. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, presented an exhaustive paper on "Winter Injury of Trees," which was followed by Prof. W. R. Lazenby, of Columbus, Ohio, in a discussion of "Methods of Pruning," in which a plea was made for more careful study of the principles underlying the general practice of pruning. Prof. U. P. Hedrick, of Geneva, N.Y., gave a very interesting account of "Observations on Horticulture in Western Europe." The "Properties, Preparation and Use of Concentrated Lime-sulphur" was thoroughly discussed by Prof. J. P. Stewart, of Pennsylvania State College. Prof. W. N. Hutt, of Raleigh, N.C., led the discussion on "Varieties of Fruits," and advocated striving for better eating as well as shipping qualities in our commercial fruits. The address of the convention was that given by Dr. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, New York, on the "Field of Research in Horticulture." He advocated specialization of work, and said there was now an unlimited field for good work in all branches of horticulture, what was needed was intelligent and thorough workers.

The officers elected for the year are as follows: President, W. A. Taylor, Washington, D.C.; Vice-President, G. B. Brackett, Washington, D.C.; H. J. Eustace, Lansing Mich.; Secretary-Treasurer, C. P. Close, College Park, Md.; Asst. Secretary, L. C. Corbett, Washington, D.C. Executive Committee—W. R. Lazenby, Columbus, O.; W. M. Munson, Michigan; W. A. Taylor, Washington; C. P. Close, College Park, Md., and John Craig, Cornell University.

### AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

The officers elected for the American Pomological Society were: President, L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Mo.; Vice-President, T. V. Munson,

Denison, Texas; Secretary, John Craig, Ithaca, N.Y.; Treasurer, L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Mich.; Chairman of Executive Committee, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa; Chairman General Fruit Committee, S. A. Beach, Ames, Iowa.

The American Pomological Society is an international association, with which are connected the leading pomologists of the United States and Canada. Delegates at this meeting were present in large numbers from Ontario and many of the States of the Union. The last meeting of the association was held two years ago at Norfolk, Va., at the time of the Jamestown Exposition, and through the efforts of the large delegation of Canadians present the meeting was brought to St. Catharines this year. Two years hence it will go to Jacksonville, Florida. That State was represented at the convention by eleven delegates, some of whom came all the distance by motor car.

The programme occupied the greater part of the week, and, as may be expected, covered a wide range of subjects, from a discussion of the hardier varieties of fruits for the north to the growing of pecans and citrus fruits in the south. Only a brief review is here given of a few of those which may be of most interest to northern growers.

### DEMONSTRATION ORCHARDS.

Prof. F. C. Sears, of Amherst, Mass., led a discussion on the "Use of Demonstration Orchards as Managed in Nova Scotia and the New England States." He referred to their usefulness in affording opportunity for valuable lessons, both to students and practical growers. They not only afford an opportunity to put theories into practice, but help to impress the value of good orchard methods, by reason of the fact that seeing is believing. He thought they were of most value in sections where the possibilities of fruit-growing were good but the practices not up-to-date. The size of orchards used in Nova Scotia was two acres, but he thought it would be better to have them at least five or ten acres, and make them a commercial proposition. The plan adopted had been to select a progressive, reliable fruit-grower, who would carry out the instructions of the department, and furnish him with nursery stock, spraying outfit, and all the information necessary to conduct operations in an up-to-date manner. To make the work effective, it should be under the supervision of the department for at least ten or twelve years, and longer if necessary. The renovation of old orchards was a good line of work, which might be followed in sections where orchards had been neglected.

Prof. W. S. Blair, Macdonald College, Quebec, outlined the plan which had been adopted at the Macdonald College in laying out demonstration orchards at that institution. Blocks of trees have been planted, so that experiments may be conducted with the leading varieties of fruits in

the use of fertilizers and cover crops, sod versus cultivation, spraying, thinning fruit, etc.

Prof. H. L. Hutt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, outlined briefly the system of Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations, in which valuable work had been done in the testing of varieties for the various sections of Ontario, and referred to the reports published by the Government, which gave all intending planters reliable information regarding varieties best suited for their various sections of the Province.

### COVER CROPS.

Frank T. Shutt, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, presented a valuable paper on his experiments, showing the effect of various cover crops on amount of soil moisture. Two of the most important factors, he claimed, in orchard management were the control of soil moisture and the maintenance of soil fertility. He condemned the growth of grain crops in young orchards, because they rob the trees of soil moisture, and advised the use of hoed crops, which gave a return from the land and yet permitted of cultivation which conserved moisture. In bearing orchards he recommended thorough cultivation the early part of the season, following with cover crop during the latter part. Sod in the orchard, he claimed, was advisable only in exceptionally rare cases. From carefully prepared tables he showed that grain crops took much more moisture from the soil than leguminous crops.

### LOW HEADING.

In a discussion on the "Propagation of Orange Trees," C. L. Tabor, of Florida, emphasized the importance of low-headed trees, and it was clear from the discussion that such trees are now coming into general favor with all kinds of fruits in every part of the country.

### A FORTUNE FROM PEACHES.

J. Van Lindley, one of the peach kings of North Carolina, outlined the methods by which he had made a fortune out of peaches. These were much the same as those now adopted by some of our best growers in the Niagara district, and included the planting of low-headed trees, the constant renewing of the head by close pruning, careful thinning to secure fruit of the best quality, cultivation to conserve soil moisture, and intelligent application of fertilizers and use of cover crops to maintain soil fertility. The San Jose scale had brought into use the lime-sulphur spray, which not only kept the scale in subjection, but made the trees more thrifty and healthy. When the scale first made its appearance he had been obliged to tear out an orchard of fifty thousand trees, but now, he claimed, the scale put a premium on the grower who would fight it intelligently.

### LITTLE PEACH.

M. B. Waite, of the Bureau of Plant Industry,



Group of Delegates to the American Pomological Society's Convention, St. Catharines, Ont., September, 1909.



Washington, D.C., presented a paper on the disease known as "Little Peach." This disease, he said, was closely allied to peach yellows, and was probably more common in Ontario than the yellows. The only remedy for it was to pull out the diseased trees and plant again. He emphasized the importance of regular inspection and prompt action in removing diseased trees. New trees may be planted where diseased ones have been removed, and will prove quite healthy.

In a discussion on hardy varieties of peaches, Colonel Brackett, of the Department of Pomology, Washington, D.C., described an Iowa seedling, called the Sawyer, which has come nearly true to type from seed for the past fifty years, and which is said to be one of the hardiest peaches in existence, having been grown successfully as far north as Southern Minnesota.

#### 95% OF SPRAYED APPLES FREE FROM WORMS.

L. Caesar, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, gave an account of the experiments which he had carried on in the orchard of Joseph Tweedle in controlling the codling moth. These experiments show that it is quite possible, by the use of arsenate of lead and lime-sulphur sprays, to grow fruit practically free of the codling moth. In the orchard in which his experiments had been conducted, ninety-five per cent. of the fruit, he said, was free of worms, while in an unsprayed orchard nearby, from ninety to one hundred per cent. of the fruit was wormy. The first spray for the codling moth should be applied as soon as the blossoms fall, and the "Friend" type of nozzle was mentioned as one of the best to drive the spray into the open calyx before the apples turned down. Dr. Fletcher, of West Virginia, said his experiments had proved that the best time for second spray was as nearly as possible nine weeks after the blossoms fall. Two thorough sprayings made at these times should be sufficient to control codling moth.

#### ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES.

R. B. Whyte, Ottawa, exhibited a fine collection of English gooseberries, a number of them being his own seedlings. He explained that the requisites to the successful culture of English gooseberries were a heavy clay loam, retentive of moisture, partial shade as might be afforded by adjoining trees, mulching or irrigating to protect plants against the time of drouth, and thorough pruning, so as to form a somewhat open bush, which would allow of free circulation of air. Under such conditions, he claimed, he had never been troubled with mildews, which so commonly affect these varieties. The following were recommended as a few of the best of this type of gooseberry: Whitesmith, Keepsake, Wetherall, Victoria, and Crosby.

#### CO-OPERATION.

One whole session was devoted to discussion on co-operation and marketing. A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, outlined the progress that had been made along this line during the past few years. In the discussion which followed, Dr. S. W. Fletcher, of Virginia, referred to the progress that had been made in the adoption of neat, light packages in place of the cumbersome returnable crates of some years ago. The box package, he said, he considered the ideal for apples and pears, as being specially adapted to fancy trade, although the barrel will still be used for lower grades in the general market.

Robert Thompson, St. Catharines, spoke encouragingly of the success which had attended the shipments from their co-operative association to the Northwest markets this year. Better prices than ever have been realized for the fruit sent, and the Ontario growers are now getting a head on the Western market.

#### THE GRAPE INDUSTRY.

Murray Pettit, Winona, presented a paper dealing with the grape industry in Ontario, showing how it had increased during the last few years. At present there are about 14,500 acres of grapes under cultivation in Ontario, most of them being in the Niagara district. Mr. Pettit, as one of the Government experimenters, has tested over one hundred and fifty varieties of grapes, and recommended the following as the most profitable for the Niagara district:

- Black—Champion, Worden, Concord, Wilder.
- Red—Delaware, Lindley, Salem, Vergennes.
- White—Niagara and Diamond.

#### SEEING THE FRUIT FARMS.

One of the pleasing features of the conventions were the side trips through the fruit sections of the Niagara district. On Thursday afternoon a trip was made by trolley from Grimsby Park to Fruitland, and numerous stops made to examine the fruit orchards along the road. The following afternoon an excursion by means of automobiles was made through the eastern end of the peninsula, taking in the orchards along the road from St. Catharines to Niagara, and along the river road to Queenston. On Saturday the convention concluded, with an excursion to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, where the visitors were shown through the orchards and grounds and vari-

ous departments of the College. In the evening most of them left for their various homes, satisfied that they had attended one of the most successful conventions in the history of the association, and had also seen in the Niagara district some of the finest orchards and fruit plantations to be seen on the continent.

#### A Good Shipping Raspberry.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On page 1361, August 26th issue of your valuable paper, I read with much interest a letter from E. D. Smith, on "Shipping Perishable Fruits." Knowing Mr. Smith as I do, I value his opinions very highly, but there are a few things in his letter that I think will bear comment.

I agree with him that strawberries can be successfully shipped to Winnipeg, else how is it that we get berries in here in good condition from Maryland, the Carolinas, and even from Florida. If berries of the finer kinds are picked before too ripe, and shipped in air-cooled cars, rather than in iced cars, they should reach Winnipeg market in good order, and hold up well after reaching there.

Mr. Smith says the best berry he is acquainted with (as a shipper) is the Williams. Well, I imagine he has seen a great many varieties, but I would not grow Williams at all. That green tip makes it a poor seller, and it is a poor color at best. I much prefer Splendid, Sample, Ridgeway, Dunlap, and, in fact, several others.

He says he thinks the Cuthbert raspberry, or any variety of black raspberry, if picked dry, would stand to be shipped to Winnipeg, but he does not mention any other red variety. Now, sir, Mr. Smith and I drove together out to the Experimental Farm here one very hot Friday four years ago, and I got a mixed crate of raspberries there to test their shipping qualities. There were ten or twelve varieties in the crate, including ten baskets of Herberts, that wonderful berry that originated in this city. There were no Cuthberts, because there were none to be put in, this variety proving a total failure that year, and a very poor cropper in this district every year, owing to its being too tender.

Well, this crate sat in my buggy, in the broiling sun, with no protection except the crate cover, for over an hour. I then brought them into the city, where they remained in the livery office, with no provision for keeping them cool, till about 11 p. m., when I delivered them to the express company, addressed to Renfrew, where my family then lived. They were delivered at our house about 10 a. m., next day (Saturday), and put in the cellar, where they remained (except two baskets of Herberts which we used meantime) till Monday p. m. When brought out of the cellar (just an ordinary cellar, with no special provision for keeping them cool, and the weather extremely hot), one box of Brandywines was simply a rotten mess, and several others were a total loss; but the Herbert stood it best, there being not over a dozen berries, in the eight baskets, that were spoiled. These berries had not been picked specially, or on the green side, but were just the same as the others, yet they stood the three days of very hot weather, with no cooling, yet with practically no loss. Then, when we consider that, by all the official tests that have been made in Canada, Herbert more than doubled the yield of Cuthbert, with a larger and more attractive berry, of as good or better flavor, surely Herbert deserves mention, not only as the equal of Cuthbert in all respects, but as its superior in most points. The report from the Experimental Farm this year gives Herbert's yield from 12 plants, at one picking, as 17½ pounds of fruit. I may safely say that no other berry, I believe, ever yielded such a crop. Having originated in Ottawa, we people of Ottawa do not like to have this great berry slighted, when speaking of red raspberries, and trust you may spare space in your valuable paper for us to tell your readers that out of Ottawa there has come "a greater raspberry than has been."

Carleton Co., Ont.

#### Good Prices for Fruit.

A meeting of the Executive of the Co-operative Fruit-growers of Ontario was held at the Ontario Fruit Exhibit, Toronto Exhibition Grounds, Sept. 7th. The attendance was good, and included representatives from the following associations: St. Catharines, Norfolk, Burford, Georgetown, Forest, Oshawa, Trenton, Cobourg, Wicklow, Georgian Bay, etc.

After a brief discussion as to the incorporation of the Central Association, the question of prices for this year's crop was gone into thoroughly. The main purpose for which the Central Association was organized is to make it possible for local associations to get first hand information regarding crop conditions, standing of buyers, and especially the prices that should be obtained.

Reports from the various districts indicate a better crop than last year in the Georgian Bay

and Georgetown sections, and of good quality, but, on the whole, the crop is light to moderate. Prices will be somewhat stiff. The reputation of previous years' pack increases the demand for the output of the associations.

At the close of the meeting, buyers from Toronto, Manchester, Winnipeg, Brandon and other places were present to meet managers.

## THE FARM BULLETIN

### Western Canada and Her Harvest Problems.

Western Canada is no longer the "wild and woolly" West, but the West upon which many eyes are centered. Upon the grain there garnered much of the prosperity of the country depends. Indeed, the whole world would be affected by a killing frost before harvest. So close has the supply of food become, that a shortage makes a greater difference than it did a few years since, which is a thing in itself full of significance. Well do I remember, some thirty years ago, when some young men, then working on my father's farm, planned to go to this same Western country, of which so little was known then, that these adventurous spirits who proposed to go there seemed to us as if they were going out of life altogether—certainly out of civilization as we knew it. And yet these young men went but to the threshold of this great West—Portage la Prairie—then a vast prairie, roamed by the deer and the buffalo, now converted into vast grain fields. What a difference in travelling to that country thirty years ago, and now. By boats, canoe, by horse-team and ox-team, and on foot, the early pioneers journeyed there. Now we take the cars, the palatial Harmonic steamer, and again are whirled by the steam engine right through this country, to which so many made such slow and tedious journey before. To the many pioneers of the West, as well as the pioneers of other countries, we owe much. Surely those who have braved the danger and hardship, borne the great solitude of the early struggles of converting prairie and plain into productive fields, have, now that they have conquered, a right to enjoy to the fullest the reward of their endeavor; and to a certain extent they are. But there are many who toil not with their hands, working their heads to rob these tillers of the soil of much of the profit that should be theirs. At least, I could come to no other conclusion, after studying the situation.

The papers have of late been full of glowing crop reports, some, indeed, claiming a "bumper" crop. After a month of travelling in the West, stopping with friends two or three days in a place, I could find no grounds for such bright stories. Grain there is, acres of it, so like to impress the visitor; but many of these same acres have had grain on last year. The point is, what is the yield to be? That is, before threshing, just a matter of guesswork, and interested parties are likely to guess pretty high, and others not so interested may think they are friends of the farmers by giving glowing accounts of the prospective yield. Save the farmers from such friends! A price of five or ten cents per bushel on all this grain means a good many dollars; it represents so much more profit to the farmer. It also represents profit to the grain-dealers, and they are undoubtedly whiling away their time, whilst the grain is being garnered, spreading glowing reports, and the farmer finds, upon getting his grain threshed, that the market has declined 10 cents or so per bushel. He is told there is such a large yield. He knows his yield has not been large; but, of course, it is a big country, and he may be led to believe that other parts have a larger yield. There are certainly many acres in grain, and the total amount will not be small, but no place have I seen what the farmers themselves call a good crop.

On visiting my friends in different localities in the West, they invariably had some apology to make for their district, such as, "We had a very late spring"—that was universal. Some places there was no rain from seeding to harvest, or rain came too late; too hot just as grain was maturing. The result seems about the same everywhere. Heads are not well filled at the tip, and contain much small grain, and the yield is not expected to be so good. A great deal of the grain was not over 18 inches to 2 feet high, and we have not heard of a twine shortage. After a while, we shall learn by the same papers that the yield was not so large as expected, when the speculators get the grain in the elevators.

The system of marketing grain lends itself to the wiles of the speculator. Much of the grain is marketed in two or three weeks. There are many systems of threshing. Here is one: A threshing gang takes the grain right out of the stacks and threshes it for 7 to 8 cents per bushel, the owners having only to draw away the grain. This they do by helping one another. When five or six miles from the elevator, it takes six or seven teams to draw the wheat. The wheat is elevated by the threshing machine, and runs into







### A Plea for the Farm Boys.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Why do not farmers give their boys a better education? There is the mistaken idea in the mind of too many farmers that the boy who is to remain on the farm requires no more education than the country school can give him. That is why we farmers find ourselves in the social condition we are in to-day. We are being imposed upon by men in other occupations, who are better educated. We have been paying the taxes of the rich combines and money loaners for years. How are we to avoid it? By starting now and giving our boys a better education, for the success of the farmer of the future will depend on the education he receives now as a boy. Every man in this world is to a considerable extent the product of his education. In proportion to what he knows can he deal with other men and their products. And it is in the interest of all other industries that the farmer receive a better education; that he cultivate his land with his brain, as well as with his hands, for he feeds and clothes the multitudes, and when his crops fail, all other industries are affected by it, and it causes a depression throughout the country like the one we have been just passing through, which could be partly avoided by a better knowledge of the elements that go to make up the soil, for a farmer should know how to feed his land, as well as his stock. There are two ways for him to gain knowledge, one by experience, and the other by education; but life is too short for a farmer to gain all his knowledge by experience. There are some things, perhaps, we must learn by experience, and there are some things we have learned by experience that we would gladly forget, if we could but wipe them off from memory's walls.

By giving our boys a better education, we are fitting them to hold the positions they are justly entitled to hold. It enables them to express themselves intelligently before an audience, which few farmers can do; it also awakens the dormant powers that are within that boy, and brings out all that is in him. Only in that way can we see the true man. But we must remember that our first duty towards educating our boys should begin at home. We should instil into their minds a love for the farm, and we should also remember that the foundation for a useful and successful life is moral character. So much depends upon the future life of a child, on whom they associate with while they are yet children, whether their influence is for good or evil. Therefore, we should keep them away from evil companions; teach them to see that they cannot be true men and use either liquor or tobacco, and any farmer that would swear at or in the presence of his children is not worthy of the name. We should encourage our boys to read, but we should see that there is no literature of a light, sensational character kept in our home. Let our aim be to place the farmer of the future on a higher level. Let us educate our boys with that object in view, that they may be both proud and worthy of the name. The girls on the farm should have just as good an education as the boys, and I think any man who will educate his boys will not neglect them.

J. K. LIVINGSTON.

### International Tuberculosis Commission.

An International Commission, composed of seven Americans and five Canadians, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Livestock Commissioner and Veterinary Director-General, has been established to consider ways and means for securing the control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Canada and the United States. The commission, which will co-operate with the Governments of each country, is the outcome of the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Association in Chicago this month.

Dr. Rutherford is Chairman, and the other members are: Dr. M. R. Molar, Chief Pathologist of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington; Dr. Fred Torrance, Professor in the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg; Dr. Schroeder, Washington; Dr. Veranus Moore, Dean of the Faculty of Comparative Pathology, Cornell University; Senator W. C. Edwards, Ottawa; ex-Governor Hoard, Wisconsin; Louis Swift, Chicago; J. W. Flavell, Toronto; Dr. Charles Hodgetts, Toronto, head of the Ontario Health Department; Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Professor of Veterinary Science in the University of Minnesota; and Dr. Leonard Pearson, Pennsylvania, since deceased, whose place is to be filled.

Rain last week, while welcome to the meadows, fall wheat and unharvested root crops, impaired, as rain is bound to do at this season, the success of many Ontario fall fairs. At Galt, for instance, rain nearly all day spoiled the attendance on Wednesday, 22nd, while crowds on Thursday and Friday, the two last days of Woodstock's fair, were sadly reduced by the weeping skies. However, despite the predicament of fair directors, the loss must be accounted as far outweighed by the good.

### The New Dominion Botanist.

The reorganization rendered necessary by the lamented death of Dr. Fletcher has now been effected at the Central Experimental Farm of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Dr. Fletcher occupied the dual position of Botanist and Entomologist, but in these days of increasing scientific specialization, such an arrangement could not with advantage be permanently continued. Accordingly, two separate divisions of Botany and



Hans T. Gussow, F.R.M.S.

Botanist, Central Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

Entomology have been established, under the chief direction of Dr. Saunders, the post of Botanist having been conferred upon H. T. Gussow, F. R. M. S., and that of Entomologist upon Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt. Both officers are now engaged in the equipment and organization of their respective departments, with the view of rendering them practically useful to the farmers of Canada.

Particulars of the previous scientific work of Dr. Hewitt have already been published in "The Farmer's Advocate." Similar biographical in-



Dr. W. Doan, Harrietsville, Ont.

President Canadian Independent Telephone Association.

formation as to the new Botanist will be read with interest.

Hans T. Gussow is a native of Breslau, Silesia. He received his scientific training at the German Universities of Breslau, Leipzig and Berlin, specializing in applied botany, and subsequently in plant diseases caused by microscopic fungi and bacteria. He proceeded to England in 1901, and in 1903 entered the Botanical Laboratory of Dr. William Carruthers, F. R. S., the eminent British botanist who for 37 years has occupied the position of

Consulting Botanist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and who was formerly Keeper of Botany in the Natural History Department of the British Museum. As assistant to Dr. Carruthers in this capacity, Mr. Gussow has necessarily been brought into contact with British agriculturists, and has studied carefully the botanical problems with which land-owners and practical farmers are called upon to deal, including such subjects as the destruction of larch forests by the larch disease, clover-sick land, potato diseases, and the effects of poisonous weeds. In this connection, he has done a good deal of original scientific research work in Great Britain, where he made a reputation by his successful cultivation of fungi and bacteria, and the consequent establishment of original records of diseases due to these organisms. Amongst his many contributions to agricultural and scientific literature may be mentioned monographs on clover sickness and injurious fodder and poisonous plants, bacterial rot of potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes and cereals.

As an instance of his success in original scientific research, it may be mentioned that, in conjunction with Prof. Maze, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, Mr. Gussow discovered the cause of a new disease affecting cucumbers, this being due to an organism to which he gave the name of *Corynespora Mazei*, by which it is now scientifically known. Mr. Gussow's botanical knowledge has been in wide request in England, where he was frequently required to give expert testimony before courts of law. He was also an active member of the Scientific Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. He is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, and has served upon its sectional committee for medical bacteriology and histology. He is also a member of the Association of Economic Botany, of the Societe Mycologique de France, and of other learned bodies.

His scientific articles are artistically illustrated with reproductions from his own drawings and photographs. Courteous and obliging in disposition, his friends anticipate for Mr. Gussow an honorable and useful career in Canada.

Farmers and horticulturists throughout the Dominion who have to combat injurious weeds, poisonous plants, and diseases affecting plant-life, should not fail to avail themselves of the resources now placed at their disposal in the new Division of Botany at the Central Experimental Farm, and of the services of the Dominion Botanist, Mr. Gussow, and of his assistant, Herbert Groh, B. S. A.

An extensive field is believed to await the production of alcohol from wood. Alcohol, experts assert, will solve the world's problem of light and fuel. Oil wells may go dry, coal mines may be worked out, but alcohol, being found in every form of plant life, will be available so long as the alchemy of nature makes green things to grow upon the earth's surface. It is a matter of satisfaction in Vancouver, says the World of that city, that a company of business men are devoting time and capital to the solution of the problem of making alcohol from the by-products of the lumber mills.

Attention has been drawn in these columns to the fact that Ontario fruit-growers are succeeding in capturing the markets of the Western Provinces, not only in the line of the later fruits, such as fall and winter apples and pears, but in the early tender perishable fruits as well. Strawberries, raspberries and peaches have been sent west this season at a profit. Profiting by experience and observation, better methods in icing, and also in loading cars, are being followed. Better provision has been made for the circulation of cooled air between the tiers of baskets or boxes piled in the car.

All indications, from crop reports and crop prices, to railroad earnings and building permits, point to rapid renewal of prosperity. A table of building permits for August, representing twenty Canadian cities, show increase of 34.92 per cent. for August, 1909, over the corresponding month of 1908.

Alfalfa, the principal fodder crop of the Argentine Republic, occupied 1,762,000 acres in 1895. Exact figures for 1908 are not available, but the estimated area exceeds 10,000,000 acres.

Do not wait for us to remind you when your subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate" has expired. The date on your label will tell you.

Having for weeks strenuously protested that the charter to the Metropolitan Racing Association ought never to have been issued, and, having been issued, ought to be revoked, the Toronto Globe now quite complacently assumes that, since, "in the judgment of the Department of State," that charter ought not to be revoked, "therefore, the point of attack is the statute in the criminal code governing all charters." This is all very well, but many readers are sorry to see the great newspaper back down on the other point. Some politicians and others may be glad.



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.  
 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.  
 3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.  
 4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

**Miscellaneous.**

**SPOTTED PIGS FROM CROSS-BREEDING.**

Have registered Tamworth boar. If bred to a white sow, say two-thirds Yorkshire breeding, will white or spotted pigs indicate lack of pure breeding in the boar?  
 C. H. A.

Ans.—No. It would be quite reasonable to expect a considerable percentage of spotted progeny from such breeding. But some sires are more prepotent than others, and transmit their own color with much certainty.

**FRUIT FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

I have a thought of going to Vancouver, B. C., next spring, to take up fruit farming. Is it possible for me to make it go? Have had no previous experience.  
 G. W. O.

Ans.—Certainly there is a possibility of making it go. But if you have had no experience, it would be better to get some before you launch out. You might buy a piece of land and hold it, meanwhile hiring out to some fruit-grower who is known to be making a success of his business.

**BISULPHIDE OF CARBON FOR SEED PEAS.**

I have some peas that I want to keep for seed and there are some bugs in them. Would bisulphide of carbon kill the bugs, and, if it would, how shall they be treated? Would the bisulphide of carbon injure them for seed?  
 J. W.

Ans.—Carbon bisulphide will surely kill the bugs, and without injuring the peas. Fill a tight coal-oil barrel, holding about five bushels, or 300 pounds of peas, and on top of them pour three ounces bisulphide of carbon. Close the top tightly at once with a cap made specially for the purpose, or with fine sacks, dampened and laid smoothly on top with weighted boards above to hold the covering down close. The chemical should be of the best quality, and the exposure should continue forty-eight hours. The peas should be fumigated as soon as possible after harvest, but it may be done any time when the temperature is above freezing. Remember that the vapor is very inflammable. No lantern, smoking, or other light dare be brought near. Even an electric spark from an ordinary electric light has been known to ignite it. Better do the work in a locked building remote from house or barn.

**MILK WILL NOT CREAM.**

I have a cow, fresh in April, 1909, and not in calf, giving 1 1/2 gallons per milking. She is getting all the green fodder-corn she will eat, also four quarts of rolled oats twice a day. We use creamers, hung for 24 hours in a deep, stone well. Cow is salted regularly. We cannot get the cream out of the milk. It will not separate.  
 SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—I would advise giving this cow 1 1/2 pounds of Epsom salts, in the form of a drench, and this may overcome the difficulty. If possible to do so, I should advise creaming this cow's milk by means of a centrifuge, or cream separator. There are now small machines on the market which will pay for the use with one or two cows. It is evident that her milk is quite difficult to cream, and that ordinary creamers will not be satisfactory. I think better results would be obtained with the common, shallow pans, than with creamers. If this cow were given some roots, such as mangolds, I think it would tend to improve the creaming quality of the milk. The best remedy, however, would be the use of the centrifuge, which will cream almost all kinds of milk, so long as it is not sour.  
 H. H. D.

**A FALLOW FIRE.**

A sets out a fire in a fallow Sept. 12. It burns B's line fence, also line fence between him and C. Can A be compelled to replace line fences? Also, B had about 25 cords of good hardwood burned, and some good trees killed. But A notified B that he was going to put out fire before. Can B collect pay for wood, also damages to bush?  
 Ontario.

Ans.—We consider A liable in damages to both B and C in respect to all the items mentioned in the foregoing statement.

**ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.**

I like your paper well enough to renew my subscription for another year. 'Nuf said. Find inclosed the necessary.

I should like to learn, through your paper, where there is a Veterinary College in Canada? To whom should I write for any information I should want?  
 G. M.

Ans.—Dr. E. A. A. Grange is Principal of a famous and efficient institution known as the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont., which enrolls students from all over the Continent.

**A NEW ENGLAND ASTER.**

Please identify the enclosed weed. What is the best plan of killing it? I think that it propagates from the seed only, either carried by birds or else blown by the wind. Is it a bad weed?  
 J. W.

Ans.—The specimen submitted is a branch of a New England aster. The plant is perennial; it seeds freely, and the seeds are distributed as the correspondent states. It seldom becomes troublesome as a weed, although in most meadows and old clearings it may become abundant and conspicuous. It will succumb to cultivation or repeated cuttings before it seeds.

**ALSIKE SEEDING.**

Let me know whether alsike clover will bear seed the second year after having been cut for seed. I have a field which had a good crop of seed this year. Since cutting, the young clover has come up very thickly from the seed that was shelled in the handling. What I want to know is: Will that bear seed next year? Some say it will, and some say that it will not.  
 W. K.

Ans.—The old plants will probably live through and hinder the young seedlings from amounting to much. These tiny seedlings, however, if they survive, will certainly come to seed next year, though they might be rather late and weak.

**DELICATE POULTS.**

We had a number of young turkeys which were too weak to get out of the shell. Would it be safe to breed from the same stock next year? There is no relation between the male and female. Half of the stock were yearlings; also the tom. Some were strong, healthy birds. I had two old turkeys, but the eggs were all mixed up in gathering, so could not tell which was young or old. One turkey hatched thirteen delicate-looking birds, which all died inside of a week but four; she raised them.  
 W. K.

Ans.—The parentage is probably responsible. Age in turkeys make no material difference in strength of poults. It would be wise to make a change.

**ECZEMA.**

Have a mare very itchy. She seems, or looks, as though she was covered with fly bites, but it comes to kind of little dry scab; might say she was lousy last winter, but, as far as we can see, can't say she is now. She is in good condition. Also have a yearling filly getting very itchy.  
 P. G. H.

Ans.—This is, evidently, eczema, the treatment for which is: First, a thorough washing with strong warm soapsuds, then wash twice daily with a solution of 30 grains corrosive sublimate to one quart of soft water. This will kill lice if present, and will also destroy parasitic life. Corrosive sublimate is a rank poison, and should be so labelled. It would be well to keep the animal covered with a canvas sheet, to prevent it biting itself.

**LINE FENCING.**

Can you inform me, through your columns, what the law is in regard to line fences between farms? I have a good, substantial, barbed-wire fence, but my neighbor has about 100 sheep and lambs, some of which are small, and can crush through between the wires. Are farmers compelled to make fences that a small sheep or hog cannot get through, and does the law specify height, space between strands, or any particular extent to which line fences should be impassable?  
 Quebec.

Ans.—These matters are generally governed by local municipal by-law, and we have, accordingly, to refer you to the municipal clerk of your place for the desired information.

**DRAINAGE.**

A and B have ten acres, each owning half, with road allowance between. This land is overflowed with the water from about five hundred acres, which comes down the natural water course with a good fall. It has been deepened in places to let the water off flat portions, and some have tile drains running into it. Between A and B's land and the mouth of the ditch is a higher portion, the ditch running through it on B's land.

1. Can A compel those above him to share in the expense of opening ditch below him?

2. If not, can A compel B and the Township to share in the expense, the ditch running on the roadside for about a quarter of a mile, and give directions how to proceed in such a case.  
 Ontario. ENQUIRER.

Ans.—We think A is in a position to obtain appropriate relief. It would seem to be a proper case for the application of the provisions of the Ontario Drainage Act, and A should instruct a solicitor for the steps necessary in order to obtaining the benefit of the Act.

**GOSSIP.**

Registered Shire stallions, mares and fillies are advertised for sale in this issue by the Wm. Laking Lumber Co., East Toronto.

Too late for classification in this issue, C. & E. Wood, Freeman P. O., Ont., Burlington Junction Station, G. T. R., advertises for sale Leicester rams and ewes of different ages. See page 1579.

Lincoln ram lambs and shearing rams are advertised for sale by A. D. McGugan, Rodney, Ont. The advertisement reached this office too late for classification in this issue, but may be found on page 1579.

"Yes," said the amateur fisherman, "I caught a three-pound trout yesterday, and while at the end of my line in midair it was seized by a hawk and carried off."  
 "You're all right," rejoined the village grocer. "Such a trifle as fixing the weight of a fish before it is landed can't impair your standing in the Ananias Club."

At the two auction sales of Thoroughbred yearling colts and fillies this year (midsummer and fall), at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., 479 head from Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and California, were sold for an average of \$506.30. The highest price of the year was \$5,000, paid by the young Canadian, John Dymont, for the bay son of Adam and Roman Gold, a good daughter of Gold Lace, by Ormonde, which was bred in California. The yearlings sold were the get of 97 stallions, 53 of which were American-bred, and 44 imported. The get of the French stallion, Adam, who, after two seasons in service in the States, was sent back to his native heath and sold for \$58,000, were most in demand.

At the annual sale of Thoroughbreds, from the Valley Farm stud of the Hendrie estate, at Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 23rd, fourteen head were sold for an average of \$148. The highest price, \$600, was paid by G. Glasgow, Windsor, Ont., for the chestnut yearling gelding, by Martimas, dam Lyddite, by Imp. Derwentwater.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Fleury Agricultural Implement Works in the town of Aurora, Ont., was celebrated by the citizens on the return from Europe of Herbert W. Fleury, on Wednesday, September 22nd, by a picnic at Bond Lake, attended by fully 2,000 people, when Mr. Fleury was presented with an address by ex-Mayor Andrew Yule, on behalf of the citizens, who also gave tangible evidence of esteem in the gift of a handsome tea set. In his reply, Mr. Fleury referred to the growth of the business and the many acts of kindness shown by the citizens, particularly at the time the works were gutted by fire. Through careful and economic management, Mr. Fleury explained, they were able to rebuild and continue in business. Other speakers were: T. H. Lennox, M.P.P.; Charles Webster, Secretary of the Committee; Ald. J. J. Graham, Toronto, who learned his trade at the Fleury works; William Linton, Rev. J. Amos, and Messrs. Cane and Smith, the last named two gentlemen representing the manufacturing interests of the town of Newmarket. "The Farmer's Advocate" heartily joins in congratulations on the continued success of this reliable and enterprising firm.

**THE SPICE OF LIFE.**

An eminent lawyer was once cross-examining a very clever woman, mother of the plaintiff in a breach of promise action, and was completely worsted in the encounter of wits. At the close, however, he turned to the jury and exclaimed: "You saw, gentlemen, that even I was but a child in her hands. What must my client have been?"

By this adroit stroke of advocacy he turned his failure into a success.

An overdressed woman was talking to an acquaintance.

"Yes," she said, "since John came into his money, we have a nice country house, horses, cows, pigs and hens."

"That must be charming," remarked the other; "you can have all the fresh eggs you want."

"Oh, well," replied the first lady, "of course the hens can lay if they like to, but in our position it isn't at all necessary."

N. W. Ayer, the advertising agent, at the dinner in Philadelphia, in honor of his firm's fortieth anniversary, said that to succeed in advertising required hard work.

"The successes in this business are stupendous," he said, "but some folks think that working as Roebottom of Camden worked a man can build up a great advertising fortune."

"Roebottom was a roofer. He was engaged on a Mickle street house. One day, as he was lurching, he was heard to give a yell of pain."

"What's the matter, Roebottom?" a carpenter asked.

"I got a nail in my foot," the roofer answered.

"Well, why don't you pull it out?" said the carpenter.

"What! In my dinner hour?" yelled Roebottom, reproachfully.

In Illinois there is an old law on the statute books to the effect that in criminal cases the jury is "judge of the law as well as of the facts." Though not often quoted, once in a while a lawyer with a desperate case makes use of it.

In one case the judge instructed the jury that it was to judge of the law as well as the facts, but added that it was not to judge of the law unless it was fully satisfied that he knew more law than the judge. An outrageous verdict was brought in, contrary to all instructions of the Court, who felt called upon to rebuke the jury. At last one old farmer arose.

"Judge," said he, "weren't we to judge the law as well as the facts?"

"Certainly," was the response; "but I told you not to judge the law unless you were clearly satisfied that you knew the law better than I did."

"Well, judge," answered the farmer, as he shifted his quid, "we considered that 'pint'."



### 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, \$43,000,000

## MARKETS.

### Toronto.

#### LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 27th, receipts were 53 carloads, consisting of 1,078 cattle, 23 hogs, 583 sheep and lambs, 13 calves. Quality of cattle generally medium to good, trade slow. Prices about steady, exporters held for Tuesday. Prime picked butchers', \$5.30 to \$5.60; loads of good, \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.60 to \$4.85; common, \$4 to \$4.50; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.25; milkers, \$4 to \$5; calves, \$3 to \$6.50. Sheep—Ewes, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; rams, \$2.50 to \$3; lambs, \$5 to \$6 per cwt. Hogs—Dealers trying to buy at lower prices, but selects still likely to be \$8.50, fed and watered, and \$8.25 f. o. b. cars at country points.

#### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were large, the total being as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	265	218	483
Cattle	4,175	3,438	7,613
Hogs	4,598	1,422	6,020
Sheep	5,799	1,813	7,612
Calves	355	87	442
Horses	—	159	159

The quality of fat cattle at the Union yards was medium to good, and the bulk of the deliveries common to medium at the City market, as there were many of Eastern Ontario bush cattle on sale.

Considering the season of the year, trade was good for all classes, but prices for the common grades declined at the latter part of the week from 10c. to 25c. per cwt.

Exporters.—At the Union yards, where nearly all the export cattle are sold, there was a fair trade, at about steady prices, both for steers and heifers. Export steers sold at \$5.25 to \$6.25; heifers, \$5.40 to \$5.70; bulls, \$4 to \$5.25.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots sold from \$5.50 to \$5.75; loads of good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium, \$4.80 to \$5.15; common, \$3.75 to \$4.60; cows, \$3 to \$4.60; canners, and rough cows, \$1.25 to \$2.75; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.

Stockers and Feeders.—Not many good quality feeders were being offered. Best steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$3.25 to \$3.75; good stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$3 to \$3.75; common, which are hard to sell, brought from \$1.90 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a good, healthy trade for good to choice, breedy cows, at steady prices, ranging from \$30 to \$65 each, a few extra cows bringing a little more.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of veal calves were moderate, selling at steady prices, from \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were heavy, with prices lower for lambs. Export

ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; rams, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.; lambs, at the latter end of the week, were selling at lower prices, from \$1.50 to \$5.40 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts light, with prices a shade easier, at least they are being quoted 15c. per cwt. lower. Selects, \$8.50, fed and watered, and \$8.25, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Manager Smith, of the Union Horse Exchange, reports a good trade, having received over 150 horses, and sold 130 during the week at about steady prices. The quality of the bulk of the horses was above the ordinary, about 100 drafters, that would be hard to equal, let alone excel. Mr. Smith reported the following prices: Drafters, \$180 to \$220; general-purpose, \$140 to \$160; expressers, \$175 to \$200; drivers, \$100 to \$175; serviceably sound, \$20 to \$75.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—New No. 2 wheat, white or red, 97c. to 98c., at outside points. Rye—New, at outside places, is quoted at 74c. to 75c. Peas—New No. 2, 75c. to 76c., outside. Barley—No. 2, 55c. to 56c.; No. 3 extra, 53c. to 54c.; No. 3, 50c. to 51c. Buckwheat—New, 55c. to 56c., outside. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 77c. to 77½c., track, Toronto. Flour—Ninety per cent. Ontario winter wheat patents, for export, \$3.95 to \$4 bid, outside, in buyers' sacks. Manitoba first patents, \$5.90; second patents, \$5.30; strong bakers', \$5.10. Oats—Ontario new No. 2, 36½c. to 37c., outside.

#### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, on track, Toronto, No. 1, \$15.50 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$14 to \$14.50.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, on track, Toronto, \$8.50 to \$9.

Bran.—Car lots, on track, Toronto, in bags, \$22.

Shorts.—Car lots, on track, Toronto, bags included, \$24.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firm, at unchanged quotations. Creamery pound rolls, 25c.; creamery solids, 24c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 23c.; store lots, 18c. to 19c.

Eggs.—Case lots, firm, at 25c.

Cheese.—Trade quiet; prices steady, at 13c. for large, and 13½c. for twins.

Beans.—Market quiet, at \$2.20 to \$2.25 for primes, and \$2.35 to \$2.45 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Receipts liberal. Ontarios, in car lots, on track, Toronto, 60c. to 65c. per bag.

Poultry.—Receipts continue to be large; prices easy. Live turkeys, 16c.; ducks, 10c. to 12c.; chickens, 12c. to 13c.; fowl, 10c. per lb.

#### HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11½c.; country hides, cured, 12c. to 12½c.; calf skins, 14c. to 16c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; lamb skins, 60c. to 70c.; wool, washed, per lb., 22c. to 24c.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 12½c. to 14c.; wool, rejects, 17c. Raw furs, prices on application.

#### SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Co. report the following prices, at country points: Alsike, fancy, per bushel, \$6.25 to \$6.60; alsike, No. 1 per bushel, \$5.60 to \$6; red clover, per bushel, \$6.75 to \$7.25; timothy, per bushel, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

#### TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts were the largest for this season, especially plums, pears, and peaches. Prices ranged as follows: Apples, 20c. to 35c. per basket, or \$1.75 to \$2.50 per barrel; blueberries, \$2 per box; peaches, 40c. to \$1; pears, 20c. to 50c.; plums, 15c. to 35c.; grapes, 25c. to 35c.; beans, 20c. to 30c.; cantaloupes, 20c. to 35c.; cauliflower, dozen, \$1; celery, per dozen, 25c. to 30c.; corn, dozen, 9c. to 10c.; cucumbers, basket, 20c. to 25c.; gherkins, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket; red peppers, 90c. to \$1.

### British Cattle Markets.

London cables for cattle 13c. to 14c. per pound for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 11½c. to 11¾c. per lb.

### Montreal.

Exports of cattle from the port of Montreal for the week ending September 20th, were 4,512 head, against 3,308 the previous week. A few loads of Northwest ranch cattle were sold last week at \$4.50 per 100 lbs., demand from exporters light. Choice Ontario steers brought 5½c. per lb., fine 5c., good 4½c. to 4¾c., medium 3½c. to 4c., common 2½c. to 3½c., and canners as low as 1½c. Lambs sold at 5½c. to 6c. per lb., and sheep at 3½c. Calves steady, at 3½c. to 4½c. per lb. for grass-fed stock. Hogs—Selects, sold at 9½c., weighed off cars, receipts heavy.

Horses.—Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$180 to \$240 each; small animals, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150; inferior and broken-down animals, \$75 to \$100 each, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs, 13c. per lb. Barrelled pork, \$27.50 and \$30; pure lard, 15½c. to 16½c.; compound, 9½c. to 10½c. Green bacon flanks, 11c.; long clear, 15c. to 15½c. Smoked breakfast bacon, 17½c. to 18c.; Windsor backs, 18½c.; Wiltshire bacon, 18c. per lb.; spiral rolls, 16c. Smoked hams, 14c. per lb., for those weighing 25 lbs. and over; 15½c. for 18 to 25 lbs.; 16c. for 13 to 18 lbs.; 16c. for 10 to 13 lbs., and 17c. to 17½c. per lb. for boneless, rolled hams.

Potatoes.—Bags, 55c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, Montreal. These resold at 60c., same position, wholesale. Smaller lots, 10c. to 15c. more, delivered.

Eggs.—Market firm. Eggs in the country, 21c. to 22c. per dozen, for straight-lathered; No. 1 candied eggs sold here at 24c. per dozen; selects, 27c.

Butter.—Prices jumped up in the Townships. Americans have been buying up cream along the boundary line for shipment to American centers. Choice creamery, 25c. to 25½c. per lb.; dairy, 18½c. to 19½c., wholesale, and 20c. to 21c. in a small way.

Cheese.—Ontario cheese, 11½c. to 11¾c. at country points, sold here at 11½c. to 11¾c. Townships, 11½c. to 11¾c., and Quebees, 11c. to 11½c.

Grain.—Oats, 43½c. to 44½c. per bushel, for No. 2 Canadian Western, and 1c. under those figures for No. 3. No. 2 barley, 66c. to 67c.; Manitoba feed, 61c. to 65c., and buckwheat, 55c. to 55½c., carloads, store, Montreal.

Flour.—Manitoba spring wheat, first patents, \$5.90 per barrel; seconds, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$5.20; Ontario winter wheat patents, \$5.50; straight rollers, \$5 to \$5.25.

Hay.—Hay, \$12 to \$12.50 per ton, Montreal, for No. 1, and \$11.50 to \$12 for No. 2 extra; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11; clover mixed, \$9.50 to \$10, and clover \$9 to \$9.50.

Hides.—Dealers bought at 12c., 13c. and 14c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides, respectively, and 14c. and 16c. for Nos. 2 and 1 country calf skins, and a cent more for city calf skins, and sold to tanners at an advance of 3c. to 1c. per lb. Sheepskins, 50c. to 60c. each; horse hides, \$1.75 each for No. 2, and \$2.25 for No. 1. Tallow, 14c. per lb. for rough, and 5c. to 6c. for rendered.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.55 to \$7.

Veals.—\$6 to \$10.90.

Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$8.60 to \$8.75; Yorkers, \$8 to \$8.60; pigs, \$7 to \$7.85; roughs, \$7.10 to \$7.10; dairies and grassers, \$8 to \$8.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; wethers, \$5 to \$5.15; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.75. Canada lambs, \$7.40 to \$7.60.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.60 to \$8.50; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6; bulls, \$3 to \$4.85; calves, \$3 to \$9; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

Hogs.—Choice heavy, \$8.15 to \$8.60; butchers', \$8.40 to \$8.60; light mixed, \$7.50 to \$8.10; choice light, \$8.10 to \$8.35; pigs, packers, \$7.75 to \$8.20; pigs, \$5 to \$6.75; bulk of sales, \$8.15 to \$8.45.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice, \$4 to \$5; lambs, \$6 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.40.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CHARTERED 1875.

Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000.00  
Capital Paid Up, 5,000,000.00  
Reserve, 5,000,000.00

### SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

\$1.00 opens an account. Interest paid at highest current rate from date of deposit.

Farmers' sale notes discounted. Branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

### Cheese Markets.

Woodstock, Ont., 11½c. bid. Madoc, Ont., 11½c. and 11 7-16c. Campbellford, Ont., 11½c. Stirling, Ont., 11 5-16c. Alexandria, Ont., 11 5-16c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 11 5-16c. Belleville, Ont., 11½c. and 11 5-16c. Brockville, Ont., 11 5-16c. Kingston, Ont., 11 5-16c. Winchester, Ont., 11 5-16c. bid. Listowel, Ont., 11½c. and 11½c. bid. Napanee, Ont., 11½c. Picton, Ont., 11 7-16c. Ottawa, Ont., 11 5-16c. Perth, Ont., 11½c. to 11½c. Cornwall, Ont., 11½c. Iroquois, Ont., 11 5-16c. Kemptville, Ont., 11 3-16c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 11c. New York, N. Y., daisies, 15½c. to 15¾c.; twins, 14½c. to 15c.; Young Americas, 15½c. to 15¾c.; longhorns, 15c. to 15½c.

### GOSSIP.

A dispersion auction sale of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses is advertised in this issue by J. S. Douglas, Strathroy, Ont., who is giving up farming.

At the annual Border Leicester ram sale at Kelso, Scotland, Sept. 10th, two shearing rams sold for £110 and £100, respectively, the former from the Sandyknowe flock to J. Young, the latter from the Oldhamstock flock to Joseph Lee. Two others sold for £80 and £85.

### DAIRY SHOW CATTLE JUDGES.

Secretary H. E. Van Norman announces the selection of the following, to act as judges of the Dairy Cattle Show in connection with the National Dairy Show in Milwaukee, October 14th to 24th. The schedule of judging as announced is: Saturday, October 16th, Ayrshires—Harry Hayward, Delaware; Brown Swiss—T. H. Tamm, Wisconsin. Monday, October 18th, Dutch Belted—Harry Hayward, Delaware. Tuesday, October 19th, Holsteins—W. J. Gillett, Wisconsin; Jerseys—C. T. Graves, Missouri. An entry of between 400 and 500 cows is expected.

### OWN YOUR OWN 320 ACRES ON EASY TERMS.

Many farmers with small capital, tenants, and others, would like up land in the Canadian West, but homesteads are now hard to select, and the conditions are exacting, while lands for sale are usually stringent in first cash payments, and for short terms.

Holding considerable areas of splendid land, well situated near stations, from one hundred feet upwards to five miles, along the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, between Battleford and Minburn, it is my wish to dispose of the same to the benefit of both myself and the purchasers.

Recognizing that it takes even the best farmer with small capital some time to get a fair start, I WILL SELL ON VERY EASY TERMS, AND GIVE LONG TIME FOR PAYMENT.

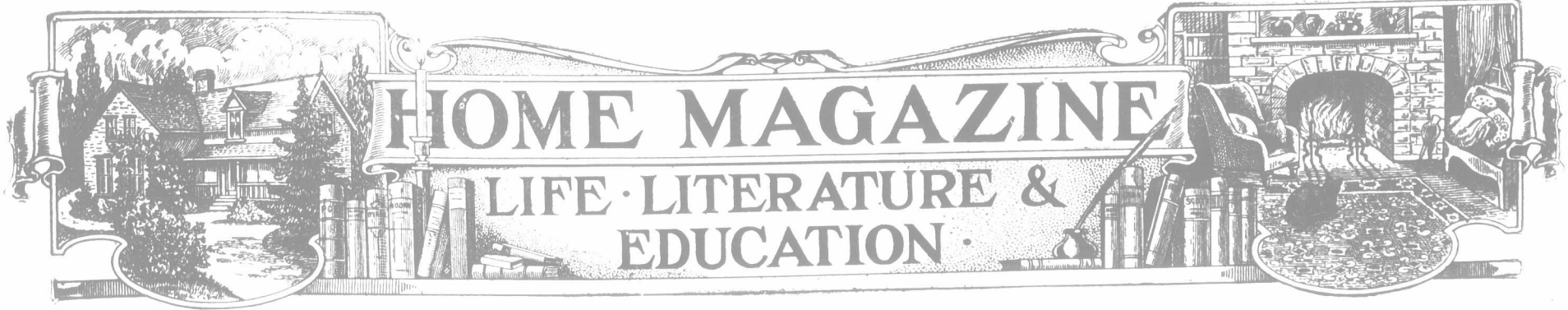
But no lazy or intemperate farmer need offer to buy, while married men with families are preferred.

Certain improvements will require to be made annually, from the outset, and there are other terms and conditions to be complied with.

For full particulars address: SAM HUGHES, Lindsay, Ont.

Sept. 2, 1909. (adv.)





Who found the North Pole—Cook or Peary? At date of writing popular interest in the squabble still threatens to submerge present interest in the real importance of the discovery itself, and newspaper writers are still rejoicing in a juicy subject for big headlines and flourish of capitals. So far the Royal Geographical Society of London has espoused Peary's cause, wiring him congratulations, with never a word to Cook. The Royal Geographical Society of Denmark, on the other hand, have pinned their confidence to the latter, and have presented him with the gold medal of their organization. In the meantime, both have landed in America, Cook in New York and Peary in Cape Breton, and each has been met by a concourse of admirers and supporters.

In the midst of all the wrangle and adulation and vituperation, it may, perhaps, occur to some temperate mind to believe it not impossible that each of these men may have reached the long-sought goal. Mayhap a philosopher here or there may even be questioning what difference it really makes as to which of them has reached it first. In either case, seemingly insuperable difficulties have been overcome. In either case the same persistence and courage and daring have been necessary, the same credit due.

Doubtless it would be a fine thing for a man to be able to say that he was the first—the very first—to attain the North Pole, yet in the pages of history the names of these men, should their claims be substantiated, must live together. The remarkable coincidence that two explorers should reach the "Big Nail" within a few months of each other must ensure that, and add an additional spice to the record of the doings that must mark the year 1909 as a second annus mirabilis in the history of the world.

Regrettable as the controversy is, however, the prudently inclined are hugging to themselves a substantial grain of comfort, viz., that the chief participants in it are fellow countrymen. Otherwise there might have been reason to fear the bugbear commonly and vaguely and ominously designated "complications."

An esteemed contemporary, in a comparison of British and German industrial conditions, notes, whether correctly or not, that Germany is better conditioned industrially than Britain, the German laborers being better housed and more skilled. "There is inveterate stolidity and immobility among the agricultural laborers in Britain," the comment runs. "The man with the hoe has continued to be the man with the hoe, and nothing more. . . . What Great Britain needs just now, more than anything else, if she is to escape the doom of the unfit to survive, is industrial efficiency and technical training." British Nation, on the other hand, describes a forward movement among the masses, and the microbes of decay among the aristocracy. "But it is easy to see," it argues, "that, on the whole, the main body of the British people has effected a more significant improvement than the classes familiarly known as 'their betters.' The aristocracy has declined, rather than advanced, and the sons and grandsons of our 'captains of industry' are by no means as good as their fathers. How much

of the pessimism which Lord Curzon rebukes is the fruit of mere idleness and over-pleasuring, of life ended for serious pursuits in the fifties, or never begun on lines which the rational intelligence of man can approve; of vulgar contempt for trade; of incapacity even to make money; or to force any kind of meaning out of the riddle of the world?"

It is clear to those who have been watching the trend of the times overseas that the great middle-class is slowly but surely marching to its own. On the day upon which John Burns entered the Cabinet that was apparent, even to the aforesaid skeptic, and since then, the growing influence of the Laborites in the British Parliament has been a factor to be reckoned with. At the same time, it is also true that, among the laborers there has been too much of the "man-with-the-hoe" element, a description which anyone who has ever seen a print of Millet's "Man With the Hoe," or read Edwin Markham's poem on the same, must fully appreciate. An all-too-general intolerance has most ostensibly contributed much to this condition, but there have been other influences which will take more than mere technical training to eradicate. It is very common to hear Old Country folk who have set up their homes in Canada say that they will not go back because the poor are "kept down in the Old Country." These naturalized Canadians have got a whiff of the bracing air of democracy in their nostrils. They have learned to feel themselves people of as much consequence as the next, and they realize that there is a chance for their children to become among the highest in the land. Such a consciousness puts life and spirit into any man, and until old conditions and ideals have been so changed in England as to make similar opportunities possible within her borders, there is little hope that the laborer may readily become anything more than "the man with the hoe," however the middle-class, the next stratum, may advance.

To be a man, not merely a laborer, putting in as little work for as much money as he can get, the man with the hoe, or otherwise, must have the consciousness of his manhood. He must realize that he is not merely a machine; and to reach such a realization, he must feel that he is on some sort of footing of equality with his fellow men. He must know that education, mental advancement, recognition, are his and his children's, for the effort, and possibly the felicity of living on his own bit of land, and hewing out his own independent home. With such a possibility, he is likely to reach out for technical education, wherever he can get it, instead of waiting to have it thrust upon him, an operation more than likely to be received with indifference and its unsatisfactory results.

In a well-directed democracy surely lies the guarantee of a greater industrial efficiency and a greater contentment for Great Britain, rather than in mere technical training, which, admirable in itself, to be truly effective, needs the motive spirit behind it, rather than the compelling influence from above. In the contentment, the efficiency, the inspiration, that can come only from a wise democracy, must surely lie that fidelity, that elevation of the people at large, which can alone insure any land from the doom of the unfit.

If readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" would appreciate the problems and possibilities of Great Britain in East Africa, let them peruse "My African Journey," by Right Hon. Winston Churchill, a bright and informing book of travel. He discerns in the Kingdom of Uganda undreamed-of resources awaiting development, the greatest of all those vast regions. This word of counsel he adds: "It is no use trying to lay hold of tropical Africa with naked fingers. Civilization must be armed with machinery if she is to subdue these wild regions to her authority: iron roads, not jogging porters; tireless engines, not weary men; cheap power, not cheap labor; steam and skill, not sweat and fumbling; there lies the only way to tame the jungle—more jungles than one."

**People, Books and Doings.**

The enormous sale of his book, "Three Men in a Boat," is a constant source of surprise to Jerome K. Jerome. "I have written books that appeared to me more clever," he says, "books that have appeared to me more humorous. But it is as the author of 'Three Men in a Boat (to Say Nothing of the Dog)' that the public persists in remembering me." One million copies of the book have been sold in the United States alone, although Jerome has reaped no pecuniary benefit therefrom, owing to the fact that the book was published before the Copyright Convention. It has also been translated into every European language, also into some of those of Asia.

"The Hermit of Rotheneuf," or Abbe Fourre, to call him by his real name, has his home near St. Malo, where he has sculptured the rocks for miles around. On all sides are standing or reclining figures, some of them isolated, others in groups.

The entire face of the cliff seems alive with saints, devils and fantastic animals, says "The Wide World Magazine." Though you may not notice all at first glance, you quickly discover that there is hardly a square yard of rock that has not been carved to resemble some human or animal form.

The natural irregularity of the surface of the rocks has been utilized by the sculptor in a most clever manner. Here he has seen a suggestion for a head; there a long granite boulder that could be converted into a couchant saint, with a long beard and a curious headdress; and there, again, a series of irregularly-shaped rocks that wanted little change to turn them into a family group—that of a fisherman of Rotheneuf, his wife and their five children, one of whom is lying on its mother's lap.

You will notice, too, that a fish bearing a certain resemblance to a shark appears beneath the rock on which the fisherman is sitting, and that by the position of its snout it would seem to be about to devour the whole family. The religious element in the Abbe Fourre's compositions is strong, as would be expected.

There are saints and angels innumerable, two or three altars, and at least one representation of the Almighty. The Abbe has by no means limited himself to church and Biblical subjects. Sometimes he has taken his inspiration from local history. One of the most ambitious compositions represents scenes in the lives of the lords of Rotheneuf.

**Notes on the Introduction of Steam Navigation.**

[From an old "Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for U. C.," dated 1862.]

Mr. Dyer stated, at a recent meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, that this subject, being of great importance, had engaged many able pens in tracing the origin of the several inventions and experiments that preceded the final triumph of steam power over that of wind for navigating ships; each writer claiming the honor of priority for his own country. It may be useful to state the order in which and the parties by whom the principal attempts were made to realize that object. Several letters lately appeared in the Times, and were thence transferred to the pages of the Engineer, giving a graphic account of the "first steamer in English waters, the Margery, built at Dumbarton by the late William Denny, for William Anderson, of Glasgow, and passed through the canal to the Forth, and thence to the Thames, where she arrived on the 23rd January, 1815." On the authority of Mr. Anderson, then, this date is fixed when the first steamboat was seen on English waters. The first steamboat, the Claremont, was started as a regular packet on the Hudson River in the spring of 1807; so that the first steamer seen on the American waters was fifty-five years ago, a lapse of time that should now insure a calm view of the steps that led to this first actual success in steam navigation. It will be shown that, by a long course of persevering labors, the honor of that success must be conceded to Robert Fulton, by whom it was achieved. Whilst admitting the merits of other ingenious men long engaged in the same pursuit, it is clearly proved that, either from good fortune or by the exercise of superior judgment and skill, the race was won by eight years' priority of steam navigation, by Fulton, on the Hudson River. In 1793, Mr. Fulton sent his plan for a steamboat to Lord Stanhope, who approved of and thanked him for the communication. Shortly after Fulton went to Paris, and made experiments on the French waters, with the chain floats, the duck's-foot paddles, the screw or smoke-jack propellers, and with the paddle wheels, to which latter he gave the preference, and constructed a boat with them in 1803, which was the model adopted in building the Claremont in 1806. Mr. Dyer has sailed in the Claremont, and remembers the sensation created by her appearance, and the high admiration bestowed on the author of so great an enterprise. That sensation in 1807 was precisely the same as the Margery created among the vessels on the Thames in 1815. All attempts at steam navigation were fruitless before the invention of Mr. Watt's steam engine, his engine being the first that could be usefully applied to rotative machines on land, and, therefore, for propelling ships. The principal claims put forth by other inventors of steamboats are the following: In France, the Marquis de Jauffroy constructed a steamboat at Lyons in 1782, "with paddle-wheels," but that this boat did not succeed is obvious, because she was not heard of until 1816, when the first Fulton boat was started to run on the Seine. In 1783, Daniel Bernoulli proposed a plan which consisted of forcing water through a tube, out at the stern of the boat. This scheme has been tried many times since, but fails on account of the defective principle of applying the force. Endless chains, with float propellers, have been many times tried, and have failed on the same ground. In 1795 Lord Stanhope made experiments with a boat on the Thames,



using the reciprocating or duck's-foot paddles, which also failed, from the loss of time and power by the return stroke. In 1785, James Rumsey, of Virginia, tried a boat on the Potomac, and afterwards in London, both without success; and about the same time Mr. Fitch, of Philadelphia, tried one, with paddle-wheels, on the Delaware, but this boat also did not succeed, and was given up as a failure. J. C. Stevens, of New York, made experiments in 1804 with a "boat twenty-five feet long and five feet wide," which, of course, did no good, and was stopped as a failure, though again brought to notice as preceding Mr. Fulton's. In 1788 and 1789, William Symington, in conjunction with Patrick Millar and James Taylor, made experiments with their patents for navigating by steam, and in 1802 commenced running a boat on the canal at Glasgow, which made three miles an hour; but after many changes of her propellers and trials, the scheme was given up, and no more was heard of the steamboat of Mr. Symington until long after those of Fulton were widely spread over the American waters. In 1816 the Marquis de Jauffroy complained that the Fulton steamboat on the Seine had taken the "paddle-wheels" invented by him, and used at Lyons thirty-four years before, but also abandoned by him. To this charge Mons. Royou replied in the *Journal des Debats* thus: "It is not concerning an invention, but the means of applying a power already known. Fulton never pretended to be an inventor in regard to steamboats in any other sense. The application of steam to navigation had been thought of by all artists, but the means of applying it were wanting, and Fulton furnished them." The first ocean steamer was the *Fulton*, of 327 tons, built in 1813, and the first steamer for harbor defence was built under Fulton's direction, 2,470 tons; launched in 1814. This became the model ship for the ironclad batteries and rams since constructed with many changes. It will be seen by the drawings of Fulton's plans that he had tried the several other kinds of propellers—the chain float, duck's-foot and the screw fan—before adopting the paddle-wheel; for, though the screw was good in principle, it was many years before it could be constructed to act efficiently. The James Watt was the first boat with the screw running between London and Havre, about ten years after the advent of the Margery. In 1811, I endeavored to introduce steam navigation into England, but I found a strong conviction that it would not answer in this country, our most eminent engineers say-

ing, "We don't doubt the success of steamboats in the wide rivers and harbors of America, but in our comparatively small rivers and crowded harbors they will never answer." Even such scientific engineers as the late John Rennie, Sr., and Peter Ewart, a Vice-President of this Society, both advised me to relinquish the attempt to introduce steamboats, as sure to prove a waste of time and money to no purpose. However, when conviction came over the public mind that steam navigation would answer here—but not until after more than 5,000 tons of steamboats had been launched on the Hudson in 1816, did it so come—then began the spread of steam navigation, since extended with such marvellous rapidity and perfection as to atone for the sluggish beginning. Since nations are indebted to the genius of Watt for success in using steam power, to that of Fulton for its successful application to navigation, to Stephenson for the like success on railways, the meed of praise due to each of their names should be cheerfully awarded by all who are so largely benefited by the result of their labors. In doing this we should bear in mind that inventions do not spring into existence perfect from their birth, like Pallas from the brain of Jupiter, but they come from the prior labors of many brains, and he is the true inventor who first collects the essence of and gives the stamp of vitality to those labors. In this sense the invention of steam navigation will forever illustrate the name of Robert Fulton.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Making Steady Progress.

The other day I sat on the grand-stand at the Toronto Exhibition and watched the wonderful feats of bodily agility, performed with such apparent ease by those who had spent long years in steady practice. It looked as easy as possible to fly through the air and catch an outstretched hand with unerring exactness. It did not appear to be difficult for a boy to stand on his head on his father's head, while the father walked up a ladder and down again. Even the trained horses and bears went through their various performances with easy grace—if one may describe a Polar bear riding on a ball as graceful. If these tricks had been done with strain and difficulty by the performers, they would not have given pleasure to the cheering thousands. If they had not been hard to do, no one

would have cared to pay for the privilege of being a spectator. Those performers did hard things with ease, and in that was the secret of their charm.

The power of habit is almost miraculous. Professionals in continuous training can easily do things in their own line of work that could not possibly be done by beginners. This law of habit is given to help us in our climbing, and it works just as certainly in the spiritual as in the natural world. Gannett says that he once asked a cobbler how long it took to make a good shoemaker. He answered promptly: "Six years, and then you must travel." Another cobbler was asked the same question, and he answered: "All your life, sir."

If I were asked how long it took to make a good Christian, I should certainly answer: "All one's earthly life—and then one is only a beginner." Perhaps we read the story of Israel's army daily tramping round Jericho for a week, and think wonderingly that the wearisome march could have no real part in helping on the victory. And yet what a splendid parable it was of our victories. "Genius is patience," said one man who knew. "Drudgery is the gray angel of Success," said another. If we worked as steadily at the perfecting of our characters as professional athletes work at the perfecting of their gymnastic feats, we could not fail to make steady progress.

Good intentions can never put us forward one step on our way unless they are changed into realities. Admiration of good people, and even a desire to grow better, will not help us, unless it is made solid by effort—then, and then only, we can make steady progress. One might watch a professional athlete admiringly for years without learning how to swing lightly from the trapeze. But steady practice means steady progress, and the younger one begins, the more perfect he may become.

Think of the power of steady progress. Look at a great tree that has pushed its way up in defiance of gravitation, and is able to hold its own in the face of a hurricane. How did it become so great and so strong? By slow, monotonous, unnoticed progress during many thousands of quiet, uneventful days. Quietly the tiny leaves and hidden roots worked on through the long summer days, and patiently the tree stood and waited through the dreary winter weather—waited hopefully for the spring, with its opportunities of going ahead again.

If we want any virtue, we must not rest satisfied with desiring it, but must make it our own by practice. We want

to become unselfish and considerate for others—then we must actively devote ourselves to their service. Then, instead of being sorry when distasteful tasks stand waiting for someone to volunteer, we shall be delighted at the fine opportunity offered us of strengthening little by little the habit of unselfishness, and shall seize the chance gladly.

If we want to grow generous, like the widow who poured all she had into the Temple treasury, we can never form that habit by wishing we were rich, so that we might help the world a great deal. But we can form that habit by slow degrees, not by wishing, but by acting—by giving gladly when we have the chance. God measures the size of a gift by the love that is expressed by it, not by the money value of it. There is a story told of a prince to whom his people brought presents. One brought a crown, studded with jewels. The prince asked his reason for bringing it, and the man said: "Some day you will be a king, and I hope you will give me a high position in return for this rich gift. Another brought a large sum of money, because he hoped the prince would pay it back with large interest. A little girl brought a bunch of flowers. The prince asked why she gave it to him, and she answered, "Because I love you." He rejected the gifts which seemed more valuable—they had no value in his eyes, because they were selfish in their motive. Never say, nor think, that you have nothing worth while to offer to God. You have as much to offer as the richest king the world has ever known. Does God need our money? Did He not make all the gold in the world? But he does need our love, and love can only grow strong by giving—giving of what we have. We may have money to give, and may be forming a habit which we call "prudent economy," but which is growing slowly into that ugly disease which God calls "covetousness." The love of money can crush out many a tender virtue. Let us be careful to form habits of active benevolence—giving when it costs us something, not only when we have all we want. Giving is one of the many things that become easier by practice.

A painter was once asked how long it took him to paint a certain picture, and he answered, "All my life." It is always so. The past life has its influence in everything we do. If anyone asked me how long it took me to write "The Vision of His Face," the only true answer would be, "All my life." In fact, we ought to go farther back, and say that the life of our parents and grandparents influence us always. Take a grain of wheat, and you have in it the concentrated essence of thousands of years, back to the first molecule from which it sprang. Yes, and back to the Infinite God Who made it, and is constantly working through it.

And think how silent and unnoticed the progress is. Seed is hidden out of sight in the ground. The days slip away, men wake and sleep, seeing little change each morning. There is no noise, no fuss, but by slow degrees the green blade pushes its way to the light and grows steadily on until the "full corn in the ear" has matured. So we are told that God's kingdom—His rule over a heart—"cometh not with observation." It goes on growing as quietly as the grass and the leaves. A soul ripens in the beauty of holiness, drawn up out of the attracting earthliness around by the mighty, silent attraction of the Sun of Righteousness.

It has been very beautifully said: "A man ought to carry himself in the world as an orange tree would if it could walk up and down in the garden—swinging perfume from every little censer it holds up to the air." There is a fragrance about beautiful lives—the lives which God Himself has anointed with the oil of gladness—which reminds one of the words of the Psalmist: "All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and cassia: out of the ivory palaces, whereby they have made thee glad."

Yes, steady progress means growing beauty in the sight of God and man. We may not be able to see the beauty ourselves, because such a little bit of life is given into our hands at one time, as the tapestry weavers work patiently, though they cannot see the full pattern of their work. How glad we ought to be if God can see any beauty in our lives; if He takes up our work, bit by bit, as we lay



"Temptation."

From a painting by George Smith. Loaned to Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1908, by the Victoria and Albert Museum.



it wearily down, and weaves it—with the work of our brothers and sisters—into His great world-plan. And how sad it would be if our careless, heartless, slovenly weaving should spoil His beautiful plan for us and for the world. Love is the golden thread which He wants us to weave into every day of our lives.

"Let us take to our hearts a lesson—no lesson can braver be—  
From the ways of the tapestry weavers on the other side of the sea.  
Above their heads the pattern hangs, they study it with care;  
The while their fingers deftly work, their eyes are fastened there.  
They tell this curious thing, besides, of the patient and plodding weaver:  
He works on the wrong side evermore, but he works for the right side ever.  
It is only when the weaving stops, and the web is loosed or turned,  
That he sees his real handiwork—that his marvellous skill is learned.  
Oh! the sight of its delicate beauty, how it pays him for all his cost!  
No rarer, daintier work than his was ever done by the frost.  
Then the master bringeth him golden hire, and giveth him praise as well,  
And how happy the heart of the weaver is, no tongue but his own can tell.  
The years of man are the looms of God let down from the place of the sun,  
Wherein we are weaving always, till the mystic web is done;  
Weaving blindly, but weaving surely, each for himself his fate;  
We may not see how the right side looks, we can only weave and wait.  
But looking above for the pattern, no weaver need have fear.  
Only let him look clear to heaven—the Perfect Pattern is there.  
If he keeps the face of the Saviour forever and always in sight,  
His toil shall be sweeter than honey, his weaving is sure to be right.  
And when his task is ended, and the web is turned and shown,  
He shall hear the voice of the Master: it shall say to him, 'Well done!'  
And the white-winged angels of heaven, to hear him thence shall come down,  
And God for his wage shall give him, not coin, but a golden crown."

DORA FARNCOMB.

**"The Vision of His Face."**

Miss Dora Farncomb has just issued a book under the title of "The Vision of His Face." In this volume the author seeks to show to others what she herself has found; to remind them that although they cannot look upon the glory of the Father, they can look into the Face of the Son, and behold in His the reflection of the Father's and see the tenderness, love and compassion therein. The Vision is seen in all experiences of life. It guides. It comforts. It cheers. It lends down to us and smiles; it draws close to us, in pity; and it looks sorrowful in our wrongdoing, or heedlessness of Him. The author nestles close to the loving Heart of the Lord, and reaching out, she tries to draw others beside her into His arms.

She teaches them to rejoice even while they mourn; to trust and to hope even in the shadow, and to know the "peace that passeth understanding" for those who rest in perfect faith upon the will of God.

It is a little book that tired souls can take up, and reading a chapter or two at even-time, feel the restfulness that comes from the nearness of a Divine Love that makes no mistakes. For in it is shown the realism of God; not the shadowy image that brings to many only a vague belief. We find the solid foundation of faith about which we may fold our arms and rest thankfully.

The writer is a Canadian, but well-known in Boston. She has done much work in the City Mission, and brought to many a saddened life the cheering personality of her presence.

Many of her friends here will gladly welcome this book. It is published by the William Weld Co., London, Canada, is bound in cloth in tasteful form; and sells for \$1, postpaid.—Boston Courier.

Do your work to-day, doing it the best you can, and live one day at a time.

**The Beaver Circle.**



Shah Ahmed Mirza.

The little boy who burst into tears when he was placed on the "Peacock Throne" of Persia.

Dear Boys and Girls,—You will be interested in seeing the picture of poor little Ahmed Mirza, the new Shah of Persia,—pretty little lad that he is. And now some of you may wonder that I say "poor" little Ahmed Mirza. You may think that it would be a great thing to be Emperor of a country at twelve years of age. Some of the rest of you, however, will remember, if you make a practice of reading the news, that little Ahmed Mirza was not pleased at all on



"Our Old Favorite."

Pony owned by Mr. Thos. Armstrong, Harrisburg, Ont.

that day, a few weeks ago, upon which the crown was placed on his head. You will remember that he burst into tears, and that once afterwards he tried to ride away, and once even tried to commit suicide. The trouble is that he wants to be with his father, who was driven from the throne, and with his mother, who spends part of the time with him, but feels that she should be with her husband too. He does not like being Shah at all, and perhaps he realizes that he will be sovereign only in name, and that, while surrounded by Persians, his

real directors and ministers are the English and Russian ambassadors at Teheran. After all, is it not better, much better, to be the "barefoot boy" of whom the poet wrote:

"Blessings on thee, little man,  
Barefoot boy with face of tan."

—You know the rest. PUCK.

**Our Letter Box.**

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate," although I have often thought of writing.

Well, Puck, I think I will tell you about Baltimore. Baltimore is a hamlet, consisting of a post office, three blacksmith shops, two hotels, two stores, two harness shops, one cotton mill, two grist mills, besides a cheese factory and a number of houses.

Please, Puck, can you tell me what that stuff on grass is that looks like saliva? I have heard that it is snake saliva. Is it, do you think?

I have read a number of books, consisting of "Queechy," "Little Women and Good Wives," "Twice Tried," "What Can She Do?" "A Face Illumined," and many more.

Well, Puck, I will close with a puzzle and a few riddles.

I consist of six letters. Behead me and I am something hard as rock. Behead my first one and my last two and I am something most children do. Behead my last four and I am a conjunction. Now, Circleites, tell me the answer.

Here are a few riddles:  
Why is an old maid like a withered apple? Ans.—Because she is hard to pare (pair).  
Why does the moon never get rich? Ans.—Because it spends all its quarters getting full.

What four letters would frighten a thief? Ans.—O I C U.

GERTRUDE FRASER (age 14).  
Baltimore, Ont.

The frothy substance on grass is not caused by snakes, but by the larva (or worm-like form) of an insect, very appropriately called the "spittle insect." Of course it has another big long name, but you need not bother about that.

Dear Puck,—No doubt you think that I am quite a bold little girl for not answering you before this. I have been "putting off" till I could find something interesting to tell all the Beavers about. I read the compositions and drawings on

shade tree eating a big apple, or while she is doing or playing something? What is the difference if we do get her nose crooked, or one eye above the other, so long as we do our best? Come along, Irene M—, I know you can draw.

As I do not wish to take too much room in the Circle, I will close my letter, hoping to get your consent.

North Malden, Ont. EDNA COYLE.

Don't you think that would be too hard a drawing, Edna? I think we must try easier things first.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the young folks' corner. I always await with pleasure the coming of "The Farmer's Advocate," and I think it is the best farm paper I have ever read. I have to walk less than a quarter of a mile to school. I am in the Entrance Class. We live four and one-half miles from Campbellford. I have a pet fox-terrier dog; he is only one-half a foot high; I call him Buster. He goes everywhere I go. I attend to our garden, and it takes all my spare time keeping the weeds out of it. I take music lessons on a piano every week, and practice about an hour every day if possible. We have a large woods on our farm, which is very cool to roam in in the summertime.

Well, dear Beavers, I won't tire you by too long an epistle, as this is my first attempt to write you. I will close my letter, wishing it will escape its dreaded monster, the w.p.b. I remain, your new cousin. CLARA O'CONNOR (age 15).  
Campbellford.

**Our Junior Beavers.**

Dear Puck,—I have four sisters and three brothers. My oldest sister is 14 years old, and my oldest brother is 21 years old. I passed my examination into the second book. I got 138 marks, and the next day all the classes had a test and my sister got 100 marks, and I got 110 marks. We have a fine garden this year, but last year it was not very good. We had some early cherries, but we made pies, and we could not sell any, because we had to have them for ourselves to make pies. There are about 17 late trees in the garden, and two pear trees, and a lot of other trees, and about 9 or 10 soft-maple trees in the front yard, and 7 hard maples in the back yard. We have two swings; both of them are strong. They never broke yet, and I think they will last a long time yet. I must not take too much room in this corner, but I will write one more page. I am learning French at school. I like the summer holidays, because I can talk all I like at home. At noon the teacher gives us an hour to play, and I have a lot of fun. I will close my letter, wishing you success.

RITA COYLE (age 8).  
North Malden P.O., Ont.

Dear Puck and Friends,—Well, holidays are over now, and I think I will write a letter to you. I have quite a few pets, about 18 pigeons; 5 lambs, 4 white and 1 black. I have 5 colts, from 4 years down to two months. My brother puts the halter on the little colt and leads it all around the barnyard. I have a little white bunny and a nice flower garden too. Our gladioli are beautiful. I love to read the children's letters, and hope you think mine good enough to print. Dear Puck, you can't fool me; I know you are a man, because a lady wouldn't have such a name.

MARGUERITE STICKNEY (age 8).  
Lynn Valley, Ont.

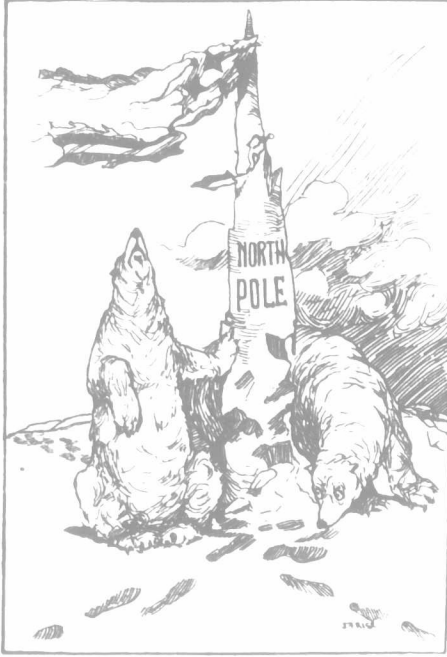
**A Kitchen Friend.**

A collection of utensils consisting of one butcher knife, one paring knife, one bread knife, one sharpening steel, one griddle-cake turner, one cake beater,—a kitchen friend indeed, or rather, a half-dozen kitchen friends,—and all given, on request, to each present subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" who sends us in the name of one new subscriber for one year, at \$1.50. Send in your order as soon as possible.

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,  
And merrily hent the stile-a:  
A merry heart goes all the day,  
Your sad tires in a mile-a.  
—Shakespeare.



## Current Events



"Who's Been Here?"

Original drawing by James Frise, Saint-field, Ont.

Sixty lives are now known to have been lost in the hurricanes which swept the district surrounding New Orleans last week.

A company has been formed in Montreal to establish ship-yards where large vessels, including men-of-war, may be constructed.

Three British cruisers, with the armored cruiser Inflexible, are representing Great Britain at the Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York.

Fung Joe Guey, a Chinaman, living near Oakland, Cal., has invented an aeroplane in which he has made two successful flights over a distance of several miles.

The City of New York officially recognized the achievement of Dr. Cook, the polar explorer, on Sept. 22nd, when the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution commemorating his discovery, and providing for a welcome at the City Hall.

## Hullo!

W'en you see a man in woe,  
Walk right up and say "Hullo!"  
Say "Hullo!" an' "How d'ye do?"  
How's the world a-usin' you?"  
Slap the fellow on his back,  
Bring your han' down with a smack,  
Waltz right up and don't go slow,  
Grin and shake, and say "Hullo!"

Is he clothed in rags? O sho!  
Walk right up and say "Hullo!"  
Rags is but a cotton roll,  
Jest for wrappin' up a soul,  
An' a soul is worth a true  
Hale an' hearty "How d'ye do?"  
Don't you wait for the crowd to go;  
Walk right up and say "Hullo!"

W'en big vessels meet, they say,  
They saloot and sail away;  
Jest the same as you an' me—  
Lonesome ships upon a sea,  
Each one sailing his own jog  
For a port beyond the fog,  
Let yer speakin' trumpet blow,  
Lift yer horn and cry "Hullo!"  
Say "Hullo!" and "How d'ye do?"  
Other folks are good as you.

W'en ye leave yer house of clay,  
Wand'rin' in the Faraway,  
W'en you travel through the strange  
Country t'other side the range,  
Then the souls you've cheered will know  
Who ye be, and say "Hullo!"  
Hullo! (repeated eight times).

Of this poem, by S. W. Foss, the late Dr. A. K. H. Boyd, of St. Andrews, says: "It will never be in any hymnal. Though it brings the tears to one's eyes, it is quite too unconventional, but its spirit is essential Christianity. I prefix a suitable text. 'And he was a Samaritan.'"

## 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.]

During the recent war scare, anent German designs on Great Britain, one heard many bitter words against the Germans. Indeed, one often hears slighting comments on them in this country. Why, I do not know, since as a nation the Germans are among the most advanced peoples on the face of the globe, and possess one of the most beautiful countries. Some of the greatest literary and scientific men in the world have been Germans, and there is scarcely a nation more devoted to music and art.

Better than this, as it appears from what a friend who has paid a prolonged visit to the "Fatherland" tells me, they have learned the art of living to perfection. They live simply, yet intellectually; they are not afraid to take a little pleasure; there is no show or ostentation about them; they are not, as Walt Whitman says, "possessed with the mania of owning things";—hence they are the jolliest, most unaffected, most whole-hearted people imaginable. Indeed, my friend has been so favorably impressed with them and with their country, that she wishes to go there to live some day.

Almost immediately following her description, I came across an article entitled "The German Woman," in a British weekly. As you may imagine, I read it with a greater interest than I might otherwise have bestowed upon it, and as it seemed to me that we might learn many a lesson from the German Hans-frau, as described in the article, I decided at once to pass a little of the good thing on by giving you a few quotations. As you have probably concluded for yourself, we cannot afford to be narrow and provincial. We must be cosmopolitan, if we are to be our best selves,—ready to learn from anybody and everybody, and ready to recognize the peoples of distant and foreign lands as our very own sisters and brothers. We are all just "people" under God's heaven.

"With regard to general house management," runs this article in the British weekly, there is no other nation to which the German woman is not a model to be followed with immense profit to the disciple. Industry, thrift and cleanliness are her leading characteristics, and German houses are models of dustless wooden floors and spotless tiled kitchens, with row upon row of shining dishes and cooking utensils. . . . For sewing she should be given the palm, and every German woman who prides herself on her womanliness can show stores of household linen and underclothing, the product of her own industry and ingenuity."

Added to this, the German woman is invariably intellectual, and always ready to take part in any conversation which involves discussion on educational topics or on the great questions of the day. "It must be admitted," the writer (an Englishman) continues, "that German women are thorough in matters of education. Plodding is, however, a national characteristic. The theatre and concert-room are great factors in education, and classical plays and operas may be heard every night in the week in all important centers."

I might go on, but I think I have quoted enough to show what the German woman of the respectable middle class must be. If your curiosity has been aroused, and you want to know a little more of her country,—that country of big long words and curious grammatical constructions and model housewives—won't you please read Mark Twain's "A Tramp Abroad"? If you do, I can promise you a few good hearty laughs and a whole store of information.

D. D.

## Our Scrap Bag.

Worn knitted cotton underwear hemmed makes very good dishcloths. Keep sweet by washing with soap and water after each using, and giving a good scald frequently, adding a little ammonia to the water. Keep hanging in the sunshine if possible, as sunshine is a great germicide of itself. Discoloration of the dishcloth may be prevented to a great degree if care is taken to rinse the dishes off first under the tap, or to rub off greasy plates with paper, which may be kept for kindling. Have plenty of tea-towels, and do not let them get very much soiled if you want to keep them of good color and easy to wash.

When making puddings, always beat the yolks and whites of eggs separately, and use the whites as the last ingredient. When tin moulds are used for boiling or steaming puddings, remember to grease the cover of the mould as well as the mould itself. Lard is better for such greasing purposes, and cheaper than salt butter. In order to get the pudding to come easily from the mould, plunge the latter into cold water for a moment. A pudding-cloth is preferred to a mould by many. This should be kept scrupulously clean.

In making fruit pies, damp the edges with milk instead of water; it holds better, and the juice is not so liable to boil over.

Corks that are required for bottling fruits or pickles should be placed in a saucepan of boiling water. After boiling for five minutes, they can easily be pressed into the bottles, and will be completely air-tight when cold. Pickles, etc., corked in this manner will keep much longer than those just tied up in the ordinary way.

Always shrink wool before knitting into stockings. If this is done the stockings will not shrink in the wash and become too small. Tie a string round each end of the hank of the wool, and plunge into warm water, let it stay for five minutes, then wring out and dry slowly. This is a well-tried and valuable hint.

Evaporators taking up little more space than a steam-cooker on the kitchen range are now on the American market, and will be found before long, probably, in Canada. They are very quick and clean, and are used for the home drying of apples, peaches, pears, blackberries, raspberries, sweet corn, green peas, peppers, tomatoes and squash.

## Preserving Eggs.

(United States Agricultural Department.)

Fill an earthen or water-tight wooden vessel with the eggs. To one part of water-glass, also known as soluble glass and silicate of soda, add ten parts of tepid water, stirring the water thoroughly and slowly into the water-glass. When the resultant mixture is cold, pour it gently over the eggs, using sufficient to immerse them. Three pints of water-glass and thirty pints or fifteen quarts of water will generally cover fifty dozen eggs. Keep the vessel covered and in a cool place.

## Seasonable Recipes.

Boiled Squash.—Peel, slice and remove the seeds. Lay in cold water for half an hour, then put into enough slightly-salted boiling water to cover it, and boil an hour. Drain dry, mash, and beat smooth. Heat again and stir in a lump of butter the size of an egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk, season to taste, and serve very hot.

Baked Squash.—Cut open the squash and remove the seeds. Slice into pieces without paring, put into a moderate oven and bake about an hour. When done scrape out the pulp, mash it, and season with butter, pepper and salt.

Squash Pie.—1 pint boiled squash, 1 cup brown sugar, 3 eggs, 2 tablespoonfuls molasses, 1 tablespoonful melted butter, 1 of ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 pint milk, a little salt. This makes two thin pies or one large deep one.

Squash Cakes (nice for breakfast).—1 cup flour, 1 cup squash put through a sieve, 1 large cup milk, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon melted butter, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Beat well and bake in patty pans.

Bottling Cider.—Scald the cider, and when just at boiling point put into sterilized sealers, filling them to overflow-

ing. It should be bottled not later than two weeks from the mill, or it will not keep so well, and not much earlier or the flavor will not be as good.

Boiled Chestnuts.—Cover with cold water and bring to the boil, then boil steadily for a good half hour. Peel them, mash, put into milk and reboil, season with pepper, salt and butter, and serve with bits of buttered bread toasted in the oven.

Steak and Tomato.—2 lbs. steak, 2 large tomatoes, 1 large onion, 2 tablespoonfuls grated cheese, pepper and salt to taste. Have the steak cut about 2 inches thick. Place in a pie dish with 1 cup water. Bake in a brisk oven for 30 minutes, basting well. Meantime have the onion fried to golden brown in a little butter. Season the steak, cover with the onion and bake a further 15 minutes. Sprinkle again with a little salt and pepper, cover with a layer of chopped tomatoes, bake again for 15 minutes, then cover with grated cheese and leave in oven until the cheese is melted. Serve very hot.

Honey-batter Pudding.—4 large apples, 4 ozs. honey, 6 tablespoonfuls flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup currants, 1 egg, 1 oz. suet, 1 small cup milk. Peel, core and chop the apples and add the currants. Place half the fruit mixture in a greased pie-dish; add half the honey, add the remainder of the fruit, then the rest of the honey. Beat the egg well and mix with the milk and flour into a smooth batter. Add the suet, finely chopped, pour all over the fruit, and bake in a moderate oven for about an hour.

Tomato Fritters.—1 quart stewed or canned tomatoes; yolk of 1 egg; 1 teaspoonful salt;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon pepper; bread crumbs. Stew the tomatoes until they are reduced to one pint, and set aside to cool. When cold, add the seasoning, the yolk of the egg, and enough bread-crumbs to make a thick mixture. Drop into hot fat and fry like doughnuts.

Cold Slaw.—Shred cabbage very fine and place it in a salad dish. For every  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints cabbage allow: 1 pint vinegar, salt and pepper to taste; 3 teaspoons sugar; 1 tablespoonful butter; 2 tablespoonfuls cream; 3 eggs. Place the vinegar and seasoning on the fire. Beat the egg well, turn them into the vinegar; stir constantly until the mixture thickens, and then add the cream. Remove the dressing from the fire and pour while hot over the cabbage. Serve cold, as a salad.

Green Tomato Pie.—Pare and cut out the stem end of medium-sized tomatoes, and slice very thin into a pastry-lined tin. Grate over them 1 small nutmeg, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter and 1 medium-sized cup of sugar, if the pie-pan is deep. Sprinkle a small handful of flour over all, pour in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup vinegar, cover with crust and bake  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour in a moderate oven. Serve hot.

Pumpkin Pie.—For one deep pie allow: 2 cups stewed pumpkin;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cinnamon;  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar; 1 teaspoon ginger; 2 eggs; 1 scant pint milk. Beat eggs until light. Place the pumpkin in a saucepan, add sugar, salt, spice, and beaten eggs. Stir well, and add enough milk to make a quart of the mixture. Turn into a pie tin lined with pastry, and bake slowly for 45 minutes. Bake so slowly that the filling will not boil, else it will be watery.

Grape Pie.—Squeeze the pulp of the grapes into one dish and keep the skins in another. Simmer the pulp a little to soften it, and rub through a colander to take out the seeds. Now put skins and pulp together, fill the pie, sweetening to taste, and bake.

Herb Vinegars.—Let  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of any herb preferred, sweet marjoram, mint, sage, thyme, etc., stand in two quarts strong vinegar for ten days, then strain and bottle. Serve with meat or fish.

Peach Jelly.—Pare, stone, and slice the peaches. Crack some of the stones and remove the kernels. Put peaches and kernels into a jar and stand the jar in a pot of boiling water. Stir frequently, pressing the pulp against the sides of the jar. When soft, strain, and allow the juice of one lemon to every pint of juice. Mix, and allow one pound sugar to one pint of juice. Put the juice on to simmer. In half an hour add the sugar, which has been heated in the oven. Let all come just to a boil, then remove, put in sterilized glasses and let get cold. Cover with melted paraffine, then put on the lids.

Sweet Tomato Pickle.—3 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. tom-



toes, 1½ lbs. sugar, ½ ounce cinnamon, mace and cloves mixed, 1 pint vinegar. Peel and slice the tomatoes; stick the cloves into them; put all in a saucepan and stew an hour. When done, pack in jars and pour the syrup over boiling hot. Jumbo Pickles.—Chop a head of cabbage fine and sprinkle with salt. Let remain for 12 hours, then mix a finely-chopped onion with the cabbage. Drain, season strongly with pepper and celery seed. Put in a jar and cover with vinegar. Ready for use in three days.

**To Autumn.**

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness,  
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;  
Conspiring with him how to load and  
bless

With fruit the vines that round the  
thatch-eaves run;

To bend with apples the moss'd cottage-  
trees,

And fill all fruit with ripeness to the  
core;

To swell the gourd, and plump the  
hazel shells

With a sweet kernel; to set budding  
more,

And still more, later flowers for the  
bees,

Until they think warm days will never  
cease,

For Summer has o'er-brimm'd their  
clammy cells.

Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy  
store?

Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may  
find

Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,  
Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing  
wind;

Or on a half-reap'd furrow sound asleep,  
Drow'd with the fume of poppies, while  
thy hook

Spare the next swath and all its  
twined flowers;

And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost  
keep

Steady thy laden head across a brook;  
Or by a cider-press, with patient look,  
Thou watchest the last oozings, hours  
by hours.

Where are the songs of Spring? Ay,  
where are they?

Think not of them, thou hast thy  
music too,—

While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying  
day,

And touch the stubble-plains with rosy  
hue;

Then in a wailful choir the small gnats  
mourn

Among the river sallows, borne aloft,  
Or sinking as the light wind lives or  
dies;

And full-grown lambs loud bleat from  
hilly bourn;

Hedge-crickets sing; and now with  
treble soft

The red-breast whistles from a garden-  
croft,

And gathering swallows twitter in  
the skies.

—John Keats.

**Open the Door.**

Open the door, and let in the air;  
The winds are sweet, and the flowers  
fair.

Joy is abroad in the world to-day  
If our door is wide open it may come  
this way.

Open the door!

Open the door, let in the sun,  
He hath a smile for everyone;

He hath made of the raindrops gold and  
gems;

He may change our tears to diadems.

Open the door!

Open the door of thy heart; let in  
Strong, pure thoughts which shall banish  
sin.

They will grow and bloom with a grace  
divine,

And their fruit shall be sweeter than that  
of the vine.

Open the door!

Open the door of thy heart; let in  
Sympathy sweet for stranger and kin.

It will make the halls so fair  
That angels may enter unawares.

Open the door!

**"The Farmer's Advocate"  
Fashions.**



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

6419 Loose Fitting Coat.

6419.—Coat, to be made of tweed, homespun, etc., or of cravenette, to serve as a raincoat.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

6422 Tucked Waist.

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Costume suitable for plaids, checks, cashmere, novelty cloth, etc.

The above patterns will be supplied at the low price of ten cents per pattern. State bust and waist measure when ordering and be sure to order by number. Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

**Autumn in the Garden.**

When the frosty kiss of autumn in the  
dark

Makes its mark

On the flowers, and the misty morning  
grieves

O'er fallen leaves.

Then my olden garden, where the golden  
soil

Through the toil

Of a hundred years is mellow, rich, and  
deep,

Whispers in its sleep.

'Mid the crumpled beds of marigold and  
phlox,

Where the box

Borders with its glossy green the ancient  
walks,

There is a voice that talks

Of the human hopes that bloomed and  
withered here,

Year by year—

Dreams of joy that brightened all the  
laboring hours,

Fading as the flowers.

Yet the whispered story does not deepen  
grief;

But relief

For the loneliness of sorrow seems to  
flow

From the Long-Ago.

When I think of other lives that learned,  
like mine,

To resign,

And remembered that the sadness of the  
fall

Comes alike to all.

With regrets, what longings for the lost  
were theirs!

And what prayers

For the silent strength that nerves us to  
endure

Things we cannot cure

Pacing up and down the garden where  
they paced,

I have traced

All their well-worn paths of patience, till  
I find

Comfort in my mind.

Faint and far away their ancient griefs  
appear;

Yet how near

Is the tender voice, the careworn kindly  
face,

Of the human race!

Let us walk together in the garden, dear-  
est Heart—

Not apart!

They who know the sorrows other lives  
have known

Never walk alone.

—Henry Van Dyke.

**Useful Kitchen Utensils.**

Some time ago we announced that we had secured handsome 40-piece china sets to be given as premiums to any subscriber sending us in four new subscriptions (i. e., strictly new names for our lists), at \$1.50 per year each. This offer still holds good.

In addition, we have a new premium to offer. To each present subscriber who sends us in just one new subscription (new name) to "The Farmer's Advocate," for one year, at \$1.50, we will, on request, send one of our new kitchen collections, consisting of one cake-beater, one griddle-cake turner, one sharpening steel, one butcher-knife, one bread-knife, one paring-knife. These are all made of high-grade, crucible steel, with strong handles, mounted with nickel-plated ferrules. In fact, the collection is just such as must prove invaluable to the housekeeper, and may be conveniently kept suspended from a shelf-rack, which may be easily made at home. When sending us in the subscription, kindly state that you wish this collection, as we have several other premiums that are given for one new subscriber. Address: "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

**HIS STERN RESOLVE.**

Master—Did you enjoy your trip to the city, Pat?

Coachman—Niver a bit, sorr. I'll niver go near the city again 'til I've been there often enough to learn me way round.

**Fidgety People.**

By A. M. Marriott.

Of all things, boys and girls, learn to be still, to sit still, to stand still, to appear at ease; to be able to sit with quietly folded hands for an hour, if need be, and not to give every person the impression that you are struggling with an attack of St. Vitus' dance.

Some people are constantly moving their feet or thumping their fingers on tables, chair-arms, etc., to the time of some tune, that for the time seems to render them oblivious to their surroundings; others whisk their pocket handkerchief, snapping it at an imaginary fly, or perhaps at some unlucky individual who chances to come within range of their long arms. I tremble when such a one turns his attention to my magazines or papers. He seizes the very latest, whisks the leaves over, glances at a picture, then deliberately rolling it up, peers through it, whistles through it, hits it on his knee, driving it through his fingers; repeating this until the thought occurs to him that he might, if he kept on trying, roll it tighter than before; then he goes through the whole process again, talking and working. Once, to save a dearly beloved magazine, I drew the attention of one of these busy people to a large album that lay near on a table. He took the album, flipped the leaves over hastily, then poising the book on one joint, with a hand on each side, began whirling that heavy album over and over, while I watched every motion with breathless apprehension, like one fascinated.

The dread of seeing my cherished album bereft of its cover, a wreck on the floor, finally broke the spell, and in desperation I grabbed a mammoth catalogue from some Chicago house, and managed to get him to exchange playthings, and hastily put everything for which I had any regard out of reach. The catalogue answered every purpose, and as it was stout and used to being handled, I think he really enjoyed it. I did at any rate. I have noticed others, when talking, keep their fingers busily roving over their chair-arms or around the seat, seeming in search of a loosened tack or a bit of fringe that had a break in it, then work away as if they had taken a contract to see how soon they could get that piece of furniture fit for the upholsterer—I almost said the undertaker (there are times when one could send for the latter with unbecoming cheerfulness). But to resume. A great many girls are as bad as boys in this respect. A piece of jewelry, a watch-chain, a pencil, anything, no matter what, so it is something to pick at, to chew, biting their finger nails, if nothing else comes in reach of those restless hands. They constantly remind you of perpetual motion, and it is a wonder that some keen-sighted inventive genius has not made a fortune taking such a one as a model from which to make a machine that would "keep on" forever. I used to be acquainted with a young lady, who, besides being very beautiful, had the delightful charm of quietness. She often reminded me of a marble statue, as with her white hands folded in her lap, and her heavy-lashed eyelids brushing her cheek, she would sit so motionless—it rested one to look at her. She was as lively as anyone when liveliness was desirable, but at other times had the most perfect control of her hands, and, in fact, her whole body, of anyone I ever knew. So, my dear girls, take notice of yourselves and your acquaintances. Notice how fidgety, restless ones compare with those whose ease of manner shows a cultivation worthy of imitation. Practice the art of being still for ten minutes at a time, at least once a day, increasing the dose, as the physicians say, as you become accustomed to it, and in time I am quite sure you will feel that you have learned at least one desirable accomplishment—the art of keeping still.—Selected.

"Was she artistic?" asked an inquiring person of Kin Hubbard, the Indianapolis engraver-maker, who was describing an Indiana girl.

"Artistic?" said Hubbard. "Was she artistic?" I should say she was. She was so artistic that one day, when one of her pocket shirtwaists she had made herself fall into the pianola, they played two Beethoven rhapsodies with it before they discovered their mistake."

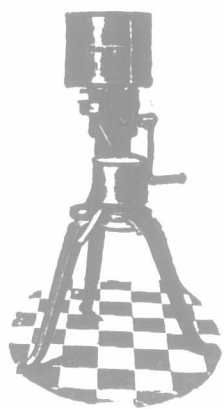


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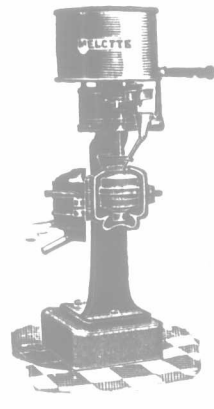
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You can set the Dain Press quickly, as it does not have to be level. You can bale hay on the floor of a bank barn without leveling the power.

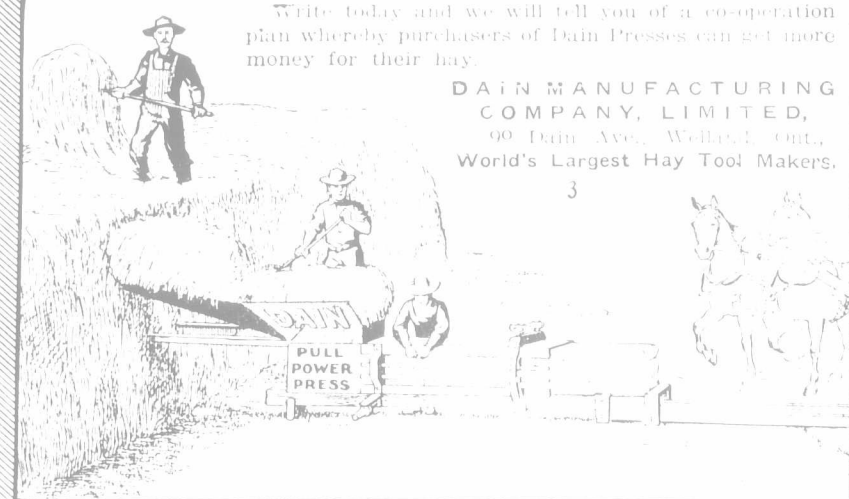
As the Dain is the original pull power press, it has patented features found on no other press. No pitman or other large obstruction for the team to step over. The power is applied direct, and an ingenious device equalizes the draft, maintaining an even, moderate load. The Dain is thus very, very easy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

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3



## The Summit of the Mountain.

By Jean Rameau.

A native of Navarreux, not far from the summit of the mountain of Annie, Cazaban had only one dream of bliss; to die near the summit in a house of his own. To realize this dream, he worked in Paris from morning to night, and sometimes from night to morning, copying anything and everything, accounts, plays or novels, since his star had made him a copyist. What a star to have been born under! By copying fourteen or fifteen hours a day, he earned three hundred francs a month, enough to keep his wife and son Andre from dying of hunger. Under such conditions, where did he find the hope of becoming the owner of a house with a view of the summit of Annie?

Every four or five years, if the times had been prosperous, he would indulge in a week's vacation; take a walking trip to Navarreux, and ask the price of every house with a view of Annie! What exorbitant price they wanted! Ten thousand, twenty, even fifty thousand francs, is what they demanded for any house where Annie could be seen with its snow-capped summit, like a cathedral, against the blue sky.

But one day he found a little farmhouse on a mountain stream for which they wanted only three thousand francs. The summit of Annie could be seen distinctly about ten miles away, rising majestically above the other mountains, and Cazaban's eyes sparkled at the view.

"Three thousand francs is not exorbitant," he said to the owner. "I will return. This is my address. Do not sell without warning me." He left a printed card. Then he waved his hand to the summit of Annie. "I will see you again, my beauty," he cried, and trudged away.

Yes, he certainly had the hope of again seeing that white-capped mountain which was the earliest memory of his childhood. Three thousand francs? Well, he could save it in ten years, if business was good, and what are ten years in a strong man's life?

Cazaban returned to work with enthusiasm. How many manuscripts he copied! How his pen flew! But he saw only that beloved mountain smiling on him as a reward for thirty years of hard work. When his hand had a cramp, he would stop writing and draw pictures of the view from the little farm. "It is the view from our house in Navarreux, the most beautiful view in the world. You must come and visit us—some day," he said to his friends.

He would copy sometimes until three in the morning, and the next day his eyes would be very tired, so tired that he could hardly see the end of the Rue des Martyrs.

One day he went to spend a few hours at Saint Cloud.

"Papa, see how pretty the Eiffel Tower looks from here," said his son Andre.

"What? You can see the Eiffel Tower?"

"Why, yes, plainly."

Cazaban could not see it, and a great fear entered his soul. Was he becoming blind? Had he worked too hard to see the summit of Annie? Perhaps he could not see it when he had saved the three thousand francs.

And now Cazaban has the three thousand francs, but he thinks of the fact without enthusiasm, for he is blind.

"But we will buy the farm, just the same," he says, as the tears come to his dead eyes. "You can see it, my son, if I cannot."

The son is a man now, and it is he who copies and earns the three hundred francs a month necessary for the family support. And although he finds his father's hobby very useless and expensive, he goes by the first excursion train to buy the farm. But the farm is not for sale. The old owner is dead, and it has been bought, like everything in the neighborhood, by one of the wealthy Parisians, as a summer home. And the prices of everything in the place have soared to impossible figures. The best Andre can buy is a little hut, in a hole without space or view, but as his father cannot see and will not know

As soon as he had provided a few necessary furniture, he brought the post

old man, and the blind face beamed with joy to think that the summit of Annie was there before him, with its white peak against the blue sky.

"How beautiful it is!" he said as he held his son's hand and pointed to the imaginary spot.

"Yes, it is very beautiful," Andre replied in a tender voice.

"Is there still snow on the mountains near it?"

"Yes, dazzling snow."

"And are the houses of Navarreux visible?"

"Yes."

"And the chasm at the right?"

"There is a white cloud in it."

"And are the pine trees still there?"

"Oh, yes."

"What a view!" said the blind old man. "The most beautiful view in the world."

Then, one day, Andre, who had returned to Paris to continue his work, received a letter from his father.

"Dear Andre: A great surprise. My cousin, the doctor from Pau, has examined my eyes, and assures me he can cure them. Come quickly. They are waiting for you, before performing the operation."

Young Cazaban was happy to read the letter, but his happiness was tinged with melancholy. He thought: "What will he say if he regains his sight and discovers that I have deceived him? Poor father! When he does not see his summit of Annie from the window!"

If Andre had had the money, how quickly he would have bought that farm at any price, but copying was so badly paid since the invention of the typewriter. Nevertheless, Andre must go to be present at the operation.

It was performed. It seemed to have succeeded.

Oh! The joy of the old man in whom there was so little strength left.

"Take me to the window. Oh, take me to the window!" he said, the moment he could be moved.

His son was crying.

"Father," he murmured, "I must tell you—"

But he did not finish. At the window, the dim eyes of his father shone with an expression of ecstasy.

"Oh, how beautiful!" he sighed in a trembling voice.

Much astonished, Andre looked. And he saw above the trees a white cloud with pointed peaks, that looked like a mountain against the blue sky.

"How happy I am to see again!" said the feeble old man, as two tears fell from his clouded eyes.

And his emotion was so strong that his eyes closed and he fell gently into his son's arms, as his heart stopped beating forever, without a doubt of the illusion.

Far away, the white cloud arose with a more and more imposing majesty and radiance, as it carried a human soul to the summit of the mountain.—Translated from the French by Annette Herod.

## The Snowbird.

He sits in winter's sleet and the snow is round his feet.

But he cares not for the cold; For his little cheerful heart thinks the snow as fair a part

As the summer's green and gold.

On the branches bare and brown, with their crystals for a crown,

Sits the tiny winter bird;

In the dark and stormy days lightening the lonely ways

With his constant cheery word.

To his mission he is true; God has work for him to do—

With his happy song to cheer;

In his sweet life's simple speech lessons high and glad to teach

In the dark days of the year.

Oh, his little heart is strong, and he never thinks it wrong

That to him this lot is given;

Never envies birds that sing in the summer or the spring

Endemeth a sunny heaven.

"Wouldst thou choose thy time or way?"

Seems the blithesome time to say—

"God hath ordered these for thee;

Where thy life can praise Him best He hath set thee, only rest

And his purpose thou shalt see."

—Carl Spence, in Boston Sunday Herald.



**Autumn in the Country.**

What do town-folks know of fields  
Bare and brown beside the road,  
Dreaming of their summer yields  
While the crickets chant an ode  
And soft-footed twilight creeps  
Down the hills and through the wood  
Until the whole world sleeps,  
Knowing that its work is good?

How may they that dwell in streets,  
Alien to the lanes and brooks,  
Know the tales the world repeats—  
Tales untold in printed books?  
How may folk shut in by walls  
Sense the wonder-stories flung  
Through the day in mystic calls  
That the autumn breeze gives tongue?

How may they that have no shade  
Save that of the brick and stone  
Know of shadow pictures made  
When the orchard leaves are blown?  
How may they know of the glint  
Of the apples through the leaves,  
Blending green and ruddy tint  
Into oriental weaves?

And the old grape-arbors, where  
The belated bees are found  
Lurching drunken here and there,  
Honeyward or hiveward bound;  
Yes, and meadows lush with gold  
That is flecked upon the sod—  
Minted in the yellow mould  
Of the swaying golden-rod!

What do town-folk know of this?  
Do they know the hush that comes  
At the dusk, and do they miss  
The dull note the beetle thrums?  
No, the countryside in fall  
Has a charm no pen can tell—  
From the trees and fields and all  
Comes the word that all is well.

—Chicago Evening Post.

**Old-time Manners.**

In Social England, the following appears as indicating the exaggerated courtesy of fashionable people early in the eighteenth century. "Chesterfield teaches that it is boorish to congratulate a friend on his approaching marriage with a merely, 'I wish you joy,' when he should have said: 'Believe me, my dear sir, I have scarcely words to express the joy I feel upon your happy alliance with such and such a family.' The compliment of condolence on a bereavement should be, not 'I am sorry for your loss,' but 'I hope, sir, you will do me the justice to be persuaded to believe that I am not insensible of your unhappiness, that I take part in your distress, and shall ever be afflicted when you are so.' His child began his lessons in breeding at nine years old, having till then learned Latin, Greek, French, history and geography. He is warned to beware of using proverbial sayings in his speech, such as, 'One man's meat is another man's poison,' or 'Every one to his taste, as the good man said when he kissed the cow.' He must attend the graceful motion of his arms, the manner of putting on his hat and girding his hand. Horace Walpole's entrance into a room is described by an eye-witness as 'in the style of affected delicacy which fashion has made almost natural, chapeau bras between his hands, as if he wished to compress it, or under his arm, and feet on tiptoes, as if afraid of a wet floor.'

During the reign of King George I., Lord Harvey, a cultured man, gave this description of the fine dress of a distinguished woman: "The richness of Queensberry's clothes pleased me most; they were white satins embroidered, the bottom of the petticoat brown hills, covered with all sorts of weeds, and every breadth had an old stump of a tree that ran up almost to the top of the petticoat, broken and ragged and worked with brown chenilles, round which twined nasturtiums, ivy, honeysuckles, periwinkles, convolvulus, and all sorts of twining vines, which spread and covered the petticoat. Many of the leaves were finished in gold, and part of the stumps of trees looked like the guiding of the sun."

At the same period, says the author of Social England, a fashionable gentleman ordinarily wore "a couple of curls raised high over his forehead. For dilly wear, most gentlemen were dressed like George I.—dark tie, wig, plain coat, waistcoat and breeches of snuff-colored cloth, and stockings of the same color, for gentlemen

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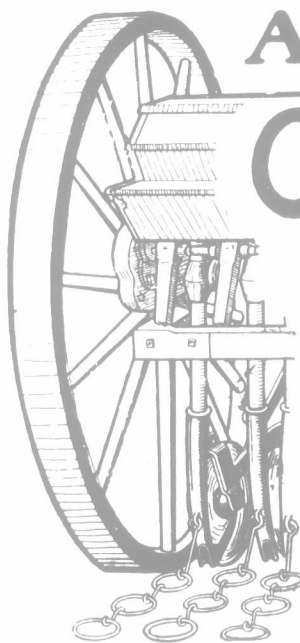
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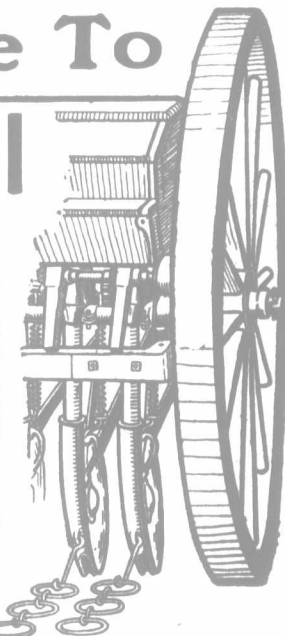
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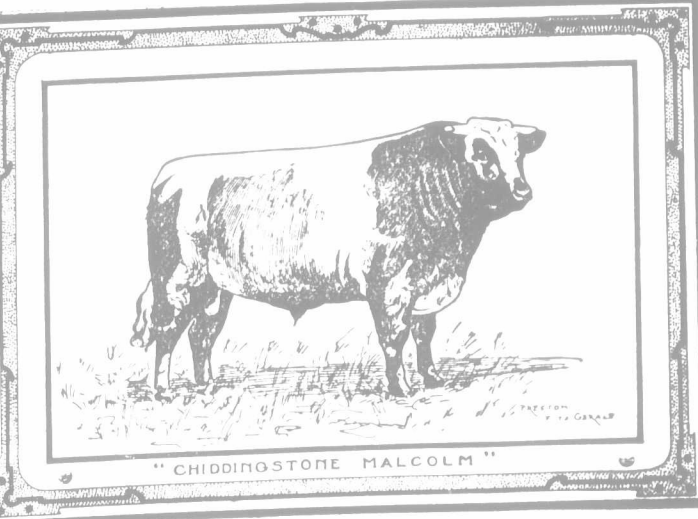
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CHAPTER XXXVI.—Continued.

The pile of papers upon the table gradually diminished as they were opened and disposed of. The Council itself was getting weary of a long sitting, and showed an evident wish for its adjournment. The gentlemen of the law did not get a hearing of their case that day, but were well content to have it postponed, because a postponement meant new fees and increased cost for their clients. The lawyers of Old France, whom La Fontaine depicts in his lively fable as swallowing the oyster and handing to each litigant an empty shell, did not differ in any essential point from their brothers of the long robe in New France, and differed nothing at all in the length of their bills and the sharpness of their practice.

The breaking-up of the Council was deferred by the Secretary opening a package sealed with the royal seal, and which contained other sealed papers marked "special" for His Excellency the Governor. The Secretary handed them to the Count, who read over the contents with deep interest and a changing countenance. He laid them down, and took them up again, perused them a second time, and passed them over to the Intendant, who read them with a start of surprise and a sudden frown on his dark eyebrows. But he instantly suppressed it, biting his nether lip, however, with anger which he could not wholly conceal.

He pushed the papers back to the Count with a nonchalant air, as a man who had quite made up his mind about them, saying, in a careless manner:

"The commands of Madame la Marquise de Pompadour shall be complied with," said he. "I will order strict search to be made for the missing demoiselle, who, I suspect, will be found in some camp or fort, sharing the couch of some lively fellow who has won favor in her bright eyes."

Bigot saw the danger of these despatches, and in the look of the Governor, who would be sure to exercise the utmost diligence in carrying out the commands of the court in this matter.

Bigot for a few moments seemed lost in reflection. He looked round the table, and, seeing many eyes fixed upon him, spoke boldly, almost with a tone of defiance.

"Pray explain to the councillors the nature of this despatch, your Excellency!" said he to the Count. "What it contains is not surprising to anyone who knows the fickle sex, and no gentleman can avoid feeling for the noble Baron de St. Castin!"

"And for his daughter, too, Chevalier!" replied the Governor. "It is only through their virtues that such women are lost. But it is the strangest tale I have heard in New France!"

The gentlemen seated at the table looked at the Governor in some surprise. La Corne St. Luc, hearing the name of the Baron de St. Castin, exclaimed, "What, in God's name, your Excellency, what is there in that despatch affecting my old friend and companion-in-arms, the Baron de St. Castin?"

"I had better explain," replied the Count: "it is no secret in France, and will not long be a secret here."

"This letter, gentlemen," continued he, addressing the councillors, and holding it open in his hand, "is a pathetic appeal from the Baron de St. Castin, whom you all know, urging me, by every consideration of friendship, honor, and public duty, to aid in finding his daughter, Caroline

de St. Castin, who has been abducted from her home in Acadia, and who, after a long and vain search for her by her father in France, where it was thought she might have gone, has been traced to this Colony, where it is said she is living concealed under some strange alias or low disguise.

"The other despatch," continued the Governor, "is from the Marquise de Pompadour, affirming the same thing, and commanding the most rigorous search to be made for Mademoiselle de St. Castin. In language hardly official, the Marquise threatens to make stockfish—that her phrase—of whosoever has had a hand in either the abduction of the concealment of the missing lady."

The attention of every gentleman at the table was roused by the words of the Count. But La Corne St. Luc could not repress his feelings, striking the table with the palm of his hand until it sounded like the shot of a petronel.

"By St. Christopher the Strong!" exclaimed he, "I would cheerfully have lost a limb, rather than heard such a tale told by my dear old friend and comrade, about that angelic child of his, whom I have carried in my arms like a lamb of God many and many a time!"

"You know, gentlemen, what befell her!" The old soldier looked as if he could annihilate the Intendant with the lightning of his eyes. "I affirm and will maintain that no saint in Heaven was holier in her purity than she was in her fall! Chevalier Bigot, it is for you to answer these despatches! This is your work! If Caroline de St. Castin be lost, you know where to find her!"

Bigot started up in a rage mingled with fear, not of La Corne St. Luc, but lest the secret of Caroline's concealment at Beaumanoir should become known. The furious letter of La Pompadour repressed the prompting of his audacious spirit to acknowledge the deed openly and defy the consequences, as he would have done at any less price than the loss of the favor of his powerful and jealous patroness.

The broad, black gateway of a lie stood open to receive him, and angry as he was at the words of St. Luc, Bigot took refuge in it—and lied.

"Chevalier La Corne!" said he, with a tremendous effort at self-control, "I do not affect to misunderstand your words, and in time and place will make you account for them! but I will say, for the contentment of His Excellency and of the other gentlemen at the council-table, that whatever in times past have been my relations with the daughter of the Baron de St. Castin, and I do not deny having shown her many courtesies, her abduction was not my work, and if she be lost, I do not know where to find her!"

"Upon your word as a gentleman," interrogated the Governor, "will you declare you know not where she is to be found?"

"Upon my word as a gentleman!" The Intendant's face was suffused with passion. "You have no right to ask that! Neither shall you, Count de La Galissoniere! But I will myself answer the despatch of Madame la Marquise de Pompadour! I know no more, perhaps, than yourself or the Chevalier La Corne St. Luc, where to look for the daughter of the Baron de St. Castin; and I proclaim here that I am ready to cross swords with the first gentleman who shall dare breathe a syllable of doubt against the word of Francois Bigot!"

Varin and Penisault exchanged a rapid glance, partly of doubt, partly of surprise. They knew well, for Bigot had not concealed from his intimate associates the fact that a strange lady, whose name they had not heard, was living in the secret chambers of the Chateau of Beaumanoir. Bigot never told any who she was or whence she came. Whatever suspicion they might entertain in their own minds, they were too wary to express it. On the contrary, Varin, ever more ready with a

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lie than Bigot, confirmed with a loud oath the statement of the Intendant.

La Corne St. Luc looked like a baffled lion as Rigaud de Vaudreuil, with the familiarity of an old friend, laid his hand over his mouth, and would not let him speak. Rigaud feared the coming challenge, and whispered audibly in the ear of St. Luc:

"Count a hundred before you speak, La Corne! The Intendant is to be taken on his word just at present, like any other gentleman! Fight for fact, not for fancy! Be prudent, La Corne! We know nothing to the contrary of what Bigot swears to!"

"But I doubt much to the contrary, Rigaud!" replied La Corne, with an accent of scorn and incredulity.

The old soldier chafed hard under the bit, but his suspicions were not facts. He felt that he had no solid grounds upon which to accuse the Intendant in the special matter referred to in the letters. He was, moreover, although hot in temperament, soon master of himself, and used to the hardest discipline of self-control.

"I was, perhaps, over-hasty, Rigaud," replied La Corne St. Luc, recovering his composure; "but when I think of Bigot in the past, how can I but mistrust him in the present? However, be the girl above ground or under ground, I will, par Dieu, not leave a stone unturned in New France until I find the lost child of my old friend! La Corne St. Luc pledges himself to that, and he never broke his word!"

He spoke the last words audibly, and looked hard at the Intendant. Bigot cursed him twenty times over between his teeth, for he knew La Corne's indomitable energy and sagacity, that was never at fault in finding or forcing a way to whatever he was in search of. It would not be long before he would discover the presence of a strange lady at Beaumanoir, thought Bigot, and just as certain would he be to find out that she was the lost daughter of the Baron de St. Castin.

The good Bishop rose up when the dispute waxed warmest between the Intendant and La Corne St. Luc. His heart was eager to allay the strife; but his shrewd knowledge of human nature, and manifold experience of human quarrels, taught him that between two such men the intercession of a priest would not, at that moment, be of any avail. Their own notions of honor and self-respect would alone be able to restrain them from rushing into unseemly excesses of language and act; so the good Bishop stood with folded arms looking on, and silently praying for an opportunity to remind them of the seventh holy beatitude, "Beati pacifici!"

Bigot felt acutely the difficulty of the position he had been placed in by the act of La Pompadour, in sending her despatch to the Governor, instead of to himself. "Why had she done that?" said he savagely to himself. "Had she suspected him?"

Bigot could not but conclude that La Pompadour suspected him in this matter. He saw clearly that she would not trust the search after this girl to him, because she knew that Caroline de St. Gastin had formerly drawn aside his heart, and that he would have married her but for the interference of the royal mistress. Whatever might have been done before in the way of sending Caroline back to Acadia, it could not be done now, after he had boldly lied before the Governor and the honorable Council.

One thing seemed absolutely necessary, however. The presence of Caroline at Beaumanoir must be kept secret at all hazards, until until—and even Bigot, for once, was ashamed of the thoughts which rushed into his mind—until he could send her far into the wilderness, among savage tribes, to remain there until the search for her was over and the affair forgotten.

This was his first thought. But

to send her away into the wilderness was not so easy. A matter which in France would excite the gossip and curiosity of a league or two of neighborhood would be carried on the tongues of Indians and voyageurs in the wilds of North America for thousands of miles. To send her away without discovery seemed difficult. To retain her at Beaumanoir in face of the search which he knew would be made by the Governor and the indomitable La Corne St. Luc, was impossible. The quondam oppressed him. He saw no escape from the dilemma; but, to the credit of Bigot be it said, that not for a moment did he entertain a thought of doing injury to the hapless Caroline, or of taking advantage of her lonely condition to add to her distress, merely to save himself.

He fell into a train of sober reflections unusual to him, at any time, and scarcely paid any attention to the discussion of affairs at the council-table for the rest of the sitting. He rose hastily at last, despairing to find any outlet of escape from the difficulties which surrounded him in this unlucky affair.

With His Excellency's consent, he said, they would do no more business that day. He was tired, and would rise. Dinner was ready at the Palace, where he had some wine of the golden plant of Ay-Ay, which he would match against the best in the Castle of St. Louis, if His Excellency and the other gentlemen would honor him with their company.

The Council, out of respect to the Intendant, rose at once. The despatches were shoved back to the secretaries, and for the present forgotten in a buzz of lively conversation, in which no man shone to greater advantage than Bigot.

"It is but a fast-day, your Reverence," said he, accosting the Abbe Piquot, "but if you will come and say grace over my graceless table, I will take it kindly of you. You owe me a visit, you know, and I owe you thanks for the way in which you looked reproof, without speaking it, upon my dispute with the Chevalier La Corne. It was better than words, and showed that you know the world we live in as well as the world you teach us to live for hereafter."

The Abbe was charmed with the affability of Bigot, and nourishing some hope of enlisting him heartily in behalf of his favorite scheme of Indian policy, left the Castle in his company. The Intendant also invited the Procureur du Roi and the other gentlemen of the law, who found it both politic, profitable and pleasant to dine at the bountiful and splendid table of the Palace.

The Governor, with three or four most intimate friends, the Bishop, La Corne St. Luc, Rigaud de Vaudreuil, and the Chevalier de Beaumanoir, remained in the room, conversing earnestly together on the affair of Caroline de St. Castin, which awoke in all of them a feeling of deepest pity for the young lady, and of sympathy for the distress of her father. They were lost in conjectures as to the quarter in which a search for her might be successful.

"There is not a fort, camp, house, or wigwam, there is not a hole or hollow tree in New France where that poor, broken-hearted girl may have taken refuge, or been hid by her seducer, but I will find her out," exclaimed La Corne St. Luc. "Poor girl! poor, hapless girl! How can I blame her? Like Magdalene, if she sinned much, it was because she loved much, and cursed be either man or woman who will cast a stone at her!"

"La Corne," replied the Governor, "the spirit of chivalry will not wholly pass away while you remain to teach by your example the duty of brave men to fair women. Stay and dine with me, and we will consider this matter thoroughly." Nay, I will not have an excuse to-day. My old friend, Peter Kalin, will dine with us, too; he is a philosopher as perfectly as you are a soldier. So stay, and we will have something



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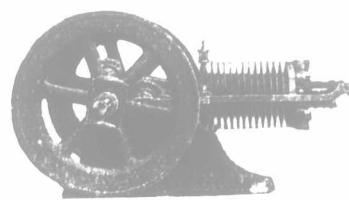
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better than tobacco-smoke to our wine to-day!"

"The tobacco-smoke is not bad, either, your Excellency!" replied La Corne, who was an inveterate smoker. "I like your Swedish friend. He cracks nuts of wisdom with such a grave air that I feel like a boy sitting at his feet, glad to pick up a kernel now and then. My practical philosophy is sometimes at fault, to be sure, in trying to fit his theories; but I feel that I ought to believe many things which I do not understand."

The Count took his arm familiarly, and, followed by the other gentlemen, proceeded to the dining-hall, where his table was spread in a style which, if less luxurious than the Intendant's, left nothing to be desired by guests who were content with plenty of good cheer, admirable cooking, adroit service, and perfect hospitality.

#### CHAPTER XXXVII.

Arrival of Pierre Philibert.

Dinner at the table of Count de la Galissoniere was not a dull affair of mere eating and drinking. The conversation and sprightliness of the host fed the minds of his guests as generously as his bread strengthened their hearts, or his wine, in the Psalmist's words, made their faces to shine. Men were they, every one of them possessed of a sound mind in a sound body; and both were well feasted at this hospitable table.

The dishes were despatched in a leisurely and orderly manner, as became men who knew the value of both soul and body, and sacrificed neither to the other. When the cloth was drawn, and the wine-flasks glittered ruby and golden upon the polished board, the old butler came in, bearing upon a tray a large silver box of tobacco, with pipes and stoppers, and a wax candle burning, ready to light them, as then the fashion was in companies composed exclusively of gentlemen. He placed the materials for smoking upon the table as reverently as a priest places his biretta upon the altar—for the old butler did himself dearly love the Indian weed, and delighted to smell the perfume of it as it rose in clouds over his master's table.

"This is a bachelors' banquet,

## Duchess

### COMBINATIONS

—Corset Covers and Drawers  
—Corset Covers and Petticoats

are luxuries for every woman who wants daintiness and comfort.

They do away with all fullness around the waist and over the hips—improve the figure—and make gowns fit better.

In fine cotton, nainsook and bar check muslins,—\$1.25 up.

Every "Duchess" garment is guaranteed by the makers as well as the dealers.

If you can't obtain "Duchess" Combinations, Kimonos, Waists etc. at your dealer's, write us.

DUNLAP MANUFACTURING CO., MONTREAL. 10

## Read This Letter!

### It tells of Past Misery—and the New Life of Miss Aikins



I suffered till I thought all was lost. Nothing could aid me. Mrs. Summers' treatment made me a healthy and strong girl. I owe my life to her!

Miss J. A.  
(name and address upon application)

THINK of the thousands of women this moment suffering the same agonies Miss Aikins suffered! I want every ailing woman to write me in confidence, and I will give the advice and 10 days' free treatment of the medicine you must have to regain your girlhood health. I study your case individually. Do not treat every woman's ailments alike. I am a woman, I know woman's weakness and illness from actual experience, and I effect cures which no Doctor could ever hope. I don't want a cent! I give you 10 days' free treatment, the letter of advice, and my book—"Woman's Own Medical Adviser," to prove that my treatment quickly and permanently cures all ills caused by weakness peculiar to woman. My free book illustrates how and explains why we women become ill, and how you can cure yourself at home, without loss of work, time, trouble, danger, publicity or doctor bills. You need not feel obligated in writing me. If the trial helps you, a complete cure will cost you only about 2 cents a day, for perhaps a month. Don't hesitate to write me. I want to hear from every sister now before it is too late. Won't you write me to-day, for your own or your friend's sake? Remember everything is free!



Send for "Woman's Own Medical Adviser."  
Mrs. M. Summers  
Box H. 821  
Windsor,  
Ontario.

gentlemen," said the Governor, filling a pipe to the brim. "We will take fair advantage of the absence of ladies to-day, and offer incense to the good Manitou who first gave tobacco for the solace of mankind."

The gentlemen were all, as it chanced, honest smokers. Each one took a pipe from the stand and followed the Governor's example, except Peter Kalm, who, more philosophically, carried his pipe with him—a huge meerschaum, clouded like a sunset on the Baltic. He filled it deliberately with tobacco, pressed it down with his finger and thumb, and leaning back in his easy chair after lighting it, began to blow such a cloud as the portly Burgomaster of Stockholm might have envied on a grand-council night in the old Raadhus of the city of the Goths.

They were a goodly group of men, whose frank, loyal eyes looked openly at each other across the hospitable table. None of them but had travelled farther than Ulysses, and, like him, had seen strange cities and observed many minds of men, and was as deeply read in the book of human experience as ever the crafty king of Ithaca.

The event of the afternoon—the reading of the royal despatches—had somewhat dashed the spirits of the councillors, for they saw clearly the drift of events which was sweeping New France out of the lap of her mother country, unless her policy were totally changed and the hour of need brought forth a man capable of saving France herself and her faithful and imperilled colonies.

"Hark!" exclaimed the Bishop, lifting his hand, "the Angelus is ringing from tower and belfry, and thousands of knees are bending with the simplicity of little children in prayer, without one thought of theology or philosophy. Every prayer rising from a sincere heart, asking pardon for the past and grace for the future, is heard by our Father in heaven; think you not it is so, Herr Kalm?"

The sad foreboding of colonists like La Corne St. Luc did not prevent the desperate struggle that was made for the preservation of French dominion in the next war. Like brave and loyal men, they did their duty to God and their country, preferring death and ruin in a lost cause to surrendering the flag which was the symbol of their native land. The spirit, if not the words, of the old English loyalist was in them:

"For loyalty is still the same,  
Whether it win or lose the game;  
True as the dial to the sun,  
Although it be not shone upon."

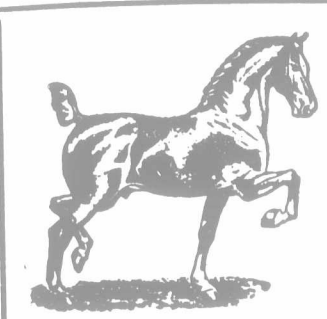
New France, after gathering a harvest of glory such as America had never seen reaped before, fell at last, through the neglect of her mother country. But she dragged down the nation in her fall, and France would now give the apple of her eye for the recovery, never to be, of "the acres of snow" which La Pompadour so scornfully abandoned to the English.

These considerations lay in the lap of the future, however; they troubled not the present time and company. The glasses were again replenished with wine, or watered, as the case might be, for the Count de la Galissoniere and Herr Kalm kept Horatian time and measure, drinking only three cups to the Graces, while La Corne St. Luc and Rigaud de Vaudreuil drank nine full cups to the Muses, fearing not the enemy that steals away men's brains. Their heads were helmeted with triple brass, and impenetrable to the heaviest blows of the thyrsus of Bacchus. They drank with impunity, as if garlanded with parsley, and while commending the Bishop, who would drink naught save pure water, they rallied gaily Claude Beauharnais, who would not drink at all.

In the midst of a cheerful concert of merriment, the door of the cabinet opened, and the servant in waiting announced the entrance of Colonel Philibert.

(To be continued.)





**UNION Horse Exchange**  
STOCK - YARDS  
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).

**T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.**—As I have just completed one of the finest stallion barns in Canada, in addition to the large barns purchased last year, I am now in a position to compete with any opposition in the stallion trade. I have made the largest importations of any firm in Canada the last three years, and the quick sales prove that I always have the right kind of horses, and sell at a right price. I intend sailing for Europe in August, to return with a larger and better importation than ever in September, and, consequently, will not be an exhibitor at the Toronto Exhibition, and would strongly advise intending purchasers to wait and see my stock, and judge for yourselves before buying, and not be governed by some of the judging so frequently done at show fairs. Markham is only 20 miles from Toronto, on the G. T. R., and 3 miles from Locust Hill, on the main line of the C. P. R., where I am always pleased to meet visitors upon short notice, by letter or phone. Long-distance phone in connection.

**Clydesdale Studbook of Canada.**

We will buy a few copies each of volumes 1, 8 and 12, or will give in exchange any of the following volumes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. To complete sets we can supply to members volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 at \$1 each. Volumes 13, 14, 15 or 16 may be had for \$2 each. Address: **Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, Canada.**

**Makes Horses Sound—Keeps Them So**



In over 100,000 stables horses with bad legs and other troubles, such as Distemper, Founder and Colic, are made sound and kept in prime shape with **Tuttle's Elixir**. Cures Spavin Lameness, Curb, Splint, Sprain, Bunches. Send for the proofs. Don't experiment. Use Tuttle's and be sure. Ask also for Tuttle's Worm Powders, Condition Powders and Hoof Ointment. At dealers or by express. Valuable Veterinary Book Free. The best guide for horse-men in all emergencies. Write for it today.

**TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.**  
32 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, Canada

**Imported Clydesdales!**  
I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage the last year. I start for Scotland about December 1st for a new importation. I intend to select the best available. Keep an eye out for my announcement on returning.  
**C. W. Barber, Gatineau Pt., Que.**

**I TAKE** this opportunity to thank my many customers. In the past year I have sold 25 stallions, and every customer pleased. I am going at once to Europe, and intend bringing out something better than ever. Will have a large choice for intending purchasers, and will sell at right prices, and give you right good ones to choose from. I am very careful to select the right kind. Will not be able to attend the Toronto Exhibition. Wait and see my stock. Bolton is 28 miles from Toronto, on Owen Sound Branch, C. P. R.  
**T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONTARIO.**

Wait for our new importation of Clydesdale stallions and mares, which will arrive about the middle of August. We have still a few flashy Canadian-bred stallions and mares.  
**SMITH & RICHARDSON & SONS, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.**

We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. Hackney stallions and mares for sale always.  
**HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO.**  
G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance phone.

**Hackney Stallions**  
Royal Saxon 468, sired by the champion, Saxon; bred by H. N. Crossley; 4 years old, stands 15-3 hands; a superior actor, being high, fast and straight. A choice pair of two-year-olds, sired by Winchester, Imp. One Standard-bred and one imported Clydesdale.  
**HENRY M. DOUGLAS, Box 76, Meaford, or 48, Stayner, Ont.**

**MY NEW IMPORTATION TO HAND.**  
In my new importation of 4 Clydesdale Stallions and 6 Clydesdale Fillies, I have material that will stand comparison with anything ever imported. They have great size, beautiful mould, full of quality, right fashionably bred and perfect action.  
**JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO.**

**"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.**



REG. TRADE MARK

Lynn, Mass., August 5, 1909.  
Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:—Enclosed \$6.00 for one bottle of Spavin Cure and one pound of ointment. I used bottle on a bone spavin last year and it worked to perfection.  
W. E. HOLLOWAY, 24 Friend Street, Bay City, Wis., August 10, 1909.  
Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:—I bought two bottles of your Save-the-Horse about three years ago for a mare and it did permanently cure Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except spavins, and she is as sound today as when a colt. Has Bessie, Geneva, Ind., August 4, 1909.  
Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:—I took off a windpuff as big as your hat from the withers of one of my horses. I only used one bottle.  
Oro, Texas.  
\$5.00 for a bottle, with signed guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low, Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Bole, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No cure or loss of hair. It also works as usual. Dealers or Express Paid.  
Troy Chemical Company,  
148 Van Horn St., Toronto Ont., and Binghamton N. Y.

**FOR SUMMER BOARDERS.**

Scott spent a part of one summer in the country, and hence was an authority on agricultural matters. "In milking a cow," he wrote his friends, "always sit on the side farthest from the critter, and nearest the soft spot in the pasture."

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**PLANTING PEACH PITS.**

1. Give information regarding the planting of peach pits.
2. How many years from planting of pits would they be ready to be set out?
3. Is there any bulletin or booklet that could be got on this subject?

SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Ans.—1. Peach stones should not be allowed to become too dry. Place them in sand where they will be exposed to freezing and thawing during the winter, and plant them early in spring.

2. Two years.
3. "Peaches for Home and Market" is the title of Bulletin 170, issued by Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, which, possibly, might be sent to you on application.

**ECZEMA.**

Have a horse on whose neck and shoulders came out small lumps (resembling mosquito-bite swellings), a couple of months ago. The hair came off a few of the lumps, but is coming on again. State disease and give remedy.

R. S.

Ans.—This was probably a case of eczema, the treatment for which is washing the parts thoroughly with warm soap-suds, and applying twice daily a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or Zenoleum, or of corrosive sublimate, 40 grains to a quart of water. In a bad case, it is well to give one ounce of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, in food, or as a drench, in a pint of water, night and morning, every alternate week as long as necessary.

**GOSSIP.**

At the annual sale of Shropshire shearing rams, from the flock of T. A. Buttar, Coupar-Angus, Scotland, in the first week of September, 35 head were sold for an average of £10 14s., compared with £7 16s. last year. The top price was 65 guineas, for the Highland champion. The most extensive purchaser was Mr. Mackenzie, from Buenos Ayres, who took ten choice sheep. Fifteen of the fifty-five catalogued were passed over.

Highland Blackface rams have sold at very high prices at auction sales in Scotland in the present month, which was unexpected in a year of depressed prices for lambs. At the Lanark sale, Sept. 9th, Mr. Barton's shearing ram, St. Columba, made the great price of £250, or \$1,250, the purchaser being Mr. Howatson, of Glenbuck. Mr. Barton's average for eight rams was £39. The second-best average was £35, while two other offerings made averages of £24 and £29, respectively.

The Scottish Farmer publishes particulars of what is, in many respects, a unique record of an Ayrshire cow. This animal is twenty-three years of age, and has had nineteen calves. She has also had three times milk fever at calving, but with these exceptions she never missed a meal. At present she is in good health, calved a month ago, and gives three gallons of milk per day. This animal has been in her present owner's possession since she was a yearling, and it seems to us that she has done uncommonly well by him.

**AN EXHIBITION OFFICE ERROR.**

J. H. M. Parker, Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que., writes: "I notice in your last issue a report of the Sherbrooke Exhibition, and a mistake that is rather detrimental to me. You credit J. H. Oughtred with winning the Bank of Montreal prize for the most creditable exhibit of sheep, any breed. This prize was awarded to my Leicesters, my eleven entries of which won as follows: 2nd, for aged ram; 1st and 2nd, ewes 2 years and up; 1st, shearing ewe; 1st, 2nd and 3rd, on ewe lambs; 2nd and 3rd, ram lamb; 1st, pen and Bank of Montreal prize of \$25. This was not your mistake, as it was the same in all the papers, but it was an error in the Exhibition office, which has been corrected."

**GOSSIP.**

See J. & D. J. Campbell's offer of their surplus stock of Shropshires, bred along the same lines as those which have been winning for them regularly for over twenty years. Their flock is claimed to be better than ever, and their offerings are selling fast this season, as they are cutting prices to meet the Canadian trade.

A clearing sale of Holstein cows, the property of D. Campbell, Harrietsville, Middlesex County, Ont., 1 1/2 miles from Harrietsville Station, C. P. R., is advertised to take place October 20th, at 1 p. m. This is said to be one of the best dairy herds in the Province. Catalogues will be mailed on application.

**SAPLEIGH.**

"I'm—aw—beastly fond of—aw—following the hounds, doncher know."  
Miss Cayenne—"I inferred as much from what papa said."  
Sapleigh—"Weally? And what did youah—er—fawthah say?"  
Miss Cayenne—"Oh, he said you seemed to be going to the dogs."

*Warranted to Give Satisfaction.*


**Gombault's Caustic Balsam**



**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**  
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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

**Try a McPherson Climax Humane Speculum 30 Days FREE.**



Every farmer, liveryman and veterinary surgeon should have a Climax Speculum for administering medicine or getting at the teeth or mouth of horses and cattle. Everyone agrees that it is more durable, more easy to use, more satisfactory in operation than any other on the market. We are so certain that you will be satisfied with it that we make this special offer. Send us \$6.50 by Post Office or Express Order and we will send you a Climax Speculum at once. If, after 30 days' trial, you are not convinced that it is the best speculum you could have, send it back to us, and we will refund the purchase price. **SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET**

**Cluff Bros**  
29 Lombard St. Toronto, Ontario

**ABSORBINE**



will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Bells, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free. ABSORBINE, JR. for manking, \$1.00 per bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.  
**W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 256 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**  
LYMAN Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

**Don't Have a Blind One**  
Wonderful Discovery  
"VISIO"  
MOON BLINDNESS and all Diseases of the Eye successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.  
Money Back if it fails to cure. \$2.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price.  
Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. 5, 1933 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.



**Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, ORMSTOWN, P. Q.**  
**DUNCAN McEACHRAN, F. R. C. V. S., D. V. S. Proprietor.**

Importer and breeder **CLYDESDALES** of high-class pure-bred Farmers or ranchmen starting breeding Clydes, pure or grade, specially invited to correspond.

**Don't Throw It Away**



**MENDE'S**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, 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, 50c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted.  
**Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. K, Collingwood, Ont.**



## Bone Spavin



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

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

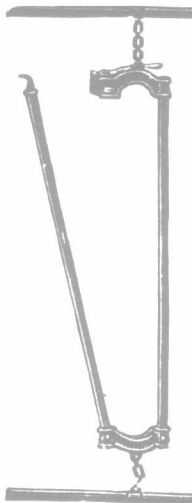
Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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

## If a Cow Could Talk



She would ask you for a

### CHAMPION COW STANCHION

Because they feel so easy.

No weight.  
Polished bars.  
Malleable ends.  
Self-locking.  
Easy to install.

Write for our prices.

**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.**  
(LIMITED).

TORONTO, ONTARIO. 5

## BETTER and LARGER than EVER

THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

## WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONT.

December 6th to 10th, 1909

Over \$13,000.00 in prizes for:

HORSES,  
CATTLE, SHEEP,  
SWINE AND POULTRY,  
SEEDS, JUDGING COMPETITION.

**\$50,000.00**

is being spent in order to give more space for live stock and poultry, and to provide accommodation for an exhibit of

**HORSES**

Single Fare on all RAILWAYS.

For prize list or programme of lectures apply to:

**A. P. Westervelt, Secretary**

Parliament Buildings, TORONTO.

## Peachblow Clydesdales AND AYRSHIRE

Clydesdale stallions and fillies, Imported and Canadian-bred. Ayrshires of high-class quality and productiveness, 40 to 50 lbs. of milk a day; females of all ages and bull calves. My prices are right.

**R. T. BROWNLEE, Hemmingford, Que.**

**MR. A. J. HICKMAN**

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England

Exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. During the fall months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references. Stock ordered is purchased direct from the breeder and shipped straight from his farm to port of entry. In no other way can imported stock be purchased so cheaply.

**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**

FOR SALE: COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS

Good strains at reasonable prices. Apply to:

**Andrew Dinsmore, Manager,**  
"Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.

## TRADE TOPICS.

The Dominion Sugar Company, of Wallaceburg, Ont., advertise their Crystal Granulated Sugar for preserving and all other purposes, and invite a trial of it by housekeepers. Your grocer can supply it, as it has been for years on the market, and is known to be first class.

Live stock labels for ear-marking animals, giving numbers and name or initials of owner, are advertised by F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont., at very moderate prices. Sizes to suit cattle, sheep and hogs. These are absolutely necessary in a herd of registered sheep or swine, and a great convenience in identifying animals of any of the classes named.

**PAINT FOR INTERIOR OF SILOS.**—During the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, a number of leading stock farmers inquired at the exhibit of the Brantford Roofing Co., Limited, of Brantford, for a suitable paint for the coating of the interior of cement silos. It was explained by one farmer in particular, that he knew of a case where a silo had been partially filled, the moisture from the green corn had been absorbed by the cement to such an extent that the silage had spoiled around the circumference of the silo about six inches in. The manager of the Brantford Roofing Co., Limited, being present at the time, referred to a large Portland-cement slab on exhibition covered with their "Branroco Lap Cement," on which Brantford Rubber Roofing had been applied as an outer protection against the elements, showing the practical use of it over Portland-cement roofs, as are constructed at the present time. Branroco Cement (which is of pure asphalt) is recommended for the coating of cement, iron or wood surfaces: it renders such surfaces non-absorbent and air-tight, closes up the pores, and keeps the silage in perfect condition. Every farmer and stockman can obtain "Branroco Cement" from his local hardware or lumber dealer—or direct from the Brantford Roofing Co., Brantford, Ont. Write for particulars.

**EDUCATIVE ELECTRICAL EXHIBIT.**—The Northern Electric & Manufacturing Co., Limited, had an interesting exhibit in the Process Building at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this month. Its representatives in attendance were C. W. Stokes, P. M. Chamberlain, F. E. Ritchie, B. L. Bauleh. One of the chief matters of interest is the new type of Magneto Switch-board with combined Self-restoring Jack and Signal, to which is connected several lines, showing the Farmers' Rural Telephone and party lines equipped with Push Button, giving individual ringing to Central. In connection with the Board is the Company's new Interrupter, which eliminates all ringing by hand on the Switch-board, which means that the Operator can handle twice the number of lines which she can ordinarily. The Company also shows several ten-line Switch-boards, suitable for use in small Exchanges. They also show a lamp signal Board for private branch exchange, besides showing a complete line of Magneto and central energy apparatus, and intercommunicating telephones for large warehouses and residences, also Railway composite sets, by the use of which one can telegraph and telephone over the same line simultaneously. Street Railway telephones, as adopted by the Toronto Street Railway, and used on all the important intersections of the Road, Police-patrol System, as adopted by the City of Toronto, and installed last year. Also complete line of Fire-alarm apparatus, as used by the City of Toronto, and Cities throughout the Dominion. The Company is also showing a complete line of Condit Oil Switches and Circuit Breakers, enclosed and flaming arc lamps, and Western Electric motors, etc., for which they are Canadian agents. The company's Toronto address is 60 and 62 Front street W. Warehouse and full line of stock.

## GOSSIP

J. J. Berry of Hensal, Ont., has recently made a new importation of a dozen Clydesdale fillies, purchased from, or through, John Kerr, Bodhaly, Wigton, Cumberland.

## Our 4% Debentures are a Favorite Investment 4 1/2%

Our 4% Debentures offer you a profitable investment with absolutely no risk attached. Hundreds of shrewd investors buy them every year. Issued in denominations of \$100 or more, for a year or longer. Interest paid half-yearly.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO., 109 Dundas St., London, Ont.

## Shorthorn Cows and Heifers.

I have Village Maids, Village Blossoms, English Ladys, Lancasters and Wimples for sale. Four with calves at foot, and one yearling heifer fit for any show-ring. One mile east of St. Mary's.

**HUGH THOMSON, Box 556, ST. MARY'S, ONT.**



## Clover Dell Shorthorns

Have several young bulls for sale, of show quality; dark colors, from good milking dams. No fancy prices asked.

**L. A. WAKELY, BOLTON, ONT.**  
Bolton Junction on C. P. R., within 1/2 mile of farm.

## Scotch Shorthorns



Have yet for sale, two extra good bulls, imported, just ready for service; also one good roan Canadian-bred bull, grandson to Batten Chancellor, imp.; also a grand lot of heifers. Write or call on

**H. J. Davis,**  
Woodstock, Ont.

C. P. R. & G. T. R.

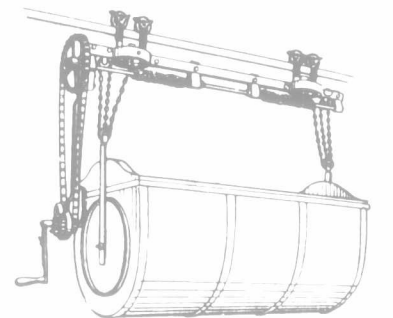
Long-distance Bell 'phone.

## SAVE TIME WITH

## BEATH

Feed and Litter Carrier.

Time is money—and the Beath Feed and Litter Carrier will earn big dividends in the time it will save you. No other so simple in construction, so sure and easy in operation. None so well made or so durable. Catalogue explains its superiority in detail. Send for a copy and get posted on this great labor-saving device.



**W. D. Beath & Son, Ltd.,**  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Agents wanted for unrepresented districts.

## Geo. Amos & Sons, Shorthorns and Shropshires

MOFFAT, ONTARIO.

For Sale: Seven bulls, some of them show bulls, most of them from imported sires and dams. Write us, or call and see us before buying.

**Moffat Station, 11 Miles East of City of Guelph, on C. P. R.**

Herd headed by Imp. Queen's Counsellor = 64218 = (96594). For sale: Three young bulls; also cows and heifers bred to Queen's Counsellor.

The Shropshires are yearling rams and ewes, bred from imported Buttar ram.

**H. L. STEAD, Wilton Grove, Ont.**

London, G. T. R., 6 miles; Westminster, P. M. R., 1 mile. Long-distance phone.

## Show Cattle

The best bunch ever on the farm. All ages. Not exhibiting this year.

**H. Smith, Exeter, Ont.**



## Spring Valley Shorthorns.

Herd headed by Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64220 = (94673). If you want to get an imported bull, or a good Canadian-bred one to head your herd, be sure and write, or come and see them. Long-distance telephone.

**KYLE BROS., AYR P. O., ONT.**

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

## 1854—Maple Lodge Stock Farm—1909

Shorthorn bulls and heifers of extra quality and breeding, and from best milking strains.

Leicesters of first quality for sale. Can furnish show flocks.

**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ontario.**  
Lucan Crossing Sta., G. T. R., one mile.

## A FEW YOUNG BULLS and 20 YOUNG COWS and HEIFERS COMPOSE OUR LIST FOR PRIVATE SALE.

**J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO, FLORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. FARM ADJACENT TOWN. BELL TELEPHONE.**

## JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Always have for sale a number of first-class Short horns, Shires and Lincolns, of both sexes. Drop us a line, or better, come and see for yourself

**HIGHFIELD P. O., ONTARIO.**

Weston Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. Long-distance phone in house.



## VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

For sale: 4 choice pure Scotch bulls from 12 to 14 months old, and other young bulls from 8 to 10 months old, out of grand milking strains, and some nice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers about 50 head. Also a smooth, even lot of young Berkshires of both sexes. **S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale P. O. and Sta. C. P. R.**

## A. Edward Meyer

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Breeds **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** Exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 65703 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

## 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 STA. ALSO WALDEMAR STA.**

**Shorthorns and Leicesters**—A number of choicely bred young bulls and heifers from grand milking dams and imp. sires. And an extra good lot of rams and ewes of all ages in show trim. **W. A. Douglas, Galedonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.**

## Meadow Lawn Shorthorns

I am offering for sale young stock, both bulls and heifers, of richest Scotch breeding, and of high-class show type. I can show some of the best young things in the country. **F. W. EWING, SALEM P. O., ONT., FLORA STATION.**





# 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. I wore many different kinds of trusses. Some were tortures, some positively dangerous, and none would hold the rupture. The doctors told me I could not cure it without a surgical operation. But I fooled them all, and cured myself by a simple method which I discovered. Anyone can use it, and I will send the cure free by mail, postpaid, to anyone who writes for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

### Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

**CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,**  
Box 30 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....  
Address.....

# Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

### Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists,** 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

### 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, 50-51 Peter St., Toronto.

"Ay tank Ay go across the street and get the tailor to mend my waist," drawled a Swedish foreman, showing his employer a very ragged vest.

"All right, John."

In a few minutes the Swede returned with his vest untouched.

"Aren't you going to have it mended?" asked the boss.

"Ay tank not in that shop," replied the Swede. "Ay ask him what he charge an' he say, 'Two dollar.' Then Ay ask him, 'Will you take the waist in part payment?' an' he wouldn't do it."



FOR  
**PIMPLES**  
AND  
**BAD**  
**BLOOD**  
USE  
**B. B. B.**

Pimples are invariably due to bad or impoverished blood and while not attended with fatal results, are nevertheless peculiarly distressing to the average person.

Miss E. L. Lang, Esterhazy, Sask., writes:—"My face and neck were covered with pimples. I tried all kinds of remedies, but they did me no good. I went to many doctors but they could not cure me. I then tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and I must say it is a wonderful remedy for the cure of pimples."

For sale at all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### FOUL IN FOOT.

Cow, four years old, was all right at night, came up lame in the morning, and got worse. Her ankle swelled up, broke open between the toes, and is running at the top of the hoof. G. M.

Ans.—This is foul in the foot, generally caused by standing or walking through irritating matter, as liquid manure, twigs, etc. Remove cow to clean, dry quarters, and apply warm linseed-meal poultices to the affected feet; change poultices every six or eight hours. If any eruptions appear, dress with carbolic acid one part, sweet oil twenty parts. If proud-flesh appears, apply a little butter of antimony with a feather.

#### SPOILED CHOP - STUFF.

What steps should I take to make good my losses under the following circumstances? I sent my man to the grist mill with twelve bags of oats and barley, mixed, to be ground for pig feed. He brought it back, and the stock would not eat it in any shape; so I mixed some wheat and oats and got it ground up and it was good feed. I took some more of the oats and barley to another mill and got it ground and it came back good feed. The stock would eat it well. Now, what I want to know is this: If I can prove that the miller spoiled the chop by burning it in the plates, can I, or would I be able to make them pay my loss? C. R.

Ontario.  
Ans.—We think so. Your proper course would be to demand payment of damages, and then, if necessary, sue the millers for same in the Division Court.

#### COUNTY DITCHING.

Has a county engineer on a county road legal power to change water course along county road, where the water has passed along ditch for 20 years into natural course where water has not gone for that period or longer, or has any person connected with said road power to do so? Can County or Township Council pass by-laws for their own county, or are the laws in this respect the same over the Province? SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.  
Ans.—It is altogether probable that the County Corporation, through their Engineer, may divert the water in question from the roadside ditch to the natural watercourse and outlet; but, under the circumstances appearing from the sketch accompanying your question, it would seem that the farmer whose interests would be affected by the proposed ditching is entitled to some consideration at the hands of the Council, and we would recommend that he instruct a solicitor to look after his interests in the matter.

The County and Township Councils can legally pass such by-laws, only, relating to ditches and watercourses as they are authorized to pass by Provincial Statutes. The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, and amending, and other Acts,—which statutes are for the entire Province.

**LANE FENCE BETWEEN FARMS**  
About thirty years ago two brothers-in-law settled on one lot, one owning 50 acres, the other the same. For convenience sake, they put a lane between the two farms, each giving half of the right-of-way. The one has since died, and heirs wish to sell farm. Can the fence be moved to the original line?

At the time the fence was built, it was understood it could be moved at any time either party wished. No writings were drawn. If fence can be moved, what steps can be taken to make the brother-in-law move his share? SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.  
Ans.—Assuming that—even at this late date—the understanding you refer to can be clearly and satisfactorily proved, we would say that the fence in question can be put back upon the division line between the farms at the instance of the Estate of the deceased brother-in-law. The surviving brother-in-law should be requested to attend to his share of the necessary removal of fences by a certain, reasonable, date, and all parties interested in the estate ought to join in such request. In the event of same not being complied with, it would then be in order for the administrator and beneficiaries of the estate to do the necessary work themselves.

# Cures Rupture

## Brooks' Appliance Sent on Trial To Prove It.



### RUPTURE APPLIANCE

It is safe, simple and sanitary and easy of management. It is the outcome of half a lifetime of study and experiment. The happy answer to the old, vexed question, 'What will cure rupture?' There is an absence of cumbersome complications of the truss; the harness, pads and springs; the use of evil-smelling salves and unsanitary applications. Automatic adjustments give comfort, and broken parts are bound together in a manner to render a cure easy and probable.

Send for my book telling all about it, and which will also contain the names of a few of the many people it has cured. DON'T WAIT. A RUPTURE IS A DANGEROUS THING. Fill out the below coupon to-day.

### FREE INFORMATION COUPON.

C. E. BROOKS, 984 Brooks' Bldg.,  
Marshall, Mich., U. S. A.  
Please send me by mail in plain, sealed wrapper, your Book on Rupture, measuring blank and price list free of charge.  
Name.....  
Address.....  
City.....

### MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Wear this appliance with a feeling of comfort and security. It is cheap and durable, and will be sent on trial. What could be fairer than this offer?

## 275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275

### 4 IMP. SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

One Cruickshank Butterfly (red), 14 months old; one Cruickshank Broadhooks (roan), 14 months old; two Marr Roan Ladys (reds), 13 and 14 months old. Among these are some high-class herd headers and show prospects; also will sell one of my imported stock bulls, and one choice rich roan, 14 months old, imp. sire and dam. Females all ages. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington station. Long-distance phone.

**FRED. BARNETT, Manager. J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.**

**PRESENT OFFERING** Two yearling bulls, eight under a year, at very reasonable prices in order to clear; also choice young females, all in show condition. We can sell some extra well-bred cows, bred or with calves at foot, at prices which should interest intending purchasers. Farms close to Burlington Junction Station. Long-distance phone. **W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.**

**INVERNESS SHORTHORNS**  
I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality.  
**W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.**

**Imp. Scotch Shorthorns**—When looking for Short-horns, 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.**

**Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs**  
1- and 2-yr.-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 STATION.**

## GLENGOW Shorthorns

## Maple Grange Shorthorns

Have two excellent bulls left yet, both about ten months old, and good enough for any herd; also a number of choice heifers, all ages. For particulars write to:  
**Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.**

Am offering an extra choice lot of 1-, 2- and 3-year-old heifers, Scotch and Scotch-topped, Clarets, Nonpareils, etc., sired by Royal Bruce, Imp., and among them are daughters and granddaughters of imp. cows. Young bulls also for sale.  
**R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.**  
Phone connection.

## WILLOWDALE SHORTHORNS

I have for sale some very fine young stock bulls and heifers ready to breed. Descendants of Joy of Morning, Broad Scotch and other noted sires. Also **Chester White Swine** and **Imported Clydesdale Horses.**

**J. H. M. PARKER, LENNOXVILLE, QUE.**

## SHORTHORNS

## SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES, COTSWOLDS.

One red bull one year old, one roan bull eleven months. Cows and heifers from Lord Lieutenant, Imp., and some from imported dams.

In Shorthorns: 20 calves, also cows and heifers. A few young Berkshires; and a number of good lambs

**SCOTT BROS., HIGHGATE, ONT.**  
M. C. Ry. Office near both stations. P. M. Ry.

**CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, STATION and P. O., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.**

**SOME SHOW PROPOSITIONS IN BOTH MALE AND FEMALE SHORTHORNS**  
as well as a number of the useful sort of both sexes. Prices right. Large lot to select from. Up-to-date in breeding, etc. Catalogue.  
**JOHN CLANCY, H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.**  
Manager.

## Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

## SHORTHORNS

Females of all ages for sale of the thick-fleshed, low-drafted kind that have been raised naturally, neither stuffed nor starved. Twenty-five Lincoln ewes, bred to our best imported stud ram, also a few choice yearling rams. Prices very reasonable for quick sale.

Nine bulls from 8 to 20 months old, reds and roans; 10 yearling heifers and a few cows. Will sell very cheap to make room in stables.  
**CLYDESDALES**  
One pair of bay mares and one dark brown, heavy draft and two spring colts.

**J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.**

**JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.**

## SHORTHORNS

## SHORTHORNS

Belmar Parc.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls—Nonpareil Archer, Imp., Proud Gift, Imp., Marigold Sailor, Nonpareil Eclipse. Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls. An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.  
**John Douglas, Manager. PETER WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.**



## WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

If You Want to Stop a Man From Drink.

She cured her husband, her brother and several of her neighbors, and now she generously offers to tell you of the simple, inexpensive remedy that she so successfully used. The remedy can be given to the patient unnoticed so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She is anxious to help others so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who has a dear one who drinks to drop her a line today. She makes no charge for this help, she has nothing to sell (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. Of course, she expects that you are yourself personally interested in curing one who drinks, and are not writing out of mere curiosity. Send your letter in confidence to her home. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.



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

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

Name.....  
Address.....

## FITS CURED

For proof that fits can be cured, write to Mr. Wm. Stinson, 134 Tyndall Ave., Toronto, Ontario. For pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment, 20 years' success. Over 1,000 testimonials in one year. Sole proprietors Trench's Remedies, Limited, Dublin.

### Jim Parks' Store.

You know Jim Parks? He used to farm Out Hopkins' Corner way. Well, he got tired of planting corn, And cutting oats and hay. It was too hard and dull a life— He said he could make more To move to town and open up A little grocery store.

The opening up was easy done, And things just 'peared to swim, You work a farm, but keep a store— It seemed like fun to Jim. His trade? Well, he had more or less— 'Twas hardly ever more— But times would better in the fall, And—he liked keeping store.

One day last week I called around, And found him dreadful blue; He'd kept the store all right, but kept The things inside it, too. "The business suits me lots of ways, But tell me how," said Jim, "A man can keep on keeping store When it will not keep him!"

—Woman's Home Companion.

### Why We Are Stronger.

The old Greeks and Romans were great admirers of health and strength; their pictures and statuary made the muscles of the men stand out like cords.

As a matter of fact we have athletes and strong men—men fed on fine strength making foods such as Quaker Oats—that would win in any contest with the old Roman or Greek champions.

It's a matter of food. The finest food for making strength of bone, muscle and nerve is fine oatmeal. Quaker Oats is the best because it is pure, no husks or stems or black specks. Farmers' wives are finding that by feeding the farm hands plentifully on Quaker Oats they accomplish a double result; the men go to their work with greater vigor and the expense of such feeding is less than with other foods.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### HORSE RUBS TAIL.

A six-year-old mare rubs her tail against anything and everything. In spite of all we can do, she keeps the hair off near the root of the tail. She appears to be getting worse instead of better. We have used turpentine and raw linseed oil.

J. W. K.

Ans.—Take  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint raw linseed oil,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint coal oil, and 4 tablespoonfuls of sulphur; mix, and rub in well on skin daily. Or use an ointment composed of 1 dram cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline, rubbed in well once a week.

### INSECTS ON PANSY GERANIUM

I have a "pansy" geranium infested with white-colored flies and green lice. Could you prescribe?

V. M. H.

Ans.—Make a tobacco solution and sprinkle thoroughly, turning plant upside down if necessary to get at all the insects. Or, invert a box or vessel large enough over the plant, and burn tobacco underneath. The proper treatment for such a plant is to set it out in the garden in summer, where it will bloom and ripen its wood; then, in the fall, cut back close, repot, and take into the house, when fresh shoots will spring forth ready for blooming again in spring.

### WORST WEED—WORST INSECT.

1. Which is the most injurious insect of the garden and fields?  
2. The most injurious weed in the fields and garden?

E. M. E.

Ans.—1 and 2. Some gardeners who have sandy ground, well fertilized, would answer, purslane is the worst weed; farmers to whom this weed gives no trouble whatever, might say there is nothing so bad as perennial sow thistle. Other farmers might reply, wait until you get bindweed before you talk about any other worse weed. The worst weed in Manitoba is not the worst weed in Ontario. The worst weed in one kind of soil may not be the worst in soil of another kind. There is no one worst weed or insect, but if there were at the present time one that could be thus spoken of, the answer might have to be changed in a year or two.

### SEEDING ALFALFA ON RYE.

I have a ten-acre field of rolling clay land, plowed in lands fifteen feet wide, well crowned, sown with rye, timothy sod turned down; no manure. Would lucerne be likely to take if sown when the land was well honeycombed with frost? Or would you advise leaving till land was dry enough to harrow after sowing? How much seed per acre?

A. O.

Ans.—Alfalfa, seeded with fall wheat or rye, has not been regarded as a dependable success, but a few have reported satisfactory results from leaving the field in spring until dry enough to work up, then sowing the seed and giving one or two strokes with the harrow. We would consider this a much safer plan for alfalfa than sowing early on the honeycombed soil. Sow 20 pounds of good seed per acre.

### ANNUAL SOW THISTLE.

The weed enclosed appears to be a bad one. Its quick growth, lateral branching, strong rooting, extra-abundant seed-buds, and feathered seeds, must qualify it to spread rapidly. It originated on my place in a small patch of imported seeded experimental stuff. I have pulled and burned all of it that I can find, but a little went to seed and shelled before I noticed it. What is the name of this weed? How would it be easiest to exterminate it?

G. D. S.

Ans.—You need not be alarmed at the weed, a specimen of which was sent. It is annual (not the dreaded perennial) sow thistle. If kept from going to seed, it will give no further trouble.

Perennial sow thistle can be distinguished from this by its having longer blossoms and underground creeping root-stocks.

## CLEARING AUCTION SALE OF HOLSTEIN COWS

Horses, Hogs, Hay, Grain, Implements, Etc. The Property of DAN CAMPBELL, Harrietsville. One and one-half miles from Harrietsville Station, C.P.R. On Wednesday, October 20th, 1909.

SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK, SHARP, RAIN OR SHINE.

This is one of the best Dairy Herds in the Province. For Description, Terms and Conditions, see Catalogue. Catalogues will be mailed on application to the Proprietor, or to

R. H. LINDSAY, Copenhagen. H. WOODRY, Aylmer. MAJOR P. McCALLUM, Mossley, Auctioneers.

## Brampton Jerseys

Canada's premier herd. Dairy quality. Bulls all ages for sale, from best dairy and show cows in Canada, and by best sires. Our herd is 175 strong.

B. H. BULL & SON,

BRAMPTON, ONT.

### WOODBINE STOCK FARM

Offers a few fine young Holstein bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Mechthilde Posch. Sire's dam holds world's largest two-day public test record, dam Janthe Jewel Mechthilde, 27.65 lbs. butter in 7 days; average test, 4.46 per cent. fat; out of dams with superior breeding and quality. Shipping stations—Paris, G. T. R.; Ayr, C. P. R. A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

### 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.

Holsteins at Ridgedale Farm—Eight bull calves on hand for sale, up to eight months old, which I offer at low prices to quick buyers. Write for description and prices, or come and see them. R. W. WALKER, Utica P.O., Ont. Shipping stations: Myrtle, C. P. R., and Port Perry, G. T. R., Ontario Co.

## Holsteins

### FOR SALE: COWS AND HEIFERS

All ages. Also bull and heifer calves, including daughter and granddaughters of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose TWO famous daughters made over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and sire of the "world's champion milking cow," De Kol Creamelle, which gave 119 lbs. in one day, over 10,000 lbs. in 100 days. Also for sale daughters of De Kols 2nd Mutual Paul, sire of Maid Mutual De Kol, which gave over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, also granddaughters of Hengerveld De Kol. Other leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE,

CRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

## Imperial Holsteins!

For sale: Bull calves sired by Tidy Abbekirk Mercedes Posch, whose seven nearest dams have records within a fraction of 27 pounds, out of show cows with high official records. A most desirable lot of coming herd-headers. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont., Oxford County.

## World's Champion Bred Bull

GRACE FAYNE 2ND'S SIR COLANTHA

WILL HEAD THE HOMEWOOD

## HOLSTEINS!

## Fairview Herd

Offers for sale a son of Rag Apple Korndyke. His dam is a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, with an A. R. O. record of 13.08 lbs. butter in 7 days at two years. Price, \$50.00.

E. H. Dollar, Heuvelton, N. Y.

NEAR PRESCOTT.

## HERE AGAIN!

With high-class HOLSTEINS for sale, of all ages, except bulls for service. CHEESE IS HIGH. Why not invest AT ONCE? We sell at BARGAIN prices. Write or call, we're always home. Railway connections good.

E. & F. MALLORY, Frankford, Ont.

### MAPLE GLEN

For sale: Only 1 bull, 11 months old, left; dam is sister to a 26-lb. tested cow. Any female in herd for sale, 7 with records 20 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 26 $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. official tests. An 5-yr.-old G. D. of Paul Beets De Kol, in calf to Oakland Sir Maida—her record 21.85 as a 5-yr.-old. Price \$400, or will dispose of herd en bloc, a great foundation privilege. G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont. Long-distance phone connects with Brockville.

### RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd contains 100 head; over 30 females in Record of Merit. Headed by Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer, whose dam and sire's dam average 25.87 lbs. butter in 7 days; 87.6 lbs. milk in one day. Prince De Kol Posch, his dam has official 7-day test of over 27 lbs. She was also sweepstakes cow in dairy test at Winter Fair, Guelph. Young bulls for sale. J. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

### BUSINESS HOLSTEINS!

Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-yr.-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 8 1-yr.-olds, and a number of heifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.



### HIGH - CLASS HOLSTEINS!

Head of herd, Pietertje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pietertje 22nd, has a record of 31.67 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: 6 heifers safe in calf to this bull. Also 3 bull calves by Mannor Johanna De Kol, out of officially-tested cows. WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.

### Lakeview Holsteins

Herd headed by the ONLY BULL in the world whose sire has 5 daughters averaging over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and whose dam (26.30 lbs. in 7 days) has a daughter with a record of over 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of butter in 7 days (world's record). Bull calves and cows bred to him for sale. LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONT. W. D. Breckon, Mgr.

### Holsteins

Maple Grove offers a few richly-bred young cows, safe in calf to Sir Abbekirk De Kol 2nd and Mercedes Sir Posch; also young stock sired by above bulls. For description and prices write

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

### Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, Holsteins

For sale: Ten females, cows and heifers, to calve this fall and winter. Cows and heifers bred to Count Calamity Mercedes, sire of champion two-year-old of Canada. If you wish to buy, come and inspect herd. DAVID RIFE & SONS, HESPELER, ONTARIO.





GOSSIP.

William Heap, of Manchester, England, who was invited last year to officiate as judge of grade and cross-bred steers at the International Live-stock Show, and who, for good reasons given, had to cancel his engagement, has been invited to take up the work at the International in December of this year.

The brakeman was a novice, and on his first run here there was a very steep grade-mount. The engineer always had more or less trouble to get up this grade, but this time he came near sticking.

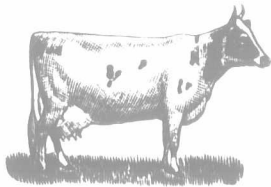
At the station that crossed the top, looking out of his cab, the engineer saw the new brakeman and said, with a sigh of relief:

"I tell you what, my lad, we had a job to get up there, didn't we?" "We certainly did," said the new brakeman, "and if I hadn't put the brake on we'd have slipt back."

One by one the oracular statements of so-called alfalfa experts have been shown at fault. One said, "It will grow wherever corn will grow", and as promptly men from New York and Louisiana rise and say that they are growing it where corn will not grow.

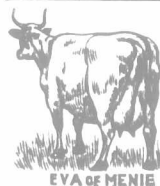
STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES.

The Stonehouse herd of imported Ayrshire cattle, the property of Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec, through judicious selection, care, and management, have reached a stage of excellence, high-class individuality and productiveness second to no other one herd in Canada.



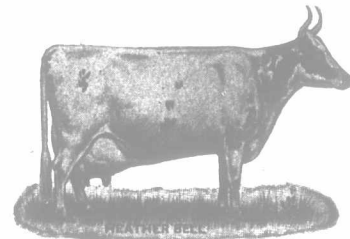
Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality. Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.



AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

We have two choice August and September, 1908, bulls on hand, also some just dropped. FEMALES any desired age. Young pigs of both sexes; good ones ready to ship.



Just Landed with 50 Head CHOICE AYRSHIRES

Including 12 bulls fit for service, a few August calving cows and two-year-old heifers; cows with records up to 70 lbs. per day.

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.

ISALEIGH GRANGE AYRSHIRES!

Our herd were all selected on their ability to produce a heavy yield of milk. We have a number of 40, 45 and 50 lb cows, imported and Canadian-bred. From them are young bulls and heifers for sale.

None better. JAMES BODEN, DANVILLE, QUEBEC, ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE Established 1862. Taken over by the Provincial Government of Ontario, 1908. Affiliated with the University of Toronto, under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. College opens Friday, October 1st, 1909. Course of study extends through three college years. Fees, \$75.00 per session. Calendar on application. E. A. A. Grange, V. S., M. S., Principal.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES are large producers of milk, testing high in butter-fat. Young stock for sale. Orders booked for calves of 1909, male and female. Prices right. Write or call on W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.

Ayrshires from a Prizewinning Herd—Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn. Menie P.O., Ont.

Ayrshires—Four young bulls, all bred on dairy lines, out of famous dams; fashionable in color, as well as in breeding. Will be sold worth the money. Females all ages. N. DYMENT, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

CALVES Raise Them Without Milk. Booklet free. The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Ont.

The Shakespeare Club, of New Orleans, used to give amateur theatrical performances that were distinguished for the local prominence of the actors. Once a social celebrity, with a gorgeous costume, as one of the lords in waiting, had only four words to say: "The queen has swooned." As he stepped forward, his friends applauded vociferously. Bowing his thanks, he faced the king and said in a very high-pitched voice: "The swoon has queneed."

There was a roar of laughter, but he waited patiently, and made another attempt:

"The queen has cooned."

Again the walls trembled, and the stage manager said, in a voice that could be heard all over the house: "Come off, you doggoned fool!"

But the ambitious amateur refused to surrender, and in a rasping falsetto, as he was assisted off the stage, he screamed: "The coon has swooned!"



Doctor's Book Free

TO WEAK MEN.

To the man who wants to regain his youth, who wants to feel like he did when he was budding into manhood, I offer a book which will show him the road to happiness—a book of 80 pages, which is brimful of the things he likes to read, which will give him courage and enlighten him as to the cause and cure of his troubles.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Builds up broken-down men, restores youth and vigor, and makes men look and feel strong. It will cure every case of Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Lamé Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, Loss of Power, and every evidence of weakness in men and women.

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

I will let you have my Belt without paying me ONE CENT IN ADVANCE.

Dear Sir,—I should have written you ere this, but I was waiting to find the results of my experience with your Belt. When I ordered it, I really expected to be "taken in," but I was agreeably surprised to find the wonderful effect it had on my system in even one night's use.

GET MY BOOK: IT'S FREE.

Call at my office if you can. If you cannot, cut out this coupon, mail me your address, and I'll send you my beautifully illustrated 80-page book that is full of sound facts that you ought to know.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

Send me your Free Book, closely sealed.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays until 8.30 p. m.



**Farnham Oxford Downs**  
The Champion Flock for Years.

Our present offering is 20 superior yearling rams for flock headers; some imported, and others by imported sires and from imported dams, or choice Canadian-bred ewes. Also a large number of first-class ram and ewe lambs. Our prices are reasonable.

**HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.**  
Arkell, C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R., and Telegraph.

**POPULAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES**—For sale: A high-class show flock of Southdowns, also shearing rams and ewes, and ram and ewe lambs. Berkshires of both sexes and all ages; right good ones. An honest representation is my motto. **SIMEON LEMON, Kettleby P. O., Ont., Aurora Station.**

Difficulties are meant to rouse, not discourage.

—William Ellery Channing.

**I HAVE GREAT, THICK, ROBUST SHROPSHIRE**

**YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS** dale mares, and a few beautiful Welsh ponies will also be priced at attractive figures.

and a lot of grand Shropshire and Cotswold ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs of high class, both breeds, and all of the best breeding. Will sell them in large lots or singly at prices you can afford to pay. Short-horn bulls and heifers, two good registered Clydesdale mares, and a few beautiful Welsh ponies will also be priced at attractive figures.

**Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario.**

**Linden Oxford Down Sheep.**

I am offering a high-class lot of Oxford Down Sheep for sale at prices that defy competition. Shearing ewes, shearing rams. This year's lambs of both sexes. A show lot bred from imp. stock.

**R. J. HINE, ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO.**



**Cattle and Sheep Labels**

You will want them sometime. Now is the time to send for free sample and circular. Write to-day.

**F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**LEICESTERS FOR SALE!**

Shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs in show fit. Sired by Ulysses 5th. Also B. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, Embden geese, Bronze turkeys. Apply to:

**G. A. GREER, "TROUT CREEK FARM,"**  
1/2 mile from 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.**

**MAPLE VILLA OXFORDS AND YORKSHIRES.**

Present offering: Excellent ewes, choice rams, and the best lot of lambs I ever offered; all sired by imported rams. Yorkshire of both sexes and all ages. Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. A high-class lot. Satisfaction assured.

**J. A. CERSWELL, BOND HEAD P. O., ONT., BRADFORD or BEETON STAS.**

**Shropshires, Shires and Clydesdales**—High-class Shropshires, shearing rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, from imported and Canadian-bred stock show stuff; Shire and Clydesdale fillies; White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets. Prices right. **W. D. Monkman Bond Head P. O., Bradford or Beeton Stations.**

**Springbank Oxfords** Our flock is 80 strong, and purchasers can have their selection. Among them are a number of 1 and 2 shear rams, also 1 and 2 shear ewes and lambs, both sexes, sired by imp. Cowley Courtier. A high class offering. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ont., Fergus Sta.**

**SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES.**

Long-distance Telephone.

The ideal mutton sheep for early-maturing lambs. Improve the quality of the fleece and mutton of your flock in the cheapest way. Select a Southdown ram to head your flock now, and get a good one.

**ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO.**

**SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS.**

I am now offering a choice lot of shearing rams and ewes of both breeds, also a few of the best ram lambs I ever bred. They are large and extra well covered.

**JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.**  
Claremont Station, C. P. R.

**WOOL HIDES**  
WRITE FOR PRICES.  
**E. T. CARTER & CO.,**  
84 Front St. E., TORONTO, ONT.

**Pine Grove Yorkshires**

classes. Our Yorkshires are noted for superior excellence. Both sexes and all ages for sale.

**J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

**MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES.**

We now offer between 75 and 100 March pigs, sired by our Toronto champion boar, M. G. Champion—20102—, and M. G. Chester—24690—, a boar of great individuality. Pairs not related. Also choice sows for fall farrow. In short, pigs of all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices very reasonable. **H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont., Shedden Station.**

**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES**—Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**



**Monkland Yorkshires**

We are offering 30 sows from 1 1/2 years to 3 years old that have had litters. All large and excellent sows—proved themselves good mothers. Bred again to farrow in July and August. Also 50 young sows to farrow in August. **Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont.**

**Willowdale Berkshires!**

Won the leading honors at Toronto last fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented. **J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION, C. P. R. AND G. T. R.**

**MORRISTON TAMWORTHS.**

Now offering 50 young boars 2 to 6 months old. Best breeding. Sired by the two imp. boars, England's Choice and Knowle King David. Also 50 young sows of same breeding. **Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.**

**DUROC-JERSEY SWINE**

Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Embden geese. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.**

**PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES.**

Sows bred and ready to breed. Nice things, three and four months old.

**W. W. BROWNIDGE,**  
Milton, C. P. R. Ashgrove, Ont.  
Georgetown, G. T. R.

**Hilton Stock Farm**

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes, pairs not akin. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.** Brighton Tel. and Stn.

**Newcastle Herd of Tamworths, Short-horns and Clydesdales**

Present offering: 2 young bulls, 9 months old, at \$75 and \$80 each, both sire and dam first-prize winners at Durham County Fair. Several heifers from 3 months to 3 years old. Prices very reasonable. One registered Clydesdale mare 7 years old, supposed to be in foal again to one of the best horses in the country; regular breeder. A few choice Tam. sows in pig, due in Sept., and a lot of choice young sows from 2 months to 6 months old; all sired by imp. Cholderton Golden Secret. Dam sired by Colwill's Choice. My imp. hog for sale. Long-distance telephone in house. **A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle Ont.**

**SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES**

Highest standard of type and quality. For sale: Sows of all ages, and 4 yearling boars. A grand, good lot. Also younger ones. Pairs not akin. **JOHN McLEOD,**  
C. P. R. & G. T. R. MILTON P. O., Ont.

**GOSSIP.**

**T. S. Arkell, B. S. A.,** son of Henry Arkell, of Arkell, Ont., has lately been appointed Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Agricultural Experimental Station, Durham, New Hampshire, U. S. A. Mr. Arkell stood high in his examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and we bespeak for him a most successful career in his new sphere of usefulness.

**MIXING IT UP IN THE DODDIES.**

Some interesting reversals occurred this year at the Western fairs in judging Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Prof. W. J. Kennedy placed the awards in Winnipeg, and a pupil of his at Brandon. The latter was consistent with his tutor to the extent of rating the exhibitors in the same order as had been done at Winnipeg, but the animals were quite differently placed. For instance, the third-prize cow at Winnipeg was made first and champion at Brandon, while the first and second placings of both heifer and bull calves were reversed. Herds were placed the same, with the Elm Park herd of Mr. Bowman second, although it comprised the cow placed first at Winnipeg, and the one given female championship at Brandon, likewise the first-prize two-year-old heifer at both shows, and the second-prize bull. Not till they reached Carberry Fair did the Ontario exhibitor have his animals placed in accordance with his own judgment. Here Judge Craig put Bowman's cows first and second, instead of separating them by an entry, as had been done at the two previous exhibitions. Elm Park was given first on herds, and likewise on its two-year-old bull.

The experience illustrates the fact that while there is usually one way that is distinctly right, there may be a great many different ways of doing it wrong.

**D. M. WATT'S AYRSHIRES.**

The great herd of 60 odd head of imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshire cattle, the property of D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station P. O., Que., a short distance from Howick, are just now in splendid bloom and condition, and paying big dividends of profits for the care and feed so liberally bestowed on them. In this matter of profit or productiveness, while Mr. Watt has never had the time nor help required to enter his cattle for the Record of Performance, he lays down the standard required for passing the test, and any cow or heifer not producing the required amount of milk and butter-fat, is not long kept in the herd. For some time the main stock bull was Imp. Monkland Hector, an animal that has won his honors in the show-ring in all kinds of company, and has proven a sire of remarkable uniformity and producing qualities in his get. His heifers now being of breeding age, he is for sale. He is now five years old, safe, quiet and sure, a snap for someone wanting a high-class herd-leader. To take his place, Mr. Watt has purchased the splendid bull, Lessensnoek McDonald (imp.), whose dam has a milk record of 60 lbs a day in Scotland. As a show bull, he was first at Sherbrooke and reserve champion, and second at Ottawa. Prominent among the cows of the herd is Fallible Tibbie (imp.), a grand type and a great show cow, but being out of milk this year, was in no shape for bringing out. Another great cow is Lily of Kelso. In the Canadian-bred class she won first at Ottawa, a cow of wonderful appearance and type. Lane Cherry (imp.) is a two-year-old that won first at Ottawa and Sherbrooke, and was reserve champion at the latter in the two-year-old in milk class. Eva of Stockwood is another great two-year-old which won first at Sherbrooke in the dry class, and at Ottawa could not be shown, owing to her calving on the day they were shown. High class individuality and uniformity of type is the chief characteristic of this herd throughout. For sale are females of all ages. One young bull, nine months old, out of the first-prize cow, Lily, and sired by Imp. Monkland Hector. This young bull was first at Sherbrooke and second at Ottawa. Others for sale are five yearling bulls and two half-bred and one three-year-old cow, and by the same sire.

**Suffered For Thirty Years With Catarrh of The Stomach.**

Mr. John Raitt, 71 Coursol St., Montreal, Que., has used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and recommends them to all his friends. He writes:—"I take pleasure in writing you concerning the great value I have received in using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for Catarrh of the Stomach, with which I have been a sufferer for thirty years. I used five bottles and they made me all right. I also had a very severe attack of La Grippe, and a few doses acted so quickly that it was unnecessary to call in a doctor to cure me. For the small sum of 25 cents we have our own doctor when we have Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills."

Price 25 cents per vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**FROM KANSAS.**

This is the tallest corn story of the season, and is being told among the travelling men over the State. It is said to have been in a letter written home by an Eastern visitor. "Most of the Kansas streets are paved, grains of corn being used for cobblestones, while the cobs are hollowed out for sewer pipe. The husk, when taken off whole and stood on end, makes a nice tent for the children to play in. It sounds queer to hear the feet man tell the driver to take a dozen grains of horse feed over to Jackson's livery stable. If it were not for soft, deep soil here, I don't see how they would ever harvest the corn, as the stalks would grow up as high in the air as a Methodist Church steeple. However, when the ears get too heavy, their weight presses the stalk down in the ground on an average of ninety-two feet, and this brings the ear near enough to the ground to be chopped off with an ax."

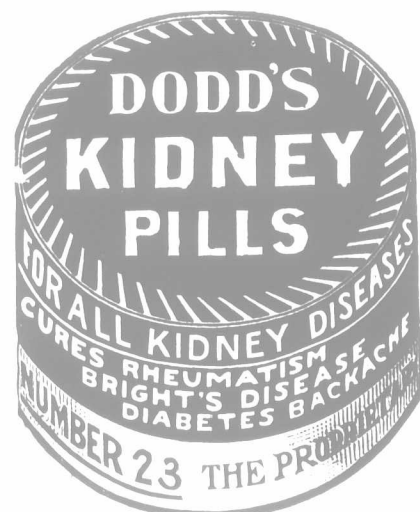
Harry Lauder, the Scotch comedian, who has the reputation of being uncommonly near, was passing the Hotel Astor, New York, one day last winter, with his manager, William Morris. Morris had lavished money on Lauder in the way of entertainment, and Lauder said:

"William, ye ha' been gude t' me, so ye have. Come on, now, an' I'll treat ye."

Morris grabbed at the opportunity. Although he was paying Lauder three thousand dollars a week, it was the first time Lauder had come up above the surface. They went in. There were three or four friends of Morris' there, and they came over to be introduced to Lauder, who was nervous during the introductions.

After everybody had been presented, Lauder drew Morris aside. "William," he said, "I said I would treat ye, but I didn't say I'd treat all your friends. You will ha' to pay for it, William."

And that was what William did.



**Please Mention this Paper.**



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We give greater value in our premiums than if you were paid cash commission. NOTE THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PREMIUMS:

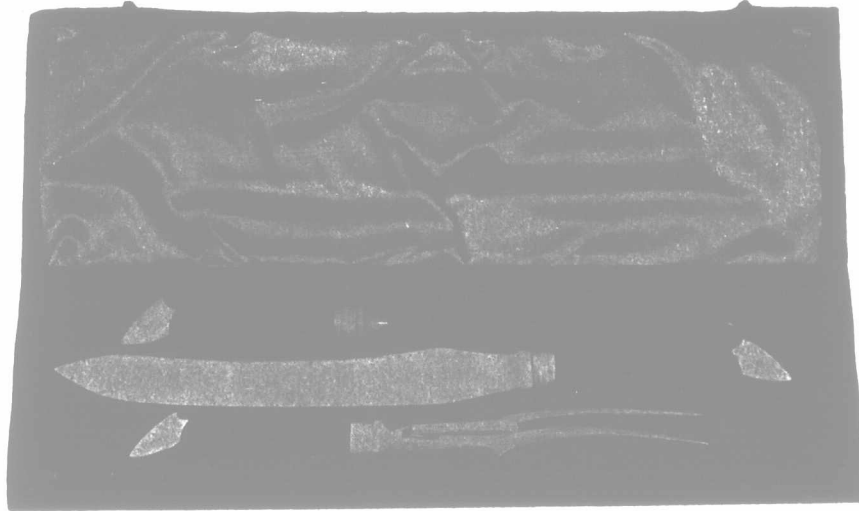
THE NUMBER OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS REQUIRED FOR PREMIUM IS MARKED OPPOSITE EACH.

**40-PIECE AUSTRIAN CHINA TEA SET**, handsome and dainty in shape, coloring and design; ordinarily retailing from \$4.00 to \$6.00, depending on locality. **4 new subscribers.**

**FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIVES**, manufactured by Jos. Rodgers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel-handled and having two blades. These knives were manufactured specially for the Farmer's Advocate. Worth, retail, \$1.00 each. **1 new subscriber.**

**DICTIONARY.** An indispensable volume in every home. The Chambers' Twentieth Century Dictionary. Cloth bound, contains 1,200 pages, profusely illustrated, printed on superior quality of paper. **2 new subscribers.**

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.



**SET STAGHORN CARVERS.** High-class goods. First quality of steel, and staghorn handles and handsome nickel mounting. These carvers will retail at \$3.50 to \$5.00 per set. **4 new subscribers.**

**"CARMICHAEL": A Canadian Farm Story.** Bound in cloth, illustrated. Just the thing for Christmas or Birthday Gift. "Far above the ordinary run of fiction," says the Buffalo Courier. "Should be in all the homes of the people," Toronto World. **2 new subscribers; or cash, \$1.25.**

**BARON'S PRIDE.** Handsome picture of the Champion Clydesdale. Size, 17 x 13 in., including margin. Suitable for framing. **1 new subscriber.**

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**A Complete Kitchen Equipment. A Utensil for Every Purpose.**

All made of the highest grade of crucible steel, carefully tempered, ground and polished by the latest improved process. Rubberoid finished hardwood handles, mounted with nickel-plated ferrules. Now is your opportunity to supply your kitchen with a complete cutlery outfit.

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SEND POSTAL FOR SAMPLE COPIES AND AGENT'S OUTFIT AND START TO CANVASS AT ONCE.

**The William Weld Company, Limited, London, Ontario.**

**POWDR PAINT**

CAN BE USED IN WINTER ON MILD DAYS.

Aside from its low cost, Powder Paint endears itself to the farmer because the work of mixing and applying can be done BY SELF AND HIRED MAN at odd times without paying out a cent for extra help. And there are so many places where Powder Paint will be of the greatest possible worth that it will pay every farmer handsomely to look about and study its uses carefully.

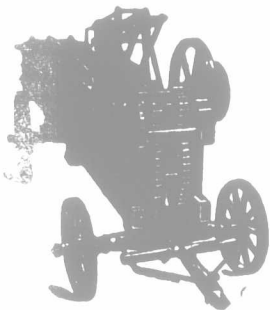
In no other way can a few dollars be invested so profitably as in applying this remarkable weatherproof, fireproof and sanitary paint. The cost is only a trifle, but you will improve the appearance of your property many fold and actually add hundreds of dollars to its intrinsic value. Full information and catalogue mailed on request to

THE POWDR PAINT CO., Toronto.

**100 Men Wanted**

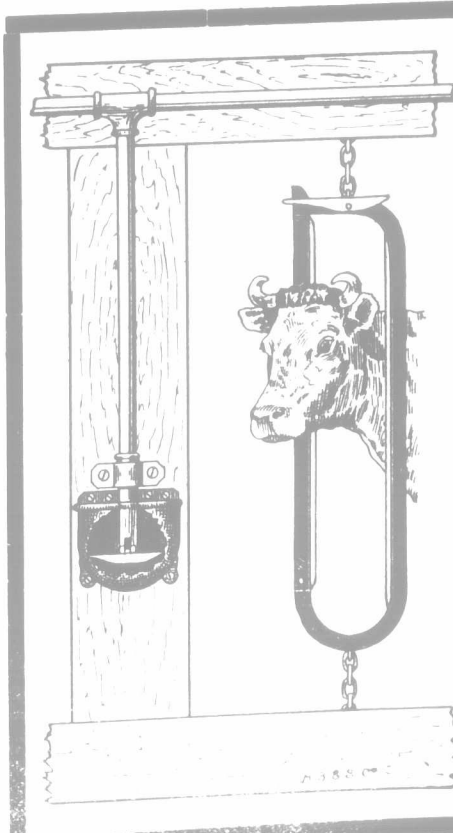
to sell the

**Columbia Hay Press**



We guarantee it the best belt press made or no sale. Capacity, 50 tons in 20 hours. Write for full description and agency.

Columbia Hay Press Co., KINGSVILLE, Ont.



**IT PAYS**

To make your stock comfortable. Any progressive dairyman will tell you that

**U-BAR STANCHIONS and ACORN COW BOWLS**

will earn their cost many times over by increasing the profits from your herd.

**U-BAR STANCHIONS** are strong, safe and easy to operate. There is no better stanchion made.

**ACORN COW BOWLS** are the only perfect automatic watering device. They require no float tank, and the piping may be either above or below the stall. The bowls may be placed wherever convenient. Cows immediately learn to press the disc and drink whenever they wish.

Write at once for our Free Illustrated Booklet.

**The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, PRESTON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.**

**RUSH'S U-BAR STEEL STANCHIONS**



are swinging Stanchions. See the comfort and freedom they give to cattle. Are strongly made to stand the roughest usage, and save lumber and labor in fitting up cow stables. Saves time in tying cattle because the latch is easily operated and absolutely secure. Made in five sizes. Write for Catalogues and prices.

**A. M. RUSH PRESTON, ONT.**

**Lincoln Rams!**

I am offering a grand lot of ram lambs, also three choice shearing rams. If you want an AI ram at a very moderate price write me.

**A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONT.**

**LEICESTERS ONLY!**

A choice lot of rams and ewes, different ages. Apply **C. & E. Wood, Freeman P. O., Burlington Jct. Station, Ont.**

**RAILS, STEEL BEAMS, PIPES, Hangers, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Chains, all sizes and kinds. Write us what you need.**

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## How To Buy Farm Implements

Choose implements strong enough to stand all hard usage—designed by long experience—built in the way that keeps repair-troubles at arm's length—priced low (value considered).

"Cockshutt" on a farm implement is a reliable insurance against that costly trouble of the farmers—break-downs in the fields, which always happen at the worst possible time. And the same name insures light draft, because 32 years' experience is built into the design, and special processes are applied in the making. Cockshutt moldboards, for example, are made of the best soft-centre steel, heated by natural gas and tempered in a peculiar way that

precludes the bare chance of soft spots or faulty surfacing. All the steel in a Cockshutt implement is

### Cockshutt Implements are Trouble - Proof

tempered exactly right, and that is why Cockshutt moldboards take temper as hard as glass—polish like fine cutlery—scour in any soil—and make Cockshutt plows lighter in draft than any ordinary plow. Then, into every strain-taking part of any Cockshutt plow, is built enough strength to stand twice the hardest strain it will probably ever have to endure. You will understand about this better when you send for the Cockshutt literature. Sent on request.

## How To Do Better Plowing In Half The Time!

Draws only a fourth harder than a walking plow (actual test) and plows two furrows at once—needs two horses only.



MAPLE LEAF  
2-FURROW  
WALKING GANG  
PLOW

BY actual tests, in competition, this 2-furrow walking gang plow plowed two furrows 9 inches wide and six inches deep with but 25% heavier draft than a single-furrow walking plow, in the same soil and with the same horses and plowman. And it was heavy soil at that. To YOU this means that three horses and one man, with this plow, will do as much as four horses and two men with two one-share walking plows—and the plowing will be BETTER done, because only every other furrow is trod by the off-horse. That makes for easier harrowing and better tilth. On light soils TWO horses can do the work—the draft is so light.

### The Cockshutt Line

built right to farm right, includes not only more than 120 styles of plows—ranging from light garden plows to huge 12-furrow engine gangs—but also all styles of seeders, cultivators and harrows. Write us for details of the kind of implements the business farmer ought to buy.

### Staunch Frame

Its frame is a drop-forged I-beam of heavy high-carbon steel, with heavy malleable castings very solidly bolted up—the whole construction designed to combine great strength with little weight.

### Adjustment

Loosen two bolts and turn two set-screws, and in a minute you can change the furrow-width from 7 inches to 10, or any width between—the very simplest and quickest width-adjuster there is. New pattern fine-adjustment ratchet changes the depth of cut by quarter inches, simply by a pull on the easily-reached lever.

### Straightener

Wheels are always under driver's control; and our patent straightener device makes it easy for even unskilled plowmen to keep straight furrows. You cannot appreciate this valuable practical feature until you see the plow.

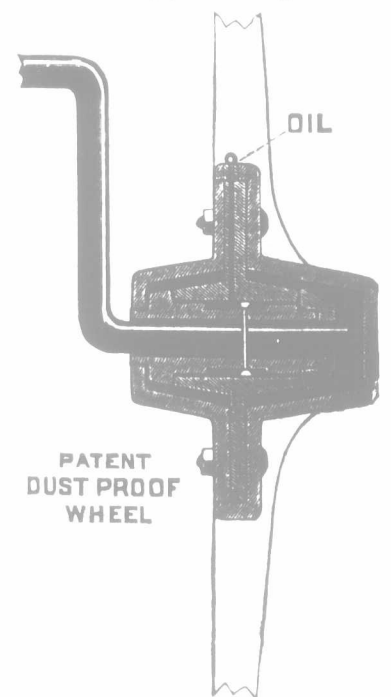
### Clearance

A pull on a lever lifts the plows well clear of the ground—clearance ample for trashy or lumpy

land. The plow, however, can turn square corners without lifting from the soil, and will not change depth in turning.

### Wheels Dust-Proof

Nothing less than the Cockshutt Patent Dust-Proof Wheel is good enough for you—because it is the ONLY perfect wheel. Fitted to all Cockshutt gang plows; dust and grit simply cannot get into



it; oil cannot leak out of it; and the axles cannot spring nor weaken a little bit. Once oiled these wheels run silently and perfectly for days—another light-draft feature gained by reducing friction. Send for details of this practical device—it will pay you.

# COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LTD.

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO