

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

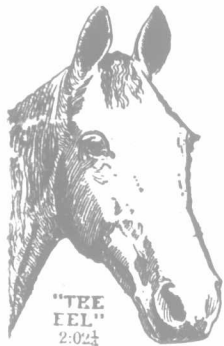
\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

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VOL. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 9, 1911.

No. 959



"THE EEL" 2-024

## Free to Stock and Poultry Raisers



We will send, absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of our large thirty-two-page booklets on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells you how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milch cows, calves and fattening steers, also how to keep and feed poultry so that they will lay just as well in winter as in summer. No farmer should be without it.

At a cost of only two-thirds of a cent a day per Animal, Royal Purple Stock Specific makes each Animal worth 25 per cent. more.

You never heard of any other Specific, or "Stock Food," doing likewise.

Royal Purple will permanently cure the Bots, Colic, Worms, Skin Diseases and Debility, and restore run-down Animals to plumpness and vigor.

It will increase the milk-yield three to five pounds per cow a day inside of from two to three weeks. It makes the milk richer than ever before.

MR. ANDREW WEGRICH, of Wainlett, Ont., says: "This is to certify that I have tried your Royal Purple Stock Specific for two weeks, on one cow. On the 16th I weighed her milk as 17 pounds. I noticed a change after 5 or 6 days, as there was an extra weight of milk. On the 29th, I carefully weighed the milk, and she gave 22 pounds. I am giving an order for 5 boxes, as I consider it the best I have ever used."

"Stock Food" will not do this. Because "Stock Food" is nothing more or less than a mixture of the very things which you, yourself, grow on your own farm.

It is not more food your Animals need. They must have something to help their bodies get all the nourishment from the food they are getting. So that they will fatten, and stay fat, all the year 'round.

They need something to prevent disease, to cure disease, and to keep them in the best of health, all the time.

### Not a Stock Food

Royal Purple is not a "Stock Food," nor a "medicine." It is a Conditioner.

It does not contain Grain, nor farm products. Nor does it contain "Dope," or any other injurious ingredient. Royal Purple does not merely temporarily bloat or inspire the Animal. It fattens and strengthens it, permanently.



No other Specific known adds flesh so quickly as Royal Purple. It makes 6-weeks-old Calves as large as ordinary-fed Calves are at 10 weeks.

Royal Purple makes naturally thin Animals fat.

and heavy. And it builds up the health and restores the former plumpness and vigor of run-down stock, in little or no time.

The very best time to use this Conditioner is NOW. It digests the hard food properly and prevents the animals getting indigestion or losing flesh.

### 50 per cent. Cheaper

One 50-cent Package of Royal Purple will last one Animal 70 days. This figures a little over two-thirds of a cent per day.

Most "Stock Foods" in 50-cent Packages last but 50 days, and are given three times a day.

But Royal Purple Specific is given only once a day, and lasts 50 per cent. longer.

(A \$1.50 Pail, containing four times the amount of the 50-cent Package, lasts 280 days.)

So, you see, it is only necessary to give Royal Purple Specific once each day.

Just think of making each Animal worth 25 per cent. over its cost! What will that mean to you, Mr. Stock Owner!

It makes the Hens lay Eggs in Winter as well as in the Summer.

MRS. WM. BURNHAM, Sanford, Ont., says: "Dear Sirs,—This is to certify that I have used two boxes of your Poultry Specific for my hens. They laid so well while feeding it to them, I wondered if you would mind sending me word how or where I could get some this winter. I bought it from your agent last winter. I had 32 hens, and some days I got two dozen eggs a day in February and March, while feeding them the Specific."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific prevents Fowls losing flesh at moulting time, and permanently cures every poultry disease. It makes their plumage bright and keeps them always in prime condition.

It makes your Poultry worth more than they could ever be without it.

Yet one 50-cent Package will last 25 Hens 70 days. Or a \$1.50 Pail will do 25 Hens 280 days. This is four times more material at only three times the cost.

# Royal Purple

## STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

### Make This Test

Every ounce of Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specific is guaranteed.

To prove that Royal Purple has no equal, we want you to make this test:

Feed Royal Purple to any one of your Animals for four weeks. And at the same time feed any other preparation to any other Animal in the same condition.

If Royal Purple does not prove to you, by actual results, that it is the best you ever used, we'll return your money.

And we'll ask no questions—make no excuses. You will be the judge—not us.

This is an honest test, isn't it? We ask you to make it because we know that Royal Purple is the best Conditioner on the market.

If you are not satisfied, after testing it, you don't lose anything, do you?

Royal Purple creates an appetite for food, and helps nature to digest and turn it into flesh and muscle.

As a Hog fatterer, Royal Purple has no equal.

### Never Off Feed

Dan McEwen, the horseman, says: "I have used Royal Purple Stock Specific persistently in feeding 'The Eel,' 2-024, largest winner of any pacer on Grand Circuit in 1908 and 1909, and 'Henry Winters,' winner of \$36,000 in trotting stakes in 1908.

"These horses have never been off their feed since I started using Royal Purple Specific. I will always have it in my stables. Your Cough Powder works like magic."

### For Poultry

Royal Purple Poultry Specific is our other Specific. It is for Poultry—not for stock.

Centralia, Ont., Feb. 7, '10.

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.:  
Gentlemen,—We have been using Royal Purple Poultry and Stock Specific for the last three weeks, and must say that results are remarkable. Am feeding the Stock Specific to two milking cows, and they have increased 80 per cent. in their milk. The Poultry results are even more marked than this. We have about 60 hens, laying age. When we commenced feeding, we were getting five and six eggs a day, and in the last five days the same flock of hens laid 150 eggs, almost an average of 31 each day, and those five days have been the coldest this winter.

You can see results plainly in two or three days after the use of "Royal Purple," and the poultry have the same hustle and appearance now as in the summer time. With cows and poultry, am using exactly the same feed and care as before starting to feed "Royal Purple."

When farmers and stockmen get acquainted with Royal Purple, it will have a greater demand than all other tonics and stock foods on the market combined.

Yours truly,  
ANDREW HICKS.

Aug. 28, 1910.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.:  
Gentlemen,—Last Fall we had in our stables a young mare belonging to Miss Clouston, of Montreal. We could not feed her any bran on account of causing violent scouring, consequently causing her to become weak and thin. We commenced using your Royal Purple Stock Specific, and the results were wonderful. After using it three weeks, we found we could feed the animal bran or any other soft feed without scouring her, and she actually took on in this time twenty-five pounds of flesh, we working her at the same time through the hunt. I can heartily recommend your Stock Specific.

TOM SMITH,  
Trainer for the Hon. Adam Beck.

We also manufacture:

Royal Purple Lice Killer..... 25c.  
Royal Purple Gall Cure..... 25c.  
Royal Purple Sweet Liniment..... 50c.  
Royal Purple Cough Cure..... 50c.

Our Cough Cure will cure any ordinary cough in four days, and will break up and cure distemper in ten to twelve days.

If your dealer cannot supply you with our Royal Purple Brands, we will supply you upon receipt of \$1.50 a pail, prepaid, for either poultry or stock, or if you want any Liniment, Gall Cure or Cough Powder, we will send it by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of price.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. COMPANY, LONDON, ONTARIO





### Genasco Ready Roofing

Put it on the roof of all your buildings, and you'll have peace of mind, comfort, satisfaction, and economy; you'll have absolute and lasting weather-protection.

Genasco is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—the natural and only perfect waterproof.

The Kant-leak Kleet keeps seams waterproof without cement. Supplied with Genasco, when specified.

Ask your dealer for Genasco, and be sure to look for the trademark. Mineral or smooth surface. A written guarantee, if you want it. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

#### THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt, and large manufacturers of ready-roofing in the world  
PHILADELPHIA

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Roofers' Supply Co., Ltd., Bay and Lake Sts., Toronto.

D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd., 200 York St., London, Ont.

J. L. Laebance, Ltd., Quebec.

Cross-section, Genasco Smooth-surface Roofing  
Trinidad Lake Asphalt  
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt  
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#### Winter Tours

TO Mexico, Colorado, California and Pacific Coast Points.

The Grand Trunk Railway System is the popular route from all points east through Canada via Chicago.

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Double track; fast service; finest roadbed; modern equipment; unexcelled dining-car service. All elements of safety and comfort.

TO THE SUNNY SOUTH.

No more desirable route than via Grand Trunk and connecting lines.

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

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

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

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Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

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

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Most perfect and valuable combination of tools ever invented. Sells at sight to Farmers, Plumbers, Machinists, Automobile Owners, in stores and the home.

Made of Drop Forged high grade carbon steel. One agent in Essex County, N. Y., after a 6 days' canvass ordered 100 tools. His profit \$100.00. Big snap for agents. Sample free to workers.

T. THOMAS MFG. CO., 2744 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

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The greatest labor-savers and time-savers ever invented for the farm and garden are Planet Jr tools.

A Planet Jr does the work of 3 to 6 men; and does it better. Makes you independent of indifferent help—always ready for work; always able and willing. Made by a practical farmer who knows the every-day need of other farmers.

35 years' experience. Every Planet Jr is fully guaranteed.

**No. 4 Planet Jr Combined Seeder and Wheel-Hoe** saves time, labor, seed and money. Almost all useful garden implements in one. Adjustable in a minute to sow all garden seeds, hoe, cultivate, weed, or plow. Pays for itself quickly, even in small gardens.

**No. 8 Planet Jr Horse-Hoe and Cultivator** will do more things in more ways than any other horse-hoe made. Plows to or from the row. A splendid furrower, coverer, hiller, and horse-hoe; and unequalled as a cultivator.

The 1911 Planet Jr catalogue is free.

It illustrates and describes 55 different implements for the farm and garden.

Write for it today.

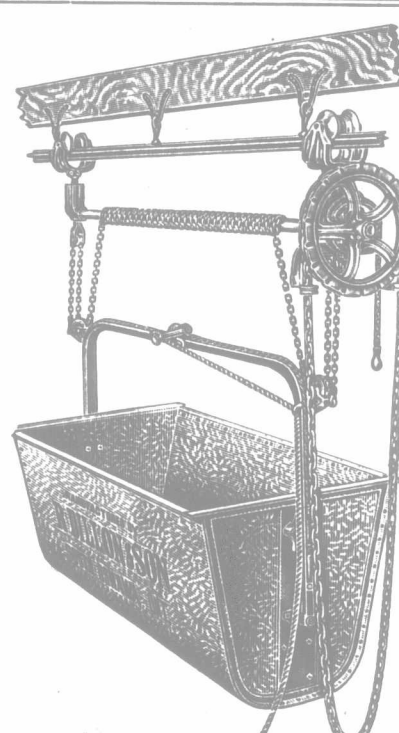
SL Allen & Co

Box 1108F

Philada Pa



WRITE FOR THE NAME OF OUR NEAREST AGENCY.



### MR. FARMER

If interested, write us for prices on

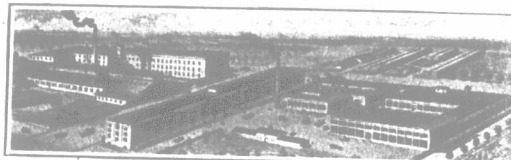
## Dillon's No. 2 Litter Carrier

It will save you time and money. No gear. No wood to rot. Easy to operate.

R. DILLON & SON  
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STATIONARY, MOUNTED AND TRACTION



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We have one plant for the manufacture of Engines, and the other for Windmills, etc. Each is the largest and best equipped in Canada covering the lines manufactured. Satisfied customers have produced this result.

Windmills,  
Grain Grinders,  
Pumps,  
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Etc., Etc.

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No better stock or value offered than at the old reliable CENTRAL NURSERY. We ship direct to customer with satisfaction. Send for priced catalogue before placing your order. It will pay. If you have not had good results from others, TRY OURS—38th YEAR.

The new hardy Hydrangea HILL of SNOW, a Beauty; the New Snow Queen Rose; the Rambler, in Bloom all summer. By mail \$1.00 each.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Ornamental Trees. Roses, Shrubs, Sugar Potatoes, etc.

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You would accept a higher salary if it were offered to you, so why not accept our offer to pay you 3 1/2% interest on your savings instead of usual 3%? Our \$2,000,000 assets is your Security.

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

PRINT CLEAN WEAR LONGER PRICE REASONABLE

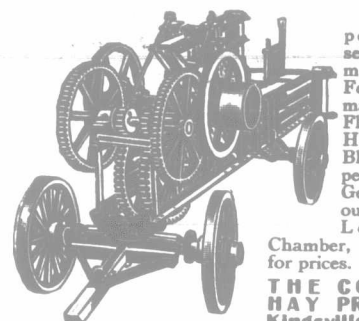
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## ROBERTS ENGRAVING COMPANY

LONDON-CANADA

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BAILED 68 TONS IN 10 HOURS.



It has the points that sell: Automatic Self Feeder, Automatic Safety Fly Wheel, Handiest Block-dropper, Double Gear throughout, Extra Long Tying Chamber, etc. Write for prices.  
THE COLUMBIA HAY PRESS CO.,  
Kingsville, Ontario.

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SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH

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WRITE TO-DAY.



100 Styles of Scales.

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GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY \$65  
GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE  
For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. Free Trial. Ask for catalog—all sizes.  
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Canadian-grown seed corn. Your money back if not satisfied.

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**Be Sure**

**Not Sorry**

When you buy seeds you are investing not the price of the seeds only, but the value of the land for a year and the season's work as well. That makes it most important that you should buy

**EWING'S  
Reliable Seeds**

That is the first and perhaps the most important step towards a good crop. Ewing's Seeds are clean, vigorous, healthy, true to type, and sure to grow if they get any kind of a chance. For over forty years they have been making Canadian farms and gardens famous.

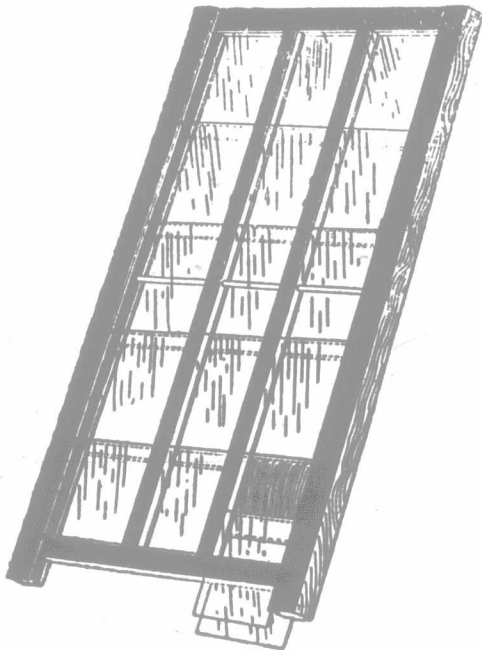
Write for our handsome Illustrated Catalogue, and if your dealer hasn't Ewing's Seeds buy from us direct.

**WM. EWING & CO., Seedsmen**  
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**For Vegetable  
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Big money saved by growing your own plants from seed with double-glass sash. Plants grow larger and quicker. No worry of boards or mats for covering. Always gets the sunlight. Sizes 3 ft. 6 ins. by 5 ft. 11 ins., at \$1.05 each. Made from best material. Write for booklet.

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You do not need reciprocity if you buy your drills direct from us, without selling expense. We manufacture the **IMPERIAL HORSE-LIFT DRILL**.

Let us tell you why this drill is the best drill on the market to-day.

**THE W. I. KEMP COMPANY, LIMITED**  
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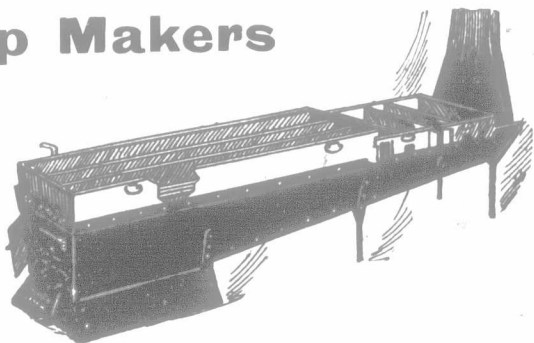
**Maple-Syrup Makers  
Read This!**

Be on the safe side and place your order with us at once, as our great rush comes in March, and in order to avoid any possible chance of disappointment, write us TO-DAY for free booklet and prices. We are headquarters for the

**"CHAMPION"  
Evaporator** and

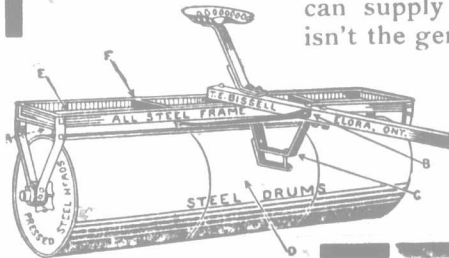
all up-to-date Sugar-makers' Supplies.

The Grimm Mfg. Co., Ltd., 58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.



**You can roll more ground  
with the "BISSELL"**

The "Bissell" three-drum land roller has no dirt-catching centre bearing. Its large, polished roller bearings, 1/2 inch in diameter, are at the ends of the roller and fully protected against the dust—therefore the "Bissell" runs easier. All neck weight is removed by projecting the seat out from the frame and providing a draw-bracket for low hitch. Because the three drums of the "Bissell" turn shorter and easier than two-drum rollers of same width, and because it is lighter draft, you can roll more ground per hour with the "Bissell." A test on your land alongside other rollers will demonstrate the great superiority of the "Bissell" Land Roller. We welcome such a test. Just write Dept. W, and say you want to make one, or write for booklet describing our 6, 8, 9, 12 ft. lengths. If you would like a Grass Seeder Attachment for the "Bissell," we can supply that, too. And, remember, it isn't the genuine "Bissell" unless the name "Bissell" is stamped on the roller.



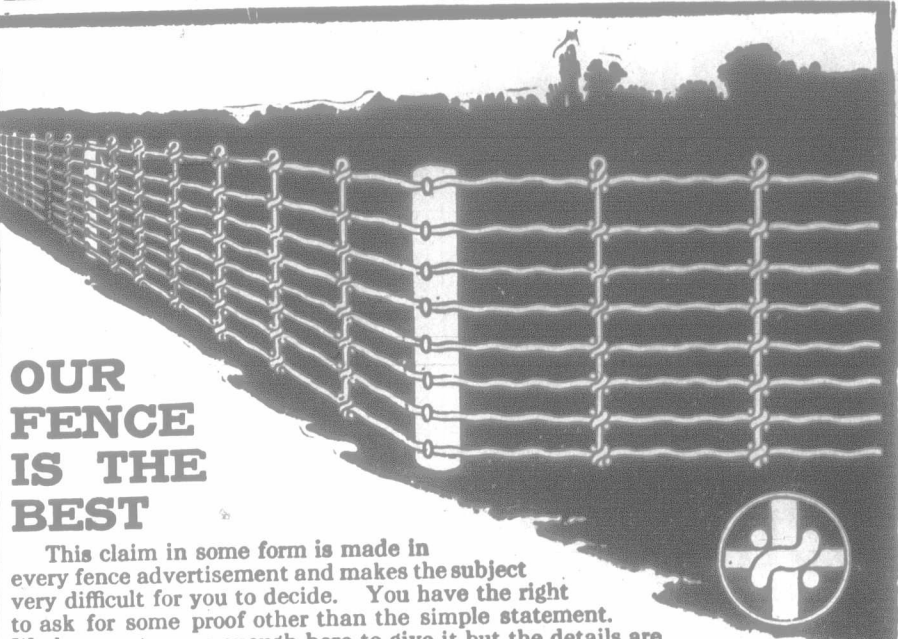
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**Rural Phones  
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You and your neighbors can make money by organizing and owning a Canadian Independent Rural Telephone System. You can give your locality good telephone service at a low price, and, in addition, pocket the dividends earned. You buy Canadian Independent Telephones outright. No exorbitant yearly rentals as with "trust-controlled" systems. Every Canadian Independent Telephone is fully guaranteed for ten years—a strong-talking, positive-ringing 'phone. Send for Bulletin No. 2. It gives complete information regarding organization and building of rural-telephone lines.

Get our prices on construction material. We have a factory in Toronto, and can make prompt shipment.

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IS THE  
BEST**

This claim in some form is made in every fence advertisement and makes the subject very difficult for you to decide. You have the right to ask for some proof other than the simple statement. We have not space enough here to give it but the details are given in our 48 pages of catalogue, showing why we claim the *Selkirk Fences* are strongest, most durable and economical for the fence user.

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We guarantee that everything we sell is exactly as represented or we give money back. Do not buy your fence for 1911 without reading our catalogue. A post card will bring it.

*Fence Agents Make Money and Build Business* handling a first-class article when so *Guaranteed*. Satisfied customers are the most valuable asset in any business. If we are not represented in your section you should write now for our Agent's Terms.



**SELKIRK FENCE COMPANY**  
Box 200 Hamilton, Canada

Name.....  
P.O..... Prov.....

Selkirk Fence Company, Hamilton, Canada. I want to examine for myself the merits of Selkirk Stiff Stay Fencing and Gates. Send a free sample piece of the fence with descriptive catalogue A and Agent's Terms.



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is one of the best investments a farmer can possibly make. The trifling additional sum you pay for NEPONSET Roofings is made up many times over in the additional protection to your building, freedom from repair bills, fire risks and all roofing troubles.

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The Ontario Government, all the leading railroads, many of the largest manufacturing industries and thousands of planters and farmers have used NEPONSET Paroid Roofing for years. The record of NEPONSET Roofings is the strongest argument for their use.

Talk with a man who has used NEPONSET Paroid Roofing and get the story first hand. Our dealer can give you the name of such a man in your own locality. There are different NEPONSET Roofings for different types of buildings, and NEPONSET Waterproof Building Papers for every purpose.

### Write for Book of Plans and Information on Poultry Houses

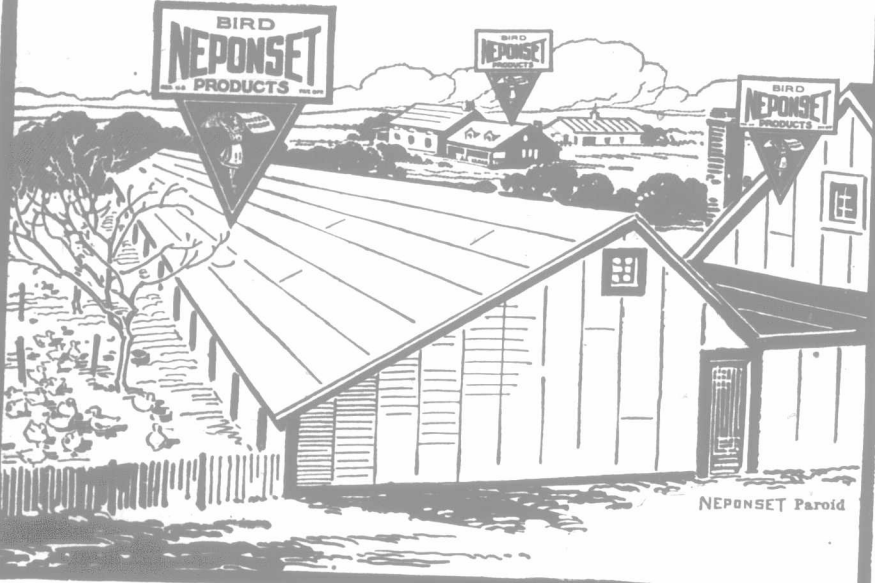
Be sure to state just what you are building or repairing and give exact dimensions.

NEPONSET Dealers everywhere. If you do not know the one in your locality, ask us.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers, 257 LOTTERIDGE ST., HAMILTON, ONT.

Established 1786. Originators of Complete Ready Roofings and Waterproof Building Papers.

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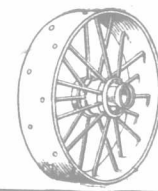
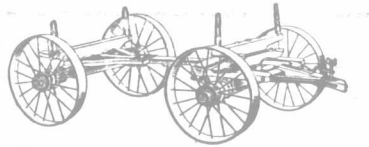


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It is not an uncommon thing for a T-K Handy Wagon to be used 20 years without a cent of expense for repairs. But up-keep cost is the least of its virtues, for this wagon combines more practical adaptability, convenience, durability and actual earning power per dollar invested than any other wagon on the market. It makes farm work easier and more profitable. Investigate!



Handy Farm Wagons and Wide Tire Steel Wheels



Equip your wagons with T-K Wide-Tire Steel Wheels and eliminate all possibility of accidents on rough and rocky roads, delays and need of lightening the load over sandy and muddy stretches. These wheels are flawless in design and strong as a steel bridge, yet weigh no more than wood. They lighten the draft on horses from 25 to 50 per cent., and are the greatest savers of time and labor that a farmer can employ.

Write for catalogue containing pictures and full details. Address: TUDHOPE-KNOK CO., LTD., Orillia, Ontario.

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Farmers' Cement Tile Machine Co., WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

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Special excursion in the spring to see these lands.

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Never appreciates solid facts. But with you, the superiority of the

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1,000 bushels Red Clover, 1,000 bushels Mammoth Clover, 1,000 bushels Alsike Clover or Alsike and Timothy mixed, 1,000 bushels Timothy. Send large exact average samples. Buyers of clean seed for next spring will do well to cut this ad out and preserve our name.

S. F. M. O'Flynn & Son, Shelburne, Ont.



DECEMBER 1866

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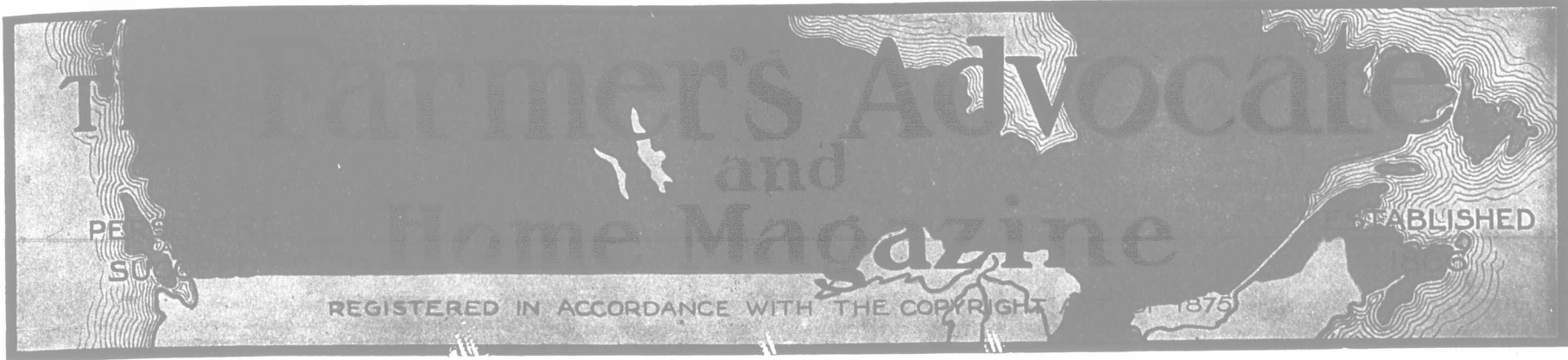
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Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 9, 1911

No. 959

### EDITORIAL.

Deep-based, rugged patriotism, such as ours, need not fear the test of reciprocal trade.

Not "good methods," but "the very best methods possible," should be every farmer's motto to-day.

In his message to Congress, relating to reciprocity, President Taft breathed the spirit of the statesman.

How about the manure pile? Some of us are accumulating in our barnyards a nice big job for the busy days of spring.

After all, the Americans could have free lumber, irrespective of reciprocal arrangements, by the simple expedient of throwing off their own duties.

The report of the Superintendent of County Farmers' Associations, presented to the recent convention of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, in Windsor, showed an increase in societies and membership, with a larger average attendance than in any previous year.

At a great farmers' gathering in Spokane, Washington, a leading speaker pointed out that, not only is there inequality in education as it relates to the farm, but almost everywhere the farm receives little recognition. The daily papers, said he, devote columns to baseball and football and the possibilities of the white race winning back the slugging championship; exploit in bold headlines murder, divorce and scandal; give columns to social and political events, but scant paragraphs to the farmer and his interests.

"It was fine and dry when we put that wagon there," remarked a farmer, as one protested that a good wagon should not be allowed to stand in a pond all winter. While the rejoinder was intended humorously, how pathetically it illustrates the frequent lack of foresight. Even if it does cost as much to put up a shed for the tools as it does to replace them—which is not the case—there should be that satisfaction in having things right which should cause a man to have them so. If slovenliness in farming made the angels weep, heaven would be one vast vale of tears.

The conflict of experience is never-ending. Which is to say, the APPARENT conflict of experience, for, when we get down to the underlying principle involved, we find explanations for the seeming discrepancies. But sometimes it is difficult to arrive at the explanations, and no sooner do we solve one problem than another presents itself. We have lately been inviting experience and views on the amount of silage per day it is safe to feed a cow. In our issue of February 2nd appeared two letters from experienced farmers, one writer deprecating the idea of forty pounds per day, and stating that he seldom fed more than twenty-five pounds; the other stating that he had often fed as high as sixty. What is the explanation of this?

### Quick Returns.

There is nothing more persistently presented to our agricultural population of late than the necessity of placing farming on the same business basis as all other commercial enterprises—unless it is the advantages and disadvantages of the tariff. Farmers are exhorted to establish thorough systems of bookkeeping; to study the feeds, produce, and live-stock markets; to carefully count the cost, and, as far as possible, calculate the net returns, before venturing upon any particular line of undertaking; in short, the size, color and genuine ring of the specie which they are about to receive must be thoroughly tested before plans are executed whereby it is to be attained. These doctrines are all tenable, and the presentation of them is to be commended. Yet there is, as business stands to-day, one essential difference between rural and urban pursuits, which places the former in an entirely different sphere of activities to mercantile occupations.

Commercial enterprises are conducted for the purpose of accumulating wealth. Though one may be able to find merchant princes who are prodigal in their liberality, it is usually with the accumulations from their store or shop, and seldom in the transactions of the day, that they show their altruism. Dry-goods houses, clothing emporiums or grocery stands are rarely looked upon as monuments to the spirit of generosity or Christian kindness which may have characterized their owners; the reputation of the owners for liberality was not often established in these places by the excellence of their wares, the narrow margin of profit extracted, or the liberal terms of settlement. Business is run for the money there is in it, and the more money and the quicker the returns, the greater the satisfaction of the proprietor. While, with more or less of the Shylock spirit, he may enjoy driving his bargains, buying cheaply and selling at large profits, the favorite pleasures of the business man's life lie outside of business hours—unless he has become a Midas. He goes to the club; he enjoys social evenings at home or at the homes of his friends; he takes frequent holidays and as long ones as his financial standing will permit; and business, if it is possible, is forgotten from the time the doors are closed at night until they are opened the next morning. In such an occupation there is but one goal, i. e., the dollar; it faces all directions, and, like the city set on a hill, it is never hid; no matter from what corner of the business you look up, or down, it dazzles the eye, until all hardware handled seems to have the ring of pure gold, and the ground color of all cloth is yellow. Those lines are handled, preferably, which give a quick turnover; money must not be long invested without good profits accruing. The gospel of "Quick Returns" is the doctrine of business life.

In these very respects farming is essentially different. While the dollar has to be respected, because it holds such wide and powerful sway, yet it is not the "be-all" nor the "end-all" of farming. Farming is more than a business. Not only are the dollars accumulated whereby expenses of living are met, but the keenest pleasures of the life of the family are intimately associated with the practice of farming. The pleasure which comes from the raising, breeding, developing, showing and handling of live stock is a part of the farming business; the very picnics and outings are a part of rural life. The shop-doors of the farm are never shut, nor the shutters put up. Some of the keenest pleasures of the evening come from the achievements of the day and the discovery of new things in the world of farming.

Farming is more than a business; it is a profession. Men choose to follow it not simply for the dollars it may bring, but because in it they may rear up sons and daughters with an appreciation of the finer, subdued colors in life's web, which will come out ever stronger and brighter with the bleaching of the years. It is the place to develop solidity, physical strength, moral strength. Its pleasures are purer, more wholesome, and there is no tang of regret as years accumulate their memories.

For such a life, the refrain of "Quick Returns" must be played in a minor key. Not quickness, but permanency, is wanted. "This is not my farm, but my family's farm. This house, this barn, these fences, these ditches, are being put here not for me alone, but for my children and my children's children. I am not farming here to accumulate as many dollars as I can in as short a time as I can, that I may retire to that abominable little village to eke out my existence, but am getting the most I can in knowledge and experience, and building myself and this farm so that those coming after me may build greater characters, be of greater service, get more out of life, and put more into life because I am building as I am.

Where does the watchword of Quick Returns belong in such ideals?

### Reciprocity from the Farmer's Standpoint.

While the proposed reciprocity agreement must commend itself strongly to those who recognize the value of broadening the base of the nation's prosperity by enlarging the output and increasing the prices for Canadian farm products, the fact must be faced that it has aroused a certain degree of apprehension in the minds of some among us who are pursuing special lines of intensive agriculture, such as the raising of tender fruits and the production of vegetables under glass. Likewise, the prospect of any reduction in tariff protection disturbs many manufacturers out of proportion to the real effect it will have upon their trade. We are convinced, with Mr. Fielding, that a fair trial of the bargain will dispel these ominous forebodings, and prove that freer trade with the neighboring Republic will be proportionately as beneficial to Ontario as to Michigan, to New Brunswick as to Maine.

Take, for instance, the fruit industry of the Niagara District. Are not the conditions here as favorable for the production of fruit as in the neighboring State of New York? Yet, one of our editors, sojourning in that State last fall, noticed that fruitmen had the finest homes, and were evidently the most flourishing class of farmers in the community. Surely the fruit-growers of the Niagara District might be content to share opportunities with these men. But our growers complain that, while the protection on their products has been removed, the duties on their implements and supplies are scarcely affected. If anything, this is an argument for extension of reciprocity. As a matter of fact, the fruit-growers get their tools and implements almost, if not quite, as cheaply as the dairyman, the grain-grower, and the stockman, get theirs; and, while general farm lands rule well below a hundred dollars an acre in price, fruit-growers are complaining for fear they may not be able to make interest on real estate purchased at eight hundred or a thousand dollars an acre. If fruit lands were twenty thousand dollars per acre, the protest against any reduction of profits by free competition would be every whit as strong.

That is one great trouble with protection. It



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearsages must be made as required by law.
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12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
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inflates the value of certain investments upon which profits are expected to be earned, and the greater the inflation of capital value, the more insistent the demand of "vested interests" for maintenance of the artificial conditions, so that profits may continue to be earned upon the inflated capitalization. And to this kind of inflation there is literally no end. So far as the fruit-growers are concerned, there is good reason to believe that they have not fully weighed against American competition in the Canadian market the value of access to the markets of United States cities during the period following the supply from home sources. Indeed, reciprocity in apples promises to benefit both consumer and producer, as Jas. E. Johnson declared in his tariff memorial at Ottawa, and we should not be at all surprised if this proved true in the case of tender fruits. We have used the fruit industry freely as an illustration of how alarm may be unduly excited by examining the cons. without full regard to the pros.

Certainly, no one can effectively dispute the advantage to Canadian agriculture of the American market for lambs, cattle, dairy produce, and many other staple lines. The effect will be not wholly to turn commerce southwards, instead of eastward, but to enlarge agricultural production, especially in Eastern Canada, raise the price of farm land, and enhance the well-deserved earnings of Canadian farmers.

### Denmark Highly Organized.

Denmark, in addition to 115 agricultural societies, has 200 horse-breeding associations, 1,310 cattle-breeding associations, 250 pig-breeding associations, 90 sheep-breeding associations—all receiving state aid, with the design of improving the stock of their respective localities. There are also 1,500 dairies, 1,200 of which are co-operative, without direct state aid. There are some 508 Control Societies, supported by the state, which also contributes aid toward the education of dairy managers, conducting dairy experiments and exhibitions. The chief business of the Control Societies is the keeping of milk-production records, cost of feeding cows, and other means of improvement.

### An Age of Specialists.

This is an age of specialists, and agriculture is no exception to the rule. The development of farming along business and scientific lines makes demand upon knowledge and experience far beyond the capacity of any one man to thoroughly master. Wise is he who recognizes this fact and avails himself, wherever possible, of the services of scientists who devote their whole time to studying particular phases of his problems.

In stating this, we are advising only what we purpose practicing ourselves upon "The Farmer's Advocate" farm.

Take, for example, the matter of drainage. The editors of "The Farmer's Advocate" have all given a good deal of earnest study to this question, both theoretically and practically, and have themselves mapped out and laid many thousand feet of tile. It would be possible for us to lay out a system of drains upon the farm referred to, and lay them in a way which would give quite satisfactory results. At the same time, we realize that we do not know as much about tile draining as experts who have devoted a large share of their time to a scientific and practical study of this question; and, therefore, we have applied to the Physics Department of the Ontario Agricultural College to make a drainage survey for us upon the usual terms, namely, board and traveling expenses (one cent a mile each way) for the surveyor who does the work. There is good reason to suppose that such an expert will be able to map out a system to better advantage than we could expect to do it, recommending, perhaps, four-inch tile in places where a layman might be tempted to use three-inch, and vice versa. It stands to reason that years of study and experience in this work should count for something.

Take, again, the question of home adornment. This we have often discussed and studied, having some definite ideas on the subject; still, we recognize that an expert in landscape gardening will know better what to suggest in the way of planting and improvements than any member of our staff, whose attention is divided among so many matters. Consequently, we have accepted the offer of H. L. Hutt, Provincial expert in landscape gardening, to inspect our farm and offer suggestions for the planting of trees, shrubs and vines, with a view to making not a park, but a modest, neatly-planted, ideal country home.

So in all other lines. We intend, in the management of this farm, as we have long been doing in the editing of the paper, to utilize at every turn the best ideas of all the specialists whose services we can enlist. We consider that in thus obtaining the benefit of a specialist's advice, we shall be exercising the soundest kind of good judgment. Not what a man knows, but what he can find out, is the measure of his value, whether to himself or to an employer. The longer we study agriculture, the less we know about it; that is, the less we are inclined to depend upon the sufficiency of our own knowledge. A man shows his wisdom by seeking the knowledge of others.

### 52 Treats in the Year.

We would not like to miss even one of the fifty-two treats you send us in the year. Like "The Farmer's Advocate" better than ever. GEO. GODFREY.  
Queen's Co., P. E. I.

You may have your choice of a complete Kitchen Equipment (six articles) or a set of Scissors (three pairs) for sending in only one new subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" and \$1.50. These premiums are excellent value, and we are sending out a great many daily.

### The Old-fashioned Singing School.

One wonders why, in these days, when so many things are being put forward for making rural life more attractive, more is not being done to revive the old-fashioned singing school. Fifty years ago, every neighborhood had such an organization, and those who attended found the exercises delightful and helpful in many ways. It was a social center, for one thing. Old and young, rich and poor, met on a common level. The one thing that gave anyone pre-eminence at such gatherings was his ability to sing and his power of making himself agreeable. Best of all, the young people were made familiar with the rudiments of one of the arts that is capable of rendering a deal of happiness to others. Indirectly, the singing school did more for law and order than anyone knows, for, as a rule, only the finest songs, sacred and sentimental, were studied, and has not some wise man said, "Let me write a nation's songs, and I care not who makes its laws."

There is a delight in singing in concert, to be had in no other way. The fine harmony has a way of making the participants forget all their troubles.

Perhaps the advent of musical instruments has lessened the immediate need of the singing-school. At the same time, it is always best to be able to sing at sight, without the aid of the musical instrument. Pianos or organs always do their best work when they accompany the singer, rather than lead. The average church-organ or piano has a deal to answer for in this particular. Indeed, the average church choir might do worse than organize itself into the nucleus for a singing-school. Being trained to sing at sight, without an instrument to cover up or drown out their defects, they would on Sunday enter upon their leadership in the service of praise with a zest and a power they never knew before. It is worth trying to revive the singing-school. There is culture in it. There is enjoyment in it.

O. C.

### The Borrower.

"The wicked borroweth and payeth not again," complained the good man long ago, and his lament has been the complaint of decent people ever since.

Most people are willing to lend, for there are occasions when the best foresight proves unequal to emergencies; yet nearly everyone who has relieved a neighbor's necessity by making him a loan of an article has had occasion for bitter repentance. Very few borrowers are careful promptly to return the article loaned them. If the borrowed article be broken, many borrowers are not careful to replace the broken part with a new part, but, if any amendment is made, it is often a cheap and imperfect repair. When the good-natured but unfortunate victim of the lending habit seeks redress for any injury sustained, he may count himself fortunate if he does not incur the last displeasure of the person he has sought to help.

The best farmers seek to reduce borrowing to a minimum. In the end, nothing is gained by the habit, while loss of time, labor, money and temper are almost inevitably involved in the process. The article to be borrowed must be gone after. It usually is not the tool that exactly meets the user's needs. It must be handled with caution. Its breakage means at least a trip to the repair shop. Last of all, there is the necessity of its being returned, and the sense that one is under an obligation to the lender that only can be discharged with the payment of interest. By far the manlier course is to pay for what service is required, either in horses, tools, machinery or labor. Borrowing comes to this in the end. The cash basis is the business way, and results in a better neighborly feeling, because there is mutual respect. Borrowing should be resorted to only in serious emergencies, and when one's necessity has been relieved, the article borrowed should be returned promptly in a state of good repair. To do less than this is to prove oneself unworthy of such neighborly kindness. When tempted to borrow, think of Punch's advice to those about to marry—don't. J. C.

### 8-months' Credit Offer.

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



## HORSES.

### Breeding the Farmer's Horse.

The well-known Ontario horseman and Institute lecturer, Dr. J. Standish, formerly of Walkerton, has established himself as quite an equine authority in Nova Scotia, where he is attached to the staff of the Agricultural College. Dr. Standish is ever ready to talk horse, handing out good advice in liberal infusions. At the recent convention of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association he discussed horse-breeding from the standpoint of the agricultural horse, as required by the majority of farmers.

To show that horse-breeding is one of the most profitable lines of farming, it is possible to breed colts which at present prices will sell for \$250 to \$300 at three years of age, and which will not cost much more than half that amount to raise; there is, or may be, a profit of from 50 to 100 per cent. on the cost of production.

The agricultural horse does not differ materially from the draft, except in being, from the nature of its breeding, a little lighter. It is obtained, generally, by crossing a pure-bred stallion of the draft breeds with an ordinary, well-built grade mare of the same breeding. The speaker strongly deprecated the use of grade sires.

During pregnancy, the mare should have exercise and muscle and bone-forming food, the same food to extend over the period of suckling the colt. He recommended clover and timothy hay, oats, bran, and a little flaxseed and turnips.

### North Dakota Stallion Regulations

The first report of the Stallion Registration Board of North Dakota, organized to enforce the Stallion Enrollment Act, that came into effect on January 1st, 1910, has been issued. The licenses issued in 1910 number 2,346, of which 1,007 were pure-breeds, and 1,339 grades, percentage of pure-breeds being 43, and of grades 57. Percherons are leading draft breed. Of the 1,007 pure-breeds, there were 614 Percherons, 93 Clydesdales, 62 Belgians, 53 Shires, and 61 French drafts, the remainder being light horses.

### PERCENTAGE AFFECTED DISQUALIFYING DISEASE.

UNSOOUNDNESS.	Per Cent. of Total Examined.						
	No. of Stallions Affected.	Percheron.	Belgian.	Shire.	Clydesdale.	French Draft.	Other Breeds.
Cataract .....	15	1.14	.....	1.89	1.07	.....	.4
Amaurosis .....	1	.....	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Periodic Ophthalmia ..	2	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07
Laryngeal Hemiplegia...	26	1.24	.....	1.89	.....	1.64	1.1
Chorea .....	3	.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07
Bone Spavin .....	36	1.14	.....	.....	3.28	1.85	.....
Sidebone .....	83	4.56	9.7	1.89	.....	3.28	3.2
Ringbone .....	10	.31	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.48
Curb .....	17	.31	.....	.....	1.07	.....	.96
Glanders or Farey.....	2	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07
Genital Infection.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07
Maladie du Coit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Urethral Gleet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	176	8.93	12.93	5.7	2.14	8.2	8.

The table shows that 176, or approximately 7 per cent., of the total examined, were affected with some unsoundness or infectious disease, and were refused licenses. It shows that sidebone was the prevailing unsoundness. This unsoundness represents 47 per cent. of the total cases of unsoundness.

### How the Stallion Laws Drive Scrubs Out.

Many points of interest were brought out during the meeting of the National Association of Stallion Registration Boards, held in Chicago recently. In Wisconsin the stallion law now in force has put 1,226 grade and scrub stallions out of business in the last four seasons, and the percentage of grades and scrubs has fallen from 65.5 to 55.5 in that time, according to the Horse World. Almost 500 stallions have recently been given licenses as "mongrel or scrub," in place of "grade" certificates, and it is expected that few of these will be renewed. In fact, the law is fast putting such stallions on the retired list, and many unsound stallions of all kinds have been retired, driven out of the State, or castrated. The grade and scrub stallions are finding it difficult to obtain patronage. Similar results are being achieved in the other States where stallion licensing laws have been in force for a sufficient time to show effects. In Minnesota, the percentage of undesirable stallions has fallen materially, and this may be said also of Pennsylvania, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Montana and Utah. Good work, also, is reported from other States. Illinois has licensed some 9,500 stallions, of which about 50 per cent. are pure-bred and registered. Some 170 stallions have been rejected as unsound. In North Dakota, upwards

of 180 have been rejected since Jan. 1st last. In Kansas, the scheme of advertising the unsoundnesses discovered by the veterinarians, is said to be resulting in unpopularity for the animals so exposed, and some of them have left the State.

### Re Cost of Horse Power.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with a great deal of interest the different letters that have appeared in your paper of late on the cost of horse-power on the farm. Now, I would like to ask what constitutes horse-power? If a man goes to the stable in the morning, feeds, cleans and harnesses a team, will they then develop a reasonable amount of horse-power if left standing in the stable all day? Certainly not, and yet that is where every one who has written to you on the subject has left them. If I engage a man who owns an engine to furnish power to drive an ensilage-cutter, and he comes along with his engine, gets up steam in the morning, and then makes no attempt to start it, will it give any power of its own accord? Certainly not. And if you had a dozen men standing around, waiting for the cutting-box to start, and he told you he had done all that was necessary, you would very likely use a few big D's in telling him that his services were no longer required. But that is just where my farmer friends left the horse; in fact, they left him so early in the day that I was surprised that they had cheek enough to put in a bill for harnessing him.

Now, you cannot get horse-power in that way, so, in order to get a reasonable amount of horse-power for the feed and care, you must have a man after them all the time; and the better the man, the more power you will get every time. Well, then, in order to arrive at a proper estimate of what horse-power costs on the farm, you must add to all other expense the price of a man's wages, or, rather, part of his wages, according to the number of horses he drives. Now, from personal experience, I believe that the average teamster of to-day will get more work for the money expended with a three-horse team than he will with a two- or four-horse team. I know a great many will say that I am wrong, and that the four-horse team is the most profitable to drive. But I would like to ask them how many men they have been able to hire in the last ten years who have been able to drive and care for four horses as they should be cared for. I know that there are a good many men who can and do,

### Cawdor Cups and Challenge Shield

Explanation of the history and nature of the special premiums named in the caption of these notes, annually donated for Clydesdales at leading Scottish shows, may be of interest to admirers of the breed. When the late Earl of Cawdor, an enthusiastic breeder of Clydesdales and a warm friend to the Society, was president of the Clydesdale Horse Society, he intimated to the Council his intention of presenting to it two challenge cups, value £50 each, to be competed for annually, for the best male and female Clydesdales, respectively, on such terms as the Council should decide. This generous gift was gratefully accepted, and it was resolved that the stallion cup should be offered at the Glasgow Stallion Show, held in February, and the mare cup at the Highland, in July. This arrangement has always been adhered to, with the exception of the stallion cup in 1904, which was offered at the Highland, at Perth. The first competitions took place in 1892.

Another trophy in the Clydesdale world is the very handsome Shield, value 100 gs., which Robt. Brydon, the Managing Director of the Seaham Harbor Stud, presented to the Glasgow Agricultural Society for competition at the Annual Stallion Show. As a supporter of the veterinary inspection of exhibited animals, and a strong advocate of reasonable size and weight as being essential in any draft breed, Mr. Brydon attaches the following conditions to his gift. The winning stallion must fulfil the following conditions:

- (a) If four years old or upwards, he must be 17 hands or over, and if three years old, 16 hands 3 inches in height, with width and weight in proportion.
- (b) He must be passed free from all hereditary disease by one or more veterinary surgeons chosen by the Society.
- (c) He must be entered in the Clydesdale Studbook.

The first competition took place in 1904.

## LIVE STOCK.

### On a Scottish Stock Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

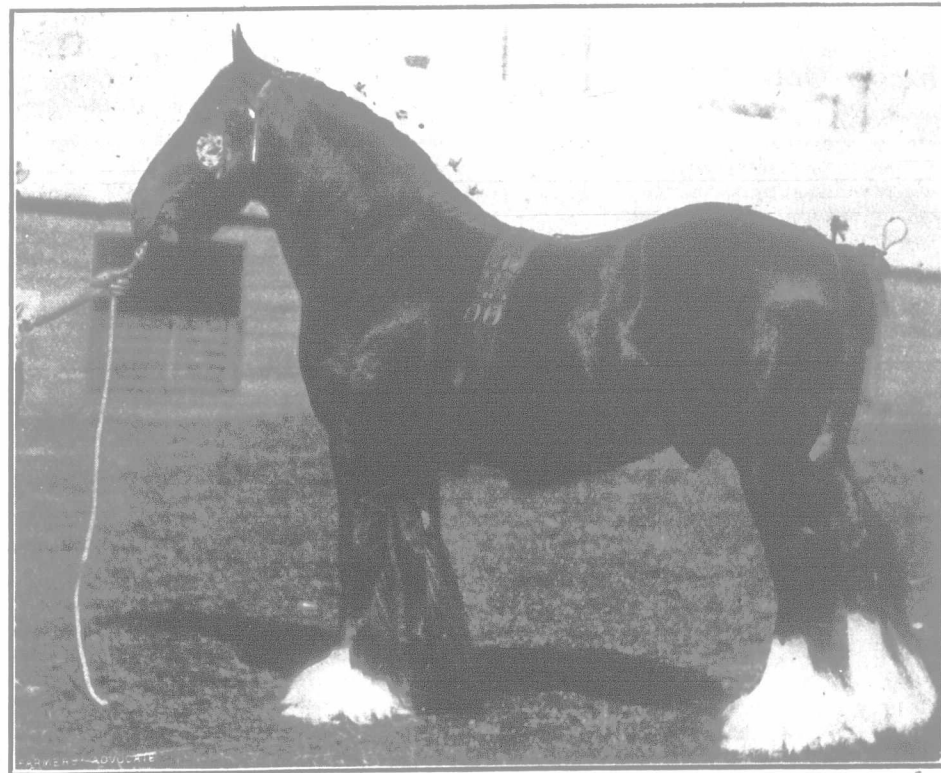
It may be of interest to your readers to have a description and details of management of a mixed farm situated in the Lowlands of Scotland, and some 250 feet above the sea-level.

The area, all told, of the farm in question, is about 500 acres, 200 of which are in old pasture, laid down fully sixty years ago, and the remainder worked on a nine-year rotation, of which I shall give particulars later on.

The stock consists of 90 dairy cows, six Clydesdale mares, one driving horse, one odd horse, 140 breeding ewes, and six brood sows, with young stock of all the various kinds, together with about 150 head of poultry. The cows, of which 45 are Ayrshires—pure-bred, but not pedigreed—and the other 45 Shorthorn-Ayrshire crosses, are mated with pedigreed Shorthorn bulls—a milk-bred white, and a beef-bred dark-roan, respectively. By mating the Ayrshires with a pure-bred bull, the produce is in most cases a fairly light roan (pure whites are very rare),

showing a good deal of the Ayrshire type, especially about the head and udder, and in fineness of bone. The Shorthorn sire gives the cross more size in body and teats, and the result is we have an almost perfect type for a dual-purpose breed, and one that suits the dairymen in and around our big cities, who feed heavily for milk production, and fatten off the cow usually after her second calf.

As this dairy is worked principally for cheese-making, the cows are all timed to calve as near as possible between 1st February and 1st of April, so as to have them at the height of the milk flow when grass comes, usually about May 10th. Unless grass is scarce, the cows get no hand-feeding after May 20th, till the grass begins to fail in September. Twenty-five heifer calves, as far as possible, off the best-milking Ayrshire cows and



Lord Rothschild's Shire Stallion, Halstead Blue Blood. First-prize two-year-old and reserve champion at the 1910 Royal Show.

but the average man who tries, or, rather, does not try, simply lets them wander over the field any old way, missing a great many spots in plowing and harrowing, till it is only a question whether it would not be better to let them try to drive only two, instead of four, horses. Now, if we agree that three horses make a team, then, in order to arrive at a proper estimate of the actual cost per horse-power, we must add onto the other expense one-third of a man's wages, which, at the wages I am paying now, namely, \$400 per year, would be \$133.33. Now, if you will add this on to the estimate given by David Caughell, which I believe is not far astray, you will have a total cost per horse-power of \$280.68 per annum, instead of \$94.35, as estimated by J. B. T., in your last issue. R. J. KELLY. Oxford Co., Ont.



the white bull, and ten bull calves from the cross cows, are kept for rearing. The remainder are sold at the local auction mart and to neighbors for rearing at prices averaging 30 shillings each. Those kept are pail-fed on the milk of their own dams for the first five days, and on new milk alone till four weeks old, when they are gradually put on separated milk and cod-liver oil, or separated milk and calf meal, made into gruel, for the next three weeks; after that they get gruel alone. When six weeks old, they are taught to eat a little bruised oats and feeding cake, and they soon begin to nibble at a little long hay, which is hung in nets within their reach. At twelve weeks old the calves are turned out to a bit of good young pasture that has been specially saved for them, and the gruel gradually discontinued, the dry food being at the same time slightly increased. They are kept on as clean and as young pasture as possible for the next twelve months. During the winter they are kept night and day in a well-sheltered and dry field, with a southern exposure, if it can be so arranged, and get about 25 pounds of swedes, cut on the ground (with a cutting attachment on the back of a cart), 3 pounds bruised oats and feeding cake or dried distiller's grains in troughs, and a small quantity of hay. About the middle of April, hand-feeding may be discontinued, as by that time the grass is usually well forward. They then get nothing but what they pull till severe weather sets in, in November, when a daily allowance is given them of cut swedes and long straw—no grain—on the grass. The bull is put amongst the heifers about the New Year—that is, when they are from 21 to 23 months old—so that they calve in the autumn, before they would require housing. A few from the heaviest-milking dams are not mated before the middle of March, as they are put into the stock, and, if calving about the first of January, it will be possible to get the most out of them during the cheesemaking season. Those heifers not required to put into the stock are disposed of at auction, mostly to Southern buyers, who find them the best general-purpose cow they can get, at prices ranging from £16 to £19 (\$80 to \$95). These are, of course, 30 to 31 months old. From the beginning of August, onwards, the two-year-old bullocks are cake-fed, getting from 4 to 6 pounds daily on grass. The best of them are fit for the butcher about first of October, and the remainder are housed and get turnips or swedes, straw and feeding cake till finished, when they usually realize from £18 to £20 (\$90 to \$100) per head.

Cheddar cheese is made on the farm from the produce of these 90 cows, this going on continuously from February till November, any milk there is after that date being sold wholesale into the big cities.

"SCOTTIE."

### Sheep in Simcoe County.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In my opinion, there is an excellent opportunity for the sheep business here. We have a large area of sand plains which would supply pasture early in the season for the sheep, after which they could be moved to rock pasture, of which we have a good deal which has many low spots growing luxuriant crops of grass, which would be dry enough at that time for the sheep. Then, for the winter, they could be taken to the farms and fed there in large flocks. Even if sheep were not gone into that extensively, each farm could and should support a small flock of, say, a dozen ewes and their lambs, on which there would be a good profit.

I cannot see, so far, that more attention is being paid to sheep, speaking generally. Of course, in some localities—for instance, on the 4th line of Nottawasaga Township, West Simcoe—you will see quite a number of flocks of sheep along the roadside during the summer, which, I take it, is a good sign. There are other places like that in Simcoe County, but I mention that as an illustration. The great difficulty that I see with the sheep business is the dog nuisance. Of course, there are places—as, for instance, Crown Hill—where dogs have done little or no damage for years, but there are also parts where they have simply driven the farmer out of the sheep business. It is not the good dog that does that work, as a rule, but the worthless cur, and it would seem to me that the first step in putting the sheep industry on a satisfactory basis would be to tax that class of dogs out of existence. If the dog is any good, the man will be willing to pay the big tax to keep it, but if the dog is useless, the tax will not be paid, and then the dog should be shot. I do not think that any half-way measure of handling this dog nuisance will be of any use, and I do not see why a man's dog should have the freedom of a whole township or county if he wish, while other animals must stay on the farm or in close proximity to it.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

L. F. METCALF.

Send us in two new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," accompanied by \$3.00, and we will credit you with sixteen months' renewal of your subscription free.

### How Much Silage per Cow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reference to the matter of silage-feeding to cows, I may say that, with our dairy herd, in which four breeds are represented, the quantity of silage fed per cow varies a great deal. The quantity for the individual cow is regulated by the feeder's judgment, which is based on the size of the cow, her capacity and appetite. We usually feed a combination of roots and silage, and, in order to stimulate a full flow of milk, do it economically and without danger to the cow's digestion, we find it advisable to restrict the allowance of silage and add more roots, with, at the same time, a liberal allowance of meal. Perhaps an example will make our practice clearer. We have at present one fairly large cow, receiving 40 pounds silage, 70 pounds roots, and 15 pounds meal, together with clover hay. This cow, in five months, has given practically 10,000 pounds of milk, and is still giving nearly 60 pounds per day. Notwithstanding that she is a cow of no small capacity, were we to feed her more silage, she would eat less roots, and very probably less meal; whereas, with the smaller allowance of roots, she would require more meal to stimulate the same milk flow.

Silage is an ideal roughage, a coarse feed, cheap, palatable and succulent, and should form the basis of every dairy-cow ration. Roots we find of very high value as a supplement, and believe they serve quite a different place in the ration. With roots, less silage will be used, but, at the same time, less meal is required to stimulate the same milk flow, which, after all, is not entirely dependent on actual nutrients furnished in the ration. Moreover, the whole ration is much easier handled by the cow.

In feeding silage without roots, we have never found it advisable to feed more than 50 pounds, and this amount only to our large cows. The weight of the silage will vary with the quality; well-matured corn, with plenty of ears, provided it is not dry, makes much heavier silage than corn somewhat soft and green. The first is more nutritious, but the cow can eat more pounds of it because it is not so bulky. By feeding our large Shorthorn cows more liberally of silage, we have found it unnecessary to feed more meal than to cows of the other breeds. The big difference has been in roughage, and, when ensilage forms the basis of it, the difference in cost of production of milk is reduced to a minimum. It would seem that the quantity of silage should be governed by a number of factors: the individual cow, in regard to size, capacity and appetite; the other feeds available, the milk flow, for, as the cow's production is rapidly increased, her capacity for coarse feed is, in proportion to milk, diminished; the quality of silage. In any case, 50 pounds, as a maximum amount, has given us the best results.

H. BARTON.

Professor of Animal Husbandry,  
Macdonald College, Que.

### Erroneous Diagnosis and Treatment.

The more knowledge we accumulate about agriculture, the more hesitant we are about forming definite opinions on matters to which we have not given very particular attention. Indeed, even on these we become increasingly cautious about dogmatizing. It is so very easy for a layman to draw unwarranted conclusions from experience. Only a scientifically-trained man, with wide knowledge and sound judgment, is competent to draw reliable deductions from observed phenomena, and even he occasionally gets off the track, though less and less frequently as time goes on, because of the caution developed by knowledge and experience.

As illustrating the danger of error through hasty deduction, it is noteworthy that throughout the country many foolish ideas of and treatments for disease in live stock are still rife. The following letter, from a well-meaning subscriber, shows how some of these originate:

"In answer to an inquiry as to thumps in pigs, of which I have had considerable experience: Thumps are caused from worms and too much rich feed. I have a cure which would be very beneficial in the treatment of small pigs. First, it would be wise to separate the sow and pigs just while the treatment is taking place; then catch the small pigs and give each one a half teaspoonful of tar in the mouth and nostrils. Then, you may feed your sow a half teaspoonful of very finely-pulverized copperas, three times during the week in a half pail of thick slop, well mixed. You will see a decided improvement in the pigs in twenty-four hours. It will be no harm if you should feed the sow the copperas until the pigs are weaned. Two years ago this winter I had two sows, which farrowed in January, which had ten pigs each. When the pigs were about three weeks old, they became dumpy, and had what the veterinarians call thumps. I used the same treatment which I have described above, and I raised every pig."

With regard to this matter, it will suffice to append our veterinary editor's comment:

"Thumps is not caused by worms, and, if it were, the above treatment would not cure. This is simply another case of a man imagining the existence of a disease, following a certain line of treatment with apparent success, and then thinking he has discovered a specific. There was certainly very little wrong with his pigs; doubtless a slight indigestion."

### Corn for Breeding Cattle.

It is habitual for authorities to advise against the free use of corn as a feed for breeding stock. According to the results of extensive experiments being made by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, as reported in the Breeder's Gazette, it would seem that this most excellent grain has been rather seriously maligned, at least for breeding cattle. Three years ago, the above Station took sixteen heifer calves, divided them into four uniform lots, and placed them upon rations made up respectively of corn, oats, wheat, and a mixed diet. The corn lot was fed on corn, gluten feed (which is a by-product of corn), and corn fodder; one lot was fed oat-straw and oats; one lot ground wheat, wheat straw, and wheat gluten; and the fourth lot received a ration made up of equal parts of the above three components. A minute study was made of the rate of growth of the heifers and the digestibility of the several rations. Growth was at about the same rate in all lots, except that the corn-fed calves kept a little ahead of the others. The digestibility of the rations was about the same in all cases, and in most other respects the nutrition of the different lots seemed to be quite similar. But it was found that the urine of the wheat-fed cattle was not quite normal in its compounds of nitrogen, and that it was acid, while the urine of the other lots was alkaline, as is normally the case. It was found that the oats-fed heifers did not care for salt when young, and that those fed the mixed ration had less craving for salt than the other two lots. As the heifers reached breeding age, it was found that those fed wheat were late and very irregular in coming in heat, while those on the mixed ration were most uniform and natural, and the other two lots nearly normal. However, all produced calves at two years and three.

The revelation of corn's superiority came with the appearance of the calves. The average weight of the calves the first year ranged as follows: Corn, 73 pounds; oats, 71; mixed feed, 59; and wheat, 46. The second year the weights stood in the same order, with the corn calves weighing 84.5 pounds; oats, 74.8; mixed feed, 65.7; and wheat, 52. Vitality was in proportion to the average weights. The corn calves were hearty, lively youngsters, quickly on their feet and eager for feed. The calves from the oats-fed cows were not quite so strong, but in half an hour or so they would get up and suck. The cows on mixed feed produced weak calves that lived only a few days. The wheat calves were still worse. These were born 16 to 30 days ahead of time, and, although they were born alive, they had not strength to stand. Most of them lived but a few hours, and none could be kept alive more than three or four days.

The uniformity of the results is rather convincing. Whatever the corn lacks naturally by not having its nutritive materials in the correct proportion for nourishing breeding cattle, it is evident that when the abundance of cornstarch was balanced by the addition of proteid by-products derived from the same kind of grain, the ration was entirely suitable for calf production. As much cannot be said for the oats and wheat.

By this time the cows showed distinctly the difference in rations. The corn cows kept plump, sleek, thrifty, and apparently vigorous. The wheat cows looked worse in every respect. A 30-day milk test showed that the corn ration extended its beneficial influence also to this material function. The average milk yield per day was, for corn, 24 pounds; oats, 19; mixed feed, 19, and wheat, 8 pounds. The quality of the milk was similar in all respects in the several lots.

Later, it was found, by changing the cows to different rations, that the wheat-fed lot began to improve almost at once when put on corn, as did also, though not so markedly, those fed on oats.

It would seem, from this, that, in corn alone there is nothing baneful, but rather, from the too free use of it has resulted an excess of fat, which has been so harmful that the cry has gone forth to avoid corn for breeding animals. Even at that, care must be taken at all times to insure healthfulness by exercise and moderate feeding.

Of all the means of successfully warming a chilled little pig and restoring his interest in things earthly, probably there is nothing better than a nail or other vessel of water heated to about 95 to 98 degrees F., in which his body and limbs can be submerged for 10 to 20 minutes. In many instances it will well-nigh revive the dead. If, after this hot bath, Mr. Pig is dried, and placed where he can suck a well-filled teat, his outlook on the future will be much improved.—[From Coburn's "Swine in America."]



**Making Veal.**

A prime veal calf must have two qualifications. It must be between the ages of four and eight weeks, and be well fattened. In addition, it should carry a good depth of flesh on the back. This last-named qualification is more a matter of breeding than fattening; that is to say, a calf from a sire of a beef breed would yield a more fleshy carcass than one from a dairy bull. Of the ninety thousand or more calves received at the two leading markets of Canada, the number of prime veals is comparatively small. Perhaps six per cent. command a premium over the top-quoted market price. The percentage of good calves, but not prime, probably reaches thirty per cent., leaving more than half inferior specimens unworthy of a place in a well-provisioned butcher stall.

A good veal weighs from 100 to 200 pounds, a prime specimen ranging from 120 to 160 pounds. A well-fattened veal calf dresses from 65 to 70 per cent. with the skin on, in which condition it is usually sold. The meat is juicy, fat, finely-grained, white, and firm. The fat is firm, and almost pure white. Prime veal, properly prepared, is a delicious article of diet, and is at all times in demand.

It is important that one who attempts to raise veal understands how to judge when a calf is at its best. Its head should be comparatively small, as compared with the body, and have a sleek appearance. The neck or "scrag" should be thick, brisket full, ribs well covered, loin wide, flanks full, points of rump plump and meaty, thighs plump, and scrotum or udder full. It should have a generally firm touch all along the back, and a sleek, mellow skin that will easily lift from the body. A calf with such points is ripe for the market, is sure to give a good carcass of veal, and, if carefully moved and dressed, is sure to cut up delicious, inviting, light-colored veal.

**THE COMMON CALF.**

The common or inferior calf, that practically floods the market in the spring of the year, is a scrawny specimen, carrying comparatively little flesh, and that of inferior quality. The high price of milk in recent years gives many the impression that it is too valuable to feed calves in its whole state, with the result that, after the first few days, the calves on many farms get little more than skim milk. They are then turned over to the first buyer who will take them at whatever price they will bring. Before the days of meat inspection, no calf was too young for the market, but the risk of confiscation has largely put a stop to the marketing of very young calves. While much of the "bob" veal went into cans, a large quantity was sold over the counters of meat shops, marked, in many cases, at so low a price as to be readily taken by the poorer buyers. Then there is the skim-milk calf, perhaps old enough to be thoroughly wholesome, but of such poor quality that the buyer is not likely to repeat his order for some time.

Inferior veal, whether from very young calves or those insufficiently fed, is a poor article of diet. In appearance, the flesh has a bluish tinge, while the fat presents a dull yellow appearance. It is unfortunate that it should be ever offered for sale under the guise of good veal. It is from eating such that veal has become to many a very undesirable food. True it is that cheap veal in the spring months is a blessing to many of the very poor in larger cities who are not able to pay the usual high prices for beef, pork and mutton prevailing at that season of the year. It is also true that if much of the lean veal sold were properly fattened, the demand for it would greatly increase, and this would at once enhance the value of good calves that would then assuredly pay for the milk and other food that would be necessary to fatten them. Since very young calves no longer pass inspection, they must be fed for at least three weeks on something, and, unless this is good food, a satisfactory price cannot be obtained for them. Calves weighing less than 100 pounds, unless fat, should not be marketed, as they sell for a sharp discount. By feeding veal calves judiciously until weighing 120 or more pounds, a satisfactory price is assured.

There is no doubt but that the consumption, and, consequently, the demand, for veal would increase rapidly if more good veal were offered. In Chicago, where Federal inspection has been in operation sufficiently long to teach the consuming public that veal is good meat, the consumption of this meat has increased from 7 to 10 per cent. It is confidently believed that the illimitation of underweight calves is in large measure responsible for this. In Buffalo, practically the same condition of affairs exists. During a visit to the East Buffalo market in the spring of 1909, it was learned that fully 50 per cent. of the calves marketed were fattened veals possessing more or less quality. In spite of large receipts, this heavy supply of fine veals did not meet the demand, the price for such for several weeks being around \$9 per cent. live weight. In Canadian city markets, high prices are almost always available for prime calves of right ages, dressing about 70 per cent., but so few are offered that they do not figure in

the regular offerings. Let the quality improve, and there will be no difficulty in regard to the price, which will pay well for the feed, if judiciously provided.

The Toronto market consumes a large quantity of veal the year round. In the shops of one firm, and the St. Lawrence market, taken together, the output runs from 1,000 to 4,000 carcasses per month. The supply is lowest in December and January, and highest in May, the increase and decrease being gradual between these periods. At all seasons, except April, May and June, good veals bring 10 cents and upwards per pound by the carcass. Values in Montreal for good calves are much the same, although the proportion of prime to inferior veals is much lower than those received at Toronto.

**HOW TO FATTEN.**

The natural diet of a calf is its mother's milk in the whole state, and undoubtedly the best veal is made at the udder. This system of fattening is expensive, when the effect on the cow is considered. A lusty calf will undoubtedly drag a cow down in five or six weeks, which will have an ill-effect on her production for the season. This is really the expensive part of making veal; by allowing the calf to suck, the labor is reduced to a minimum, and the top price for the animal is assured. Dairymen fortunate enough to secure city or condensory prices for milk cannot make veal production a regular business, but, with good management, many factory patrons find the vealing of calves profitable. The milk of a 25-pound-per-day cow for five weeks is worth about \$8 at the factory. Deducting the labor of milking and hauling, this is reduced to about \$7. A well-fatted calf, at six weeks old, brings, in average seasons, from \$14 to \$16, leaving a nice margin of profit for the veal.

To avoid injury to the cow for her season's milking, the calf may be fed from the pail. By this method, some of the cream may be saved by substitution. On no account should the veal calf be deprived of whole milk, fed at the body temperature, before it is three weeks old. At that age, a pint of separated milk may be substituted for a like quantity of the whole milk, and to the mixture added a small quantity of flaxseed jelly. For one calf, a dessert spoonful of flaxseed is simmered—not boiled—in one pint of water until the mass becomes a jelly. This, added to the milk, constitutes an economical substitute for the cream removed. From time to time, at intervals of a few days, the substitute may be increased, until, in six weeks, the ration is not more than half whole milk. In all cases the food should be warm. Feeding should be done three times a day, and overfeeding carefully avoided. Experimenters have found profit in adding a tablespoonful of soluble blood meal to each feed of milk and flax jelly. The blood meal has a very favorable influence on digestion.

Very good veal calves may be made in four or five weeks. Under test, a calf fed whole milk for four weeks made a total gain of 70 pounds. The calf thus fed should receive not over 16 pounds of milk per day at the end of the fourth week of feeding. The experimenter concludes:

"Probably a month is as long as it is advisable to feed calves on whole milk on a dair-

farm, or until they have reached about 160 pounds live weight, or 96 pounds of veal. This may be attained in a month, provided the calves are fattened as quickly as possible, but one cannot expect to do it unless the calves are fed three times a day. An effort should also be made to have the calves fat at a time when veal commands a high price, otherwise the returns from vealing calves on the whole milk may not be at all satisfactory."

Some cow-owners make a business of fattening calves for veal. Instead of milking, they buy, as they are able to do at very low prices, young calves from their neighbors. These they put on the cows until fat, and, when sold, give place to others. This is continued throughout the season. A good cow will feed two calves at a time for a few weeks after calving, and make good veals of them. As they are disposed of at four to six weeks old, a comparatively small herd will fatten quite a large number of calves during a season. Such a system is hard on the cows, and they require to be fed well to hold up in yield and condition.—[Bulletin on Beef-raising in Canada, issued by Dominion Department of Agriculture.]

**Success with Swine.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

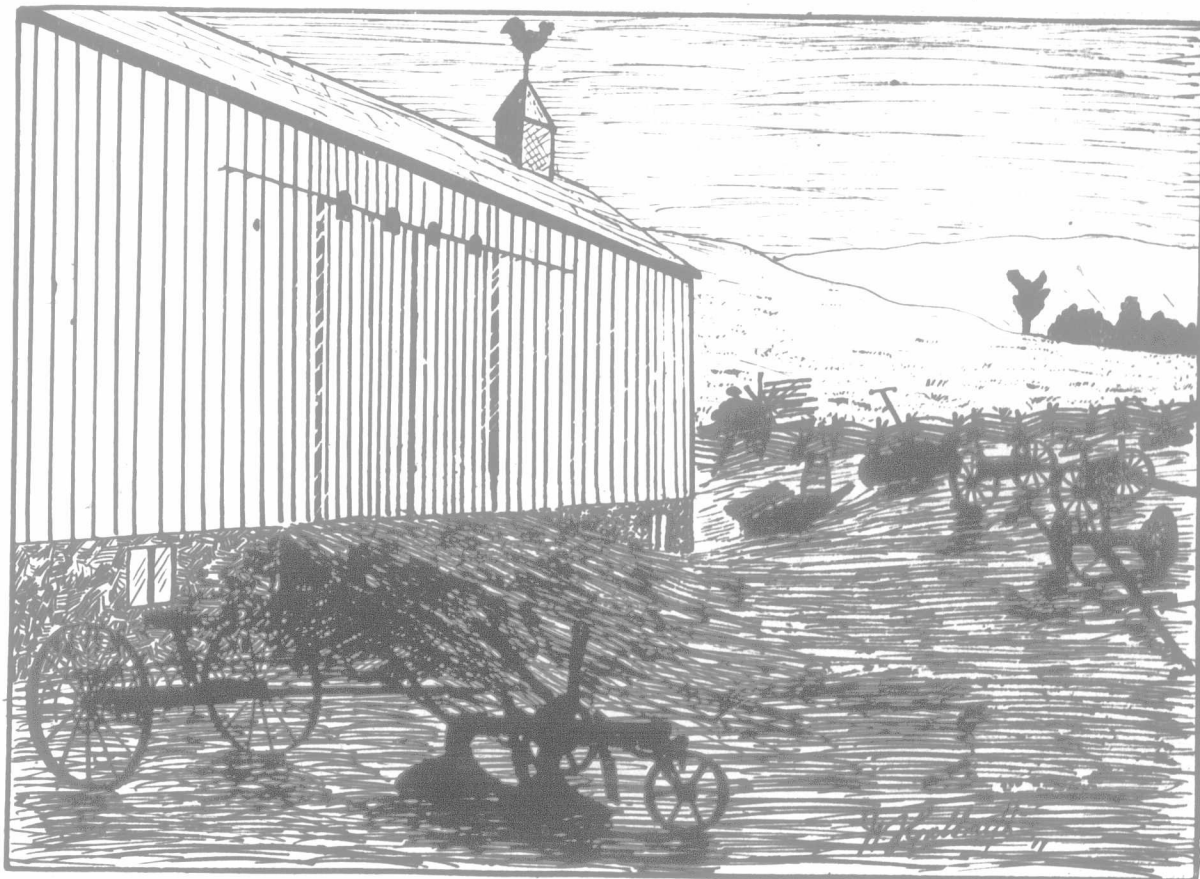
According to your request, I shall give some of my old-fashioned ideas re raising swine.

Many years ago, I had a litter of pigs arrive in a poor pen during severe weather. By giving special care, I saved them until the warm days of April, then I had the vexation of seeing them die, one after another, although they looked fat and good, until only three were left. Failing to locate the trouble, I sought advice from a successful neighbor. He said: "You are too good to them." "Too good," I said, in surprise. "Exactly; open the door and let them run." I let them out, and these three lived. This experience cured me of confining hogs, and I have never had a sick or ailing hog since.

I had a neighbor who never had a hogpen, yet he always had the best success. He fed on a platform in the open. The straw stack was a few rods away, so his pigs had comfortable quarters, and exercise, too—two essentials often lacking in the modern (?) hog pens.

Some years ago, I wished to build new pens, but could find no plan to suit me. ("Doctors differ and patients die"—I am only giving my idea.) I could find some that looked good from the road, but they all had serious defects, the chief being that they were all away from the straw stack, and generally it took a side trip to get to them.

To avail myself of the straw-stack idea, and to save labor in feeding, and to save manure, also, I built my pens as an annex to the barn. My pens suit me completely. The roof is 29 feet from the ground; this gives me a straw barn above, and a stack at the rear. The doors and gates are seven feet wide, so that a team can be driven through for cleaning; and, if desired, by changing the manger, the pens are just as handy for colts, cattle or other stock. Feed and water are so handy that the labor of feeding is almost nothing.



Protection on agricultural implements (from competition) may not be a good thing for the farmer, but protection from the weather undoubtedly is.



I never bed my pigs, yet they are always dry, warm and clean. I leave the rear door open, and into the straw stack they snuggle.

Last season I had a litter of ten that were sold at five months and twenty-one days old; they weighed 2,410 pounds at the public scales, an average of 241 pounds each. They were never shut up for a week. I fed them pea and oat chop (half and half), with a little skim milk—enough to keep down their music. During the last two months, they got all the whole peas (steeped) that they would clean up.

The sow is a York-Tamworth mixture, and I mated her with a pedigree Chester White. She always has the straw stack and exercise, and she never fails to raise two litters per year of ten to fourteen each.

I always give the little "porkies," during cold weather, warm water, with some skim milk, on their chop, and, if the weather is too severe for them to go to the pasture, then, while the cattle are feeding in the stanchions, I let them in the cattle pens for a couple of hours each day.

I notice that you are receiving several inquiries in your valuable paper re ailing and sick swine, and you prescribe this remedy and that. Now, I am positive that the straw stack, with exercise, would be an excellent corrective. Certainly, I can guarantee that, if the growing pigs—and the parent stock before—are given warm food, and exercise, and the straw stack, there will be no unthrifty swine, and, also, that the feeder will have no occasion to ask himself, "Do hogs pay?"

Middlesex Co., Ont. W. A. CLARKE.

[Note.—Good sense, this. We wish more people could be persuaded to adopt common-sense methods in the care and exercise of stock. Then there would be fewer sick pigs. It might not abolish disease, but would greatly reduce it.—Editor.]

### Economical Beef Production.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin 116, which includes the results of several experiments in cattle-feeding. Part I. deals with foodstuffs as affecting economy of production, while Part II. concerns the individual gaining capacity of animals representing different types.

In two experiments, a comparison was made of wheat bran, linseed meal and cottonseed meal as protein supplements, the greater part of each ration being corn and prairie hay in one experiment, and corn and corn stover in the other. It was found that the linseed and cottonseed meal were very nearly equal in feeding value—a slight difference in favor of linseed meal—and that bran is worth about half as much per ton as either. The profits were largest where alfalfa hay was used as a part of the roughage to furnish the desired amount of protein. In both tests alfalfa proved to be worth \$13 per ton, in comparison with linseed meal at \$30 per ton.

In a third experiment, in which the new-process, cold-pressed cottonseed cake, was substituted for cottonseed meal, the results were favorable for the cottonseed cake—more so than either linseed cake or bran—though the profits were highest with alfalfa, \$6.87 per head with cottonseed cake, and \$8.16 with alfalfa. The quality of the meat produced on the several rations was in favor of the alfalfa, as compared with the commercial protein foods.

In this bulletin are also included the results of three experiments to determine the most profitable proportion of corn to alfalfa. It would seem, from the data secured, that, when corn is worth from 35 cents to 50 cents per bushel, and alfalfa not to exceed \$7 per ton in the stack or mow, considerably less than a full feed of corn—probably 14 to 18 pounds per day for a two-year-old steer—is more profitable than a full feed, which would be about twenty-two pounds per day. If corn is worth from 50 to 60 cents per bushel, and alfalfa \$7 per ton, approximately half a feed of corn—ten to twelve pounds—will produce more profitable gains, if a good quality of alfalfa is fed in liberal quantity; in fact, all that will be consumed. This presupposes a fair quality of steers and a few weeks' extra time to give the desired finish.

In the last two experiments, individual records were kept in groups of six steers each. This was for the purpose of making a study of animal conformation and quality as affecting gains. Complete measurements were taken in each of the steers used in both experiments—fifty-four head in all. In each group of six steers were different types, some low-set and smooth, possessing quality, while others were more rangy in build and rough in appearance. The results of both experiments would indicate that the more rangy and rougher types make practically as large gains per day as the more compact, smoother cattle, but it was found that these lower-set, more compact types took on flesh more rapidly, were fatter, and sold for a higher price per pound at the close of the experiment.

It was found, in these experiments, that the depth of body and size of middle girth is an important factor in making daily gains. A difference in gains of not less than six-tenths of a pound per day was found in all groups, the steers

of a given group being fed in the same manner. With hardly an exception, it was found that the best and most economical gainers were large and roomy in the region of the paunch. The greater number of the best gainers were also large in heart-girth, although there were a number of exceptions to this. The bulletin is fully illustrated to show the conformation of each steer as to depth, length, width, etc. That there is a great variation in the capacity of cattle to make gains in the feed-lot, is made evident in these experiments. It is hoped that, by following up this work, some conclusions may be drawn as to the relation of external conformation to gaining capacity, in order that there may be more definite knowledge as to what types will most economically convert into beef the foodstuffs grown upon our farms.—(Prof. H. R. Smith, University of Nebraska.)

### Profit from a Small Flock.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I always keep a flock of five ewes. Their cost per year is trifling. In the summer they run in the pasture field with the cows. In winter I keep them in a loose, boarded pen, and feed them on wheat chaff and pea straw, with one feed of hay per day. They get no grain unless they begin to get thin, but generally they are too fat. The ewes last year averaged eight pounds of wool. The five ewes raised eight lambs last year, which averaged 130 pounds in December.

A ewe can be kept till five years old with little or no loss in value on account of age, and can be sold to advantage, if in good order, to any butcher.

The breed of sheep I keep are a cross of Shropshire and Leicester. They average 225 pounds apiece now.

There is a common idea that sheep do not need water, but I find that sheep need a lot of it, if the best results are to be obtained.

### COST OF KEEPING SHEEP.

The cost of five ewes last year would have been \$10 apiece; that is, \$50 for the five. The feed for summer is little or nothing. Feed in winter is not much, and might amount to about \$10. There is no labor in keeping, except in feeding. Total cost, \$60. Income: Wool of 5 ewes, 8 pounds apiece, at 22c., \$8.80; 8 lambs, 130 pounds apiece, 5½c. live weight, \$57.64; total income, \$66.44. I could now receive \$60 for the five ewes.

NORMAN MASSON.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

## THE FARM.

### Resources of Nova Scotia.

Following are a few points from the addresses delivered at the Nova Scotia Farmers' Convention, in Windsor, N. S., by Principal M. Cumming, of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College:

Nova Scotia is rich in resources, the most important of which are agriculture, mining, fishing, lumbering and manufacturing.

The speaker dealt with the increase of business in each of the lines of industry. The manufactures, for instance, have in the past ten years more than doubled. In minerals, the production of coal has shown the principal increase. In round numbers, the output of coal in 1900 was three million tons, while in 1908 this had increased to six million tons. The other minerals have shown, also, some increase, gold and iron being the most important. In fishing, the increase in catch has not been great, but the improvements in appliances are evident. We have reason to be proud of our forest policy. The first forest survey made in the Dominion was made two years ago by Prof. Fernow, while an efficient system of fire-rangings has done much towards preserving our forest areas from fire.

Nova Scotia, as an agricultural country, suffers to a certain extent, comparatively, not from want of fertile soil or suitable climate, but from the fact that she has so many resources that the attention of her sons is divided, and in many cases the income of her farmers is helped out by lumbering, fishing, etc., so that more or less carelessness prevails, to the detriment of concentrated effort in farming.

Another unfortunate circumstance, and one which militates against the reputation of the Province as a farming country and the introduction of settlers, is the fact that the principal railway of the Province passes, for the most part, through an unimproved part, showing from the train very little farm land. Nova Scotia would look very different to travellers if the lines ran through the unimproved districts. But we have demonstrated that, in the raising of farm produce we can compare very favorably with any other part of Canada.

Taking the Dominion crop report, we find that, though in yield of oats, wheat and barley, we are slightly behind the average for all Canada, we lead in yield of potatoes, turnips and hay. For this very reason that we excel in the production of feed for cattle, so are we particularly fitted for

an increase in live stock. There is no reason why we cannot keep on our lands, with proper cultivation, three times as many milch cows, which, by careful selection, should yield twice as much milk as the present average.

### Alfalfa in Scotland.

Careful experiments, conducted since 1904 by the West of Scotland Agricultural Society, have demonstrated that this crop can be successfully grown in the land of the heather, being reported to do best on a deep, rather light soil, so as to allow the roots to penetrate freely. Soils rich in lime are preferred. As a green fodder for cows, it is highly prized.

Further experiment was commenced in 1905, and continued during the succeeding four years, with a view to determine the effect of a bacterial culture for leguminous crops. The field under alfalfa was divided into three plots, the first being left untreated; the second was treated with alfalfa culture, the culture being mixed with a quantity of dry sand, and distributed uniformly over the surface; and to the third was applied nitrate of soda at the rate of 1 cwt. per acre. This dressing of nitrate of soda was repeated in successive years, but the other two plots received no further treatment beyond a dressing of mineral manures given to all three plots in 1907 and 1909, to guard against the failure of effect, through lack of mineral constituents, of the nitrogen provided by the bacterial culture and the nitrate of soda.

The average yields per acre per annum from the three plots were 7 tons 12 cwt. from the untreated plot; 9 tons 17½ cwt. from the plot to which the culture was applied; and 9 tons 8 cwt. from the plot treated with nitrate of soda. This gave an average annual increase of 2 tons 5½ cwt. in the case of the second plot, and 1 ton 16 cwt. in the case of the third plot, over the untreated plot, the value of these increases, at 20s. per ton, being £2 5s. 6d. and £1 16s. The cost of treatment per annum with the culture was 3d., and that for the nitrate of soda was 10s. 6d. The profit per acre per annum from the treatment with the bacterial culture was, therefore, £2 9s. 3d., and from the dressing of nitrate of soda, £1 5s. 6d. With regard to the untreated plot, there was a largely-increased yield in 1906 over that of 1905, and this is to be attributed to the fact that the alfalfa plants were increasing their hold on the soil without any special assistance from manures. The yield remained stationary in the two succeeding years, but in 1909 there was a remarkable yield of 12 tons 10½ cwt. per acre of green forage, which may have been due to the specially favorable season, as both the other plots also gave much heavier yields. The application in the spring of that year of the mineral manures (superphosphate and muriate of potash) may also have had a favorable influence; while another factor which may be taken into account is the natural increase of bacteria suitable to the alfalfa crop. It was evident throughout the experiment that the bacteria did not spread from the inoculated plot to the other plots.

### Crop Results at Macdonald College

In "The Farmer's Advocate" of Nov. 24th, 1910, some exceedingly interesting and valuable results were given from the work in crops at Macdonald College. During a recent itinerary, a representative of this paper had opportunity to spend a couple of hours again at the College, and, despite the attractions of the other departments, made his way to the crops department. Perhaps the convenience to the depot, and the bitterness of the weather—oh, yes, they have some cold weather there—partly explains the choice of direction.

January is a good time to visit experimenters to obtain results; June is a good time to see the beauties of a college; July and August a good time to see the matured or maturing crops; but in January the workers have the crops and the results all threshed out, winnowed and systematized; one gets the result of years concentrated into homeopathic dosage.

The results of 1910 in themselves are scarcely normal—perhaps no year ever is; the crops were unusually large, consequently averages over from three to five years are of much more value, and are here used.

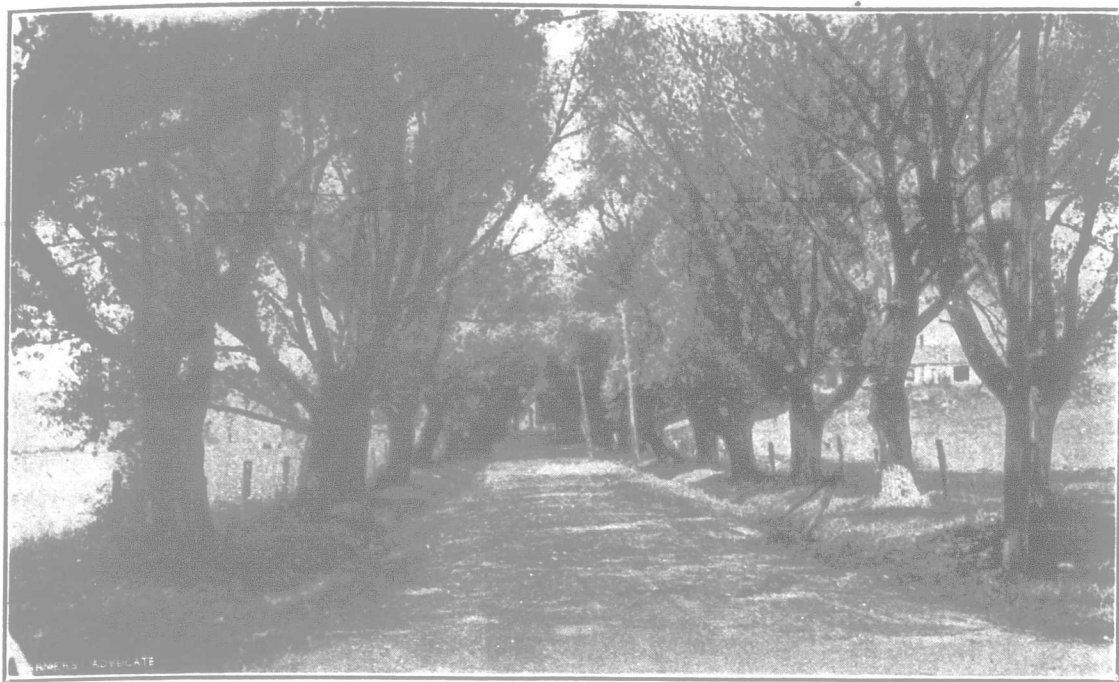
For five years, all six-rowed barleys averaged 57.47 bushels to the acre; Mensury averaged 59.50; Mandscheuri, 55.56. All two-rowed varieties averaged 47.17 bushels to the acre, and the hullless for three years averaged 41.18 bushels. But remember that hullless weighs 60 pounds to the bushel. Converting bushels into pounds, we have 2,968 for the six-rowed, 2,357 for the two-rowed, and 2,745 for the hullless.

All the milling spring wheats for the last five years averaged 29.25 bushels to the acre. Pringle's Champion still leads, with 32.44 bushels, while Red Fire and Russian follow close in that order.

The Rumanian Macaroni wheat yielded 34.08 bushels, and Wild Goose 31.43.

One lot of Dawson's Golden Chaff fall wheat





Willowdale.

On farm of J. H. M. Parker, Lennoxville, Quebec.

yielded 65.33 bushels for 1910, and, for four years, in all the lots, this wheat has given the highest average. The average for all varieties for four years has been 42.67 bushels. Who says that fall wheat does not yield well in Eastern Ontario and Quebec?

In mixtures of grain, it was found that the heavier seeding gave the greatest results; thus, 1½ bushels of barley with 1 bushel of oats gave greater returns than one bushel of barley with 1 of oats. The Mensury barley with the Daubeney oat has given consistently the greatest yields.

In the work with corn, close planting gave the largest per cent. of barrenness and the greatest per cent. of lodged and broken stalks; the yield was greatest with the close planting, but the quality poorest. As a result of the work, Prof. Klink recommends planting to secure three stalks to the hill.

In testing varieties for silage, more than one valuable point was brought out. Mastodon and Red Cob are both largely used in the territory of Macdonald College for silage purposes. They have proved themselves least valuable of all varieties grown. While, at cutting, they may appear to have a good ear, it shrinks away to nothingness in the silage; it has evidently been a base deceiver. Leaming, White-cap Yellow Dent and Howie have all proved good varieties for the silo. Of the flint varieties, North Dakota, Longfellow and Compton's Early are the surest. A mixture of Leaming and one of the latter three should make an excellent silage.

For the last four years, the average yield of root crops has run: 24.573 tons per acre for mangels of the long-red type; 24.85 for those of intermediate type, 26.145 for Tankards, and 24.018 for Globes; Swedes have yielded 20.706 tons per acre, and other turnips 18.999.

We shall hope the weather is less cold when next the College is visited by the representative of "The Farmer's Advocate."

**Mangel Growing.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In regard to growing mangels, I will give you my experience. We have only been growing mangels four years, but in that time we have had splendid results. We would not be without them for our cows and hogs.

Our mangel patch last year consisted of one acre of black loam. It was at the side of the cornfield, and the whole was tile-drained, drains four rods apart.

In the spring we plowed, and worked the same as for corn, except for an additional disking and harrowing. We use the single-row push drill, and drill in rows 30 inches apart. This we have found to be a suitable distance for cultivation.

As soon as the young plants are up so they can be seen across the field, we go through with a harrow-tooth cultivator. About one or two days after that we go through with the hoe, and block out 16 inches apart. Then we go through and hoe again, and thin to one plant. We keep up cultivation once a week until the leaves cover the ground, and then all cultivation ceases.

In the fall we pull by hand, and top with a heavy leather knife. The tops are left on the ground. I may say, in conclusion, that, from one measured acre, we harvested 900 measured bushels of mangels.

R. L. NELSON.

Essington, Ont.

**P. E. Island Notes.**

**ONE FARMER'S RECEIPTS.**

We are certainly having a very unusual winter. Farmers will not complain of potatoes growing up all through their wheat fields next year. The frost of the past ten days has been quite sufficient to freeze both the potato and the potato-bug. With the thermometer from 10 to 20 below zero for three days, and no snow on the ground, the cold ought to kill anything that frost will injure. During the winter of 1910 we had no frost in the ground at all, and had a bountiful harvest of everything, particularly hay. This year we have the very reverse, and a few months hence we shall be able to tell which is most favorable to crops.

Our local Farmers' Institutes are meeting often and having good, profitable meetings this winter. The committees for our seed fairs are now getting busy, and we look for the best seed show yet held during the month of March.

Several Old Country immigrants have settled in our Province during the past year. They are in every way a most desirable class of people, and we welcome them to our Island. Some of them are buying our very best farms, and may be able to teach us many valuable lessons, particularly in stock-raising and feeding.

Although this has been a banner year with our factories, as far as quantity of milk and cream is concerned, yet the returns have been a little disappointing on account of the price of the finished product. Much of the cream from our factories was shipped to a firm in Boston during the past year, at a price supposed to be two extra cents for every pound of butter that cream would have made; but, as we have not yet got the statements for the past year, we cannot speak definitely on this point. Over eighty of our farmers and farmers' sons took in the short course at Truro Agricultural College the first part of January, and came back delighted, profited by the practical instruction and information there given.

On account of the short supply of timothy seed on the markets abroad, those who have a quantity for sale on the Island this year are in luck. A good deal of clover was saved for seed last year, some from the first cutting, and some from the second cutting, but in both cases it was found quite unprofitable. There is not likely to be as much demand for seed oats and wheat as a year ago, and prices will be somewhat lower.

Many farmers have been keeping records of their dairy herds the past year. This is the only way to know your best and poorest cows, and it

is not always the cow that gives the most milk that is the most profitable; it is the pounds of butter-fat we are after, every time.

Perhaps a few figures from my diary of the past year might be interesting to some of your readers; and, although only ordinary market prices were received for anything sold, yet it shows a fair amount of business done on 120 acres of clear land for the year, run by two men, with a little hired help during the summer months. The stock sold was only of the grade class, so no fancy prices were obtained. Besides the figures below, there are a few items uncollected at the close of the year, to the amount of \$50, which would swell the receipts to that extent. The farm also furnished for the year, for a family of six, flour, potatoes and vegetables, milk, beef and pork, eggs, poultry and fruit, none of which is included in the figures given below:

**RECEIPTS FOR YEAR 1910.**

Live stock, horses and cattle .....	\$ 568.50
Pork .....	248.46
Milk .....	427.00
Seed grain .....	111.60
Fruit .....	265.00
Eggs .....	35.54
Potatoes .....	57.84
Miscellaneous .....	156.00

Total for year .....

Prince Co., P. E. I. C. C. CRAIG.

The comparative merits of applying farm manure in winter and spring have been tested for four years by the Cheshire (Eng.) College of Agriculture, with the following striking results:

	Mangels	Turnips	Pota-
	tons.	tons.	tons.
Manure applied in Dec....	22.1	14.5	5.7
" " " in April....	17.7	12.8	5.5

The fear of loss through winter washing was not sustained, the crops, especially in case of mangels, being very much greater. The soils were medium to strong clay. In one year, the mangel crop from winter-applied manure was 17.2 tons, while the spring-manured land gave but 9 tons. The report does not state how the residual effects in subsequent years compared on the various plots.

**THE DAIRY.**

**The Roquefort Cheese Industry.**

Roquefort cheese, which is widely renowned for the remarkable delicacy of its flavor, is made from the milk of ewes, fermented at a temperature of about 45 degrees F. Analyses made at Roquefort during twenty years show that the composition of this milk is as follows: Casein, 5 per cent. to 8 per cent.; fatty substances, 6.5 per cent. to 11.5 per cent.; lactose, 4 per cent. to 5 per cent.; mineral salts, 0.8 per cent. to 1.2 per cent.; water, 76 per cent. to 84 per cent. The cheese is unpressed, and of a fatty consistency, and derives its name from its being manufactured in the caves near the village of Roquefort, in the Department of Aveyron. The industry is over 2,000 years old, and the cheese is mentioned by Pliny the elder as enjoying a great popularity with the Romans. Towards the end of the 17th century about 5,000 cwt. were manufactured annually, but by 1908 this amount had grown to 180,000 cwt., representing in value £1,200,000. The supply of milk is furnished by 450,000 ewes in the seven months, December to July of each year. The manufacture of this large amount takes place in some 400 factories within a radius of fifty miles from Roquefort, and the cheeses are now brought to Roquefort solely for ripening and preserving.—[L'Industrie Laitiere.



An Ontario Wheat Plain.



### A New Frozen Milk Product.

A new frozen dairy product, named "Lacto," has just been brought out by the Dairy Section of the Experiment Station at Ames, Iowa. It is made of loppered whole or skim milk, with the addition of eggs, sugar, lemons and flavoring materials. Lacto has a more pleasing flavor than sherbets and ices, and contains considerably more nutriment. It contains as much protein as ice-cream, less fat, and more acid. In an experiment, in which 179 persons sampled lacto, 128 pronounced it very good, 37 good, 6 fair, and 8 poor. Comparing it with common vanilla ice-cream, 111 reported that they preferred lacto, 9 considered it equal to ice-cream, and 59 preferred the ice-cream. Comparing lacto to sherbet, 123 preferred lacto, 30 preferred sherbet, and 26 considered lacto equal to sherbet. Scientists have found that there are large numbers of putrefactive bacteria in the intestines, which are very injurious, or even poisonous, and may even shorten life. Drinking sour milk is recommended so as to replace the harmful putrefactive bacteria by lactic-acid bacteria, which are harmless, but few people like sour milk. To provide these lactic-acid bacteria in a more palatable form, was one of the reasons for introducing lacto. The lactic-acid bacteria are not killed by freezing, and if lacto is eaten frequently enough, there is every reason to believe that these bacteria will replace the more harmful ones in the intestines. This will result in improving the health and prolonging life.

The milk to be used in the manufacture of lacto is prepared in a similar manner to the starter which is used for cream-ripening. A commercial lactic-acid culture is used. This is added to a pint of skim milk which has been pasteurized at a temperature of 85 degrees C. (185 F.) for 20 minutes, and, after pasteurization, cooled to from 20 to 22 degrees C. (68-71 F.). The lactic-acid culture is thoroughly mixed with the milk, and left at 20 degrees C. (68 F.) until the milk has coagulated. Then another bottle of skim milk is pasteurized and cooled in the same manner, but, instead of the commercial culture, a part of the coagulated milk is added to insure the souring of the milk inside of eighteen hours. This operation is repeated until the final batch of soured milk obtained has lost the undesirable flavor due to the substance in which the commercial culture was preserved. After this point has been reached, which requires from four to six days, the last sample of soured milk obtained is added to a larger amount of pasteurized skimmed milk. This is then treated the same as the former lots. In this way, an amount of milk sufficient to work with is obtained.

Lacto can be made in the household on a small scale, without buying a commercial starter. Take a bottle of good clean, fresh milk which has not been heated, and set it away at a temperature of from 68 to 70 degrees F. until it coagulates. If it coagulates as a smooth, solid curd, without pinholes; if the aroma is clean and pleasant, and the flavor nice and creamy, it can be used as a starter for a larger amount of whole or skimmed milk.

The milk, when ready to be used for lacto, has a mild, clean, acid flavor. The curd must be thoroughly broken up. This is accomplished by pouring it from one pail to another until it is as smooth and velvety as rich cream. From this "lacto milk," the various lactos are prepared. One of the most popular kinds of lacto is cherry lacto. This is prepared from the following formula, which is sufficient for five gallons of the finished product: 3 gallons lacto milk, 9 pounds sugar, 12 eggs, 1 quart of cherry juice or concentrated cherry syrup, 1½ pints lemon juice. The sugar is first dissolved in the lacto milk. The eggs are then prepared. The whites and yolks are kept in separate containers, and each lot is beaten with an egg-beater. Both the yolks and whites are then added to the milk. The mixture is thoroughly stirred and strained through a fine-wire gauze. The fruit juices are added last. If there is any indication of the juices precipitating the casein, they should be left out until the mixture has begun to freeze. The freezer is run until it turns with difficulty, when the paddle is removed. The brine is removed, and the freezer repacked with ice and salt, and left for an hour before the contents are served. Additional details regarding lacto, and other recipes for its manufacture, are given in Bulletin 118 of the Iowa Experiment Station, which may be obtained free by writing to the Director, at Ames.

Records of good herds make statistical averages seem small. For example, how does the reported average of some 3,000 pounds milk per cow for the cheese-factory season in Eastern Ontario look in comparison with the following extract from a recent letter to hand: "During the factory season of 1910, the herd of eleven grade Holstein cows owned by Howard Walker, of Dundas Co., Ont., gave 7,712 pounds of milk per cow, an average of \$72 per cow."

### Records a Guide to More Profitable Feeding.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The keeping of milk records should be both interesting and profitable to every dairy farmer. The benefit derived will depend somewhat on the interest and intelligence that is put into the business. The man who has good cows will know how good they are and how profitable they are for him to keep, and the records will help to sell his stock. The man with the poor cows should get the most benefit, by being able to detect the cows that are making no profit, and upon which he is wasting his time and feed. I have derived benefit from the daily records by being able to detect the fluctuations in the milk flow and in looking for the cause and remedy; also in being able to notice the effect of different kinds of feed given to the cows. This winter I have been able to get five or six pounds more milk per day per cow by giving a little extra feed, mostly cottonseed and oil meal. The records have shown me the difference between the persistent milker and the cow that gives a big flow for a few weeks, and then slackens up and goes dry in six or seven months. I think the effect of knowing exactly what their cows are doing, with most farmers will be an inducement to better feeding, and their standards of performance will gradually be raised until every cow will produce a good profit. The matter of expense and time is very small if the scales and record sheet are conveniently arranged. I think it need not take more than half a minute per cow per day, and consider the time well spent.

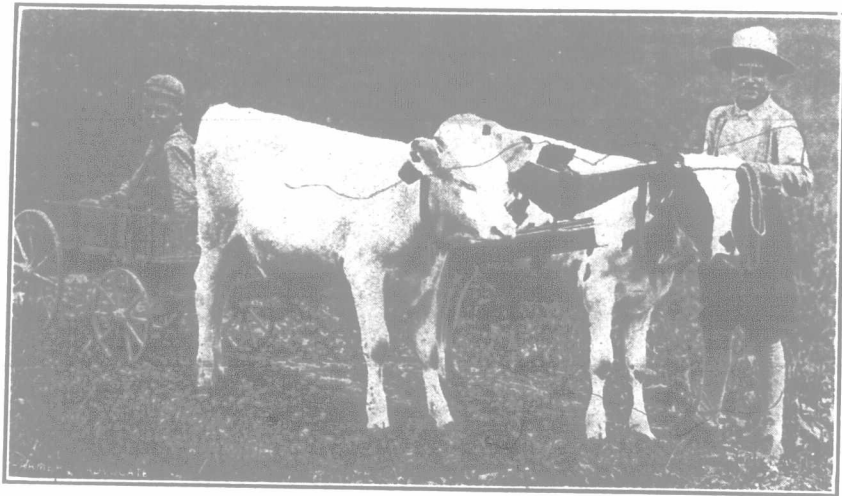
Oxford Co., Ont.

M. HARTLEY.

### Where to Get Milk-record Forms.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Any dairyman, large or small, cannot make the best success unless he uses the scales. I find, by so doing, that I am enabled to tell just exactly the cows that pay, the feed it pays to feed for milk, and also the profit derived from such feed—which we cannot do unless we use the scale. Some people have it in their heads that it is an awful bother. I thought the same until I re-



Commencing Young.

ceived a letter from Ottawa, asking me to try it, stating that I could get all the necessary papers free of charge. So I went at it, and would not pretend to milk a herd without the use of the scale. Now, that is one drawback; people think they have to go to a lot of expense and trouble to get things ready for it; they are ignorant of the fact that the papers are free for the asking. Tell them so in your paper, and tell them where to get them at Ottawa. P. S. ADLINGTON, Elgin Co., Ont.

[Note.—Forms for the keeping of individual daily milk records of cows, also other forms for keeping track of feed, may be obtained upon application to J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm Ottawa. If we are not mistaken, such forms may now be obtained, also, from the Dairy Commissioner's Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. One thing certain, no dairyman should think of keeping cows without daily individual cow records. Weighing three days a month is not nearly so good as weighing every day.—Editor.]

### Cow-testing in France.

France has had in operation since 1908 an official milk-testing society, in order to improve the milk flow and get rid of unprofitable animals in the Norman breed. Calves are registered provisionally in the herdbook at birth, subject to confirmation in case of females, only after they have reached a prescribed standard of milk and butter production during ten months after calving. An assistant is employed by the society, who visits the farm of each member once a month. Arriving in the morning, he weighs and samples the milk of each cow at mid-day, evening and next

morning. The samples are sent by post in boxes containing 50 samples to the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Department of Agriculture, and tested for butter-fat, the results being forwarded to the society for entry in its herdbook.

## POULTRY.

How doth the little busy pullet improve each shining minute—if well fed and given plenty of chance for exercise and fresh air!

\* \* \*

The wonder is not that so few people get plenty of winter eggs, but that many of us get any at all. When we think of the unnatural conditions under which many flocks of poultry are kept, ill-nourished, and cursed with idleness, we pity both hens and owners.

\* \* \*

One dollar and twenty-five cents a year profit, over and above cost of feed, is a moderate performance for a Canadian barnyard hen maintained under proper conditions. Do your hens do it?

\* \* \*

Make a special effort this spring to hatch out some eggs in April or early May. Try a good incubator. Don't buy a poor one for cheapness sake. It is false economy.

\* \* \*

The much-lauded Philo system seems to have given fair results in some cases, though disappointing in many others. It may be all right as a city back-yard proposition, but for farmers it is the opposite to what is to be recommended. The movable colony house is the rational idea for farm poultry-keeping, especially for the rearing of the chicks.

### Likes the Philo System.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is altogether probable that a good many people in Canada have tried the Philo system of raising chickens during the past two years, and it would be interesting to get the experiences of those who have tried the system outside of our experimental stations.

An occasional short article appears condemning the system as unsuited for our Canadian climate, or entailing too much labor, or failing in some very essential point, such as the chicks refusing to go into a fireless brooder.

My first experience with the system started in May, 1909, when I put a batch of incubator chicks into a double-deck Philo coop. These chicks were hatched in a hatcher, with a small brooder underneath, the whole thing being only 18 inches in diameter, and 10 inches deep. The chicks were kept in this brooder about a week, with a small space boxed off in front for them to run out into, and in a short time they learned to go in and out of the hole in the brooder; and when they were put into the coop, with a similar brooder, they at once made themselves at home, without any further trouble. It was a pleasure to watch those chickens grow, and I had Dorking cockerels two pounds in weight in eight weeks. They were kept in this coop, 3 x 6 feet, till they were nearly three months old—24 of them—and then I gave them a small run, but they roosted in the coop all summer.

The pullets began to lay the latter part of October, and I put five in the coop and set it out in the garden, where it was exposed to all the winter winds and storms, and with only a cotton door at the west end; and by the end of February those five pullets had laid 285 eggs. On January 19th I put five other pullets in a similar coop, but only 2 feet high, and they laid just as well as the others in the double-deck coop.

I was told that the eggs from pullets would not hatch, but I put a batch into the incubator on February 21st, and I got over 60 per cent. healthy chickens from my pullets' eggs. These chicks were taught to go into the brooder, and were kept in the house less than a week; then they were taken into the stable loft, where I had put in a large window in the south end. They at once took to the brooder, and in nine weeks I sold them for broilers at 35 cent per pound, averaging two pounds each. March and April last year were comparatively warm months, and the chicks did remarkably well. There were a few cold days, however, but the little fellows never seemed to mind the cold at all, and in less than two weeks they were well covered with feathers. I brought out two more hatches from my little



incubator, and got about 80-per-cent. hatches, and in my next letter I will give some interesting figures as to what my hens are doing in Philo coops this winter, which has been cold enough to test anything indoors or out. A year ago last November I started with 15 hens and pullets, and up to September 1st, 1910, they had laid 182 dozens eggs. J. STONEHOUSE.  
Ontario Co., Ont.

**Exhibition vs. Laying Pullets.**

At the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College there are two interesting pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, each of which contains twenty-three birds. One pen is bred from exhibition strains of birds, and the other from egg-producers. Both lots were hatched about April 23rd, 1910. When seen, during the first part of January, 1911, there was a marked difference between the two lots. The show birds were much larger, somewhat more uniform in size and markings, and were much more attractive in the feather, style and form. Any untutored person would readily have at once selected them as the choice of the two lots. But their history up to that time would make such a one change his mind.

From birth until October, the bred-to-lay chicks were the larger; from that time on they began to lay, grew less, and so were outdistanced in size by the first of the new year. The show birds produced no eggs in October, 66 in November, and 190 in December, making a total of 256 eggs. The layers produced 101 eggs in October, 337 in November, and 296 in December, making a total of 734, thus outdoing their fancy rivals by 478 eggs, which, at the modest price of 36 cents a dozen, would mean a difference of \$14.34. During that time the laying pullets consumed less feed. It will be interesting to know how they compare from Jan. 1st, 1911, on.

When it is remembered that most birds are discarded before they are two years old, the immense advantage of the laying birds during the first nine months shows pretty clearly the kind of breeding that is wanted in utility birds.

**GARDEN & ORCHARD.**

**Interest in the Box Package.**

It is said that discerning customers, having learned that some of the Pacific Coast fruit put up in boxes is better in appearance than flavor, are coming to rather discriminate against boxed fruit, not because of the package itself, but because of the inferior quality of Western fruit which has been so extensively packed in boxes. It is said, further, that, in order to escape the reflection, some of the apple-growers in Oregon and other Western States are discarding the boxes, and using barrels, instead. Of course, the consumers will presently become "wise" to this dodge, and then our Western friends will probably revert to the box, which, for the shipment of high class dessert apples, has many decided advantages. It is held by some disinterested observers that the present should be a strategic opportunity for Eastern growers of choice, well-flavored fruit to step into the breach, sell their Number One apples in boxes as Eastern fruit, and establish a reputation for their respective brands. If this be done, and nothing but the choicest fruit is put up in this package, there is the best of reason for believing that the box will become increasingly popular in Eastern Canada. It is a convenient sized package to purchase, and boxed fruit, because of the swell in the top and bottom of the box, and because of the smaller quantity in a package, carries better and opens out better than barrelled fruit. If the apples be wrapped, they are preserved all the better.

There is a keen interest being taken by progressive Eastern orchardists in box-packing. In connection with the short course in fruit-growing, just concluded, at the Ontario Agricultural College, a special class in box-packing was provided, for which a fee of \$2.00 per head was collected from each participant. The class was in charge of S. G. Campbell, Hood River, Oregon, whose method was to set all the students at work immediately with the ungraded fruit and boxes before them, telling them simply to pack their boxes. Thus the eye was trained to grade rapidly and accurately, and the packer led to see the advantage of sorting his fruit. After a couple of days' work on ungraded fruit, the apples were assorted into sizes, and the packers sent from pile to pile and box to box. As difficulties arose, they were shown how to overcome them. The accommodation for this class (which ran concurrently with the regular short course) was over-taxed, twenty taking it the first week, while two dozen more applications had been received for the alternate course last week. Excellent fruit should result from this admirable line of training. (No one intended.)

**Apple-growing on a Commercial Scale.**

At last the Ontario orchard is coming into its own as a commercial proposition. The original farm orchard was planted with a view to supplying home needs. It proved too large for that purpose, and too small to be very much of a consideration commercially. Besides, it had too many varieties, and quite a few of these were early sorts, which, if marketed profitably beyond the local town or city demand, had to be handled like tender fruits, rather than like Ben Davis or hickory nuts. Few farmers outside the regular fruit districts knew how to care for orchards, and doubted whether it would pay to do so, anyway. The upshot was that these farm orchards were neglected, left in sod, seldom sprayed, improperly pruned, insufficiently manured, and neglected generally. This is changing. Keen business men, both farmers and those of other occupations, are planting out large blocks of commercial orchards



W. H. Woodworth, Berwick, N.S.  
President Nova Scotia Farmers' Association.

of a few well-selected varieties, and propose to make a business of orcharding. Among many others doing this, we note A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, and Dr. G. C. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, and we believe time will show that they are making no mistake. Meanwhile, the owners of these small farm orchards are waking up, and deciding it will pay to care even for the trees they have, as our own orchard work has abundantly demonstrated.

**An Elaborate Transaction.**

A reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" ordered four little packages of flower seeds, worth 25 cents, from a Philadelphia house. On arrival in Canada, by mail, they were promptly corralled by the vigilant postal-customs clerk of an inland city and pigeon-holed. An elaborate entry was made in the departmental books, and a post-card notification duly sent by mail to the party at a country post office ten miles away. In due time this reached the farmhouse, and a 20-mile trip finally brought the seeds to their destination. The departmental officer collected the sum of five cents before the seeds were surrendered. The net financial returns of such procedure must be very gratifying to the Government of Canada. Reciprocity will not be in vain if it but eliminate such fol-de-rol.

At the recent meeting of the Canadian National Exhibition, Major H. J. Snelgrove, representing the Ontario Horticultural Association, made

a well-grounded plea for a more attractive and artistic arrangement of the horticultural exhibits. Last fall, it will be remembered, the exhibits, being staged on the flat principle, were neither seen nor appreciated as they deserved. Major Snelgrove suggested a pyramidal arrangement of the fruits and the banking of the flowers. He also recommended that the color effect should be designed by an artist. The points were referred to the executive for consideration.

**THE FARM BULLETIN.**

**Would Enlarge Home Market.**

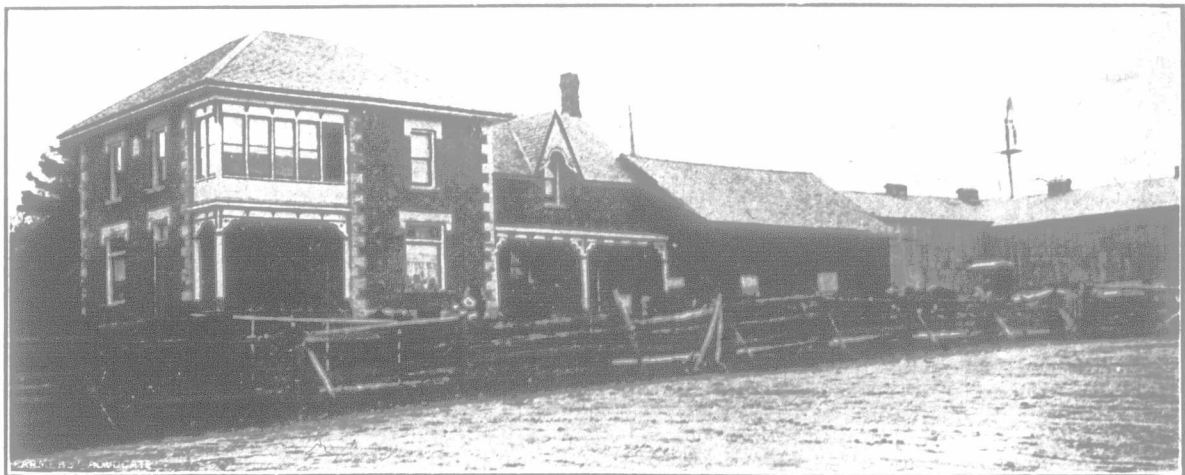
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the January 19th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" I noticed an item upon which discussion is invited, as to whether it would be any benefit to Canada if the Massey-Harris Company would transfer their plant at Batavia, N. Y., to Canada. As we have a large plant in Toronto already controlled by the Massey-Harris Company, it might not be of the same value as it would be if some of the larger concerns of the United States would transfer a plant to Canada, for then we would have the increase of population and competition at the same time; and, as it appears at the present time, it is the home consumption that is increasing the price of farm products, therefore the increase of population must certainly benefit the farmer at the present time. We have two large American concerns with plants in Hamilton, employing a large number of hands, who are receiving their bread and butter in Canada, the larger part of which is grown on Canadian soil; and, if it were not for the protection, they might have increased their plants in Chicago, and some of those very men and Canadians might have left their native land and would be living in that great American city to-day, but by the high duty being placed upon the finished article, they were forced to manufacture their goods in Canada, and to-day the farmers of this country are receiving the same benefit from competition as they would if their goods were manufactured in the United States.

I do not believe in nursing the manufacturer or any corporation, but the argument that the manufacturer who needs protection should be out of existence, I do not agree with, for the small manufacturer sometimes is of more benefit to the farmer than the larger concerns that are usually in combines. The plants of the smaller manufacturers are built in smaller towns, and they are under less expense than the larger plants in cities, and are able to place their goods upon the market at a lower cost, and are the same benefit to those towns as the others are to the cities. It might be possible that tariff reduction would reduce the price of some of those articles to the farmer for a short time, or until the large concerns of the United States would have them out of existence; then they would be in a position to combine, for I don't think that Canadian firms are any worse to combine than the Americans, as every little while the American Government is forced to send out a commission to investigate these combines in some quarter or other.

Huron Co., Ont., WM. P. HALLAHAN.

"Our Dumb Animals" publishes a vigorous article in favor of more humane methods of slaughtering animals in the abattoirs, and in support of legislation to that end in Massachusetts. Cattle are usually stunned by a blow before the knife is used, but in the case of smaller animals, such as swine, complaint is made of the needless brutalities, such as swinging along tracks for long distances suspended by hook and chain to the hind ankle, before the death blow is given, and too often the victim lingers on for several minutes in agony.



Commodious Buildings on the Farm of S. J. Brown, Dufferin Co., Ont.  
Main part of house 30 x 26 feet, kitchen 24 x 18 feet. Photographed from south-east. House conveniently arranged, and provided with wash-rooms and large glass balcony, neatly planted around outside. Effect slightly marred by proximity of fence.



## The Sayings and Doings of "Donald Ban."

By Peter McArthur.

The Collie dog began to bark one day just after dinner.

"It will be someone coming," said Donald Ban. John was already at the window peeping out.

"It's Jim McPherson's horse," he said, and then added, after a watchful pause, "and Jim himself is driving it."

"He'll be after the red cow. Hand me the paper till I see the Toronto market." After looking through the market reports hurriedly, he put on his cap and mitts, and with John went out to meet the visitor. As he stepped through the door he remarked:

"They're selling for six dollars a hundred in Toronto, but if I can get five and a half I'll let her go. I was afraid she would stay on our hands till spring."

They met the visitor at the garden gate. They all shook hands, and Donald Ban said, with ready hospitality:

"We will put up your horse, and Janet will give you a bite of dinner."

"I had my dinner before I left home, thank you just the same." McPherson was a raw-boned Scotchman of the kind to whom the country expression, "high in bone and low in tallow," applied exactly. He had a fringe of red whiskers under his chin that extended from ear to ear, and what Bill Nye called "a bright, penetrating nose, that looked like the breast-bone of a sand-hill crane." While he made a pretence of farming, he was really a drover, and his reputation for sharp trading extended over five townships.

"I hear you have a fat cow," he remarked, when the usual compliments and inquiries about the health of all relatives on both sides had been exhausted.

"Well, she's not what you'd call fat," said Donald Ban, "but she's in good order."

"I suppose we might have a look at her?"

"Well, yes. John, you might turn her out in the barnyard."

Presently the red cow popped out of the stable door and began to chew at a cornstalk. John came out to follow the progress of the trading, without taking part. McPherson walked around the cow slowly, then felt various parts of her anatomy.

"Humph!" he muttered. "She is not as fat as I would like."

"No," said Donald Ban, "another couple of months of feeding would do her no harm. I was thinking of feeding her till Easter. She takes on flesh easily, too. Everything you feed to her seems to stick to her ribs."

"It doesn't pay to try to put on flesh on an animal in cold weather." McPherson was still examining the cow and poking her with a long, bony finger. "How much will you take for her, Donald?"

"I am not both buying and selling," said Donald Ban, falling back on one of the stock phrases of country trading. "How much will you give?"

"I wouldn't want her at all, only I am trying to fill a car, and I am short."

"That's strange. I don't think you ever came here to buy an animal, except when you wanted to fill a car."

"I know better than to do it. I never have a deal with you without you skin me out of my eye-teeth."

"Then, you are a foolish man to deal with me. If you want to buy her, make a price. If you don't, say so, and John will put her back in her stall."

"Well, as I said, I am trying to fill a car today. I tell you what I'll do," he went on, hurriedly, with the air of a man who is making a desperate offer in order to relieve his necessities. "I'll give you five cents a pound for her if you deliver her at the station to-morrow forenoon."

"John, I guess you might as well put her back in the stall. I don't think James wants to do any buying to-day."

But John had seen too many battles of this sort to take any action. He waited for further developments.

"Five is a good price the way cattle are going," McPherson protested. "Carload lots have sold lately in Toronto as low as five and a half, and I think myself that the market is going down. Five cents is a top-notch price the way cattle are selling. I must leave a little margin for my own expenses and the chance of a loss."

"Is it a carload of canners you are buying just now?" Donald Ban asked, sarcastically.

"No, it is fat cattle I am shipping, though this one would look like a canner alongside most of those I have. Come, now, what do you say to five?"

"I only say that you should have been a drover in the Highlands of Scotland in the old days."

"Why, what did they do?"

"They just drove off their neighbor's cattle without paying for them at all."

"Well, I have named my best price, and I wouldn't offer that if I wasn't short on filling my car, but I am curious to know what you are holding her at."

"I am holding her at six cents a pound."

"Tut, Donald Ban. I see you will have your joke, though you are getting to be too old a man for such foolishness. Come now, put a sensible price on her, and let me think about it."

"You have my price."

"But that's nonsense. Six cents is the best that the choicest animals are bringing in Toronto."

"But you want to fill a car, you know, and from the way you started in with me, you must have got most of your load under five cents. For very conscience sake you should have one beast in the lot that you paid a decent price for."

McPherson was still digging at the patient cow with an exploring forefinger. Finally he exclaimed:

"If I give you five and a half for her, will you hand me back a dollar when I pay you?"

"I will not. Of all the foolishness I ever heard, that is the worst. Why should I hand you back a dollar, and try to fool myself into believing that I got a bigger price. When I sell, I want to know what I am getting, without wearing down a lead pencil after the sale is over trying to figure out just how much I got. I was never good at fractions, anyway."

After another pause, in which the cow's tough hide suffered a few more pokes, Donald Ban exclaimed impulsively, in the way of a man making his very last offer:

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Jim McPherson! Since you seem to want the cow so bad, I'll let you have her for five seventy-five."

McPherson shook his head vigorously.

"I couldn't think of it. But I'll tell you what I will do. Since I need one more to fill my car, I'll pay you five and a half, without asking for the dollar back, though I'll lose money on her at that."

"John, you may as well put in the cow, and we'll be going back to the woods to saw up that maple we cut down last week. McPherson's time may not be of any use to him, but we have to keep up with our work."

Donald Ban walked to the granary with his most decided air and took out the cross-cut saw. He was going to let McPherson have the cow at the price he had offered, but from sheer habit he kept off giving in as long as he could. John tried to drive the cow back into the stable, but she did not want to go. She ran across the yard, with the young man after her, and McPherson made no move to help. Instead, just as Donald Ban was coming out of the granary he made the fatal move of putting his hand into the trousers pocket in which he carried his purse, as if he were going to take out the needful dollar to bind the bargain. Donald Ban noticed the move, and the battle was on again instantly.

"Never mind her, John, he called. "She will be all right around the stack till we come home from the woods. A run in the fresh air will do her good, and will give her an appetite."

As he was saying this, he stalked past McPherson to the gate that led to the woods.

"You are a hard man to deal with," whimpered the drover.

"Indeed, I am not. I put my price on what I have to sell, and you can take it or leave it. We could do business in a minute any time if you wouldn't haggle so much. You remind me of Jack Hyse. He once spent two days in the spring, when his time was worth two dollars a day, hunting for a Leghorn rooster that he could buy for fifty cents, though the country was full of good roosters that he could get for a dollar apiece. If you lose money in your trading, it is because of the time you waste. But we can't be wasting any more time to-day. Come on, John, we must be getting at our sawing."

John was surprised, for he knew his father was willing to sell for five and a half, but he was too well trained to spoil a bargain by failing to play his part. He immediately passed through the gate and joined his father. Poor McPherson, with defeat showing on every hard line of his face, finally called after him:

"Well, I have to have that cow to fill my car. I'll give you the five seventy-five, but I'll lose money on her."

Donald Ban did not wait for him to change his mind, but walked right back and got the dollar. Then they shook hands and McPherson hurried away to a new battle of wits with someone else from whom he would buy the last cow that he needed to make up his carload. But as he drove down the lane, he waved back in a quavering voice:

"I'll lose money on that cow."

In reply, Donald Ban chuckled softly to himself, and waved his hand in farewell.

"What made you hang on for the extra quarter, when you told me you would let her go at five fifty?"

"When I was at the granary, I saw him put his hand into his pocket to get the dollar to bind the bargain at five seventy-five."

"Oh!"

"I did not say anything that was not true to him in making him give the higher price."

"No-o! Not exactly."

"Oh, well, there are those who say that the reason we have ten commandments, instead of eleven, is that it was known that in this world we would have to buy and sell with one another, and if "Thou shalt not lie" had been a commandment, we would find it hard."

Having said this, they proceeded to cut up the maple log, but every time they dropped a cut and Donald Ban straightened up to take a breath, he chuckled to himself at the pleasant thought that he had once more beaten Jim McPherson in a deal.

### The Tale of the Pioneers.

When I hear people complain of hard times, I often wonder why their grandparents, or perhaps remoter ancestors, do not rise in protest, to tell them pretty plainly that they do not know even the A B C of hard work, or hard times.

When I see a thick piece of woods, I wonder how those hardy pioneers ever got up courage to go at cutting out a homestead, and how ever they and their wives endured the loneliness. Most of us do not exhibit much bravery in facing a strange dog, especially at night, but doubtless we would shine brighter if called on to chase wolves from the stock-yard.

I have heard numberless reasons why different men became settlers in our new countries, but I have in mind one family that went in search of a new home as a result of pure nerves. They were comfortably settled in Durham County and doing well at the time of what was called afterwards "the big storm." This storm was something of a cyclone, I think. It levelled everything over a strip of country about three-quarters of a mile wide, carried away numerous articles, and was finally lost in Lake Ontario. Our settler's house was directly in the path of the storm, and was lifted up, even to some of the bed-logs, and dropped in a heap of ruins—the father dumped into the cellar, and the other members of the family flung out, the hired man against a log, and the daughter and son under beams and boards. The mother was flung directly over the well, but, fortunately, the curb had been broken down, perhaps by her weight, and so kept her from falling in.

When the father came to his senses, he got out with great difficulty, and set about hunting up the others, finally getting them all in the scant shelter of a stump. The wind was still so strong that they held fast to any long grass they could grasp, and here they were nearly smothered by rain, or, at least, the downpour, for most estimates agreed that Lake Scugog had been lowered over a foot, and this water was poured down upon the frightened people as out of a huge tub, and nearly smothered them.

You can imagine how little these people had left of all their household stuff. I have heard the daughter, then a child, and now an old lady over seventy, often say that they never saw a shred of all the bedding and clothing and other articles that were in the upstairs part of the house.

After the storm, kind friends drove in as soon as at all possible and carried out all the injured, and set about the task of cleaning up the wreckage. But the place never seemed like home again, and any sign of storm caused a perfect panic of fear, so we cannot be surprised that a move was decided upon. It must have been a trying journey to their future home in Middlesex County, by wagon, over rough mud roads and rougher corduroy, and I don't wonder that homesickness and loneliness caused many tears to be shed. But women of those days were made of good material, and it seems to me that this woman was highly accomplished. She could spin yarn and weave it into blankets and cloth for clothes for all her family; she spun all her own thread from flax, and wove her own linen for bedding and clothing, and what towels, etc., she needed. She braided straw and sewed it into hats, and, of course, could knit and sew. All this, besides the housework and mending and helping burn brush, and taking care of poultry and a garden, a small herb-garden being her special pride. I think you will agree with me that she didn't waste any time in gossip.

In those early days, the cobbler shouldered his kit and spent as many days as were necessary at every house, "shoeing" the family. "What fun for the small fry!"

Travelling was no great pleasure in those far-off days—by ox-sled or on horseback. I fancy that twenty miles or more of it would satisfy most of us. When men took grain to market in London, they drew half a load about half way out, or at least to the best part of the road, left it at a hotel there, and came back for the remainder, and took the whole load on the next day.



Don't ask me when they got home again—probably in the night, if they had good horses, and perhaps not until the next day some time, usually bringing some necessaries with them.

There was always a "bee" to put up a log house, and men and women went for miles, nearly always taking some article of food along, which the women cooked while the men worked. I remember hearing of a "bee" held by a man who, for some reason or other, wasn't very popular among the men. After a drink all round, they put up the walls about breast-high, and demanded more whiskey. When it wasn't forthcoming, they pulled down the walls again, and these operations of building and pulling down were repeated until all hands had had enough whiskey to please them, when the usual amount of building was done, and the family left in peace.

## Ontario Corn-growers' Convention.

The Ontario Corn Show, whose third annual event was held at Chatham, Ont., Jan. 31st to Feb. 3rd, has amply justified itself. The attendance, the interest, the display, and the marked improvement in the corn on exhibit over that of previous years, furnish the strongest kind of evidence that an annual corn exhibition in the corn-growing counties has been a wonderful stimulus to the industry, that it has greatly improved the product, and that the people are appreciating its value. This corn show for Ontario is of recent origin. Three years ago it had its beginning, when about a dozen young men gathered in A. McKenney's office, in Essex, Ont., and spent a few hours for a couple of days studying corn. Two years ago, \$100 was obtained, and a hopeful nucleus for a show started. Last year, \$800 was offered in the prize list, while this year \$1,300 was offered to encourage the corn-producers. The attendance has grown proportionately, until this year, for three successive days, upwards of 1,200 people were in studious attendance. There were 575 different exhibitors, and a total of more than 1,700 entries.

This corn show is the occasion of the annual convention of the Ontario Corn-growers' Association, and the show, which began more or less as an incidental feature, has grown, until it now occupies the large ring. However, the other educational features have in nowise been neglected by either the management or the people. Throughout the three principal days of the convention, lectures of the most valuable and practical nature have been skilfully presented, and much has been added to the working knowledge of the corn-growers. The talks upon corn have been handled entirely by Prof. Klinck, of Macdonald College, excepting one by Prof. R. A. Moore, of the University of Wisconsin, upon "The Breeding and Dissemination of Pure-bred Seed Corn."

At the one evening meeting, Dr. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, discussed the question of agricultural education.

The interest in the lecture work was most gratifying. The morning lectures, which partook of practical exercises, were held in a room which could not accommodate more than 200 men, which was regrettable, since more than twice that many men wished to hear. The afternoon addresses were delivered in a hall of 600 capacity, and in it standing room was at a premium. Not only did the men, young and old, attend these meetings, but they listened eagerly to the very last, and lingered by the score to ask questions after the meetings adjourned. Further than this, the people spent much time in examining the prizewinning exhibits, studying them in much more than a cursory manner. They are bound to learn and know corn and how to produce it, and the effects of previous shows were markedly shown by the great improvement in the quality of the exhibits. Two years ago, Prof. Klinck stated that he could find in the show exhibits all the various defects which he wished to demonstrate in his talks; last year he had to search closely to find them, and this year he had more difficulty to find these illustrations in the market corn than he did two years ago in the show corn. That, surely, is great improvement. The exhibits certainly showed that the growers are learning what is demanded in superior corn; and the uniformity of type, the evenness of the rows, the shape of the cob and kernels, and the factor of maturity, as displayed by the exhibits, in comparison to these factors as observed in previous years, bespeaks the readiness of these corn-growers in learning what is right, and in putting into practice what they have learned. The degree of maturity, and the high percentage of samples showing good vitality, were agreeable characteristics in the exhibits. There were a number of ears nipped by the frost amongst the exhibits, however, which shows that these breeders must most carefully select the early-maturing varieties, to which factor they will undoubtedly give still closer attention.

The prize list, as it now stands, offers a great variety of premiums, and it is probable that it

The settler's wife had the question of providing fruit for winter use, but her methods were simpler than those of a housekeeper of to-day. The fruit—berries, wild grapes and plums—were dried, and in winter were stewed and sweetened with maple syrup or maple sugar. Pumpkins were cut in rings and dried, or boiled down into "pumpkin sauce." Bee-trees were plentiful, and honey made a welcome addition to table dainties.

Taken all together, settlers and their wives must have had strength and courage of no mean order, and I think few of us can realize the trials they overcame, or we should prize more the fact that we are descended from the brave men and women who have made our smiling country such a pleasant place in which to spend our days.

PIONEER'S GRANDDAUGHTER.

would be in the best interests of the seed-corn-growers, and the country generally, if the late-maturing, large varieties were discouraged. It would seem best for the Ontario corn interests if growers would stick to the early-maturing dent varieties, and work for maximum excellence in these, and leave the late-maturing ones to less consideration. This undoubtedly will be worked out by the corn-growers and their association.

The Junior Department was an interesting feature of the exhibit. This was in charge of Inspector Smith, of West Kent, who is doing such exemplary work in rural-school improvement. This department was for the school children, and in it were 337 entries of corn, amongst which were some which would bear comparison with the best in the show. In addition were two essay contests, one for the public-school pupils, and the other for the young men. These contests had over 100 participants. In addition to the exhibit made by the school children, there was a corn scoring and judging contest for these school children, in which about fifteen public schools were represented, each by two boys. This is unquestionably one of the most highly commendable features of the show. The Essex and Kent people are solving the public-school question in a fashion after which most of the counties of Ontario may soon model, and they are going to keep the boys on the farm. The president of the show, all the executive, and, apparently, most of those in attendance, appreciate the value of the Junior Department.

The Farmers' Clubs were well represented with strong entries, and their activity undoubtedly contributed much to the success of the show.

In his address of welcome, the Mayor of Chatham stated that an American syndicate was prepared to spend millions of money in purchasing these corn lands of Essex and Kent, and resell to American farmers, because of their splendid possibilities in corn, live stock and tobacco.

In his lecture work, Prof. Klinck took up a detailed study of corn, devoting his time to the requirements of the single kernel, the cob, and the whole plant. He laid special emphasis upon the fact that these corn-growers of Western Ontario can readily produce the kind of seed wanted all over Ontario and Quebec for silage-making, and pointed out the general suitability of the early dent varieties, emphasizing the special adaptiveness of the White-cap Yellow Dent, for which there will undoubtedly be an enlarging demand. In his address upon cultivating corn, the value of well-drained, well-cultivated, warm, early land was set forth. A clover sod makes the most desirable soil for a corn crop. For seed, planting should be three in a hill, 42 inches apart each way. Cultivation should be deep, early in the season, and shallower as the season advances. If possible, the corn should be cultivated every week as long as it is possible. Cultivators with small teeth are preferred, since they are less wasteful of soil moisture.

Prof. W. H. Day, of the Physics Department, O. A. C., Guelph, gave a lucid, practical talk upon drainage, setting forth the increase of crops arising from drainage, the earlier condition of the land, the increase in soil temperature which is so essential to the corn crop, the conserving influence upon the soil moisture in drouths, and the improved mechanical condition of the soil resulting from underdrainage. He showed how any man could run his own levels and properly grade his ditch, and also discussed the relative merits and costs of cement and clay tile in a way that gave an advantage to the clay tile, when tile of large size in varying types of land is used.

Dr. Creelman discussed the reasons why boys leave the farm, and gave an excellent bit of advice when he recommended that farmers retire from active farming, not into the village or town, but upon the farm, and in the communities where they have always lived, keeping in active and very valuable touch with that community, and serving it with their wealth of experience, the accumulation of a lifetime. He also pointed out the need of co-operation in marketing as one of the greatest needs in Ontario agriculture.

The Canadian Seed-growers' Association had a valuable demonstrative exhibit, showing the difference in yield of corn from good ears and bad ears, and clearly demonstrating the advisability of selecting seed corn carefully in the ear.

The most rousing address of the session was that of Prof. R. A. Moore, from the University of Wisconsin. He is not quite as large as Taft, has a voice that can easily fill the largest hall, talks at the rate of 200 words a minute, and never needs to stop. He occupied fifty minutes in the regular programme, and, after the meeting was dismissed, the people gathered around him and insisted on a continuation. He was thoroughly enthusiastic, and must have inspired all his hearers in a way that will show on the next year's corn crop. In discussing the breeding of corn and other grains, he told of the work in Wisconsin. Before corn-breeding properly began in Wisconsin, there were about 150 varieties in the State, and every man thought he had the best. The State Experiment Station got about 100 of these varieties together, and by careful breeding work, evolved four superior strains of corn, which are about the only kinds now grown in Wisconsin.

In this particular, the Ontario corn-growers may well learn from Wisconsin. There are too many types in Ontario, especially late-maturing types. If efforts were concentrated on the early-maturing dents by all the growers, there would undoubtedly be greater improvement.

Prof. Moore drew attention to the importance of selecting the seed corn after studying the whole plant. In Wisconsin, they kiln-dry all their seed corn, and test the germinating power of all ears. They have extended the corn line from the center of the State to the shore of Lake Superior. All seed corn is bought and sold on the ear, thus eliminating the scoop-shovel method entirely.

Similarly, they have improved the barley and oats of the State.

The great factor in reaching the entire State has been the Wisconsin Experimental Association, organized in 1901. There are over 1,600 paid-up members in this Association. Through them have been established over 1,000 seed-growing centers in the State. There are 1,500 centers now for Wisconsin No. 7 seed corn, and 1,600 barley-producing centers. Through these clubs and their work, farm boys are welded to the farm and the Experimental Station vitally linked to the State.

By all concerned in the show it was pronounced a huge success, and, while it is undoubtedly true that every member of the executive, and a great many more, have worked faithfully to bring about this culmination, yet they all unite in according to A. McKenney, the Agricultural Representative in Essex County, and secretary of the Association, and to J. O. Duke, Olinda, its resourceful president, the chief credit for these splendid results.

The new officers of the Association are: Hon. President, J. O. Duke, Olinda, Ont.; President, J. H. Williams, Fletcher, Ont.; Secretary, A. McKenney, Essex, Ont.; Treasurer, J. H. Coatsworth, Ruthven.

It is impossible to give many of the awards at this time. What appears to be a regrettable fact was that the sweepstakes over all for the show was a sample of Reid's Yellow Dent corn. Much credit is due to the producer for having accomplished this feat, yet it is generally proven that this corn requires too long a season to be of any use in Ontario. Both the single ear and the sample of ten ears of this corn were grand specimens, of splendid vitality, excellent shape of kernel and of cob, almost perfect in the butt, tip and in rows, and undoubtedly lured many an unknowing man to plan to use them next year—and a year from now he may have many regrets.

Essex farmers have achieved great success in the show, as will appear from the full prize list, and to them much praise is due for the excellence and success of the show. And they have scarcely begun to do all they can do down there in the rich, flat lands of that county.

A few of the chief first-prize awards here follow:

- Open classes:
- Ten ears Bailey, Butler, and Howey.—James Pearce, Essex Co., Ont.
  - Ten ears Leaming, and allied kinds.—F. G. Hutchins, North Malden, Ont.
  - Ten ears Reid's Yellow Dent.—Wm. Woodbridge, Kingsville, Ont.
  - Ten ears White-cap Yellow Dent (large).—C. J. Neville, Ruthven, Ont.
  - Ten ears White-cap Yellow Dent (small).—John Hammond, Essex.
  - Single ear Yellow Dent.—James Martin, Amherstburg.
  - Single ear White-cap Yellow Dent.—Alvin Burn, Ruthven, Ont.
  - Single ear White Dent.—C. J. Neville.
  - Single ear Eight-rowed Flint Corn.—C. J. Neville.
  - Single ear Twelve-rowed Flint Corn.—Blake Smith, Ridgetown, Ont.
- Counties of Kent and Essex barred:
- Ten ears any variety of Dent, ten ears Eight-



rowed Flint, and ten ears Twelve-rowed Flint—all won by L. D. Hankinson, Grovesend, Ont.

Best ten ears Dent corn in show.—Wm. Woodbridge.

Best ten ears Flint corn in show.—L. D. Hankinson.

Best single ear Dent corn in show.—Wm. Woodbridge.

Best single ear Flint corn in show.—R. A. Newman, Highgate

**O. A. C. Renews Offer of Assistance in Drainage.**

In July, 1909, the Department of Physics at the Ontario Agricultural College, prepared a plan of drains for a 52-acre block of land that had never grown a crop—it was too wet. The drains were laid that autumn. In 1910 that 52 acres yielded potatoes and corn to the value of \$2,250. The farm lies within five miles of the City of London. Why had this land lain useless for generations? Perhaps the previous owners thought it could not be drained; as a matter of fact, it was a difficult problem, for this land was very flat, and the outlet poor. Perhaps they did not believe drainage would pay; this one crop should convince them. Or, perhaps they believed in drainage, but did not know just how to undertake such extensive drainage operations.

The Ontario Agricultural College is endeavoring to help those in doubt about drainage. Any farmer in Ontario wishing assistance in his drainage problems, may have the same by making application to the Department of Physics, O. A. C., Guelph. As soon as possible after receipt of the application, a drainage adviser is sent to make a survey of the land, after which he makes a complete map, showing the location of the drains, the grade, size of tile, etc. When completed, the map is sent to the owner, so that he has an accurate guide to follow in putting in his drains. As in previous years, the only outlay to the farmer is the necessary travelling expenses of one man in connection with the survey. The railways give a rate of a cent a mile for this work, so that the travelling expenses are light.

After one survey in each locality, a Drainage Demonstration is held right in the field surveyed, to which all the neighbors are invited. At this meeting, simple methods are demonstrated of making a drainage survey, finding the fall of a ditch, determining the grade, digging to grade, etc.

Those wishing to make application for a survey should write the Department of Physics, O. A. C., Guelph, whereupon regular application forms will be sent.

**Shire Horse Society.**

The annual meeting of the Canadian Shire Horse Association was held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Friday, Feb. 3rd, 1911; President Wm. Laking in the chair, who, in his annual address, spoke of the many excellent qualities of the Shire as a draft horse, and the recent record prices obtained for the best representatives of the breed. Minutes of the previous meeting were read by Secretary G. de W. Green, which, on motion, were adopted. The reading of the Secretary-Treasurer's report showed the past year as by far the best in the history of the Society, there being now a total of 58 members enrolled. Total receipts for the year, \$1,160.43; expenditure, \$464.48; balance of hand, \$695.95; total assets, \$1,143.95. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, John Breckin, Appleby; Vice-President, Andrew Miller, Middlemarch. Directors—C. E. Carter, Appleby; John Gardhouse, Highfield; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; James Henderson, Belton; Wm. Laking, Hamilton; James Dalgety, Glencoe, and Darius York, Belhaven.

**American Corn Show.**

The American National Corn Exposition is being held at this time in Columbus, Ohio. This show began the last week of January, and will continue until February 15th. Four of these shows have previously been held, two in Chicago, and two in Omaha. An American exchange says that, while not profitable as business ventures, these shows have been of untold value to the corn, grain and grass-growing sections of the Middle West, by stimulating better quality and greater quantity of production.

The annual convention of Ontario Good Roads Association is to be held March 1st, 2nd, and 3rd in the York County Buildings, Toronto. In addition to a very large number of municipal representatives and civil engineers, who will speak on live and practical topics, the programme includes addresses by Geo. C. Diehl, Engineer of Erie Co., N. Y., and Hon. John Morrissey, Minister of Public Works, New Brunswick.

**FURTHER BOOKKEEPING IDEAS.**

In addition to the systems of farm bookkeeping elaborated in the prize essays published in "The Farmer's Advocate" of February 2nd, many readers will be interested in some of the simpler systems, and many may glean ideas therefrom, combining, possibly, features of several systems.

**Simple System of Single Entry.**

By David Caughell.

When you ask for systems of farm bookkeeping, it brings back to me an instance which happened not over three weeks ago, and it seems now as if I was not the only one to think that the farmer should keep a better account of his business. On that occasion, I happened to be in the presence of a half dozen well-to-do farmers, and I made the remark that there were a large number of farmers who did not know where they were at. Of course, I was asked to explain what I meant, and I claimed that a farmer should take stock once a year, the same as the business man, for if he had swelled his bank account a few hundred dollars, he might have decreased the value of his stock to do it; and if he did not take stock at the end of the year, he could not tell what his actual profits were. Again, I claimed, as most of us were engaged in mixed farming, that we should keep an account of each different branch, for some of them might be losing us money, and then we should either change the conditions or drop them out entirely. They all thought it was the proper thing to do, but they had never considered it before.

Now, in opening up our books, I usually start on the 1st of March. The first thing to do is to take stock. These figures and values I give will be supposition figures, just to show how I would enter them if such was the case.

	Dr.	Cr.
Farm .....		\$14,000
5 horses, value .....		600
15 milch cows .....		1,500
25 young cattle .....		1,000
25 pigs and sows .....		200
Poultry .....		50
Implements .....		600
Hay .....		200
Oats .....		200
Barley .....		100
Cash .....		200
Bills receivable .....		100
Bills payable .....	\$ 100	
Assets over liabilities .....	18,650	
	\$18,750	\$18,750

When your year is up, you will have to take stock again; then, if your assets over liabilities are greater than they were at the beginning of the year, the difference will be your profits over and above the cost of your living; if they are less, you will lack just the difference of making your living. Now, we will have to know which branch of our farming is paying us the best, so will take the hogs first. As the feed our hogs eat these days, in the way of grain, is all chopped at the mill, we get the weight there, and it is very easy kept track of; so is the roots, etc.; you don't need to set them down very often.

	Dr.	Cr.
Mar. 1 Pigs on hand .....	\$200	
Mar. 1 Chop, 32 cwt. ....	40	
April Chop, 40 cwt. ....	50	
Roots fed up to May 20th ..	15	
June Sold pigs .....		\$225
June Chop .....	30	
Aug. Chop .....	30	
Oct. Chop .....	50	
Pasture .....	5	
Nov. Sold pigs .....		300
Dec. Chop .....	40	
Feb. Chop .....	30	
Value of whey .....	75	
Care for year .....	75	
Straw for bedding .....	5	
Use of pen .....	25	
Interest on money invested ..	10	
Pasture .....	5	
Value placed on manure .....		50
Mar. 1 Pigs on hand .....		225
Profit on pigs .....	115	
	\$800	\$800

We will next take the milch cows.

	Dr.	Cr.
Mar. 1 15 cows, value .....	\$1,500	
Interest on same .....	75	
Feed fed in March .....	75	
Cheese check for March .....		\$ 100
April Feed fed in April .....	75	
Cheese check for April .....		110
Calves sold .....		25
May Feed fed in May and pasture ..	60	
Cheese check for May .....		125
Calves sold .....		25
June Pasture .....	25	
Cheese check .....		125
July Pasture .....	25	
Cheese check .....		125
Aug. Pasture .....	25	
Cheese check .....		110
Sept. Pasture .....	25	
Cheese check .....		110
Oct. Pasture and feed .....	40	
Cheese check .....		100
Nov. Pasture and feed .....	60	
Cheese check .....		90
Dec. Feed .....	75	
Cheese check .....		90
Jan. Feed .....	75	
Cheese check .....		80
Feb. Feed .....	70	
Cheese check .....		75
Cost of milking for year .....	150	
Care, besides milking for year .....	75	
Bedding for year .....	50	
Cost of stable room .....	100	
Value of whey, above attending the cans .....		50
Value placed on manure .....		250
Value of 15 cows on hand .....		1,450
Profit on cows .....	460	
	\$3,040	\$3,040

Outside of this, I keep individual records of each cow, weighing her milk at each milking, so at the end of the year I can tell what each cow has given for her milking period. Now, in taking up the young cattle, I might say that six years ago I was keeping what is called the dual-purpose cow, and raising the calves from them, keeping the steers till they were about 36 months old. As near as I could figure at, the prices we were receiving then, each steer was losing me about \$15, and from the heifers I did not get over one out of every ten that was a profitable milker, so I went into the special dairy cows, and buy in enough feeders in the fall to consume my surplus food, raising nothing but pure-bred calves. It might seem to some that, as young cattle eat quite a lot of rough feed, that it would be hard to get at what they were consuming, but if one makes up his mind he is going to find out, he will find a way.

	Dr.	Cr.
Mar. 1 Cattle on hand .....	\$1,200	
Grain consumed in March .....	38	
Hay consumed in March .....	30	
Silage consumed in March .....	15	
April Grain consumed in April .....	45	
Hay consumed in April .....	30	
Silage consumed in April .....	15	
April 15 Sold cattle .....		\$ 150
May Grain consumed in May .....	25	
Hay consumed in May .....	20	
Silage consumed in May .....	10	
Straw used for bedding and feed till present time .....	30	
May 20 Sold cattle .....		1,000
Pasture for May .....	5	
June Pasture for June .....	10	
July Pasture for July .....	10	
Aug. Pasture for August .....	10	
Sept. Pasture for September .....	10	
Oct. Pasture for October .....	10	
Nov. 15 Bought cattle .....	500	
Pasture and feed for Nov. .....	20	
Dec. Grain consumed .....	20	
Hay consumed .....	20	
Silage consumed .....	15	
Jan. Grain consumed .....	25	
Hay consumed .....	20	
Silage consumed .....	15	
Feb. Grain consumed .....	30	
Hay consumed .....	25	
Silage consumed .....	15	
Straw used for feed and bedding .....	50	
Care for year .....	100	
Interest on money while invested .....	45	
Cost of stable room .....	50	
Value placed on manure .....		275
Mar. 1 Value placed on cattle .....		1,350
Profit on cattle .....	312	
	\$2,775	\$2,775



We will next take the poultry :

	Dr.	Cr.
Mar. 1 Poultry on hand	\$ 50	
Feed for March	10	
Produce sold		\$ 15
April Feed	10	
Produce sold		16
May Feed	8	
Produce sold		15
June Feed	7	
Produce sold		12
July Feed	8	
Produce sold		10
Aug. Feed	10	
Produce sold		14
Sept. Feed	10	
Produce sold		15
Oct. Feed	10	
Produce sold		10
Nov. Feed	10	
Produce sold		8
Dec. Feed	10	
Produce sold		11
Jan. Feed	10	
Produce sold		12
Feb. Feed	9	
Produce sold		10
Care for year	50	
Produce used at home		50
Value placed on manure		8
Poultry on hand		55
Use of henhouse	10	
Profit for year	39	
	\$261	\$261

HORSE ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
Mar. 1 Horses on hand	\$ 600	
Feed consumed	50	
April Feed consumed	50	
May Feed consumed	55	
June Feed and pasture	25	
July Feed and pasture	35	
Aug. Feed and pasture	40	
Sept. Feed and pasture	40	
Oct. Feed and pasture	40	
Nov. Feed and pasture	45	
Dec. Feed and pasture	45	
Jan. Feed and pasture	50	
Feb. Feed and pasture	50	
Interest on money invested	30	
Risk on horses	25	
Blacksmith's bill	40	
Care for year	160	
Cost of stable room	40	
Clipping	6	
Horses on hand		\$ 550
Value placed on manure		100
Total cost of horse power		776
	\$1,426	\$1,426

Now, perhaps some of these grains that we have been feeding, and charging up against our stock at market price, have been costing us more to grow them than the market price, and the only way, when you start to put a field of grain in, is to keep an accurate account of it, and then grow most extensively the crops that show the most profit on your farm, as long as it don't bunch your work up too much. Now, we will first take the wheat field, and try to put it in about the way the average are put in, using about enough manure with the spreader so as to leave the field in about the same shape as before, and take the average yield, say, 25 bushels.

	Dr.	Cr.
10 acres of land, at \$4 per acre	\$ 40.00	
80 loads barnyard manure	80.00	
Cost of hauling and spreading	20.00	
Plowing, 8 days of 9 hrs., at \$3	24.00	
Harrowing and rolling, 7 days at \$3	21.00	
Seed, 20 bushels, at \$1	20.00	
Cutting and twine, \$1 an acre	10.00	
Shocking	3.00	
Storing	7.00	
Threshing, 250 bushels, at 3 1/2c	8.75	
Fuel for threshing same	1.25	
Labor for threshing same	8.00	
Cleaning and hauling to market	9.00	
Sold 250 bushels, at 85c		\$212.50
Value of straw		40.00
Profit on wheat field	50	
	\$252.50	\$252.50

In taking up the oat field, we will follow the three-year rotation, say, corn, oats, clover, using eighteen loads of manure to the acre on corn-land, and charge one-third of this to oat crop.

	Dr.	Cr.
Rental of land, 10 acres	\$ 40.00	
Plowing	24.00	
60 loads of manure	60.00	
Hauling and spreading manure	15.00	
Harrowing and sowing	15.00	
Seed	10.00	
Cutting and twine	10.00	
Shocking	3.00	
Storing	7.00	
Threshing	9.00	
Labor for threshing	7.00	
Fuel	1.00	
Cleaning and hauling to market	15.00	
500 bushels of oats, at 40c		\$200.00
Value placed on straw		35.00
Profit on oat field	19.00	
	\$235.00	\$235.00

POTATO GROUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
1 acre of land	\$ 4.00	
Cost of one-third of manure, 18 loads	6.00	
Cost of spreading and hauling, 6 loads	1.50	
Cost of plowing under every third furrow	2.50	
Cost of dropping	2.00	
Cost of seed	10.00	
Work on land before coming up	8.00	
Cost of cultivating	8.00	
Cost of hoeing	2.00	
Cost of spraying	3.00	
Cost of digging and picking up, and hauling in cellar	12.00	
Value of 200 bushels of marketable potatoes		\$120.00
Cost of marketing same	25.00	
Profit on potato patch	41.00	
	\$120.00	\$120.00

In taking up alfalfa, it would not be fair to charge the seed up against one year's crop, as it stays in the ground some time; I think one-quarter of the cost of seed is plenty; also, if top-dressing with manure at the rate of six loads to the acre every third year is sufficient, you can only charge up one year's crop with two loads. Again, as we have no established market for it, the price you have got to set yourself, although the feeding value of it, when bran is \$20 per ton, should be \$18; I don't think, if we had any more than we wanted for our own use, we could realize \$18 per ton for it in the barn.

ALFALFA.

	Dr.	Cr.
10 acres, at \$4 per acre	\$ 40.00	
1/4 of value of seed, at \$4 per acre	10.00	
Cost of cutting first cutting, at 50c per acre	5.00	
Cost of tedding twice	4.00	
Cost of raking	2.00	
Cost of coiling	6.00	
Cost of storing 18 ton	12.00	
Value of 18 ton, at \$10		\$180.00
Cost of cutting second cutting, at 50c per acre	5.00	
Cost of tedding once	2.00	
Cost of raking	2.00	
Cost of coiling	5.00	
Cost of storing 12 tons	8.00	
Value of 12 tons, at \$12 per ton		144.00
Cost of cutting third cutting	5.00	
Cost of tedding once	2.00	
Cost of raking	2.00	
Cost of coiling	4.00	
Cost of storing 10 tons	7.00	
Value of 10 tons, at \$12 per ton		120.00
Cost of 20 loads manure	20.00	
Cost of spreading and hauling	5.00	
Profit on alfalfa field	298.00	
	\$444.00	\$444.00

I don't think it is necessary to take up any more different crops, as they all should be handled in the same way. Now, outside of accounts already shown, one wants a miscellaneous account, showing you your expenditures, and what it was for, and by all means keep a diary, keeping an account of where you were and the weather each day, when you started and finished each different crop, and anything you think would interest or benefit you in after years. If each farmer would keep a proper set of books, his work would be more interesting, and he would not be envying his city friends their position, when he heard of them getting a salary of from six to ten hundred dollars a year.

It is said that two real-estate companies, one in Ohio and one in Illinois, have in the last few months quietly secured options on 500 farms in Essex County, Ontario, in the corn and tobacco belt. An invasion of American farmers is expected in the spring. Land prices have advanced.

Lively Time at the Clydesdale Meeting.

SIDELIGHT ON MANAGEMENT OF CANADIAN NATIONAL.

At the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, held in Toronto on February 3rd, some things were publicly declared which have long been persistently murmured. It came up during the election of representatives to the various shows. Asked to report what he had done as the Association's representative on the Canadian National Board, and why he had not attended the last meeting of the exhibition, President John Bright replied plainly that the Association's representative appeared to have no voice in the running of that show. It seemed to be manipulated up above the Clydesdale breeders of Canada. No promises, requests or desire for information had ever been of any avail. No recommendation made by the Association had ever been considered. The subject being thus opened, Wm. Smith, of Columbus, explained why he had declined to be a candidate for election to the Exhibition Board this year. About a year ago, after the death of Mr. Dryden, he had been elected to that body. Shortly after the election, Dr. Orr, Manager of the Exhibition, came to him and said there couldn't be a doubt but that he would be chairman of the Horse Committee, and asked him to recommend a Clydesdale judge, the stipulation being that he must be a Scotchman. Mr. Smith frankly suggested a certain well-known Scotchman (whose name was mentioned in the meeting). Evidently, this opinion had been carried to others. At all events, when Mr. Smith called later to see Dr. Orr, he found him in consultation with Pres. Gooderham. Mr. Smith says he waited an hour in vain, Dr. Orr knowing he was desiring an audience. He also called on another occasion. After he left home for Scotland, a postal came to his home calling a meeting of the members. Meantime, a director had come from Scotland. The upshot of it was, declared Mr. Smith, that after he had been told that no man could be appointed as Clydesdale judge without his (Mr. Smith's) consent, the judges were appointed, when he was either on the ocean or in Scotland. Only one man in Canada, he declared, could have chosen the three Canadian judges who were appointed. Among other pointed remarks, Mr. Smith expressed the opinion that the Manager of the Exhibition had no use for a man with an opinion of his own.

Alderman McBride, of Toronto, followed with a snapping speech along the lines he had previously taken at the Standard-bred meeting. Moreover, he promised to bring the matter up in the city council at the earliest opportunity. Speaking for the Toronto City Council, he assured Mr. Smith that he would have received 28 votes from its 23 members. Then he swung out, asserting flatly that Dr. Orr wanted to put judges on whom he thought he could handle. The Clydesdale Association should assert their rights, and draw out of the Exhibition, if necessary, until they got them. Mr. McBride said Dr. Orr tried to handle him on the speed question, but Mr. McBride was on hand to follow up his recommendations. A good deal of satisfaction was expressed by members at the light thus thrown on the way things were handled in connection with the exhibition; and, while no action was taken, it is probable that daylight will have a salutary effect.

RECIPROCITY IN HORSES.

Another subject that provoked some discussion was the question of reciprocity. A resolution, moved by R. E. Gunn, and seconded by E. C. H. Tisdale, of Beaverton, was presented to the meeting, expressing unbounded confidence in the system of National Records, viewing with apprehension the proposition to have reciprocity in horses, and urging the Minister of Agriculture to use his influence to prevent the consummation of the agreement until such time as a Royal Commission had been appointed to investigate the whole matter. Speaking to his resolution, Mr. Gunn recalled the business of dumping cheap mustangs into the Northwest, which was stopped a few years ago by a specific duty.

F. W. Brown, of Portage la Prairie, saw little to fear in this direction. Stopping off at Zimmerman's Horse Exchange, in Chicago, on the way down from the West, he found heavy horses going at as high prices as sound horses of the same description at Burns & Shepard's, in Toronto. Two or three other Western men testified that prices were higher abroad than here. P. M. Bredt, of Regina, had no fear of the horse trade suffering from the opening of our market to the States, but was inclined to fear disease, such as glanders, and to this end moved, in amendment, that the veterinary regulations be made even more strict than at present. John Barron, of Carberry, said the West could raise as good horses as the States, and raise them cheaper. Wm. Smith, of Columbus, Ont., granted this, but pointed out that the American West couldn't raise enough to supply its demand, and where would they get the rest but from Chicago? He conceded the possibility that horse-raisers in Eastern Canada might be compensated



by a market in the Eastern States which had been looming up for the last few years, but the change would be disturbing. Mr. Brown announced that he was going to raise horses for sale, and didn't fear American competition. The motion was put, and declared lost.

#### PENALTY FEES.

While the Association declined to approve the resolution aiming to help shelve the reciprocity agreement, it did adopt a recommendation of the executive, designed to encourage the prompt registration of imported Clydesdales in the Canadian Book. At present, imported animals must be recorded in the Canadian records in order to secure import certificates, by means of which they escape payment of duty. But if the reciprocity treaty goes through, horses will come in free from the United States and Britain, and there will be no hold on the importers to insure Canadian registration. It is probable that most Clydesdales coming in will be recorded in Canada sooner or later for the sake of their progeny; but a great many stallions, for example, might come over and stand for service, securing business from uninformed men on the assumption that they would record in Canada. To encourage prompt registration of eligible animals, and to reflect upon imported Clydesdales not recorded in Canada, the Association proposes to impose heavy penalty fees, aggregating \$25 per head for members, and \$50 for non-members, for failure to record within thirty days after importation.

A motion was made adopting the executive's recommendation, but substituting sixty for thirty days. In objection to this, Jas. Henderson pointed out that a stallion might be sent across the line into the Western Provinces, allowed to do business for sixty days, and then, if it turned out that he wouldn't record, and the fact became known, he could be sent back, having in the meantime served many mares. An amendment was finally carried, adopting the recommendation, as made by the executive, providing the penalty fees for failure to record within thirty days after importation.

In connection with this matter of penalty fees, the executive also recommended that the clause providing for imposition of penalty fees for failure to record foals the year they were born be changed, so as to carry out the original intention of the executive. In the annual meeting, two years ago, a clause was attached, saying the age was to be calculated from the first of January in the year in which the animal was born. This required that a late foal had to be recorded within a few months or weeks after it was born, and it was not always possible to determine the color at that age, nor was it always convenient to record immediately. The amendment provides a fee of \$1.00 to members for foals recorded under twelve months of age, and \$2.00 to members for animals over this age. To non-members the fees are \$2.00 and \$4.00, respectively. The complete recommendation as to penalty fees, as adopted by the convention, reads as follows.

#### REGISTRATION OF IMPORTED ANIMALS.

To Members.—Males, if recorded within 30 days after importation, \$3; females, \$2. Males, if not recorded within 30 days after importation, \$25; females, \$25.

To non-members.—Males, if recorded within 30 days after importation, \$4; females, \$3. Males, if not recorded within 30 days after importation, \$50; females, \$50.

#### REGISTRATION OF CANADIAN-BRED ANIMALS.

To Members.—Animals under 12 months of age, \$1; over 12 months of age, \$2.

To Non-members.—Animals under 12 months of age, \$2; over 12 months of age, \$4.

Reverting now to the President's address, it is gratifying to report that this was justifiably of a most optimistic tenor. The financial statement that had been presented by Secretary Sangster, showed a balance of \$14,547.88 cash on hand, as compared with a balance of \$6,716.20 per last annual statement. The receipts had included 1,294 membership fees, at \$2 each, and \$10,471.10 from registration fees. The assets, consisting of bank balance and studbooks on hand, totalled \$17,411.88, and liabilities of \$3,395.00 for exhibition grants, left an excess of assets over liabilities to the sum of \$14,016.88. The Association, said Mr. Bright, was growing by leaps and bounds; its membership had more than doubled, and to-day it was the strongest association in the Dominion, with the largest number of registrations. It was proposed to increase largely the grants to the different shows. It was gratifying to find that Canadian-bred Clydesdales had come to the front, and some of the largest shows had won championships.

#### OFFICERS.

Owing to illness of the Vice-President, Robt. Graham, who was slated to succeed to the Presidency, Mr. Bright had been prevailed upon to stand for re-election to a fourth term. He was accordingly elected unanimously, as was also Vice-President Robert Graham, and the Ontario

Vice-President, Peter Christie, of Manchester. Vice-Presidents for the other Provinces are elected by ballot, and the results had not yet been declared. The directors elected were: A. G. Gormley, Unionville; Jas. Henderson, Belton; Jas. Torrance, Markham; John A. Boag, Queensville; Wm. Smith, Columbus, and Wm. Graham, Claremont—all of Ontario.

P. M. Bredt, of Regina, gave a hearty invitation to come to the Dominion Exhibition there, and push Clydesdale interests in the West. He promised good stabling and cordial treatment.

#### Ontario Horse-breeders.

The financial statement for 1910 of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Association, presented at the annual meeting in Toronto, on the evening of February 3rd, showed receipts of \$240 for memberships from the Clydesdale Association, \$15 for membership from the Shire Association, \$15 from the Pony Society, \$15 from the Hackney Association, and \$15 from the Thoroughbred Association, which, with a balance of \$135.75 from last report, made a total of \$435.75. An expenditure of \$7.75, printing notices for the annual meeting, left a generous balance on hand of \$428. President Wm. Smith, of Columbus, reviewing cursorily the report of the executive, called for its discussion under four headings.

It was clear that in the future provision would have to be made for representation of the Percheron Society. This was done in a resolution deciding that, upon payment of the regular fees, the Canadian Percheron Society be given representation as one of the affiliated bodies in the Ontario Horse-breeders' organization.

The topic, "Action which should be taken by horse-breeders, and by this Association, to meet changed conditions which might be brought about by free trade in live stock," brought up a discussion on reciprocity. R. E. Gunn, of Beaverton, brought forward a resolution similar to the one turned down in the Clydesdale Association in the afternoon, praying that the Dominion Minister of Agriculture use his influence to defer the consummation of the reciprocity pact until a Royal Commission had investigated the whole subject. Geo. Pepper considered such a resolution would be futile, as the agreement was practically certain to pass at Ottawa. He wanted a live committee appointed to see what could be done in the event of reciprocity coming to pass. He would have a law drafted, if possible, compelling a man to register a pure-bred animal before offering him for sale as such. In a subsequent speech, Mr. Pepper stated that his experience in shipping horses was that the abrogation of the U. S. duty would give them a much better market, probably 50 per cent. better. After a lengthy and in some instances amusing discussion, Peter Christie moved an amendment to Mr. Pepper's amendment, leaving the matter to the incoming executive of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Association. This was seconded by Jas. Henderson and carried.

Another topic was, "A discussion of the best way of appointing judges, and whether one, two or three judges on the balloting system is the best plan to adopt?" President Smith expressed a personal preference for the Scotch system, under which three judges are appointed, two acting in each class, and one standing out as a referee. He did not say that any judge could be bought, but, if it were possible to buy a judge, it was harder to buy three, or to exert a hold or influence upon them, than to buy or exert such influence upon only one. Besides, he urged the advisability of training up some of the younger men as judges, implying that the committee plan was a convenient way to do this. After some discussion, the matter was allowed, on motion of John Gardhouse, to stand over for the executive to deal with. He had always felt as safe in the hands of one good man as in the hands of a larger number.

On motion of John Bright, the constitution was amended so as to make Geo. Pepper a life-member of the Association.

#### OFFICERS.

The following are the officers of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Association for 1911: President, Wm. Smith, Columbus; Vice-President, John A. Boag, Queensville; Secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. Executive Committee—The President, Vice-President, Secretary; John Gardhouse, Highfield; Geo. Gormley, Unionville; John Bright, Myrtle Station. Directors—From the Canadian Clydesdale Association: Wm. Smith, Columbus; John A. Boag, Queensville; Geo. Gormley, Unionville; Jas. Torrance, Markham; John Bright, Myrtle Station; A. E. Major, Whitevale; T. H. Hassard, Markham; Wm. Graham, Claremont; Jas. Henderson, Belton; Peter Christie, Manchester; Robert Graham, Bedford Park; R. E. Gunn, Beaverton; Walter Milne, Green River. From the Canadian Shire Association: John Gardhouse, Highfield; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston. From the Canadian Hackney Society: E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; Hon. Robt. Beith, Bowmanville. From the Canadian Stand-

ard-bred Society: Geo. Pepper, Toronto; O. B. Sheppard, Toronto. From the Canadian Thoroughbred Association: Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; Robert Davies, Toronto. From the Canadian Pony Society: H. M. Robinson, Toronto; W. R. Mead, Toronto.

#### Canadian Standard-bred Futurities.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Standard-bred Horse Society, held in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on February 2nd, a futurity proposition, moved by O. B. Sheppard, and seconded by Geo. Pepper, was brought forward. It provides for two Canadian futurities of \$1,000 each, to be raced for at the Canadian National Exhibition, September, 1914, one stake being for a three-year-old pace, and one for three-year-old trot. The conditions are thus prescribed:

"Any mare owned in Canada can be named, on payment of two dollars, on or before April 1st, 1911. (1) Name and breeding of mare and stallion bred to, to be stated in entry. Any colt or filly whose dam is not named at that date, April 1st, 1911, can enter on payment of four dollars up to December 31st, 1911. Any one entering a mare, and giving satisfactory proof that the colt died, can name another mare on payment of an extra two dollars, up to December 31st, 1911. A further payment of three dollars will be required from all nominators on or before April 1st, 1912. Those having neglected to pay this second entry can reinstate their entry by paying ten dollars before the 31st of December, 1912, a further payment of five dollars to be paid on or before the 1st of April, 1913, when name, color and sex are to be given. A further payment of five dollars will be required on or before the first of April, 1914, when class is to be named, and a final payment of fifteen dollars is to be made on or before the first day of August, 1914, which entitles the nominator to start. Such mare must be Standard-bred, and registered in Canadian Standard-bred Record, or bred to a stallion so registered. National Association rules to govern. No more than two entries from any one stable will be allowed to start in either stake. A gold medal will be given to the breeder of the winner in each race. The stakes will be divided into four moneys: fifty per cent. to first, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen to third, and ten to fourth. The progeny of the said mares must be bred, foaled and trained exclusively in Canada."

The Canadian Standard-bred Society is a new organization, having only been incorporated about the middle of October. Receipts, therefore, have been light, but are increasing rapidly. Officers elected are as follows: President, O. B. Sheppard, Toronto; Vice-President, J. Wesley Allison, Morrisburg, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Brant, Ottawa. Directors—W. J. Cowan, Cannington, Ont.; S. H. McBride, Toronto, Ont.; C. J. Rochon, Winnipeg, Man.; J. M. Baldwin, Killarney, Man.; Geo. Pepper, Toronto; J. A. Childs, Eglinton, Ont.; Duncan Brown, Iona, Ont.; W. P. Kearney, Montreal; Howard Ashley, Foxboro, Ont.; W. R. Crossen, Cobourg, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., and Dr. W. E. Baker, Hamilton, Ont. The executive committee comprises the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Messrs. Cowan, McBride and Pepper.

#### Hackney Breeders Meet.

The annual meeting of the Hackney Horse Society of Canada was held at the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday, Feb. 2nd, 1911; President Walter Renfrew in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read by Secretary H. M. Robinson, and, on motion, were adopted. The reading of the Treasurer's report showed 1910 as the most successful year in the history of the Association, there having been 167 registrations; total receipts for the year, including the balance over 1909, \$1,620.35; total expenditure for the year, \$744.93; cash on hand at end of year, \$822.48; total assets on Dec. 31st, \$1,203.04. The principal matter up for discussion was the endeavor of the united societies of Canada and the United States to standardize the conditions of registration in the three books, England, United States, and Canada. Of the outcome of the negotiations, nothing definite will be known until the meeting of the English society, some time in March. The usual liberal donations for prizes were given to the several exhibitions, after which the election of officers for the current year resulted as follows: Honorary President, Walter Renfrew, Bedford Park; President, Wm. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que.; Vice-President, J. W. Allison, Morrisburg. Directors—E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; John Boag, Queensville; T. D. Elliott, Bolton; Ed. Watson, Hudson Heights, Que.; T. A. Cox, Brantford; T. A. Graham, Claremont, and A. E. Yeager, Simcoe.



**Niagara Fruit-growers and Reciprocity.**

On Saturday afternoon, January 28th, over 500 fruit-growers, from Hamilton to Niagara, met in the County Buildings, St. Catharines, to discuss the proposed reciprocity agreement. The president of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit-growers' Association occupied the chair. The first speaker was E. D. Smith, of Winona, who, in reviewing the situation, said it meant ruin and disaster to the fruit industry. Land which at present is worth \$1,000 an acre would drop in value to \$100 per acre. The Northwest market would be flooded with American fruit; our Eastern cities would be filled with fruit from the South before the Canadian was ripe. Robert Thompson followed, and said he was sorry that Mr. Smith was not more careful in his statements; that we should confine ourselves to the actual facts, and stated that many of the growers felt that they had been unfairly treated, fruit being placed on the free list, and all the fruit-growers' raw material, viz., trees, implements, fertilizers, spray pumps and spray material, baskets, etc., having to pay an average of 20 to 35 per cent. duty; while the other manufacturers, having a slight reduction on their goods, had, as an offset, been given their raw material, such as soft coal, brass and iron, steel rods and plates, etc., either free or at a lower rate than formerly. Many other speakers followed. The gathering decided to hold meetings throughout the district, to arrange for a delegation of several hundred to go to Ottawa to protest against the injustice done to their business. The men who had lately purchased were very much alarmed as to what might be the results.

A number of meetings have been subsequently held in the Niagara District, as well as one at Burlington, protesting against reciprocity. Of a different tenor was the meeting of the Fruit and Vegetable Growers' and Farmers' Association, of Stamford, in Welland Co., Ont. After some strong protectionist talk, Egerton Morden, the veteran nurseryman and fruit-grower, who was Fruit Commissioner for Ontario at the Pan-American Exhibition, evidently surprised the audience by explaining that tropical and southern fruits, such as melons, oranges, lemons, grapefruit and bananas, had been for years imported into Canada duty-free. With American competition in our distant Western market, he contrasted the advantage of free access to the markets of 40,000,000 Americans living within a few hours' railway journey of Niagara Falls. He challenged anyone present to name a single American farmer who had ever stood at Niagara Falls, Ont., free market with a load of produce against the immense loads of Stamford produce that had paid duty to enter the United States. Secretary Thos. R. Stokes said reciprocity was like a fifty-per-cent. raise in wages. After these addresses, sentiment was so overwhelmingly in favor of reciprocity that no one had courage to put a motion against it.

**Another "Farmer's Advocate" Man Chosen.**

Prof. J. A. McLean, B. A., B. S. A., who since last June has been connected with "The Farmer's Advocate" in the capacity of Associate Editor, with special attention to the Horse Department, has decided to turn his attention once more to College work, having accepted a very attractive offer to assume charge of the Animal Husbandry Department in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst. The Massachusetts College, having undertaken to strengthen this department of its work, has recently completed a ten-thousand-dollar judging pavilion. The man formerly in charge has decided to go back to his 300-acre farm, and, in casting about for a successor, the attention of the Board was directed to Mr. McLean, whose capability and record have well earned him the position. Mr. McLean is a native of Dundas County, in Eastern Ontario, whence so many good live-stock men of Scottish extraction have come forth. He is a graduate of McMaster (Toronto) and Ames (Iowa), has held several college positions in agriculture, and, before coming to "The Farmer's Advocate," was for two years in charge of the Animal Husbandry Department at the Mississippi Experiment Station. He is a man of exceptionally fine personal qualities, astute, level-headed, and possessed of an excellent eye for animal form. He is a pleasing writer, and, during his work on "The Farmer's Advocate," has greatly enlarged his circle of Canadian friends, impressing all who know him as being, not only in manner, but at heart, a thorough gentleman. We regret to lose him, but congratulate the Massachusetts College upon its selection. He has by no means said good-bye to Canada, and our readers have the promise of occasional articles from his pen.

**Gallon Eggs Again.**

Conflicting rumors concerning gallon eggs continue to be published. The trade in this class of goods appears to be rather extensive. It is asserted that five carloads of frozen Chinese eggs, sent by a New York commission firm, arrived in Toronto last fall, and were quietly disposed of to large users. Montreal authorities, having had their suspicions aroused on the question of canned eggs, have lately condemned a \$1,000 consignment of Russian eggs. These, it is admitted, were not so dangerous as those from China, but yet contained a large number of bacteria. Russian eggs, however, do not lack defenders. Some of them have been sent to Canada by a reputable English firm, which takes back any that are not found fresh when opened and melted. It is claimed that Russian eggs are broken and frozen while fresh, and that, if continued frozen until they reached the consumer, they are good. The danger appears to arise from the transshipments due to the long journey. Dr. Hastings, Toronto Medical Health Officer, believes that Russian eggs, if properly handled, could be kept a long time, and might be perfectly healthful. But still the question remains. If perfectly good and fresh, why do these eggs have to be shipped so far, when Britain offers an open market for unlimited quantities of good eggs? Of course, there has been a scarcity in Canada, and it is possible that frozen eggs might be economically shipped in these tins; but, bearing in mind that inferior stock may be strained to remove spots, and then canned, we shall do well to suspect this stock, and demand that its wholesomeness be indisputably established.

**Reciprocity.**

The proposed reciprocity agreement continues to be the subject of discussion by Boards of Trade, Fruit-growers' Associations, Vegetable-growers, etc. As a rule, the fruit and vegetable growers oppose reciprocity, though not by any means unanimously, and a monster delegation will appear before the Government shortly to press their objections. On the other side of the line, alarm is also felt, and ruin confidently predicted. On the other hand, the grain-growers of the West are jubilant; the Oliver Plow Company, of Hamilton, are going ahead with their \$200,000 building without curtailment, and the silent Eastern farmer smiles inwardly, but makes little sign. Sir Donald Mann says: "We have always recognized that ultimately the United States would remove the duty on wheat, regardless of what Canada does." Aside from his preference for reciprocal arrangement with the Mother Country, he says: "I can see only benefit in improvement of trade relations with the United States." He did not share the apprehensions of some re the diversion, to the detriment of Canadian transcontinental railways, of traffic southward, instead of east and west. Traffic would so increase in Canada that there would be plenty in all directions.

**Ayrshire Records Harmonized.**

The annual meeting of the American Ayrshire Association, held in January, was attended by J. W. Brant, Accountant, Canadian National Live-stock Records; W. F. Stephen, Secretary, and Jas. Bryson, President, Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and J. Wesley Allison, Morrisburg, Ont. These Canadian representatives succeeded in straightening out the registration tangle resulting from the renumbering of the old Ewart cows in the Canadian book to conform with the conditions demanded by the American registrar in order to qualify descendants of these cows for registration in the American book. As is well known, compliance with this demand introduced a condition of chaos into the Canadian book. According to the understanding arrived at, the Canadian Association restores the old numbers to these altered pedigrees, and undertakes to correct the American book. Thus, one more impediment to international trade has been abolished.

**Annual Meeting Canadian Seed-growers.**

The annual meeting of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association is announced for Thursday and Friday, February 16th and 17th. An especially attractive programme has been prepared, and all who are interested in crop improvement, whether members of the Association or not, should make an effort to attend at least some of the sessions.

A deputation from Kent and Essex Counties will ask the Ontario Government that, in lieu of the good-roads grant, a fund be established to assist in drainage work in that section of the Province.

**"Bob White," the Farmer's Best Friend.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

While a great deal has been said about the insect pests throughout Ontario, and a large amount paid by farmers and the Government to allay the evil, very little has been said and small provision made to encourage one agent in exterminating so great an evil.

Western Ontario, principally Essex and Kent Counties, noted for mildness of climate and light snowfall, produce many quail (Bob White).

"Bob White" has long been popular as a delicacy of diet, and also for his modest coat of brown and the music of his voice, whether it is the cheering whistle ringing over sunlit fields, or the soft covey call which summons the bevy to the night shades for the evening. His habits differ from those of other game birds when preparing the night toilet. He always chooses the ground for his slumbers, the whole bevy assuming a circle close together, with heads out, to guard against night attacks and safety against the inclemency of the elements.

Man is "Bob White's" worst enemy, but, with the enforcement of the law and jealous safeguarding and care on the part of the true sportsman and humane farmers, the birds may be able to withstand the hardships for a few years, although the absence of the cover and wooded districts, the old rail fences and tangled growth, is a handicap to their productiveness and better propagation.

It has taken science a long time to find out his greatest value. "Bob White" is never guilty of trespass, but is of constant value to the farmer and horticulturist as a destroyer of weed seed in the autumn and winter, and a scavenger in the spring and summer months. From careful examination of crops and stomachs, it has been found that, from early spring until autumn his food consists principally of bugs, moths, grasshoppers and worms. Eighty-five different weeds have been found to contribute to the bird's menu, and his marvellous appetite is his most valuable asset. Crops and stomachs have been found that were crowded with weed seed to the number of 1,000, while another had eaten as many of crab grass. A bird shot October, 1902, at Pine Brook, New Jersey, had eaten 5,000 seeds of green foxtail grass, and one killed on Xmas Day, at Kinsale, Va., had 10,000 pigweed seeds.

United States Government reports say the crop of each bird holds half an ounce of seed, and is filled twice daily. On this basis, the total consumption of weed seed by "Bob Whites" from Sept. 1st to April 30th, in Virginia and North Carolina, amounts to 1,341 tons (page 14, Bul. 21., Bureau of Biological Survey).

Considering the vast amount of noxious-weed growth reduced by these birds, and insect life reduced, it will be in order to caution the agriculturist to safeguard the welfare of the quail of Ontario, and the mourning dove and meadow lark, and the crossbeak, as well. More attention should be given to the birds by the farmers, as well as those in horticulture. When bird life abounded, thirty years ago, these ravages of the insects were hardly known. The open shooting season for quail is ideal, from Nov. 15th to 30th, giving two weeks to the sportsmen.

Essex Co., Ont. F. H. CONOVER.

**A Railroad Institute in Ontario.**

Something new in Institute work, so far, at least, as Ontario is concerned, is being arranged by Geo. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for the Province. The Michigan Central Railroad has agreed to run a demonstration train over its lines in Ontario the latter part of February and the first of March. The train will comprise three baggage cars carrying material for demonstration, and three lecture cars. It will stop at four places a day, touching 32 points. Fruit, dairying, seed improvement and drainage will be taken up, while alfalfa and corn will be preached strongly. Lectures on several subjects may occur simultaneously in different cars. The staff of the Ontario Agricultural College, the Chief Dairy Instructor of Western Ontario, and several District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture, will assist with the work, the train being in charge of Mr. Putnam.

At the annual meeting of the Western Fair Association, held last week in London, Ont., Capt. W. J. Reid was re-elected President, but there were several changes in the chairmanships of the different committees, and nine new faces will appear on the board of twenty-four directors. The general tone of the meeting was hopeful, and, with new blood on the board, some good things are to be expected in the future. The Western Fair is a credit to London and the district. It receives little outside financial assistance, yet it pays its way and is growing in influence. Secretary A. M. Hunt announced the dates of the next Western Fair to be Sept. 8th to Sept. 16th.



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## MARKETS.

### Toronto.

#### LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, February 6th, receipts numbered 76 carloads, comprising 1,401 cattle, 27 hogs, 855 sheep and lambs, 34 calves, 16 horses. The quality of cattle was generally good; trade slow early in the day for exporters, but closed about steady, with average of last week. Steers, \$5.65 to \$6.20; bulls, \$5 to \$5.50; prime picked lots, \$5.65 to \$6.20; prime picked butchers', \$5.90 to \$6.40; common, \$4.90 to \$5.15; cows, \$3 to \$5.15; milkers, \$4 to \$7; calves, \$3.50 to \$8.50. Sheep, \$4 to \$4.50; lambs, \$6.25 to \$6.50. Hogs, \$7.50, fed and watered at market, and \$7.15 f. o. b. cars, country points.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	168	144	312
Cattle	2,307	2,120	4,427
Hogs	3,624	963	4,587
Sheep	1,426	2,588	4,014
Calves	101	26	127
Horses	7	123	130

The total receipts at the two yards for the corresponding week of 1910 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	169	170	339
Cattle	2,634	2,632	5,266
Hogs	3,553	1,612	5,165
Sheep	906	205	1,111
Calves	161	58	219
Horses	22	223	245

The above figures show a decrease in the combined receipts at the two markets, when compared with the corresponding week of 1910, of 27 carloads, 889 cattle, 578 hogs, 92 calves, and 115 horses; but an increase of 2,903 sheep and lambs.

Receipts of cattle at both markets, it will be seen, were not as large as for the previous week. The quality was, as a rule, fairly good, but the common and medium classes predominated. Trade, from start to finish, during the week, was slow, and prices easier, especially for the export classes. Many of the drovers lost heavily on both butchers' and exporters. It will be seen that prime picked butchers' are worth as much as the best export cattle, and several loads of exporters were bought by the local abattoirs for their home trade.

Exporters.—Export steers for London, sold at a range of \$5.90 to \$6.30, or an average of \$6.05; steers for Liverpool, sold at a range of \$5.75 to \$6.15, or an average of \$5.95; steers for Manchester, at an average of \$5.82. Bulls sold at \$5 to \$5.50.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots, \$5.75 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$4.90 to \$5.15; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.15; bulls, \$4 to \$5; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Milkers and Springers.—The general range of prices was from \$40 to \$70, with a few of extra quality at \$75, \$80, and even \$100 was paid for one cow.

Veal Calves.—Prices steady, at \$3.50 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.; rams, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$6 to \$6.35, and one or two lots sold as high as \$6.40 and \$6.50, but they were selected.

Hogs.—At the latter end of the week, owing to light receipts, prices were firm, at \$6.40 to \$6.50 for selects, fed and watered, and \$7.15 to drovers, f. o. b. cars at country points.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 86c. to 87c., outside. Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.01½; No. 2 northern, 99c.; No. 3 northern, 96½c. Rye—No. 2, 60c. to 62c., outside. Buckwheat—47c. to 48c., outside. Barley—For malting, 57c. to 58c.; for feed, 48c. to 49c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 37½c.; No. 3, 36c.; lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 33c. to 34c.; No. 3, 32c., outside. Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 53c., at Toronto. Peas—No. 2, 78c. to 80c. Flour—Ontario winter-wheat flour, \$3.60, at seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.40; second patents, \$4.90; strong bakers', \$4.70.

#### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, No. 1, per ton, \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$10.50.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, \$7 to \$7.50.

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

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Cold-storage butter is much easier. Creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 28c.; creamery solids, 23c. to 24c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 24c.; store lots, 18c. to 20c.

Eggs.—Large receipts have affected prices materially, especially those in cold storage. New-laid are quoted at 28c. to 30c.; cold-storage, 20c. to 22c.

Cheese.—Large cheese, 12½c.; twins, 13c. Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2 to \$2.50.

Beans.—Dealers are quoting hand-picked at \$1.85 to \$1.90.

Potatoes.—Market firmer. Car lots of Ontario potatoes, on track, Toronto, are quoted at 80c. to 85c.; and New Brunswick Delawares, at 80c. to 85c.

Poultry.—Receipts were liberal all last week, at following prices, which are high: Turkeys, 20c. to 23c.; geese, 14c. to 15c.; ducks, firm and scarce, at 18c. to 20c.; chickens, 14c. to 16c.; hens, 11c. to 13c. per lb.

#### HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 9½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 8½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 7½c.; country hides, cured, 8c. to 8½c.; green, 7½c. to 8c.; calf skins, 11c. to 13c.; sheep skins, 90c. to \$1.25; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 31c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 6c. to 7c.

#### TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Seed Company report the prices for seed as follows: That is, the prices given for alsike and red clover are what they pay the farmer for uncleaned seed, while those given for timothy and alfalfa are what they sell at to the trade for re-cleaned seed. Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.50; No. 2, per bushel, \$6.50 to \$7; alsike No. 3, per bushel, \$5.50 to \$6; red clover No. 1, per bushel, \$6.75 to \$7; red clover No. 2, bushel, \$6 to \$6.25; red clover No. 3, \$5 to \$5.50; timothy No. 1, bushel, \$6.25; timothy No. 2, bushel, \$5.75; alfalfa No. 1, bushel, \$13.25; alfalfa No. 2, bushel, \$12.25.

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, No. 1 Spies, \$6; No. 2, \$4.50, per barrel; Baldwins, No. 1, \$5; No. 2, \$4, per barrel; Greenings, No. 1, \$5; No. 2, \$4, per barrel; onions, per bag, \$1.50; cabbage, per 100 lbs., \$1.25; carrots, 50c. per bag; parsnips, 60c. per bag; California celery, per case of 6, 7, 8 dozen, \$4.50 to \$4.75, which would be about 60c. to 70c. per dozen.

#### British Cattle Market.

Liverpool cabled the cattle market last Saturday with probability of further slight reductions. States steers were 12½c. to 13c. per pound.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—In the local cattle market, the tone was rather stronger, and prices in some instances advanced. Offerings were rather smaller, and the quality superior. Choice steers sold as high as 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb., fine selling at 6c. to 6¼c., good at 5½c. to 6c., medium at 4½c. to 5½c., and common down to 4c. Some choice heavy bulls sold at 5c. to 5½c. Supplies of sheep and lambs were small, and sales of sheep were made at 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb., lambs being 6c. to 6¼c. per lb. Choice calves sold at 5½c. per lb., and inferior down to 4c. and 5c. per lb. The market for hogs was rather easier, and prices declined about ¼c. per lb., sales taking place at 8c. and a fraction under for selects, weighed off cars. At these figures there was a very fair demand, and everything offered was sold. Packers of hogs seem to dread the reciprocal proposals, believing, doubtless, that farmers will ship to the United States, or force them to pay more.

Horses.—The city demand continues to grow somewhat, and there appears to be quite an active demand from more than one source. Dealers expect advance in the price of horses before the spring demand has been filled. Meantime, they are filling orders at former prices, which are as follows: Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and finest saddle and carriage animals, \$250 to \$500 each.

Provisions and Dressed Hogs.—Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs sold at 10½c. to 10¾c. per lb., while country-dressed brought 9c. to 10c. per lb. Salt pork, \$20.50 to \$27 per barrel; lard, 10½c. to 12c. per lb. for compound, and 13½c. to 14½c. for extra pure. Hams steady, at 12c. per lb. for extra large, weighing from 28 to 45 lbs. each; 14½c. for those weighing from 20 to 28 lbs.; 15½c. for medium weights; 17½c. for extra small, 12 to 14 lbs.; boneless, 16c. to 18½c.

Poultry.—Some poor turkeys have sold at 12½c.; choice at 19c., and good at 17c. to 18c.; chickens, 11c. to 14c.; ducks, 15c. to 16c.; fowl at 9c. to 11c., and geese at 10c. to 12c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Prices jumped, and shippers asked 95c. per 90 lbs. for Green Mountains, carloads, track. This means probably \$1.25 in a retail way.

Eggs.—The market experienced a decided break all round, owing mainly to importations from Chicago. Fresh-laid eggs, 32c. per dozen; selects, 25c.; No. 1 candled, 22c., and No. 2 candled, 19c. The adoption of reciprocity would probably mean that at this time of year eggs would be cheaper in Canada.

Apples.—Market very firm, and supplies of choice apples scarcer. The auction sold a number of cars at previous prices, being \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel for No. 1; \$4 to \$4.50 for No. 2, and \$3 to \$3.75 for No. 3. Quality was inferior.

Butter.—Market steady. Fodder goods sold at 23½c. to 24½c. per lb.; finest fall makes, 25c., wholesale; dairies, 20c. to 22c. per lb.

Cheese.—Prices from 11½c. to 12c. per lb. for white, and about 12½c. for colored.

Grain.—Oats, 40½c. to 41c. per bushel for No. 2 Canadian Western; 1c. less for No. 1 feed, extra; 39c. to 39½c. for No. 2 Canadian Western; 1c. less for No. 2 local white; 37½c. to 37¾c. for No. 3 local white, and 1c. less for No. 4. Manitoba barley No. 4, 49c. to 50c. Car lots, ex store, in all above cases. No. 3 American yellow corn, 56½c. to 57c. per bushel.

Flour.—Manitoba spring-wheat patents, firsts, \$5.60 per barrel, in bags; seconds, \$5.10, and strong bakers', \$4.90. Ontario fall wheat, \$4.75 to \$5 for patents, and \$4.35 to \$4.50 for straight rollers.

Millfeed.—Manitoba bran, \$20 to \$22 per ton, in bags; shorts, \$22 to \$24. Ontario bran, \$20 to \$21 per ton; middlings, \$22.50 to \$23; pure grain mouille, \$31 to \$32, and mixed mouille, \$25 to \$28. Cotton-seed meal, \$37 to \$38 per ton.

Hay.—Steady, at \$11.50 to \$12 per ton for choice No. 1; \$10.50 to \$11 for extra No. 2; \$9 to \$9.50 for ordinary No. 2; \$7.50 to \$8 for clover mixed, and \$6.50 to \$7 for clover.

Seeds.—Red clover declined to \$6 to \$7.25 per bushel, country points, there being a large supply. Alsike down to \$6 to \$7.50 per bushel. Timothy quite firm, and advanced in price, at \$7 to \$9 per 100 lbs., and hard to get.

Hides.—Market absolutely unchanged, and demand moderate.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.80 to \$6.80; Texas steers, \$4 to \$5.25; Western steers, \$4.30 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.70 to \$5.65; cows and heifers, \$2.60 to \$5.75. Hogs.—Light, \$7.50 to \$7.85; mixed, \$7.35 to \$7.70; heavy, \$7.05 to \$7.55; rough, \$7.05 to \$7.25; good to choice heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.55; pigs, \$7.50 to \$7.90; bulk of sales, \$7.45 to \$7.65.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.40 to \$4.30; Western, \$2.25 to \$4.30; yearlings, \$4.40 to \$5.50; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.10; Western, \$4.25 to \$6.05.

### Buffalo.

Veals.—\$7 to \$10.50. Hogs.—Heavy, \$7.60 to \$7.70; mixed, \$7.80 to \$8; Yorkers, \$8.10 to \$8.35; pigs, \$8.40 to \$8.50; roughs, \$7 to \$7.15; stags, \$6 to \$6.50; dairies, \$7.50 to \$8.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Heavy lambs, \$5 to \$5.35; handy lambs, \$5 to \$6.15; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.25; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.15; sheep, mixed, \$2.75 to \$4.15.

### TRADE TOPICS.

A stone and stump puller, mounted on four wheels, is advertised in this issue by A. Lemire, Wotton, Que. By means of this machine, it is claimed that stones and stumps can be raised, carried, and placed in wall or fence. Mr. Lemire also advertises snow plows for use by corporations.

A new patent Snow Plow, which, it is claimed, will do the work of fifty men and give the best of roads, is advertised in this paper by A. Lemire, Wotton, Quebec. The same advertiser advertises a stone and stump-puller that raises stones and puts them on a wall up to 4½ feet high.

A GOOD HOIST.—Farmers often need a simple and effective hoist for raising boxes, barrels, carcasses of beef or hogs, or when building to elevate timbers or blocks of stone. In addition to other useful lines of farm apparatus, the Loudon Machinery Co., of Guelph, Ont., have placed on the market what is described as "a perfect hoist," which elevates, lowers, locks and unlocks, with one rope only. If your hardware firm does not handle them, write the firm for particulars.

THE 1911 NA-DRU-CO ALMANAC.—Besides the regular Solar and Lunar tables, which have been worked out separately for the different Provinces, the 1911 Na-Dru-Co Almanac contains a great deal of interesting information. Among other things, there are clock dials, showing standard time throughout Canada, and mean time in the principal cities of the world. Though several hundred thousand have been distributed, there are still a few left. You can get one free, by writing at once to the National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, 34 St. Gabriel St., Montreal.

"WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE" is the title of a fine book published by the Canada Cement Company, Montreal. This 159-page work appears in magazine form, and contains careful and reliable instructions regarding materials, mixing, and building of almost every known structure on the farm. The general plan of the book is to have on one page full and easily-understood instructions as to how a specified piece of concrete work should be built, the materials required, and approximate cost, and a cross-section diagram of the work; while on the page facing this there appears a photographic illustration of such a concrete structure when finished, and some commendatory notes. The illustrations are really very fine, and the instructions such as can be depended upon.



GOSSIP.

GRAHAM-RENFREW'S CLYDESDALES.

The superior excellence of the character, quality, type and action of the Clydesdales imported by the Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park, North Toronto, Ont., was again demonstrated at the Madison Square Garden Show in New York, and the late Winter Horse Shows at Guelph and Ottawa, where they won decidedly the best of the awards. Since the advent of the Graham-Renfrew Co. in the business of importing Clydesdale horses five years ago, their success at the leading United States and Canadian shows has been unprecedented, they having won on horses of their own importation no less than forty champion and grand champion prizes, besides dozens of lesser honors, and it is safe to say that never before in their five years' history have they had so choice a lot of the big draft-quality kind of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and the flashy, high-stepping, all-around-acting Hackneys as now. Craigiala (10587) is a bay six-year-old, sired by the champion, Prince Thomas, dam by the renowned breeding horse, Prince Jullian, grandam by Macivor. Since coming to Canada this horse has been only twice shown, at Guelph and Ottawa, where he was first in aged class and reserve champion at both shows. He is a massive, thick, smooth horse, over the ton in weight, and has the best of quality and underpinning, and moves straight and true. Another, same age, is the big bay, Drawdyke Baron [7792], a son of the great Baron's Pride, dam by the famous Prince Romeo, by Prince of Wales, grandam by Jacob Wilson, a grandson of Prince of Wales (673). As a two-year-old, this horse was first at the Toronto National, and second at the Chicago International. He is a horse of massive draft type, true in his lines, on a faultless bottom. Gay Sprig [7794] is a bay four-year-old, by the Royal first-prize winner, Refner, dam by the good breeding horse, Royal Favourite, grandam by Royal Commander. At the late New York Show, he was first and champion; at Guelph, he was placed second to his stable mate, and at Ottawa third. He is a big, flashy, quality horse, of character, with faultless underpinning and action. Another of the same age is the bay-roan, Top Spot [7795], an intensely flashy son of the noted Baron Hood, dam by the Highland winner, Darnley Again, grandam by Royal George. This is one of the smoothest, sweetest-turned horses of the breed, flashy in quality and stylish in action. He has won prizes galore, including first at Toronto. Sailor King [11701] is a dark brown, rising four, sired by the famous sire of winners, Pacific, by Lothian Again, dam by the many-times winner, Le Grand, by Prince Alexander. Without doubt, this is one of the grandest types of the breed alive, up to a big size, he is immensely flashy in quality from the ground up. He was first in his class and grand champion at New York, Guelph and Ottawa. Another remarkably flashy horse is the black two-year-old, Baron Marcus [11702], by Baron's Pride, dam by Moncrieffe Duke, grandam by Stockwell. He, too, was first in his class at New York, Guelph and Ottawa. A close second to him in point of style and quality, but with more weight, is the black two-year-old, Ruby [11703], by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Ruby Pride, dam by the four-times winner of first at the Highland, Pride of Blacon. In Scotland, he was first at Castle Douglas, and second at Edinburgh; at Ottawa, he was second to his illustrious stable mate. Another two-year-old is Diamond Stud [9686], by the great Mercutio, by Hiawatha, dam by St. Anthony. In 1910, he was first at Wigton, and first and champion at Dumfries. Wamphray Lad [9685] is a bay three-year-old, by Count Victor, dam by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride. He combines size and quality with a faultless bottom. Prominent among the mares and fillies is the Ottawa champion, Moncrieffe Duchess [22690], by Moncrieffe Marquis, dam by Darnley's Hero. This mare is a topper all over, a brown, now six years of age. In Scotland, she won seven firsts and three seconds, besides two special cups. She was first and champion at Ottawa, and her 1909 foal won the special as best foal at the show. Other high-class mares are Black Queen, a dark brown four-year-old, by Baron

O'Dee; Estelle, a dark brown three-year-old, by Prince of Carruchan; Helen Macgregor, a black two-year-old, by Edward Macgregor; Lady Balvack, by Canneyman, and Daphne of Calnbrogie, by Paymaster, both bays, rising four years. All these are show animals, big and full of quality. In Hackneys, there are two bay stallions rising three, Terrington Semaphore and Terrington Narcissus, exceptionally high-class in type, quality and action.

Heber Rawlings, of Forest, Ont., one of the oldest and most widely-known Canadian importers and breeders of Cotswold sheep, father of John Rawlings of the same place, successfully carrying on the same business, died at his home on January 14th, 1911.

HOLSTEIN SALE AT MONTREAL.

As stated in the advertisement in this issue, the newly-organized society known as the Quebec Holstein Breeders' Association, will hold its first annual sale of Holstein cattle at the sales pavilion of the G. T. R. Stock-yards, Montreal, on February 21st. Persons interested will do well to look up the advertisement.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" SELLS THEM.

Leon G. Clarke, Alton, Ont., writes: "Many thanks to 'The Farmer's Advocate' re my advertisement. I sold out all the sheep I could spare, could have sold three times the number, and inquiries are still coming in. My sheep are doing well. Am hoping to give you a good advertisement in summer months."

SALE OF HOLSTEINS AND CLYDESDALES.

On February 17th, at Hagersville, Ont., as stated in the advertisement in this issue, Beswetherick Bros. will sell at auction, 31 pure-bred and grade Holsteins, including a large number of cows due to freshen in the next few weeks. Also 8 Clydesdale brood mares and four geldings. This stock should attract the attention of farmers far and near, in view of the favorable outlook for the dairy business, and for work horses and brood mares.

PONY FANCIERS' MEET.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Pony Society was held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday, Feb. 2nd, President A. E. Major in the chair. Minutes of the last meeting were read by Secretary W. J. Stark, which, on motion, was adopted. The Secretary then read his annual address, which was very optimistic of the future of the Pony-breeding industry of this country. While this was only the second year since the inauguration of the Pony Register in Canada, it was most gratifying to the members of the society to be able to report that during the year just closed, 102 registrations were received, and \$185.85 paid to the Accountant for fees and membership. The demand for Ponies is constantly on the increase, and is far greater than the supply. The Treasurer's report showed a total expenditure for the year of \$412.93, and a cash balance on hand at the end of the year of \$142.52. A resolution was passed proposing to horse shows and fair boards that the standard height for ponies should be 14 hands. It is suggested that a cob class might be provided for animals between 14 hands and 14.2. It was also decided to accept for registration in the Canadian Pony Book, all ponies eligible for registration in the American Pony Stud-book. On motion, it was decided to appoint a committee to draft a letter of condolence, to be engrossed and forwarded to the family of the late Dr. Andrew Smith, who was a valued and most respected member of the Society. A grant of \$50 was made to the Canadian National Exhibition towards the prize list for the Pony classes, W. J. Stark being appointed the representative of the society on the Exhibition Board. The election of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Honorary President, Charles E. Stone; President, A. E. Major; Directors, Robt. Graham, E. C. H. Tisdale, Theo. McGillivray, J. M. Gardhouse, A. Milne, W. I. Elder, W. H. Knowlton, H. M. Robinson, W. R. Mead and W. J. Langdon.

F. E. Pettit, Evergreen Stock Farm, Burgessville, Ont., breeder of Holstein cattle, makes a change in his advertisement this week, in which bulls from two to twelve months old, bred from officially-backed, high-testing dams, with excellent records, and by sires the sons of tested cows with high records.

A RECORD-BREAKING HEIFER.

For the two-year-old Holstein heifer, Cedar Lawn De Kol Johanna, owned by C. A. Schroeder, of Wisconsin, a new world's record for her class is claimed, she having produced 88,802 lbs. of butter-fat in 30 days in the Wisconsin dairy-cow competition during the month of May. She was born February 13th, 1908, and dropped her first calf April 23rd, 1910. She produced 20,697 lbs. of butter-fat on an official test, May 6-13.

Kinellar Stock Farm, 225 acres, owned by John Isaac (who has retired), situated 1 1/2 miles from Markham Station, G. T. R., 2 1/2 miles from Locust Hill, and 22 miles from Toronto, is advertised for sale in this paper. The buildings on this farm are first-class, the soil is clay loam, there is no waste land, and the farm has been kept fertile by the feeding, for many years, of more stock, by far, than on the average of good farms. A very desirable property, within easy distance of the Queen City of Canada is this. For price and terms, see the advertisement.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

- Feb. 17th.—Beswetherick Bros., Hagersville, Ont.; Holsteins and Clydesdales.
- Feb. 20th.—Abram Rudell, Hespeler, Ont.; Shropshire sheep.
- Feb. 21st.—Quebec Holstein Breeders' Association, sale at G. T. R. Stock-yards, Montreal; Holsteins.
- March 1st.—Provincial Auction Sale, at Guelph, Ont.; Shorthorns.
- March 9th.—C. H. Shaver, Davisville, Ont.; Holsteins and Clydesdales.
- March 10th.—Richard Ward, Balsam, Ont.; Shorthorns.

The Holstein cows and helpers, the entire herds of two dairymen, pure-breds and grades, property of Beswetherick Bros., Hagersville, Ont., to be sold by auction on February 17th, in that village, a station on the G. T. R. and M. C. R., should attract the attention of dairymen and farmers generally, in view of the steadily-increasing demand and high-prices for dairy products. There are also in the sale a number of Clydesdale brood mares and geldings, which find ready buyers.

The auction sale of the entire flock of registered Shropshire sheep, the property of Abram Rudell, of Hespeler, Ont., advertised in another column to take place on Monday, February 20th, will afford a rare opportunity for farmers to secure, at their own price, foundation stock of this popular breed, as the farm is sold, and this will be the last chance to buy Rudell sheep. This flock has been well represented at all the Guelph Winter Fairs, winning a large share of the prizes in competition with the best in the country. The best of sires have been used from the start, the grand ram, Carpenter's 508, having been in service the last two seasons, a broad, massive animal, splendidly covered, such as would be a credit to any flock.

Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont., write: "Since placing our advertisement of Hampshire swine in 'The Farmer's Advocate,' we have been flooded with correspondence. A few of our late sales are: a boar and sow to J. P. Wiser & Son, Prescott, Ont.; a boar to A. H. Wheeler, Walsingham Center; a sow to Ed. V. Docker, Wallacetown, Ont.; a sow to Dyer H. Doyle, Merlin, Ont.; two sows to John M. Donald, Crinan, Ont.; a boar to W. Powell, Ancaster, Ont.; a boar to Hyllard Stirtzinger, Fenwick, Ont.; two sows and a boar to J. D. McGuire, Salmon Arm, B. C.; a boar and sow to J. W. Jackson, Wiltmer, Ont.; and a sow to Frank A. Smith, Grovesend. We are sold out of sows bred, but still have a few choice sows ready to breed; also young boars just about ready for service; also suckers. Can furnish pairs or more not related.

The first 1911 shipments of Clydesdales from Scotland to Canada included consignments to McCallum Bros., Brampton, and Dalgety Bros., London, per S. S. Saturnia, which sailed Jan. 21st.

Percheron, Belgian, Shire and Hackney stallions and mares, imported and American-bred, are advertised in this issue for sale by Lew W. Cochran, of Crawfordville, Indiana, who has had extensive experience in breeding and importing these classes of horses. Mr. Cochran wrote us from France, on January 23rd, that he would ship, on February 2nd, 50 head, and on February 7th, 30 head, 2 to 4 years old, all of which will be sold at his barns at \$1,000 to \$1,200, as his motto is "quick sales and small profits."

TRADE TOPICS.

A BEAUTIFUL PHOTO-ENGRAVING of the late Wm. Rennie is enclosed in the annual catalogue issued by the Wm. Rennie Co., Limited, Toronto. This old-established firm evidently keeps up-to-date, and their 95-page catalogue of farm, flower and garden seeds and plants, vines, fruit bushes, tools and implements, is very full and profusely illustrated. Can be had on application.

THE SEED CATALOGUE of Geo. Keith & Sons, Toronto, puts farm seeds in the foreground. The first part of the book tells about grain, roots, and other field crops, while information regarding seeds for the flower and vegetable garden, poultry supplies, implements, etc., is found in the latter half. The illustrations of mangels, sugar beets and Swede turnips are fine.

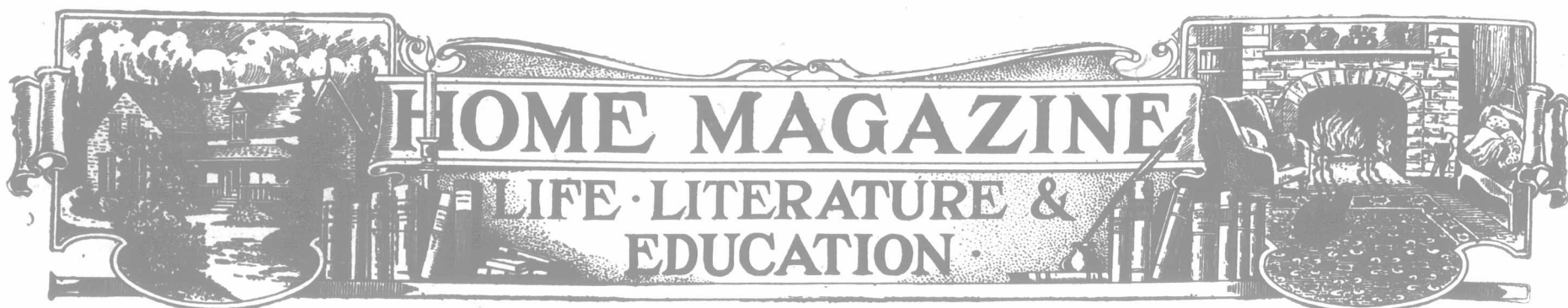
On another page of this issue appears an advertisement of the Red Cross Sanitary Appliance Co., Grimsby, Ont. They have a closet system especially adapted for schools, factories, hotels, and all public buildings and private homes where a sewerage system, such as is provided for in the cities, is out of the question. A catalogue with full particulars will be forwarded upon application.

DOMINION BANK HAS PROSPEROUS YEAR.—The General Statement of the Dominion Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1910, as published elsewhere in this issue, shows a most satisfactory condition of affairs. During the year the profits, after deducting the usual charges of management and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$659,800. With a balance of profit and loss carried forward of \$295,766, there was a total of \$955,067 available for distribution. Four quarterly dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum were paid, \$170,000 written off bank premises, and \$305,000 carried forward to profit and loss account. An analysis of the statement shows the bank to be in a very strong position. Its reserve fund amounts to \$5,000,000, being \$1,000,000 in excess of its paid-up capital. The bank is particularly strong in specie, Dominion Government notes, and other quickly-available assets, these amounting to over \$11,000,000, while Government securities and railway bonds and debentures, etc., show a total of another \$11,000,000, or \$22,000,000 in all. The total assets of the bank amount to \$62,677,000, showing that this financial institution is one of the strongest of our Canadian banks.

A fashionably-dressed young woman entered the post office in a large Western city, hesitated a moment, and stepped up to the stamp window. The stamp clerk looked up expectantly, and she asked: "Do you sell stamps here?" The clerk politely answered "Yes." "I would like to see some please," was the unusual request. The clerk dazedly handed out a large sheet of the two-cent variety, which the young woman carefully examined. Pointing to one near the center, she said, "I will take this one, please."

"Why are you sobbing, my little man?" "My pa's a millionaire philanthropist." "Well, well! That's nothing to cry about, is it?" "It ain't, ain't it? He's just promised to give me \$5 to spend for Christmas, providing I raise a similar amount."—Chicago Record-Herald.





### Shrubs and Vines for Ornamental Planting

By Prof. H. L. Hutt, O. A. C., Guelph.

The mere selection of some of the best kinds of ornamental shrubs and vines as the materials for the beautifying of the home surroundings is a comparatively easy task. To give comprehensive or definite directions for the blending and use of such materials in the development of artistic landscape pictures, is much more difficult. Yet, in the beautifying of any grounds, much more depends upon the arrangement of the planting than upon the selection of the material. A carefully-considered plan should always be made before any planting is attempted. If haphazard planting is done from time to time, setting out bushes here and there wherever there may be room for them, the yard will in time be filled with a collection of more or less beautiful specimens, but the place will be entirely lacking in that blending and unity of parts which makes a restful, harmonious home picture.

#### PLAN THE PLANTING.

A well-thought-out plan of the grounds and their environment is, therefore, a first consideration. The selection of the material to carry out the plan naturally follows. In the preparation of such a plan, the whole thing should be considered as a landscape picture in the process of development. The house naturally stands out as the central feature of the picture; the lawn is the canvas upon which the picture is to be placed. The larger material, such as evergreen and deciduous trees, should form a background and framework for the picture, while the smaller material, such as shrubs, vines and plants, give variety, detail and finish. Shrubs should not be scattered promiscuously over the lawn, nor should they be confined to the front yard only. The view out from the building should be upon a more or less spacious, open lawn, with the planting so arranged as to hide from view any unsightly objects and to afford the most pleasing outlook in every direction possible.

#### PLANTING IN MASSES.

As a rule, shrubs should be used most effectively in irregular groups or masses, several of a kind being grouped together, and often several such groups may be formed into an irregular clump or border. The distance apart at which shrubs should be planted in mass planting will vary from three to six feet, depending upon the ultimate size of the shrub. For immediate effect, it is best to plant fairly thick, and thin out as may be needed afterward.

#### THE DISPOSAL OF SHRUBBERY.

If shrubs are not to be scattered over the lawn, where, then, should they be planted? This is a question which each home designer must answer in preparing the plan for his or her own home grounds. In a general way, it will be found that the most satisfactory disposal of shrubbery will be such positions as the following:

1. Against the walls of the building, where they help to blend the building more or less naturally into its place on the lawn. They should not form a regular hedge about the building, but should be used in nooks and corners where they will hide the uniformity of the foundation walls, and not obstruct the view from any of the windows.

2. Along the boundary lines, where an irregular border of mixed shrubbery is far more satisfactory and ornamental than a division fence, or even a straight hedge. If a fence is an absolute necessity, shrubs and vines should be used to screen its unsightliness from view.

3. In the foreground, among trees, to blend these more effectively with the lawn. And in the same way, shrubs also afford an excellent background for flower borders, which are in far better taste than formal beds cut out on the lawn.

4. At the entrance to the grounds and along walks and drives. Of course, where the grounds are so small as to permit of only a straight walk to the front door, such planting in front may not be advisable. Where it is possible, however, to bring in the drive or walk on a graceful curve from the side of the grounds, shrubs may be massed at the entrance and grouped in the bays of the curves, so as to give apparent direction to the walk, and thus lend a charm to such an entrance which the bare, straight walk can never give.

5. To cover rough banks and hide unsightly objects. Shrubs may be effectively used to screen from view unsightly outhouses or buildings, and, as a good ground cover on banks that are too steep to be kept mowed. In fact, a steep bank affords the best opportunity for a fine display of massed shrubbery and vines.

The following list includes a few of the best of the hardy ornamental shrubs, from among about two hundred varieties that have been tested on the College campus at Guelph during the past twenty years. The list is given in the order of blooming, and covers the season fairly well from May to September.

#### HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

1. Forsythia (Golden Bells).—A loose, open-growing shrub, about 4 feet high, not entirely hardy at Guelph, but valuable because of its very early flowering; in bloom about the end of April. Flowers, large, golden-yellow bells; appear before the foliage, and last two or three weeks. The flowers show best against a dark background of spruce or other evergreens.

2. Ribes aureum (Golden Currant).—A vigorous-growing bush, about 6 or 8 feet in diameter. Flowers golden-yellow, very abundant, and have a delightful fragrance. In bloom about the second week of May, and last two weeks.

3. Pyrus Japonica (Japan Quince).—A showy bush, 6 or 8 feet in diameter, with handsome glossy, dark foliage. Flowers large and showy, either brilliant scarlet, salmon, pink, or white. In bloom about middle of May, and lasts nearly three weeks. Produces fruit which is very aromatic, and is sometimes used for jelly-making.

4. Prunus Japonica (Flowering Almond).—A very handsome small

delicate fragrance, handsome foliage, good habit, vigor and healthfulness. The older the bush, the more freely it blooms. There are now both single and double flowers of nearly all colors, ranging from pure white, through pinks and reds, to lilacs and purple. With a good selection of varieties, the bloom may cover the season from the third week in May to the first week in July.

S. persica is one of the earliest, and S. japonica, a creamy yellow, one of the latest.

7. Pyrus angustifolia (Bechtel's Double-flowered American Crab).—A crab-apple tree of medium size, and very hardy. About four years after planting, it begins to bloom, and bears large, double, pink flowers an inch and a half in diameter. In bloom about June 1st, and lasts about two weeks. At a distance, they look like small roses, and are very fragrant.

8. Spirea van Houttei (Van Houtte's spirea).—This is one of the best of the spireas. It makes a graceful, symmetrical little bush, about 5 ft. in diameter, with slender, drooping twigs. The bloom is pure white, very profuse, appears the first week in June, and lasts about two weeks.

9. Viburnum opulus sterile (Snowball).—This is a hardy, free-growing shrub, about 10 feet high, which bears large, round clusters of pure-white flowers which look like snowballs. In bloom about first week in June, and lasts over two weeks.

10. Lonicera tatarica (Bush honeysuckle).—A very hardy, symmetrical bush, 10 feet or more in diameter. Has an abundance of bloom every year, which appears about the first week of June, and lasts about a week. The bloom is followed by showy red or orange fruits which make the bush attractive long after the bloom is gone. There are red, pink and white varieties, all of which are worthy of a place on the lawn. Good varieties may easily be grown from seed.

11. Diervilla rosea (Rose-colored Weigela).—This is a handsome bush, which is only half-hardy at Guelph when young, but becomes hardier with age. It makes a bush 4 or 5 feet in diameter. The flowers are large and bell-shaped, appearing among the foliage the first week in June, and lasting nearly three weeks.

12. Philadelphus coronarius (Garland syringa).—A hardy, vigorous bush, about 10 feet in height; bears large white flowers, like orange blossoms. In bloom about middle of June, and lasts over two weeks.

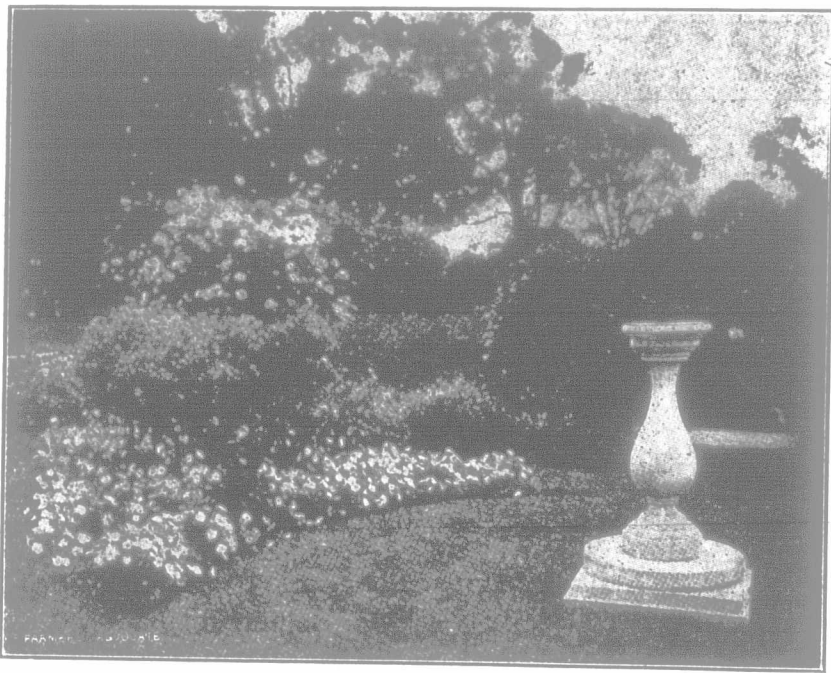
13. Rhus cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree).—A hardy, thrifty shrub which grows 10 or 12 feet high and makes a shapely bush. About the middle of July it comes in bloom and from then on till autumn is covered with curious fringe or plume-like flowers, which are very showy.

14. Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.—Somewhat straggly-growing shrub, which may become 6 or 8 feet high, but is better of being pruned back severely every spring, the same as is done with roses. Bears large panicles of white flowers. In bloom about the middle of August, and lasts three or four weeks.

#### A FEW MORE GOOD ONES.

In the preceding list we tried to confine our selection to a dozen of the hardiest and best bloomers to cover the season; in the following list are included a few other good kinds, valuable for special purposes, or in southern sections.

1. Althea (Rose of Sharon).—Up-



The Sun Dial.

#### SELECTION OF SHRUBS.

Where we have such a great variety to choose from, the selection of the best kinds of shrubs may present some difficulty to the planter who is not familiar with them. The matter of hardiness or adaptability to the locality should, of course, be a first consideration, and in this particular the results of trials at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where the climatic conditions are severe, afford a fairly reliable guide as to what may be grown in the colder sections of the Province. There are, however, many choice kinds which will not stand the climate at either Guelph or Ottawa that are perfectly hardy in southern sections of the Province.

shrub about 3 feet in height. Bears a great profusion of pink flowers like little roses. In bloom about the third week of May, and lasts a week or ten days.

5. Caragana frutescens (Siberian Pea Tree).—A very hardy, showy, little bush, about 5 or 6 feet in diameter. Has a great luxuriance of fine, light-green leaves, with an abundance of small clusters of pea-shaped yellow flowers. Bloom lasts a week or more.

6. Syringas (Lilacs).—There are now over a hundred varieties of lilacs offered in the catalogues of some of the large nurserymen. For a lengthy list, see the catalogue of Ellwanger & Barry. The lilac is valuable because of its hardiness, richness and freedom of bloom, its



right-growing shrubs, 5 or 6 feet in height. Not hardy at Guelph, but do well in southern sections of Province. Bear large, showy flowers in a great variety of colors, from white to red and purple. In bloom in August and September.

2. *Berberis Thunbergii* (Japanese Barberry). A very hardy, dense-growing bush, about 4 feet high. Attractive at all seasons of the year. Comes out early in spring with fine, bright-green foliage, which assumes brilliant autumn colors of orange, scarlet and crimson. Flowers are greenish-yellow, and not conspicuous, but the clusters of bright-red berries are attractive all winter. Makes an excellent hedge.

3. *Clethra alnifolia* (Sweet Pepper Bush).—An upright-growing shrub, 3 or 4 feet in height. Bear terminal spikes of creamy-white flowers in August.

4. *Cornus alba* (Siberian red osier).—A very hardy, vigorous shrub, 6 to 8 feet high. Flowers creamy white, in small, flat-topped clusters. Particularly valuable for winter effect because of the bright-red color of the branches, especially in early spring.

5. *Daphne cneorum* (Garland Flower).—One of the daintiest of flowering shrubs, of trailing habit. Not over a foot in height, and branches a couple of feet long, covered with dark, glossy, evergreen leaves. Bears numerous heads of fragrant, pink flowers about 24th of May.

6. *Deutzias*.—There are a number of varieties of this showy, flowering shrub, varying in height from 3 to 8 feet. They are not entirely hardy at Guelph, but do well in southern parts of Ontario. Very floriferous, bearing long white or pink clusters of bloom about the middle of June.

7. *Euonymus alatus* (Burning Bush).—A hardy, symmetrical bush, growing 6 or 8 feet high. The flowers are greenish-white, and inconspicuous. Valuable for its effect in fall and winter, due to the showy, rose-pink seeds which are exposed in orange-colored seed capsules.

8. *Kerria Japonica* (Globe Flower or Japanese Rose).—A handsome flowering shrub about 2 feet in height, with slender green branches, and bright-yellow flowers appearing from July to October. At Guelph the extremities of the branches usually kill back in winter to the snow line, but in southern Ontario it is quite hardy.

9. *Ligustrum Iboia* (Privet).—A strong-growing, symmetrical bush, 8 to 10 feet in diameter. Fairly hardy at Guelph, and in southern section almost an evergreen. Foliage glossy, dark green. Flowers appear about end of June as terminal white clusters; by autumn these become glossy, black berries which make a marked contrast against the snow in winter.

10. *Robinia hispida* (Rose acacia).—A low-growing locust, about 3 feet high, with pretty compound leaves. Flowers rose-colored and very showy in loose, hanging racemes. In bloom the last of June.

11. *Rosa rugosa* (Wrinkled Japanese Rose).—One of the best of the roses to grow as a shrub. Grows about 4 or 5 feet high. Has leathery, dark-green leaves that are not attacked by insects as are other roses. Flowers large, single, white and purple. Semi-double and double varieties are now being introduced. Fruits are large, bright red, and showy in the fall and winter.

12. *Symphoricarpus vulgaris* (Coral berry).—A dense-growing, hardy shrub, about four feet in height. Flowers are greenish red, appearing in July. The berries take on a coral-red coloring in the autumn. Valuable for massing.

13. *Tamarix*—Tamarisk. — Tall, graceful shrubs, with long sprays of feathery flowers and foliage. Reaches a height of 6 or 8 feet. Rather tender at Guelph, and has to be cut back to near the snow line every spring. Does best in southern section of the Province.

ORNAMENTAL VINES AND CLIMBERS.

Vines and climbers are valuable, not only on small grounds, where

there may be little room for trees and shrubs, but also on larger grounds, where they may be effectively used in a number of ways. Usually, the first place thought of for vines is next to the building, where they may cover the bareness of the walls, shade the veranda, or hang in festoons from the balconies. They may also be used to good advantage in covering arbors or summer-houses, draping a screen, or hiding from view an ugly fence or out-building. On steep or rough banks they may be planted to form a good ground cover, and probably nowhere are they more effective in imparting a touch of natural wildness than when allowed in some secluded corner to run riot over the shrubbery and into the trees.

There are quite a number of hardy perennial climbers, and each has its own peculiar way of making its way in the world. Some climb by twining of the stems, and others by tendrils or discs of various kinds. The habit of climbing must be taken into account in selecting the kind suitable for any particular place or purpose.

Many of our hardiest and best climbers are natives, and may be obtained from the woods. Most of the good, introduced kinds have been brought from Japan or China. The following list includes some of the best grown in this country:

HARDY CLIMBERS.

1. *Ampelopsis quinquefolia* (Virginia Creeper).—One of the best-known of our native climbers. An extremely hardy and rampant grower, climbing by means of tendrils. A variety known as Engelman's Virginia Creeper has discs at the end of short tendrils, and clings fairly well to brick or stone, but not nearly so close as the Boston Ivy. This hardy variety is valuable as a wall-climber, where the Boston Ivy is too tender.

2. *Ampelopsis Veitchii* (The Boston Ivy).—A Japanese species which cannot be surpassed as a close climber for brick or stone walls, where the climate is not too severe for it. It does well here in Toronto, and at Guelph we have many fine specimens, which, though they may occasionally kill back in winter, quickly renew themselves next year. It is well worthy of a trial in most parts of the country, and is more likely to succeed on northern than on southern walls.

3. *Celastrus scandens* (Climbing Bittersweet).—A hardy native twiner, which may often be found in the woods climbing to the tops of the highest trees. It has rich, glossy foliage, and showy clusters of yellow fruits.

4. *Aristolochia macrophylla* (The Dutchman's Pipe).—A hardy, rapid-

growing twiner, with long, slender, green branches, and large, round leaves. Produces odd flowers shaped like a Dutchman's curled pipe; affords a dense shade as a veranda screen.

5. *Vitis vulpina* (the "riverside" or "sweet-scented" wild grape).—One of our hardy, native wild grapes which makes a good cover for an arbor or summer-house.

6. The Clematisses.—The genus *Clematis* furnishes a number of choice climbing vines. One of the hardiest of these is

*Clematis Virginiana*, or Virgin's Bower, which may be found in abundance in our northern woods, ram-

Two of the best of these are *C. Jackmani*, with its beautiful, large, velvety-purple flowers appearing in July; and *C. Henryii*, producing large, pure-white flowers.

All of the clematisses climb by means of the twining leaf-stems, which serve the double purpose of leaves and tendrils. Wire netting makes the best support for them, and has the added advantage that it may readily be detached and laid down with the vines, where winter protection is necessary. When so laid down, the snow gives all the protection necessary at Guelph.

7. The Honeysuckles.—There are several varieties of climbing honeysuckles offered by the nursemeyn; two of the best are Hall's and the scarlet trumpet, neither of which are quite hardy at Guelph, although they do well in southern parts of the Province.

*Lonicera sempervirens* (The Trumpet Honeysuckle) is a fairly vigorous-growing twiner, with light-green, perfoliate leaves, and showy terminal clusters of long, tubular, scarlet flowers.

*Lonicera Japonica Halleana* (Hall's Climbing Honeysuckle).—This is a Japanese variety, and one of the best in cultivation. In the southern sections of the Province it is almost an evergreen. It is easily trained upon wire netting, and may be laid down for winter protection. It bears in June a profusion of showy, fragrant, creamy-yellow flowers, and keeps on flowering, more or less, throughout the season.

8. *Tecoma radicans* (Trumpet Creeper).—This is a vigorous-growing, handsome climber, which, unfortunately, is not hardy with us at Guelph, although it does well here in Toronto and in southern sections of the Province. It climbs both by twining and by rootlets. With its swaying branches and pendulous flower clusters, it is a fine wall companion for the Boston Ivy, to relieve the smoothness and regularity of the foliage of the ivy.

9. *Wistaria Sinensis* (Chinese Wistaria).—This is one of the handsome climbers we read about, but seldom see in Ontario, except in the southern sections, where it does fairly well.

10. The Climbing Roses.—A list of good climbers would hardly be complete without a few of the climbing roses. Of late years there have been a number of new kinds introduced. If I were limited to a choice of three of these, I would take *Crimson Rambler*, *Dorothy Perkins*, and *Lady Gay*.

Lay aside life-harming heaviness,  
And cultivate a cheerful disposition.  
—Shakespeare.



The Duke of Connaught.

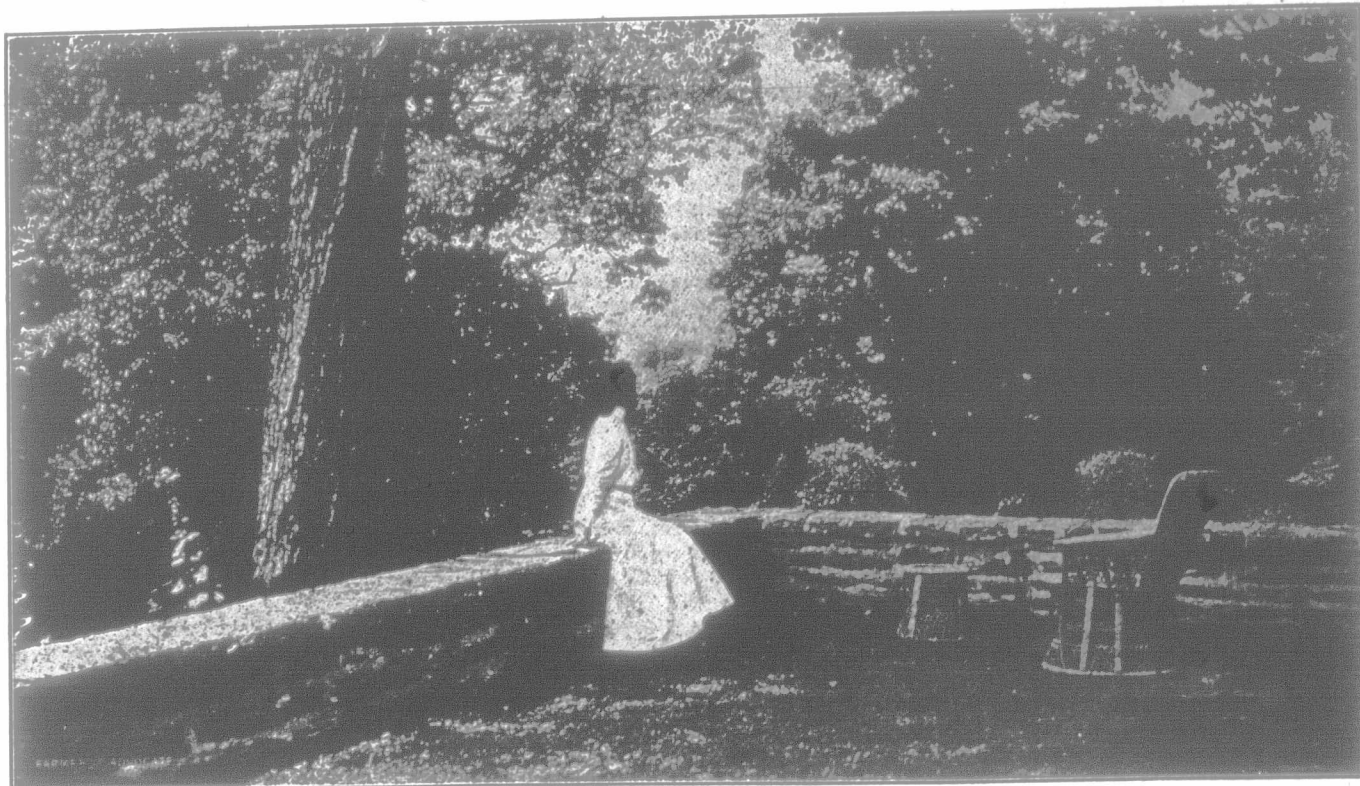
Uncle of the King, who will succeed Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada, in September.

bling over the shrubs and into the trees. It bears small white flowers in August. The feathery plumes following make it attractive in autumn.

*Clematis paniculata* is a Japanese species which is fairly hardy, and is one of the most profuse flowering of the small white-flowered sorts. It is a strong grower, with a wealth of rich green foliage. The flowers appear in September and October, and last several weeks.

*Clematis coccinea* is a showy variety, bearing medium-sized, rather odd cup-shaped scarlet flowers. To many these are at first disappointing, because they do not open out like the large-flowered varieties.

There are many of the hybrid, large-flowering varieties of *Clematis*.



A Unique Lawn Fence.

What to do with a little time and some superfluous stones.



### Hope's Quiet Hour.

Here is a Song of Trust from our dear old friend, Mr. Ebenezer Tracy. He is still true to his name, resting on the Eternal Rock (1 Sam., vii.: 12), and his childlike faith will help many.

HOPE.

Dear Miss Farncomb,—I had a slight shock of paralysis about a week before Christmas, and have hardly been myself since. I asked our Elder Brother, or the Comforter, to give me something to send, and I jut some lines on the slate, as my hand shakes so, and asked my granddaughter if she would jut them on paper, and I send them with this.

#### A Song of Trust.

If I should live till April four,  
Not one day less, not one day more,  
I then shall be, as I am told,  
Eighty-two years, exact that old.

So now I know my end is near,  
And I am glad I do not fear,  
Because I do believe there is  
A home above, a home of bliss.

A home of life, a home of joy,  
A home where people never die,  
To that blest home I soon must go,  
Or else to everlasting woe.

But I am trusting in the blood  
Of Jesus, precious Son of God;  
And I believe this promise true,  
"I do prepare a place for you."

To that bright home I hope to go,  
When I have done with all below,  
Through Him that died that I might live,  
And did His own life freely give!

E. TRACY.

Thursday, January 12, 1911.

### The Name of the Place.

And he called the name of the place Massah, and Meribah, because of the chiding of the children of Israel, and because they tempted the LORD, saying, Is the LORD among us or not.—Exod. xvii.: 7.

I have already drawn attention to the name of a place—Samuel's memorial of a great deliverance. When God thundered with a great thunder upon the Philistines, and discomfited them; and they were smitten before Israel, he set up a stone and called it "Eben-ezer," saying, "Hitherto hath the LORD helped us." Samuel knew that the people would need to be constantly reminded that the God who had helped them in the past was always their Rock of defence in time of need.

But in the text given above we find a different and a sadder memorial. In this case, also, the people of God had found Him the Rock of salvation. When they expected to perish for want of water, a life-giving stream had flowed from the rock in Horeb, and that Rock—St. Paul tells us—was Christ. Why did not Moses call the name of that place Eben-ezer—the Stone of Help?

Perhaps it was because he knew that the people needed to be reminded of that sad failure of their faith, when they were almost ready to stone their earthly leader, and said of their Heavenly Protector: "Is the LORD among us, or not?"

Ashamed of their distrust of the God who had given them so many proofs of His love and power to help, perhaps they would try to deserve a better memorial of future times of testing. Massah means Tempting or Proving, and Meribah means Chiding or Strife. They had dared to put God to the proof. If they got what they demanded, they would believe on Him, if not they would deny that He was among them. It was a presumptuous and daring defiance of One who had already manifested His Presence so openly.

It was once suggested to test the power of prayer in this fashion: One ward in a hospital should be daily prayed for, and another should not have its needs laid before God at all. Then it could be seen which ward prospered best. It was an unreasonable suggestion, because prayers intended to force God's will—saying "Not Thy will, but mine, be done"—are prayers that God could not accept.

He will receive the prayers of trustful children, but not of rebels. And, besides, the ward that was professedly barred against prayer, would probably have many real prayers offered for it by patients, nurses, doctors, and friends of the patients. The way to God is open, no one can bar the door of His audience-chamber, no one can chain a trustful spirit to earth. And, when we do not see an immediate answer to a trustful prayer, it is foolish, as well as very faithless, to say doubtfully: "Is the LORD among us, or not?" As we look back on the world's history, what folly it would be to pick out all the pleasant bits and say, "God was holding the reins then"; and then look at the times of trial, difficulty and pain, and say, "The world was struggling on alone then."

If it is true that "difficulties are the stones out of which all God's houses are built," if it is true that we, like our Master, must be perfected through suffering, and that the Refiner loves us enough to put us in the furnace of application so that the dross may be burnt away, then let us see that His testing-times are not wasted on us.

Do we always know when those testing-times are? Why, they lie all along the road. God is trying to perfect us every moment. What is the memorial of each that is written in the Book of His memory opposite our names. Let us look at a few.

There was a time when we were unkindly or unjustly treated. God wanted to see us grow beautiful, like Joseph, in returning good for evil. Was He able to write "Love" or "Forgiveness" as the name of that spot in life's pilgrimage, or is it marked—Chiding, Strife, or Anger? Is it glowing with golden light, or is it spoiling our heart-happiness with its black poison? It is not too late to change the name, for God can make crimson stains whiter than snow. Are we really ready to be friendly towards the person who has injured us? Is shining Love the victor over ugly Pride, so that we are willing to make the first advances?

That time of weary pain of body, or heart-sickening anxiety. Is the recorded name Patience or Crossness, Trustfulness or Worry, Courage or Cowardice, Submission or rebellious Discontent?

That dull time, when each day was like the one before it, and nothing interesting happened. Has God labelled the commonplace duties Drudgery or Service? Were they dragged through, in bored listlessness; or did we offer them joyously to God and glorify the monotonous wilderness journey by leaning on Christ and learning to know Him better?

That opportunity of ministering to our King by showing kindness to relations or neighbors; or giving cheerfully to Him, according to our means, is it marked Self-Love, or simply LOVE, Kindness or Neglect?

Every hour leaves its name written on our characters, we have ourselves to blame if the names reveal failure rather than victory. We are able—with God's help—to go through pleasure or sorrow, exciting adventures or common work, and use each as the round of a ladder to climb nearer to Him and to the beauty of holiness. The parched ground, as Isaiah says, shall then become a pool, and the desolate desert shall blossom abundantly. The ransomed of the LORD may be led through a wilderness; but, because they walk leaning on their Beloved, they "come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads."

What is our name for each place? Do we ever bring dishonor on our dear Master's cause by calling ourselves Forsaken or our lot in life Desolate, when He calls us by a name of love, meaning "My delight is in her," and when our lot in life brings us into closest touch with Him—where we may meet Him in the Most Holy Place.—Isa. 62: 4.

"A dreary desert dost thou trace,  
And quaff a bitter bowl?  
The desert make thy Holy Place,  
Sing as thou drinkest, Soul!"

"Or walkest thou 'neath shining skies,  
A garden all the road?  
Sing, Soul, and make thy paradise  
The Paradise of God."

DORA FARNCOMB.

### A Canadian Country Doctor.

"Though it's early, wife, I'll go to bed,"  
Said the doctor, wearily,  
"The mercury's almost out of sight,  
So no one is likely to come to-night!"  
He added, cheerily.

Lower and lower the mercury crept,  
While down from the north a blizzard swept.  
Then the clock struck Twelve, One, Two  
and Three.

While the doctor slumbered peacefully—  
For yesterday and the day before  
He had left his bed at half-past four.  
Sharp at 3.15 the door-bell rang,  
And out of his bed the doctor sprang.  
He must leave his room, so snug and warm,

To drive ten miles in the raging storm.  
But his wife jumps up as well as he  
And brings him a cup of hot beef-tea.  
"This will keep you warm, your cap is here,

Put your gauntlets on, good-bye, my dear!"

He is quite aware—and so is she—  
That not a cent for this trip he'll see;  
For some people never intend to pay,  
Though they send for the doctor night  
or day.

Plucky and brave must our doctors be,  
Regardless of self or of mercury.

"Our Lady of Snows" looks kindly down  
On her hardy sons who can brave her  
frown.

No coddling she gives in her winters  
cold,  
But she turns out men who are strong  
and bold.

They do not falter when duty calls,  
Though oft at his post a doctor falls.  
All honor and praise to him be given,  
Who in fighting Death has nobly striven;  
Though he sometimes works six nights in  
seven,

His bills will be paid sometime—in  
heaven—

They'll be paid in full, with interest, too,  
Though he thinks not of pay when there's  
work to do.

In the fight with Death can he think of  
gain?

Is he stopped by sleet or driving rain?  
To help his patients he must go,  
Though the roads are drifted high with  
snow,

And so we'll climb daily nearer heaven,  
In nineteen hundred and eleven.

DORA FARNCOMB.

The teacher was telling the story of Red Riding Hood. She had described the woods and the wild animals that live there.

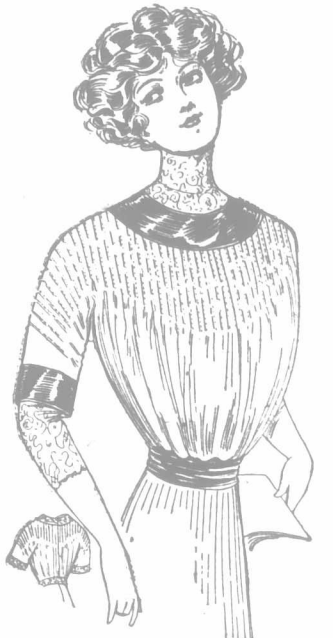
"Suddenly," she said, "Red Riding Hood heard a loud noise. She turned around, and what do you suppose she saw standing there, looking at her and showing all its sharp, white teeth?"

"Teddy Roosevelt!" cried one of the boys.

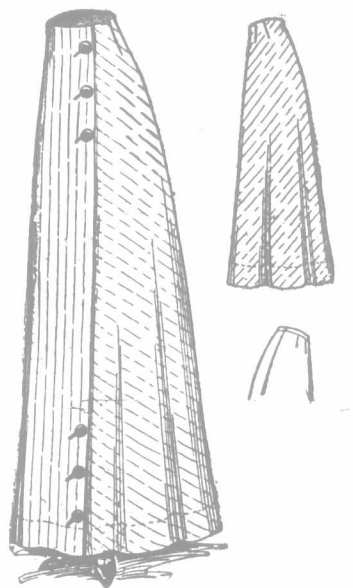
### "The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6909 One-Piece Blouse for Misses and Small Women.  
14, 16 and 18 years.



6904 Tucked Over Blouse,  
34 to 42 bust.



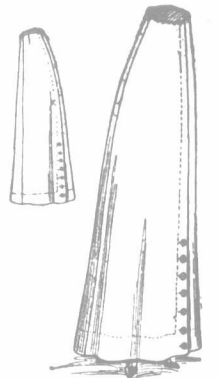
6906 Circular Walking Skirt,  
in One or Two Pieces,  
22 to 30 waist.



6902 Girl's Apron,  
6 to 12 years.



6903 Child's Wrapper,  
6 months, 1, 2 and  
4 years.



6898 Four-Piece Skirt,  
22 to 30 waist.

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



## The Ingle Nook.

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

### A Letter from Lankshire Lass.

[Those who have been interested in Lankshire Lass will be sorry to hear that she is no better. She will be very grateful for letters to brighten the long, lonely days, and wishes to thank all those who write, even though she may not be able to write to all personally.—Ed.]

Dear Dame and All Ye Chatterers,—Time is hastening on, the Xmas and New Year is gone, and now we can think of the gladness it brought to many, and may this year be to all a most blessed year. What a lovely winter so far we have had; just nice sleighing here, and not very cold. What a blessing to many that is, and Jack Frost never even took a nip at my flowers as he does every winter, so they are blooming away. How cheery they look to passers-by. How flowers brighten a room too; and I must thank all who sent me so many beautiful cut-flowers. Carnations last so long, and the perfume is so sweet. I am truly grateful for them all. How kind so many are to me, and I appreciate every little kindness to me.

How cheered I was at the holiday season; never thought so many were thinking of me, and of all the pretty cards and gifts, and how often I read the kind words written on them; and also the kind letters I enjoyed so very much. One busy mother in Australia, and one in Nova Scotia, have shown me so much kindness, and they say they enjoy "The Farmer's Advocate" too. Think of it going so far away as that; and we hope there will not be so many essays in the Nook this year. The short, bright chats are so enjoyed, and the old writers do not appear very often, and we miss it so. I am sorry I cannot read the Quiet Hour. Have not been able to. I am more helpless than before, and it is impossible for days at a time to even hold a pen now. I feel it so, that I cannot write to even acknowledge the kindness of you all, so I am doing my best to write this, and ask one and all, who remembered me in any way, to please accept my gratitude and many thanks for all you have done. I would gladly write to each one were I able, but, dears, I really cannot. How your kindness cheered me many times; it is not mighty deeds make up the sum of happiness below, but just the little kindnesses we can to each other show, and Jesus Himself went about doing good, and cheering the sick and lonely. It seems to draw us nearer to Him when trying to do for others. Look at a sad face passing; just smile and speak a kind word and see how the face will light up with courage. Even a kind word and a smile, what a power it has. I thank all who have written here to me telling me my hymns in "The Farmer's Advocate" helped them, and please, dear Dame, may I venture to have another one in below this? Hoping that this hymn will help or cheer some one, as I hear my other ones have done, so I thank God and take courage. Jesus is still my help and constant friend, and these verses are my testimony, as I cannot for years now attend church; yet I am left, and I often wonder why, and see so many others so needed taken. But if He wills it I will stay, and wait till He calls another day, and please, may I send more verses, dear Dame, again? Some day I hope so. I have several more hymns here yet. You see Jesus is so near I can't help but write the verses for His glory, for see what great things He has done for me. I am a bit lonely now. Six of my cheery girl friends have gone to Business College, and how I miss the bright visits they often gave me, and so few are left around here now to come, and they were all so kind; in fact, old and young all are to me, and write if they cannot come, only it's so quiet now.

I began this to send with our renewal, and it's weeks I've been writing away trying to finish. If I don't soon get it away, St. Patrick's Day will be

here sure, so I'll send it now, but wish to ask if anyone can give me a recipe of cream or chocolate fudge? It's a lovely candy with a few nuts added to it. I am glad dear Hope had a safe return from her pleasant trip, and I am wondering where, oh where, our worthy Dame spent her Xmas holidays. Very happily, I hope. Thanking one and all again for all kindness to me, and wishing all a glad and prosperous year, and may many write to the dear old "Farmer's Advocate" this year.

Yours gratefully,  
A LANKSHIRE LASS  
AND SHUT-IN FRIEND.  
Wellington Co., Ont.

### Lines Composed by Lankshire Lass (Sing to tune of the hymn, "He's the One.")

There is not a friend like Jesus,  
One who knows our every care,  
A dear, sympathizing Jesus, ever near,  
And we know if we just tell Him  
He will drive away all fear,  
If we trust Him He will every burden bear.

#### CHORUS.

I am so glad, Jesus is mine,  
To have that blest assurance, He is mine;  
Yes the promise is secure,  
For His love is ever sure,  
If we need a friend, He'll help us any time.

Oh, the wondrous love of Jesus  
Grows bright and brighter still,  
Help and comfort gives me all the journey through,  
Jesus satisfies my longings  
As nothing else can do,  
For I find in Him one always kind and true.

There are shadows on life's pathway,  
And the glorious sunshine too,  
But the Saviour says, "'Tis I. Be of good cheer."  
Hark and hear His voice now calling,  
"Follow me, I'll lead the way."  
Oh what joy in trusting Jesus every day.

P.S.—The above tune is a lovely one, and this goes so nicely to it. But for any who may not know that tune, try it to tune of "When the Roll is Called Up Yonder." I find it goes to that very well.

### Evening Parties.

Dear Dame Durden,—Would you kindly suggest a nice way, or some games, to entertain an evening party, mostly young people? Also, what refreshments are nicest to serve? It is intended to be quite an informal affair, and will be this month.

Could you also suggest how I should treat an unsightly, black, wooden mantel and fireplace? It has been painted black. I wonder is it possible to have it imitation marble? PRIMROSE.

Two Book Parties.—(1) Ask each guest to wear something representing the name of a book. Supply each with pencil and paper, and let all go about writing down the names of the books. The one who "guesses" the most receives a prize. A "booby" prize may also be given.

(2) Supply the guests with paper and pencils, and give each the name of a book, which he or she must illustrate. At the end of a certain length of time the drawings are all pinned up on a curtain, and the guests try to write down the names. Prizes are given as before.

A Valentine Party.—Send invitations with hearts on them for decoration. Ask each of the girls to impersonate some character, e.g., Queen of Hearts, Old Maid, Valentine, Summer Girl, etc. Have the girls arrive first. When the men come, pass a tray around to them containing cards on which are written a line or two descriptive of the characters the girls are to assume. When the girls enter the parlors, each young man reads out, in turn, the lines on his card, and proceeds to find the girl to whom it refers, who thus becomes his Valentine.

The games that follow may be simple, but merry-making, e.g.: (1) Have a large bowl filled with soapuds, and a number of clay pipes decorated with hearts. Have three large wire hearts wound with evergreen suspended somewhere, and let the young people try to put bubbles through them by blowing the bubbles off the pipe, then fanning them through with

small paper fans. Above the hearts, which hang close together, are suspended the following jingles:

1. Blow your bubble right through here  
And you'll be married before another year.
2. To be engaged this very week,  
Number two is the one to take.
3. A sad, an awful fate awaits the one  
who seeks me,  
For he or she will ever a spinster or  
bachelor be.

This game, from "Bright Ideas for Entertaining," will be found as "bright" as need be.

After this game, each may be invited in turn into a room fitted up as a "photographer's gallery." Here the "artist" throws the shadow of each (head only) in profile on a sheet of paper, and sketches it out. When all have been taken the pictures are pinned up, and the guests come in and write down the names corresponding with the pictures. A candy heart is given as a prize to the one guessing the greatest number.

A sale of hearts may also be made from a basket of paper hearts, on each of which is written the half of a well-known couplet of poetry, each heart to be sold to the person who can finish the couplet.

Luncheon.—Luncheons for parties almost invariably consist of dainty sandwiches, an ice or fruit salad, with cake, tea and coffee. If you wish you may add olives, small sweet pickles, salted almonds, and macaroons. For a valentine party hearts must, of course, be everywhere, and if a table is set, a large horseshoe, decorated with greens, or a pair of intertwined hearts, should hang over it. The color scheme, carried out in pink, may appear in icings, etc., and the special valentine cake may contain a coin, to signify wealth; a scrap of white silk, to denote a fashionable wife; a penny, poverty; a tiny spoon, a good housekeeper; a pen, a literary woman; a small heart, a marriage for love; a small brush, an artistic wife; etc. These are inserted in small slits made in the slices just before serving, and are to be placed only in the slices on the side of the cake presented to the men.

Don't have your mantel "imitation" marble—which is considered rather vulgar nowadays. Why not have it painted in solid color, to match the woodwork or the ground color of the wall paper? An ivory white might do very well, but you would need to put on several coats of paint, the last being good enamel paint. Personally, I do not dislike a black mantel, provided there is not too much timber about it. The dark color makes a good setting for the ruddy flame, and warmth and life may be given by the ornaments, e.g., old brass candlesticks, bronze jardinières, with fern, a picture of rich coloring, or a quaint jar or two in Rockwood; or, if the expense of that prohibits, in Royal Doulton ware.

### Acids for Preserving and Flavoring.

1. Could I use citric acid for flavoring canned fruit that has not a natural acid flavor, and if so, what proportion should be used to the gallon of the cooked fruit? We are tired of lemon for flavoring, and would like something to take the place of them. Is it injurious to the stomach at all?

2. How should salicylic acid be used for canning vegetables, such as corn, beans, etc., and what proportions should be used? O. H. B.  
Middlesex Co., Ont.

We cannot recommend anything but pure fruit juices, such as lemon or lime juice, for giving acidity to canned fruit. We would not use salicylic acid for canning vegetables on any account. It prevents the proper digestion of the food.

### Scones—Dahlias.

For Mrs. J. G. Grey.—Here are some very good recipes for scones: (1) Plain Scones.—Sift 3 cups flour with 1 heaped teaspoon baking powder and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt. Mix in 1 tablespoon sugar, then rub in 1 tablespoon butter. Add just enough milk to make a rather stiff dough, using a broad knife to mix with. Cut the dough in two and pat each piece into scones about half an inch thick. Cut as you would a pie, only half way

through, leaving the scones in their round shape. Brush the top with milk, and bake in a hot oven for 15 minutes. When done, break out the triangular pieces and serve at once, hot, with butter and syrup or honey. These are quickly made, and delicious. (2) Five-o'clock Tea Scones.—Sift together 2 cups flour, small pinch salt, 1 teaspoon (rounded) baking powder. Rub in 3 dessertspoons butter. Now beat an egg and mix with it  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk. Pour this gradually into the flour, mixing to a light dough with a knife. Divide the dough and bake as above. You may add a little sugar, and sprinkle a little sugar on top after brushing with the milk, if you like. Serve very hot. These are delicious if well made. For a change you may add currants. (3) Scotch Scones.—Sift 2 cups flour with  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cream tartar. Make into a soft paste with buttermilk, mixing with a knife, and handling as little as possible. Do not knead the dough at all, but quickly make it into a thick roll on the bake-board. Cut it into cakes, pat each out a little, and bake on a pan on top of the stove, without greasing the pan. When the edges curl, turn. Serve very hot, with butter.

Dahlia tubers may be started in March in the house, in sand or garden soil. Cover them nicely with soil, and keep moist, but not wet. Be sure you set them right side up. When danger of frost is past put them out in the garden. I have never tried to raise dahlias from seed, but Ida M. Bennett, in her book on "The Flower Garden," says it may be easily done. I will quote you what she says:—"Dahlias are so easily raised from seed that it hardly seems worth while to bother with the tubers, unless one has exceptionally favorable conditions for storing them. Plants grown from seed, started early in the house or hotbed, will come into bloom quite as soon as those grown from tubers. Plant the seed in drills, 2 inches apart, dropping an inch or more apart in the drills, and cover with one-eighth to one-fourth inch of earth. The seed germinates in from 5 to 7 days, and the little plants are quite robust from the start, though sensitive to cold and drouth. When all danger of frost is past and the nights are warm, transplant the dahlias into beds of mellow soil, heavily enriched with manure. Set 3 feet apart each way, and cultivate thoroughly as long as there is room to work beneath the rows. Then mulch heavily with rough manure, covered with lawn clippings. Water copiously during dry weather, showering the tops at night to counteract the effect of the dry air on the buds. Save waste water from kitchen and bath, and apply to their roots. When 2 feet high tie carefully to tall, stout stakes, which, to avoid injury to the tubers, would better be placed when the plants are set. Sprinkle soot and ashes between the plants, and cultivate it in. . . . When several buds appear in one place, remove all but the largest, as the difference in size will more than repay for the loss in number, besides there is danger of all blasting if allowed to remain."

### The Woman Who Worries

When the kettle boils over.  
If baby cries.  
If the fire isn't always bright.  
At every speck of dust.  
If there's a spot on the front steps.  
If the ice-man's boots are muddy.  
If anything interrupts her afternoon nap.  
When a dish or a glass is broken.  
If the roast doesn't come along nicely.  
Every time the heater needs attention.  
If the butcher, the baker or the candlestick-maker fall her in the least particular.  
If the pie crusts burn ever so little.  
At every mistake of the servant girl.  
Because the gas bill's "higher this time than last."  
When a huckster knocks at the back door.  
If her new dress isn't a perfect fit the first time she tries it on.  
If the letter she's looking for doesn't come to hand on the minute.  
Yet how much happier she'd be if she met all these things with a smiling countenance!

"How much are eggs now?"  
"Two dollars down, and a dollar a month until the dozen is paid for."



Blouse,



Skirt,  
ces,

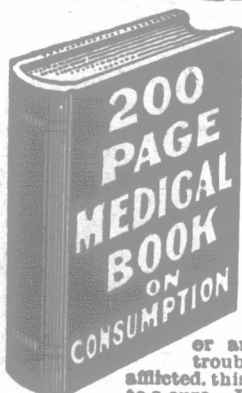


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## Our Ingle Nook Page of Opinions.

This month, the subject discussed is, "What do you think of the custom of wearing mourning?" We are sure that the letters which follow will be read with much interest, and some profit, too, for, as one of our writers notes, the custom of wearing mourning has surely been "subject to much abuse." In this matter, private feeling must govern. My personal opinion is that quiet clothing is quite as "respectful" to the memory of the departed, as shrouds of black, and much less gruesome. We have no right to force our disapproval on other people, have we? However, as we said before, this is a matter in which freedom must be given. The point is, LET freedom be given. Do not let mere custom compel people who do not feel that wearing black is necessary, into what may be a needless expense and worry at a time when there is worry enough.

Next month our subject will be, "Beautifying Canada."

### My Opinion of Wearing Mourning, or Thoughts of a Farmer's Wife.

I do not know of any custom among Canadian women which is subject to more abuse or more misleading than the practice of wearing mourning, and we note that it is rapidly falling into disuse. How often do we see black clothing worn when we have every reason to believe that there is thankfulness in the heart. Our friends die and leave our hearts and homes desolate for a time; we cannot prevent it, or would it be best if we could? But mourning to my mind is of the heart, not of the wearing apparel. Where there is profound grief, no robes are required or needed. It is only right that every family should clothe themselves as they think best, but conforming to custom has, in many cases, been a burden and financial difficulty for years, because, feeling that they must comply to fashion's vogue, much money is spent, and becoming clothing laid aside that we may, seemingly, display our grief before the world.

Often mourning is placed upon young children who barely realize the cause of the change of costume. I well remember many years ago inquiring of one of my young friends why she had laid aside her pretty clothes and come out in a black outfit; and she replied that her "mother's aunt was dead." I well remember thinking that if my aunts were all to die, and my other relatives too, I might have to wear black all my life.

We are aware that there are reasons given by some that it affords protection to the wearer from awkward questions, but no more awkward than the inquiry, "Who is dead?" Most of our friends who are interested in our families, soon learn of the demise; if not, what is to hinder explaining the date and circumstances? It does not seem consistent to be able to parade around in black clothes for a year or more for one whom we are not able to speak about.

Wearing the dress or appearance of grief is mockery, and misleading in many cases. There are some who think that black is the color of heaven, and the more they can make their faces and costume look like midnight, the holier they are. Then there is the old plea that it shows respect to the dead. The dead are not with us, and our regard should have been shown long before this late date. They neither recognize nor require it now.

Our sisters on the American side seem to be in advance of us in the movement in favor of modern dress reform in that they do not wear mourning to the extent that we Canadians do; they have learned that it is unnecessary, hard to care for, and not beautiful unless the quality is first-class. We are pleased to note that the custom is rapidly passing away. We have made long strides since the days of hired mourners. In this vicinity, there are not the long, flowing hat-bands and the yards of black veiling, and handkerchiefs bordered with black, worn, that there were twenty-five years ago.

We would not attempt to set the usage aside by coercion; the expression of public sentiment is all that is required. But in going to funeral ceremonies, it is only proper to wear quiet clothing, and it is bad taste to appear in gay garments, as if on a festive occasion.

MRS. JAS. GARDNER.

Kemble, Ont.

### Some Reasons Why Not.

The wearing of mourning to express grief for the decease of friends, is an ancient custom. The usages regarding it varied much in different times, and in different countries. The period of grief to the Jew was seven days, which was sometimes lengthened to thirty. During that time, he cut off his hair and beard, smote his breast, walked barefoot, wept, and even refused to wash or anoint himself. We read in Genesis where Jacob rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his loins, and mourned for his son many days; when he thought Joseph had been killed by wild beasts.

Among the Greeks, the external indications of mourning were shown thirty days, and in Sparta they were limited to ten. The relatives of the deceased wore black, secluded themselves from the public eye, and in more ancient times, cut off their hair as a sign of grief.

Only a few days did the Roman Republic wear black or dark blue, the same for both sexes. Under the Empire, the mourning color for men was black, and was worn only a few days; for women it was white, and was worn a year, if the relative was a husband or parent.

To-day, the black is still worn by many as a sign of respect, but not nearly to the same extent that it was used some years ago. One now seldom sees mourning garments trimmed with crepe, or crepe head dresses and veils.

The subject of the wearing of mourning is open to controversy. A good many things can be said against it.

It is but an outward sign of grief. True, mourning exists in the minds and hearts of the bereaved ones. It has a time limit, which is but a form or fashion, existing for outward appearances only. Can anyone measure the length of time you respect the beloved who have passed from this life?

The donning of mourning usually makes the wearer more conspicuous. The curiosity of the stranger is at once aroused.

From a practical point of view, it sometimes is a needless expense. Hats and garments are cast aside, and the one in trouble has to turn her attention to the milliner and the dressmaker, when she little feels like the ordeal. She has to give her time to such things when, perhaps, those about her need her more. People of limited means are obliged to use money in that way, and, consequently, have to sacrifice what otherwise brings more pleasure and comfort to them.

Occasionally you see bands worn on hats and sleeves of jackets. Personally, I do not care to see such. No need to impose your grief on others. The world is sad enough, with so much suffering and pain in it.

Might I offer a suggestion as to the kind of garment? To go to the other extreme, and perhaps appear in a bright red or showy blue costume, would be conspicuous indeed, and the wearer would probably take little pleasure in such. Quiet colors are always in good taste, and if you get black, which is always worn, and usually serviceable, let it be one not suggestive of mourning. Avoid black frillings. Whenever you can, wear white, it is so becoming to both old and young. The passing away from this life to the life beyond, is the inevitable, and with the hope Christ has given to us in immortality, should we radiate sorrow from our lives.

South Simcoe.

### In Favor of Mourning.

Dear Dame Durden.—When I was a little girl, my mother put me in mourning for

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She had talked for ten minutes without a break.

"But what were you going to say, Regulus, when I interrupted you?" she asked.

"Bellatrix," said the young man, looking at his watch and grabbing his hat, "I was going to ask you to marry me, but I shall have to put that off until the next time. I have less than three minutes to catch the last train. Good night!"

## WORKED WONDERS IN THIS CASE

Rheumatism and Weak Heart Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Doctor helped Mrs. Stephen Roy, but there was no complete cure till she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Rock Mills, Grey Co., Ont., Feb. 6.—(Special.)—"I must say Dodd's Kidney Pills worked wonders in my case," says Mrs. Stephen Roy of this place. "I suffered with Inflammatory Rheumatism in my right arm, and though I tried several remedies, the swelling increased and was very painful. My hands and limbs were also badly swollen.

"I got a doctor and he helped me, but the swelling never entirely left. He said it was because my heart was weak. Then I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and, as I said before, they worked wonders."

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

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Hespeler P.O., Ont.  
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my grandparents, for my uncles and aunts. I suppose that was the custom then. Now, I don't think that was right, but for father, mother, sister or brother, my opinion is they should wear black for one year, and white and black for six months. The first year after you lose a relative you feel sad and lonely and quiet, and to wear black seems to comfort you, but after the year goes by you feel different. Some make the remark: "My, don't they look terrible in black?" Well, there are some people who don't look very well, but I am sure they feel more comfortable in wearing it. I remember some years ago when I was on a visit out in Illinois, there was a lady that had lost her only child and the next Sunday she went to church with a light green garment on. Well, I thought that was terrible. I had never seen anything like that before, and the thought came to me, how can that woman come out in such a bright color after losing her only child? Of course that was the custom there, to never make any difference, as far as dress was concerned, but I think if you dress in black you look just as you feel (sad and lonely). Some people think it is all right to wear a black band on the sleeve, wear any kind of colors but have this band of black. Well, my opinion is it makes far more show and you are noticed far more, but if a person can feel as comfortable wearing that as black it answers the purpose just as well, but I could never wear it. MARY. Elgin Co., Ont.

**Opposed to It.**  
In giving my opinions, briefly, on the custom of wearing mourning, I would decidedly say I am very much opposed to it for several reasons:

Now, in the first place, why should we wear mourning or envelope ourselves in black because we have lost a dear friend? And, as often is the case, the dearer the friend the heavier the mourning. Black or blackness are words used figuratively to denote terror, perplexity, despair, etc. Then, in thinking of our departed friends, should we not rather believe they have only gone before; gone to a brighter, a better land? And, if such is the case, why enshroud ourselves in black, mourning as we call it, as though in despair of ever being reunited, or as though we had lost them forever, and, as it would appear, mourn without hope.

I have read somewhere, "There must be fashion in grief as well as in joy." If there must be, why not wear pure white, as the Chinese do?

White, the emblem of purity, would be much more becoming.

There has been a great deal said on both sides of this question. Those who advocate the propriety of wearing mourning tell us that it protects the wearer from awkward questions, etc. And, again, that it shows respect for the dead. But I am inclined to think that the principal reason why it is worn by the majority of people, is because it is the fashion to wear it, and we are so accustomed to be ruled by fashion.

Fashion is Queen, but if her subjects would be sensible in their devotions the burdens imposed by her would often be much lighter, and yet the spirit of the law would be obeyed. Another objection I have against wearing mourning, is, that it is expensive; and although the rich may not have this question to consider, others who are just as anxious to avoid those awkward questions, and who may be just as sensitive about showing respect to their departed friends, and feel under as great an obligation to follow the custom, must consider it. It has become such a code with us, that even the few who may object to this fashion of wearing mourning, have not the courage to contemplate any deviation from this prevailing habit.

A proof of the fact that mourning is often worn on account of it being the fashion to wear it, is realized when you hear those who are wearing it express the wish that the prescribed time for wearing it was over. They think they do not look well in black, or, again, it is uncomfortable. It is so troublesome to keep black clothes looking fresh and in good repair.

Now if it is worn to show respect to departed friends, or to avoid those awkward questions thoughtless people ask, why trouble ourselves with those minor evils? Rebellion against fashion for any

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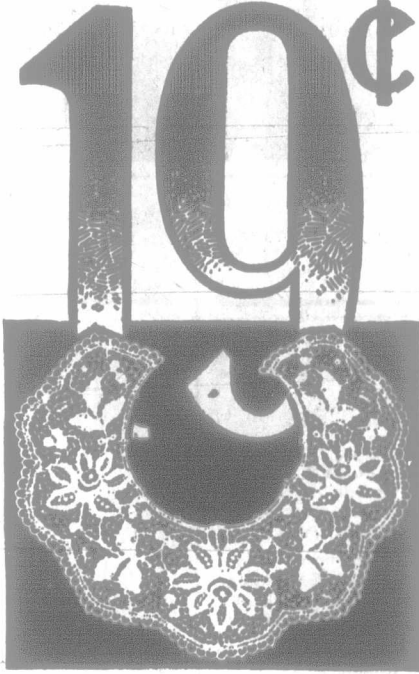
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EVERY ROLL OF RELIANCE FENCE IS BUILT TO SELL ANOTHER!



### Can You Beat This?

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

### PAQUET'S FEBRUARY SALE Catalogue No. 27

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

## THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.

MAIL-ORDER DEPARTMENT, QUEBEC, CANADA.



The first pound  
you use will win  
your lasting  
favor

"More bread  
and better  
bread"




**PURITY FLOUR**

**STEELE'S SEEDS**  
**-BRIGGS**

USE  
ONLY  
THE  
VERY  
BEST

TESTED  
FOR  
GERMINATION  
TESTED  
FOR  
PURITY

SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE

**POULTRY  
AND  
EGGS**

**BARRED ROCKS**  
EXCLUSIVELY.  
CANADA'S CHAMPIONS.  
The world's best

**FIVE-DOLLAR COCKERELS**  
Birds of all ages for sale.  
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.  
JOHN PRINGLE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

**CHOICE COCKERELS**, of Rhode Island Reds,  
R.-comb White P. Rocks, S.-comb Dandies,  
\$2 each. A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines.

**EXCLUSIVE breeder** of pure Barred Plymouth  
Rocks. First winners at Toronto for two  
years. Stock for sale. Leslie Kerns, Free-  
man, Ontario.

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

**FORTY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR  
SALE**—From prize stock, one to three  
dollars. Write for egg record. Jas. Coker,  
Jerseyville, Ontario.

**FOR SALE**—Cockerels, imported; Black Lang-  
shans and Single-comb Leghorns. Orval  
V. Zavitz, Sherston, Ont.

**WANTED**—New-laid Eggs, Butter and Poul-  
try. I guarantee the highest market  
prices. W. J. Falle, Prince Albert Ave., West-  
mount, Montreal, Que.

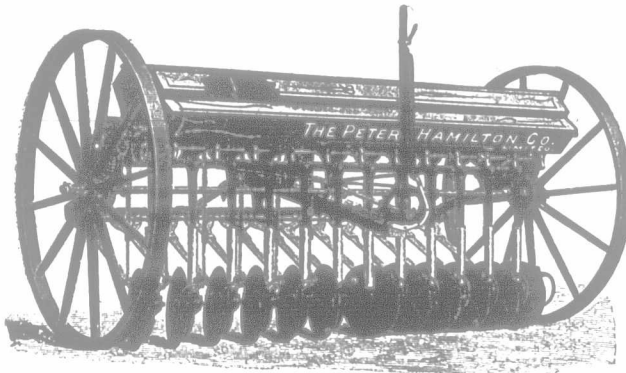
**WHITE ROCK Cockerels**, three dollars.  
Eggs from imported Black, Buff Orping-  
tons, two dollars; from White Rocks, hatched  
by first-prize cock, Toronto, three dollars, fifteen  
eggs. Fred A. Andrewes, London, Canada.

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

**SHOEMAKER'S  
BOOK on  
POULTRY**  
and Almanac for 1911 has 224 pages with many  
colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all  
about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases  
and remedies. All about incubators, their  
prices and their operation. All about poultry  
houses and how to build them. It's an encyclo-  
pedic of chicken-dom. You need it. Only 15c.  
G. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 920, Freeport, Ill.

BE SURE AND SEE THE PETER HAMILTON AGENT.

NEED A NEW DRILL THIS SPRING?

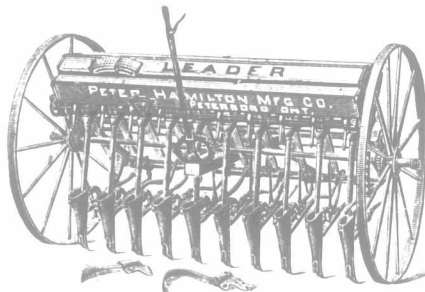


If so, you had better try a Peter Hamilton Leader Drill, because you cannot buy any  
other that will give you as good satisfaction. We can give you whichever you need.

Either Hoe or Disc  
ANY SIZE.

There is no other Drill like it, none so  
admirably adapted for all conditions of  
work, none so endurable or easy to  
operate, none so light of draft.

See our agent or send for catalogue A,  
and find out more about it.



**THE PETER HAMILTON CO., LIMITED**  
Peterborough, Ontario.

HE HAS SOMETHING SPECIAL TO OFFER YOU.

good motive is, I consider, just and com-  
mendable, and may require much force of  
character, but well-regulated persons  
should not conform to any custom unless  
it is for the general welfare.

The best custom is to suit our comforts,  
our means and also our morals, and is  
it not time for those who can afford to  
ignore the opinions of those who are  
wedded to the ancient practice, to come  
boldly out for what is in the best in-  
terests of every one, and introduce and  
popularize a much simpler and more  
Christian habit? Yet if the majority  
agree that black must be worn, can we  
not make it simpler and be satisfied with  
a narrow band on the sleeve? That  
ought to be as great a protection, and  
would it not be as distinctive as a badge  
of respect? **BLANCHE ARMSTRONG,**  
Huron Co., Ont.

Another Opinion.

Mourning appears to have been a cus-  
tom of the world a very long way back.  
In the old, old days the custom was to  
mourn in sackcloth and ashes for so  
many days, according to our grief; now-  
adays we do it with perhaps more com-  
fort, although it is hard to think heavy,  
black clothing can be comfortable, san-  
itary or healthful in hot weather.

One of the reasons given for wearing  
mourning is: respect for the dead. Do  
the dead know we are respecting them?  
If so, do they feel grateful for our respect  
when we deck ourselves out in black and go  
forth to mingle with the world and en-  
joy ourselves generally? Is not the  
world too busy these days to mourn in  
a proper manner? A lady who had just  
lost her father, in chancing to look out  
on the busy street, said: "After all,  
what a hard, cold world it is, that busi-  
ness must go on while my dear old Dadd  
lies here. He was a public man."

Another reason for wearing mourning  
is: to express our sorrow to the living  
for those we mourn. Why should we  
mourn? Are the dead not far better off  
than we? True, the instinct of humanity  
is to live and multiply. Still, when the  
young die, should we not think of the  
trials and tribulations of this world they  
have been spared, rather than cast a  
shadow over everybody with whom we  
come in contact, with mourning and  
lamentations?

The wearing of mourning is supposed  
to afford the wearer protection against  
awkward questions. Why should not  
such questions be answered in the spirit  
they are asked? An old gentleman who  
had a habit of asking after the members  
of the family when he met a friend, asked  
a mutual friend one day how his father  
was. The friend said his father had been  
dead some months, whereupon the old man  
expressed the deepest sympathy. The old  
man, chancing to meet the same friend  
shortly after, again asked for the father.  
The answer was, "My father is still  
dead." Mourning is customary all over  
the world. Some of the Eastern coun-  
tries wear scarlet. Purple is also em-  
blematic of mourning. Different societies  
wear badges and emblems of mourning.  
The Army and Navy wear a black band  
on the left arm. This emblem is also  
worn by private individuals, when it  
looks very much like hanging out a sign-  
board, especially if the coat be of a  
light color.

Then there is the spirit of wearing  
mourning. Some wear it because it af-  
fords an opportunity to retire from  
arduous social duties. Some wear it be-  
cause it is the fashion, and think far  
more of their clothes and what they cost  
than they do of the one they mourn.  
Often money is spent on mourning,  
funeral flowers, and monuments, that  
should have been spent on the departed  
while still in the flesh. Let us lavish  
our flowers and attentions on those  
whom we love while they are still able to  
appreciate them. What care they after  
they are dead?

Then there is the true mourning from  
the heart. We will find this mostly in  
a true woman who has lost her best  
earthly treasure. She will wear her  
black and white in all simplicity that  
her loved ones still with her may know  
she does not forget. "It is easy to die,  
but so hard to be forgotten." Years  
ago, a pair of Irish emigrants came to  
this country with their little brood.  
Just after landing the father died, and  
the poor woman was left to fight the



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MSTRONG.

battle of life with her children. How-  
ever, they worked and saved. Two years  
later the woman donned black, and, when  
asked whom she mourned, the answer  
was, "Oh, my poor Pat, he is long dead,  
but it is only now I could get the little  
bit of mourning." That old lady is  
over eighty now, and still wears the bit  
of mourning. The pity is, no matter  
what our ideas of mourning may be, if  
we would only dress with more simplicity  
and taste, letting the fashions fly to the  
four winds of heaven. Dear heart, how  
much happier we would be!

AMY STEVENSON.  
Wentworth Co., Ont.

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

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

No, Bluff gave the growl that an-  
nounced a stranger, who knocked  
with masculine vigor.

Enter Mrs. Mullins—a one-time  
cook, but now a portly Irish matron,  
owner of a smooth tongue, that lies  
comfortably and coaxes successfully,  
a cow, two pigs, numerous fowls,  
and an onion field, in addition to a  
husband and five daughters. In  
spite of being a perfectly healthy  
woman, she had come to father at  
diverse times with the symptoms of  
all the ordinary diseases at her  
tongue's end, of which same troubles  
she was miraculously cured by chalk  
powders and brown dough pills, so  
I went directly for her chief foible.

"Well, Mrs. Mullins, what is amiss  
with you to-day? Is the pain in  
your head or your heels? For you  
are too thrifty to leave home before  
dinner time merely to make a call."

"And yer right and yer wrong,  
Miss Barbara, darlint; God forgive  
me, for Mrs. it is! I'm never the one  
for gallivantin' in the mornin' wid-  
out cause; but, all the same, the  
trouble's not mine, but another's,  
and, as it's well-nigh noon, I'll make  
short words of it. It's Dalia. Your  
Dalia that has shook of her match  
and has asked me, she bein' ashamed  
to face it and expectin' reproaches,  
if you'll kape her on in her place,  
for she's entoiroy out of the notion  
of marriage."

"Dalia not going to be married!  
and her wedding gown bought, and the  
date set for Christmas, after all the  
talk of the fine house Patsy's  
mother was to deed to them on the  
wedding day?"

"That same talk's the meat of  
the trouble entoiroy—Dalia give out  
about the day and the house. Mrs.  
Doolan she smooled an' says, 'There's  
toime enough yet. Patsy's but a  
lad only thirty-five come Easter  
next. Av course, and him my only  
son and me a widdy, when I bespoke  
Dalia for him' (for they do say it  
was the mother that fixed the match  
to plaze him, Patsy bein' too bash-  
ful), 'I give promise o' the house  
on the weddin' day,' givin' a big  
wink, 'but that same day is not yit  
set.'"

"Dalia claimed she'd bring Mother  
Doolan round all so fine, and worked  
Patsy to backing her up, for as  
they'd been keepin' company two  
years come Michaelmas, she'd the  
right of thinkin' of being settled, and  
settled now it is. It wor well be-  
fore dark Hallowe'en when Patsy  
come creepin' up the lane wid Dalia,  
she laughin' and confident, well  
pleased wid herself, and castin' her  
black eyes around sassy like. But  
he wor unaisy, and all broken out  
on the face wid sweat, though a cool  
evenin'."

"Says I to my oldest daughter,  
Kate, who was home, there bein' a  
strike in the shoeshop, 'Puttin' it  
together wid the words the old wo-  
man spoke the day, they're a-walkin'  
reckless near home.' 'Look, mother,  
for the love o' heaven, they're a-  
gooin' in! Dalia t'reatened to have  
it out, and there'll be music for  
sure.'"

"And widout another word, us  
two bein' o' wan moind, clipped out

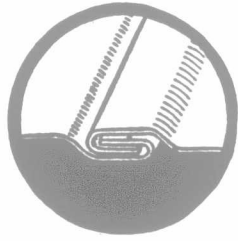
**Why  
is  
a  
roof**

**to protect—**

Unless it fully protects  
what it covers, a roof is  
not really a roof. And  
only a metal-shingled-roof  
can possibly really pro-  
tect the contents of the  
building it covers. For  
no other roofing is proof  
against all the elements  
or nearly so long-lived—or so economical.

**which metal shingle?**

There are several makes of metal shingles  
to choose from. Any one is  
better than wood, slate, or ready  
roofing of any kind. Any one  
of them will outlast these roof-  
ing materials and give far better  
service. But—as with all things  
man makes—there is one better  
than the rest. We make it.



The principle of this side-  
lock makes a big difference  
in roofing. May we tell  
you about it by mail.

**why Preston surpasses**

Preston Safe Lock Shingles will  
give you better roof-service,  
bigger value for your money,  
and completer satisfaction for  
two reasons. One is that these  
are the ONLY metal shingles  
so made that they pass the harsh (almost  
unreasonable) tests the British Government

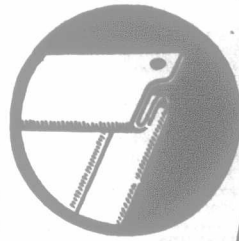
**Metal Shingle & Siding  
Company, Limited**  
Queen St. Factory  
PRESTON, ONTARIO, and  
MONTREAL, QUE.

*G. Dalph*  
Manager

exacts of galvanized  
sheet metal that it buys.  
One detail of these tests  
requires a coating of  
98% pure zinc. Another,  
that the metal stand bending double  
without cracking the galvaniz-  
ing a particle. A third, that the  
metal must stand FOUR dip-  
pings into acid without showing  
signs of corrosion. There are  
still other tests and ONLY the  
PRESTON SHINGLES,  
of them all, can pass  
these tests.

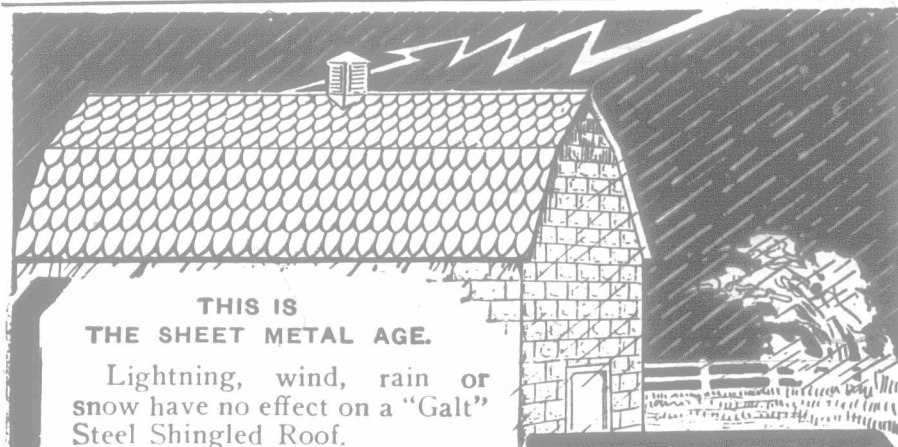
**yet the cost is  
the same**

You pay about the  
same price for the or-  
dinary metal shingle as  
for ours. And it is a  
little price, considering  
the roof-service they  
give. But you, natu-  
rally, would prefer to get  
most-for-your-money—  
as we all do. Therefore, you  
should, before you roof at all,  
learn about all the other metal  
shingles—and about ours. The  
book that will inform you  
is ready to mail to you.  
Just a post card from you  
will bring it.



The Preston top-lock—  
where the big strain  
comes on a metal  
shingle—is worth  
knowing about. Ask.

**PRESTON  
SAFE-LOCK  
SHINGLES**



**THIS IS  
THE SHEET METAL AGE.**

Lightning, wind, rain or  
snow have no effect on a "Galt"  
Steel Shingled Roof.

Lightning just glides off our  
steel roof, follows down the con-  
ductors and disappears into the  
ground.

The continuous, overlapping, in-  
terlocking top joint and the Gale-  
proof, closed-end, side-lock afford no  
opening for the wind—and entirely  
prevent water or snow from being  
blown through the joints—one of  
the weaknesses of other shingles.

"Galt" Shingles make  
twice as secure a roof,  
because they are the only  
locked shingle nailed on  
two sides.

Handsome and easiest  
and quickest laid shingle  
on the market.

Catalog "B-3" tells about  
them.

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

**"Galt" Shingles**

**Quebec Holstein Breeders' Sale Association.**

FIRST ANNUAL SALE,

**Montreal, February 21st, 1911.**

27 head pure-bred and 8 high-grade Holstein cattle will be sold at the G. T. R. Stock-yards,  
Montreal, February 21st, at 1 p. m. No postponement on account of weather. Many of the animals  
are of the choicest breeding. They come from the farms of Dr. Harwood, of Vaudeuil; P. J. Salley, of  
Lachine Rapids; F. E. Came, of St. Lambert; Lt.-Col. Riley, of Lake of Two Mountains; F. P. Ashby,  
of Marieville, and E. N. Brown, of Lachine Rapids. Catalogues on application to:

**J. J. CALLAGHAN, Auctioneer, or E. N. BROWN,**  
36 Mountain St., Montreal. 210 Quebec Bank Building, Montreal.

**SEEDS**

**For the Farm  
For the Garden**

**WE ARE** ready with the best stock in  
all our 45 years' experience. You  
will now be preparing your plans  
for your 1911 crop, and we wish  
that it will surpass anything of the past. A  
suggestion for a good beginning in this  
direction would be the use of "KEITH'S  
SEEDS." Also, we think it is exception-  
ally good business to make your selections  
early. You will want some pure Clovers  
and Timothy. These are becoming harder  
to get every year. Not one grower in 200  
has pure seed. Send for samples of our  
best brands. During February we pay  
freight in Ontario on orders of 200 lbs. and  
over of Clovers and Timothy. This week's  
prices per bus. are: "Sun" Red Clover,  
\$9.50; "Gold" Altaifa or Lucerne, \$13.50;  
"Ocean" Alsike, \$11; "Diamond" Timothy,  
\$6.50. These grade No. 1 Government  
Standard. We are always pleased to hear  
from you, and we will be only too glad to  
furnish you with samples of any seed grain,  
clovers or timothy you may wish to examine.  
In this way you will receive as much satisfac-  
tion as a personal visit to our warehouse  
will give. Our catalogue is now in the mail.  
No doubt you will receive one if not, it may  
be had for the asking.

**Geo. Keith & Sons**

Seed Merchants since 1866

124 King St East, TORONTO, ONT.

**Clydesdales** FOR SALE—Imp. and Cana-  
dian-bred stallions and mares,  
ranging in age from foals upwards. Seven imp.  
mares in foal. Ken Demo rat (imp.) (12187) (7018) at  
head of stud. Also a number of work horses. Long-  
distance phone. **R. B. Pinkerton, Essex, Ont**





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

**ARMSTRONG, B.C.**—The Garden District of the Okanagan Valley; an established, self-supporting and unboomed district, with mildest winters; permanent markets and unlimited pure water supply; no irrigation; no syndicate land holdings; fruit-growing, dairying, mixed farming, poultry and market gardening. Booklet sent on application to Secretary Board of Trade, Armstrong, B.C.

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

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

**ENGLISHMAN**, one year in Canada, with extensive experience in England, desires place as manager, or similar position of trust. Used to pedigree horses and cattle. Knows English markets for same. Good references. Box C, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

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

**FOR SALE**—Registered Canadian Clydesdale stallion, rising four years old. No. 8840. Apply: Box 735, Peterboro.

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

**GOVERNMENT STANDARD SEEDS FOR SALE**—Number 21 Mandcheuri Barley, 90c.; Golden Vine Peas, \$1.00; Banner, White Siberian, Silver Mine, Scottish Chief Oats, 50c.; Red Clover, \$8.00; Alfalfa, \$13.00; bags extra. Ask for samples. Caledonia Milling Co., Ltd., Caledonia.

**MEN WANTED**—Ages 18-35, for firemen, \$100 monthly, and brakemen, \$80, on Canadian railroads. Experience unnecessary; no strikes. Positions guaranteed competent men. Promotion. Railroad Employing Headquarters—over 400 men sent to positions monthly. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 545, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

**O. A. C. No. 21 Seed Barley**—Fine sample; extra free from weeds. Price, \$1.00 per bushel. Sacks free. John Hayward, Eastwood, Ontario.

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

**THE FAMOUS O.A.C. No. 21 Barley**, pure, clean seed, the best by test, \$1.00 bushel. Garton's "Regenerated Abundance," the greatest oat on earth; great yield; stiff straw; from imported seed; \$1.00 bushel. "Regenerated Banner" oats; seed imported from Scotland last year, \$1.00 bushel. Any of above in lots of 20 bushels or over, 90 cents per bushel. A. L. Currah, "The Oaks," Bright, Ontario, Oxford County.

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

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

## KINSELLAR STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

This farm is the property of Mr. John Isaac, the well-known stock-breeder and importer, and consists of 225 acres of the best clay loam in Markham Township, not one acre of which cannot be worked, and is suitable for all kinds of crops. The buildings consist of a splendid red brick, 11-roomed house; a large bank barn, with basement stables for 9 horses and 40 cattle; also root cellar. Other buildings are silo, pigpen, hen pen, drive-house, Markham Village, G.T.R., is 1½ miles distant; Locust Hill, C.P.R., 2½ miles. The fences are good. One acre apple orchard, been out 20 years. Four good wells, 2 with windmills on them, supply water. This farm is in the highest state of cultivation, and is suitable for almost any purpose which anyone could wish to put it to. Price, \$90 per acre; \$7,000 cash, balance arranged. For further particulars, write

Philp & Beaton, Whitevale, Ont.

in the shed that commands Doolan's premises through a knot-hole that Katie's enlarged a bit for conveyance. But I hadn't got me best eye placed comfortable—the doctor, bless him, knows well the trouble I had wid me off eye—when something flew out o' Doolan's front door, dasht boy, and up the lane to the turnpoike.

(To be continued.)

## News of the Week.

All wires in Montreal are to be placed underground at an early date.

A landslide a mile long occurred last week in the Culebra cut, Panama Canal.

Mr. G. H. Gooderham has again been made president of the Canadian National Exhibition Association.

According to recent statistics, the revenue of Canada for the past ten months has gained by \$10,000,000.

The debate as to whether the Panama Canal is to be fortified, or not, still rages on the other side of the Line.

The C. P. R. has let contracts for a dam in Bow River which will bring half a million acres of land under irrigation.

Last week, following the opening of the British Parliament, on Jan. 31st, was occupied almost wholly by the swearing in of members.

The blizzard of last week, extending from Halifax to the far West, along Northern Quebec and Ontario, was the worst known in thirty years.

The Dominion Government has called for tenders for the construction of the ten new vessels of the Canadian navy, which is to consist of four Bristols and six destroyers, in addition to the Niobe and the Rainbow.

## Do You Want a Reliable Man?

### THE SALVATION ARMY Immigration & Colonization DEPARTMENT

For several years recognized as the leading Immigration Society in Canada, will, during next season, 1910-11, continue its efforts to supply the demand for

### FARM HELP

and Domestic Servants. Conducted parties are now being organized to sail early in the spring. Apply at once for application forms and information to

BRIGADIER H. MORRIS, Head Office: James and Albert Sts., TORONTO, ONT.

or Major J. M. McGillivray, Office for Western Ontario, 396 Clarence St., London, Ontario

Correspondence Solicited.

## REAL ESTATE

190 acres, rich clay loam, Perth Co., 5½ miles from Atwood, on a good main travelled road, well built on, well gravelled; 150 acres cultivated. Produced over 3,900 bushels of grain this year, besides pasturing 25 cows and other stock. Good cheese factory on corner of farm. This is a good dairy section. Frame house, cellar under all; stone-basement barn, 40 x 108; other outbuildings; 2½ miles from Henfryn Railway Station. Price, \$9,500. Easy terms. Could take small farm as part pay.

100 acres, very best clay loam, Oxford County, West Zorra Township; about 90 acres cultivated. Nice lying farm, with flowing spring. Extra well watered. Some good timber. Nine miles from Ingersoll, 4 miles from Embro. \$3,000 the whole house, slate roof, cellar under the whole house, furnace. Barn is to fix yet, but gravel drawn, and guarantee barn, cement basement; barn, 36 x 80; horse stable across one end, and cow stables all modern, swinging stanchions, all cement floors, barn hip roof and metal roof. Round cement silo, 14 x 35, ornamental top. Price, complete, \$8,000; could take small property. R. WAITE, Box 328, Oxford St., Ingersoll. Independent Phone 229.

# AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

In speaking about smut in grain, Professor C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, stated that after conducting experiments for five years in succession at the College for the prevention of loose smut in oats and of stinking smut in wheat, the results had proven that Formaldehyde was quite effectual in killing the smut spores.

It is not generally known, but smut is a living plant, the spores of which correspond to the seeds of the grain. Should they be sown together, they both germinate, the smut taking the form of thread-like tubes. It lives on the young grain plant and saps its life, and eventually appears in the heads of the plants.

Send postal for set of pamphlets.

## The Standard Chemical Co. of Toronto, Ltd.

Manning Chambers,

Toronto, Canada

## ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Provincial Auction Sale of

### Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle

(MALES AND FEMALES)

Comprising 45 head, will be held in the Winter Fair Buildings, Guelph, on

WEDNESDAY, 1ST MARCH, 1911

Under the management of the Guelph Fat-stock Club. All stock inspected. Only good representatives offered. Many of the fashionable Scotch families will be represented. Freight on animals purchased by residents of Ontario and shipped to points in Ontario will be paid by the Department. For catalogues and further particulars apply to:

W. R. Elliott, President,

J. M. Duff, Secretary, Guelph,

or A. P. Westervelt,

Live-stock Director, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

## Cyclone Fences

Are made with CYCLONE LOCKS, which cannot slip either from use or abuse. Cyclone Field Fences are the only one-piece endless-stay lock fences manufactured and sold in Canada. Write for a sample Hold-Tight Knot. After examining this lock you will not be satisfied until you try a roll of CYCLONE FENCE, and then you will be one of its strongest advocates. Fully illustrated catalogue with full particulars will be cheerfully sent upon request. The Cyclone Catalogue will show you forty styles of Field and Lawn Fences and Lawn Border, with many designs of Ornamental and Farm Gates. Should your district not be represented by a Cyclone agent, we will gladly write you about our agency proposition. Address:

### The Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

1170 Dundas St.,

Toronto, Ont.

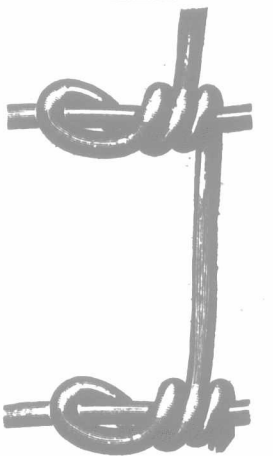
137 Youville Sq., Montreal, Que.

Edward P. Mylius, against whom a libel case was entered for his assertion that King George, when Prince of Wales, had contracted a morganatic marriage with the daughter of an Admiral at Malta, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

### Percheron, Belgian, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares.

As one a lot as there is in America; 3 to 4 years old; with lots of quality and good individuals; weighing or maturing 1,900 to 2,200 lbs. Prices on imported stallions, \$1,000 to \$1,200; American-bred stallions, \$600 to \$900. Importations to arrive February 18 and March 1.

Lew W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Ind. Office 109½ South Washington St.





# The Dominion Bank

## Proceedings of the Fortieth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders.

The Fortieth Annual General Meeting of The Dominion Bank was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, 25th January, 1911.

Among those present were noticed:

W. D. Matthews, Hon. J. J. Foy, W. R. Brock, A. W. Austin, R. J. Christie, C. A. Bogert, S. Jeffrey, Port Perry; H. W. Wilcox, Whitby; J. F. Risley, Cawthra Mulock, J. D. Warde, J. H. Patterson, Dr. Chas. O'Reilly, David Kidd, Hamilton; Thos. Walmsley, James Matthews, F. E. Dingle, H. L. Lovering, Coldwater; W. E. Booth, G. N. Reynolds, Wm. Crocker, Geo. Pim, E. W. Langley, Wm. Ross, Port Perry; J. H. Horsey, Montreal; Dr. John F. Ross, Captain Jessopp, F. H. Gooch, Andrew Semple, J. C. Morrow, Richard Brown, J. F. Kavanagh, W. Cecil Lee, Dr. J. A. McCallum, C. E. Lee, W. C. Harvey, C. C. Van Norman, Dr. F. J. Grasett, David Smith, F. L. Patton, Winnipeg; Chas. Walker, J. T. Small, K.C.; S. Samuel, F. D. Benjamin, London, England; H. B. Hodgins, W. V. Carey, W. E. Carswell, Jacob Finkle, Edward Burns, F. E. Macdonald, W. K. Pearce, Hamilton; W. Gibson Cassels, W. C. Crowther, J. Stewart, Peter Macdonald, A. H. Campbell, J. M. Baldwin, Andrew Foulds, F. J. Harris, Hamilton; J. W. B. Walsh, D'Arcy Martin, K.C., Hamilton; S. Nordheimer, Col. Sir Henry Pellatt, Leighton McCarthy, K.C.; J. J. Cawthra, R. S. Cassels, J. E. Baillie, R. M. Gray, Victor Cawthra, Wm. Mulock, Wm. Davies, F. D. Brown, C. H. Edwards, J. J. MacLennan, Rev. T. W. Paterson, Wm. McConaghy, Aemilius Baldwin, H. J. Bethune, E. A. Begg, and others.

It was moved by Mr. R. J. Christie, seconded by Mr. H. W. Wilcox, that Mr. W. D. Matthews do take the chair, and that C. A. Bogert do act as Secretary.

Messrs. W. Gibson Cassels and A. H. Campbell were appointed scrutineers.

The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders, and submitted the Annual Statement of the Bank, which is as follows:

To the Shareholders:

The Directors beg to present the following Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1910:—

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1909	\$295,766.98
Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1910, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	659,300.58
<b>Making a total of</b>	<b>\$955,067.56</b>
Which has been disposed of as follows:	
Dividend 3 per cent., paid 1st April, 1910	\$120,000.00
Dividend 3 per cent., paid 2nd July, 1910	120,000.00
Dividend 3 per cent., paid 1st October, 1910	120,000.00
Dividend 3 per cent., payable 3rd January, 1911	120,000.00
	480,000.00
Written off Bank Premises	\$475,067.56
	170,000.00
<b>Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward</b>	<b>\$305,067.56</b>

Your Directors, in submitting the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank as on the 31st December, 1910, with the result of the year's business, beg to report that there has been a general substantial growth in every direction. A considerable increase in the net profits will be noted, owing to the satisfactory conditions which have prevailed throughout Canada, and the steady demand for banking accommodation from all districts where we are established.

For some time past the Board has had under serious consideration the necessity for the enlargement of our Head Office premises, which have become quite inadequate to meet the present needs of the Bank, without having regard to the ordinary expansion of our business which may be expected in the future. Endeavors were made to secure adjoining lots, but without success. In 1910 an opportunity arose for the acquisition of the land and buildings at the north-east corner of King and Yonge Streets—81 feet on King Street by 112 feet on Yonge Street—and after due deliberation the purchase was completed. It is not the purpose to hold both properties any longer than is necessary, and when a policy for building is decided on, your Directors have every reason to believe that our present premises can be disposed of for an amount which will practically offset the recent outlay.

In addition, suitable buildings were erected last year for Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg, branches.

These various disbursements have caused a considerable increase in Bank Premises Account, but, following the usual policy, a substantial amount has been written off.

A lot was purchased at Saskatoon, and it is proposed to erect a building at this point and at Calgary during the current year. With the completion of these buildings your Directors are of the opinion that no further immediate expenditures for our Western Branches will be necessary.

It is the intention to erect offices this year in Toronto: At the corner of Dovercourt Road and Bloor Street, corner of Lee Avenue and Queen Street, corner of St. Clair Avenue and Vaughan Road, and the corner of Sherbourne and Bloor Streets, where we are already established in temporary premises.

A Branch of the Bank was opened in February last at the corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard and Prince Arthur Street, Montreal.

The offices opened in 1909 are making satisfactory progress, and already justify their establishment.

In accordance with the By-law passed by the Shareholders at our Annual Meeting in January last, the par value of the shares of the Bank was on September the 1st changed from \$50 to \$100.

The Directors, following their usual custom, have examined and verified the General Balance Sheet of the Bank as on the 31st of December, 1910, and have checked and found to be correct the cash assets, securities and investments shown therein. They have, in addition, given careful scrutiny to all borrowing accounts.

The Branches of the Bank have been inspected in the usual thorough manner during the year.

E. B. OSLER, President.

The Report was adopted.

The thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors, for their services during the year, and to the General Manager and other Officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:— Messrs. A. W. Austin; W. R. Brock; James Carruthers; R. J. Christie; J. C. Eaton; J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L.A.; W. D. Matthews; A. M. Nanton, and E. B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews, Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT.	
LIABILITIES.	
Notes in Circulation	\$ 3,587,547.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$ 6,107,370.37
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	43,195,414.29
Deposits by other Banks in Canada	49,302,784.66
Deposits due to Banks in foreign countries	108,901.72
	101,279.67
<b>Total Liabilities to the Public</b>	<b>\$53,100,513.05</b>
Capital Stock paid up	4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$ 5,000,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	305,067.56
Dividend No. 113, payable 3rd January, 1911	120,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed	138.00
Reserved for rebate on Bills Discounted, Exchange, etc.	152,102.26
	5,577,307.82
	<b>\$62,677,820.87</b>
ASSETS.	
Specie	\$ 1,527,130.28
Dominion Government Demand Notes	5,137,975.25
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	2,720,115.80
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	743,843.12
Balances due by Banks in foreign countries	891,229.73
	\$11,019,794.18
Provincial Government Securities	452,422.68
Canadian Municipal Securities and British or Foreign or Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian.	652,496.19
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures, and Stocks.	5,589,103.20
Loans on Call, secured by Stocks and Bonds	4,327,484.20
	\$22,041,300.45
Bills Discounted and Advances Current	\$37,920,928.70
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	180,551.00
Loans to other Banks in Canada, secured	369,627.98
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	57,259.23
Real Estate, other than Bank Premises	102,034.31
Mortgages	18,920.00
Bank Premises	1,980,000.00
Other Assets, not included under foregoing heads.	7,198.70
	40,636,520.42
	<b>\$62,677,820.87</b>

Toronto, 31st December, 1910.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

### BOOK REVIEW.

**CORRECTION.**—In our review of the book, "A Dairy Laboratory Guide," on page 160 of our January 26th, 1911, issue, exception was taken to the statement regarding the reading of the Quevenne lactometer, in which the author stated that "when we cool the milk down we add; when we warm the milk we subtract." When one reads further, however, it is seen that the author's ideas are clear upon the proper use of the Quevenne, but it must be admitted that the above quoted statement is somewhat confusing. If the milk is at a temperature of 66 degrees F., and reads 32 on the Quevenne, then, to get the true reading, we have, theoretically, "to cool the milk down," in which case we add .6 and get the reading 32.6 at 60 degrees F. We thank the author for calling our attention to our misunderstanding of his statement, but confess that his construction is somewhat unusual.

The only difference between a rut and a grave is the width and the depth.

## UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF Pure-bred and Grade Holstein Cattle and Brood Mares

AT HAGERSVILLE, HALDIMAND CO., ONTARIO, ON Friday, February 17, 1911

AT BESWETHERICK BROS.' FEED STABLE, MAIN ST.

**7 PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS; 24 GRADE HOLSTEINS.**—Pure-bred Holsteins—1 cow 9 years old, 1 cow 6 years old, 1 cow 4 years old, 1 cow 2 years old—all due to freshen in March; 2 heifer calves and 1 bull calf. **Grade Holsteins**—4 cows due to freshen by date of sale, 17 cows due to freshen between date of sale and April 1st—ages from 2 years to 6 years, 3 heifer calves.

**8 GOOD BROOD MARES (Clydesdales)**, weighing from 1,200 lbs. to 1,500 lbs., ages from 4 years to 8 years; 4 geldings, weighing from 1,400 lbs. to 1,600 lbs., ages from 4 years to 8 years.

Auctioneers: **Ben Hurst, Hagersville** and **Welby Almas, Brantford**

The cattle offered in this sale comprised the entire herds of two dairymen, and this is the best opportunity ever presented to the public of securing choice animals at your own price. Pedigrees and transfers of pure-bred Holsteins furnished free.

Hagersville is situated on main line of M. C. R., and Port Dover branch of G. T. R.

**TERMS.**—Cash, or 9 months' credit on bankable paper, with interest at 7 per cent.

**Beswetherick Bros., Props.**  
Hagersville, Ontario

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### BOOK REVIEW.

#### BRITISH BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK.

Last year a handbook description of the principal British breeds of live stock was prepared for the information of visitors at the Brussels and Buenos Aires International Exhibition. Being favorably received, it is now given a more general distribution by the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (London, S. W., Eng.), from whom it is obtainable either in English, French, German or Spanish. The descriptive notes of the various breeds are tersely written, and useful for reference by those who might not require more complete individual works. Admirable photogravures illustrate the volume freely, from the cameras of such capable artists as G. H. Parsons, Chas. Reid, F. Babbage, A. Browne & Co., and J. T. Newnam. The breeds of poultry are well described (with illustrations) by Edward Brown, Secretary of the National Poultry Organization. This pamphlet closes with a useful list of the various breed societies and secretaries, with places of sale and average prices.



### THE Bay of Quinte DISTRICT

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

#### RED CLOVER

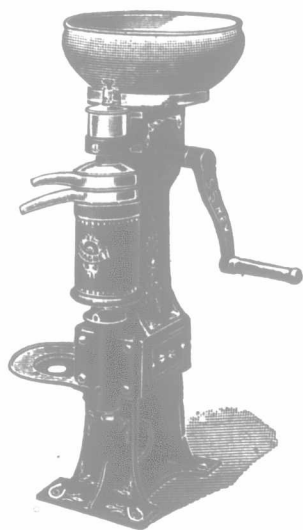
which will comply with the "Seed Control Act." I can save you money, because I buy from the grower and sell direct to you. Also good values in **Alfalfa, Alsike, Timothy** and all small seeds. Let me know your requirements, and you will receive samples and prices by return mail. **Special quotations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

**JAMES HANLEY,**  
Seed Merchant,  
Belleville, Ontario.

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

## MORE PROFIT— LESS LABOR

PERFECT CLEANLINESS



"MAGNET'S"  
IS THE RECORD  
in open contest with all other  
CREAM SEPARATORS

Thirteen years at the one occupation of making the "MAGNET" Cream Separator—in close touch with the people of Canada all the time. Result: A perfect skimmer and the complete confidence of the farming public. The people and the experts unanimously endorse the quality of our "MAGNET," and the capabilities we

claim for it. Those thirteen years have improved and built up a machine that has no equal in the judgment of the dairy farmer who is after the greatest results for the least outlay of money and labor.

#### READ THIS!

"This is to certify that I have tested the MAGNET Cream Separator for skimming qualities, and also for its output capacity. I tested the "MAGNET" severely, and I must say it is the best cream separator with which I have come in contact. I strongly recommend it to any prospective buyer, and can assure him that he is procuring a first-class machine."  
(Signed) H. A. SHAW, Dairying Instructor, Saskatchewan Govt., 20 July, 1907.

POINTS wherein the "MAGNET" differs from all others: Its double support to the bowl; strong, square gear; one-piece skimmer; perfect skimming; easy turning; easy cleaning; improved ball race; strong and rigid frame; absolute safety. **WRITE FOR LATEST CATALOGUE.**

### THE PETRIE MFG. CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: HAMILTON, CANADA.  
Winnipeg. Calgary, Regina, Montreal, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.

## HURST SPRAYERS ON FREE TRIAL

NO-MONEY-IN-ADVANCE  
PAY AFTER IT HAS PAID  
FOR ITSELF

LET US SEND YOU ANY OF THESE SPRAYERS—to try for 10 days, then if you buy, you can pay us cash or we'll wait till you sell your crop, then you can pay us out of the "extra profit." *We pay freight. Wholesale dealers' prices.*



**Man-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.**  
Sprays "anything"—potatoes or truck, 4 rows at a time. Also first-class tree sprayer. Vapor spray prevents blight, bugs, scab and rot from cutting your crop in half. High pressure from big wheel. Pushes easy. Spray arms adjust to any width or height of row. Cheap in price, light, strong and durable. **GUARANTEED FOR FIVE FULL YEARS.** Needn't send a cent to get it "on trial." You can get one free if you are first in your locality. Write today.

**Horse-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.**  
For big growers. Most powerful machine made. 60 to 100 gallon tank for one or two horses. Steel axle. One-piece-heavy-angle-iron frame, cypress wood tank with adjustable round iron hoops. Metal wheels. "Adjustable" spray arms and nozzles. Brass ball-valves, plunger, strainer, etc. Big pump gives vapor spray. **Warranted for five years. Try this machine at our expense with your money in your pocket!** See free offer below. Write today.

**Fitz-All Barrel Sprayer.**  
Fits any barrel or tank. High pressure, perfect agitation, easy to operate. Brass ball-valves, plunger, strainer, etc. Automatic strainer. No "cup leathers or rubber" about any of our sprayers. Furnished plain, mounted on barrel, or on wheels as shown. **Five year guarantee. It don't cost you "a cent" to try it in your orchard. Get one free. See below. Write today.**

**FREE**—Get a sprayer FREE.—After you have tried the sprayer and are satisfied that it is just as we recommend it, send us a list of the names of your neighbors and we will write them and quote them price and have them call and see your machine work, and for every Fitz-All Sprayer we sell from your list we will credit you with \$3.00 or send you check if you have paid cash.  
For every Man-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer we sell we will credit you with \$3.50 or send check.  
For every Horse-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer we sell we will credit you \$8.50 or send check.  
**We do all corresponding and selling. All you need do is to show the sprayer. Many have paid for their sprayer in this way. This offer is good for only the first order in each locality. Don't delay. Send the coupon or post card NOW.**  
— THE ONTARIO SEED COMPANY, SUCCESSORS, 138 KING STREET, WATERLOO, ONTARIO

**COUPON**— Fill Out and send to-day *This Coupon will not appear again.*  
THE ONTARIO SEED CO., Successors, 138 King Street, Waterloo, Ontario  
Send me your Catalogue, Spraying Guide, and "special offer" on the sprayer marked with an X below.  
Man-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.  
Horse-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.  
Fitz-All Barrel Sprayer.  
NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....

## PLANS and MATERIALS COMPLETE for HOUSES, BARNs, COTTAGES, \$138.00 up

Simply choose the building you want from our catalogue (sent free) Everything comes to you cut, fitted, ready to nail in place. We'll ship everything complete so you can put it up yourself in a few days. You save architect's fees, builder's delays, and middle man's profits by getting everything direct from our big mills.



Everything complete for this snug, warm 3-room home. **\$423**  
Others of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms at \$170 to \$340.

### Well-Designed, Substantially Built Comfortable Homes at 50% Saving

Our prices include plans, detailed building instructions, and every bit of lumber cut to fit, roofing, doors, windows, glass, plaster board, interior trim and finish, locks, hardware, everything complete, even to nails and paint—all at wholesale cost. No extras. No delays. Utmost economy. Fixed cost. No skilled labor needed. Shipped anywhere, promptly. Houses 2 to 12 rooms, also barns, sheds, summer cottages, barns, garages, stores, etc.  
Send Stamps for Catalogue



Send for one two-story 5-room house. Plans and materials would ordinarily cost \$3,000. **\$1,600** only. Sovereign Construction Co. Write for details.

**SOVEREIGN CONSTRUCTION CO.**  
LUMSDEN BUILDING, TORONTO

### GOSSIP.

Robert Nichol & Sons, Hawersville, Ont., on Hamilton to St. Thomas branch of G. T. R., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, write: "We have for sale 60 young bulls, ages five to twenty months, and 40 cows and heifers of various ages to choose from, mostly sired by imported bulls, and at prices to suit anyone who will come and see or write. The herd has been carefully bred, and includes such useful tribes as Roan Duchess, Beauty, De Snowball; Duchess of Clarence, Fortuna and Broadhooks, and there are some extra good milkers. Among the sires used have been Earl of Howard, Imp. Patrick, Prince Misty, and Imp. Rosierian, all of the best of breeding, and first-class individuals. The young bulls are an extra nice lot, full of quality, and good enough to head first-class herds, and they will be sold at very moderate prices, quality considered."

### R. NESS & SON'S CLYDESDALES.

No introductory remarks are necessary for this well-known firm. With nearly half a century's experience in the business of importing Clydesdale, Percheron, Hackney and French Coach horses, their name is known from one end of the Dominion to the other, and few firms that have been before the lime-light of public criticism so long, enjoy so great a measure of public confidence. Their total of horses imported is a very large one, their business is continually increasing and extending, necessitating two, and sometimes three, importations a year to meet the demand. This, to our way of thinking, is proof positive of square dealing, which, after all, is the key-note of success in any business. In their stables just now, at Howick, Que., are a number of stallions and mares of a kind that are calculated to supply the demand for strictly high-class animals, among which is the renowned Sir Spencer (19655), the big, flashy bay five-year-old son of the great Sir Hugo, dam by the H. & A. S. champion, Rosedale. In the land of his birth, Sir Spencer was unbeaten as a two-year-old; in Canada he was first and champion last fall at Sherbrooke, Ottawa and Montreal. He is a horse of outstanding merit, big in size, flashy to a turn, and a most sensational mover. Another horse of a type and quality away above the average is the brown three-year-old, Bowhill Baron 9492, a son of the world renowned Baron's Pride, dam by Gallant Barassie, grandam by Darnley Monarch. He is a horse of superb type and quality, up to a big size, and with faultless underpinning. He was first in his class and reserve champion last fall at Ottawa, Sherbrooke and Montreal. Ingleson 9495 is a massive, drafty bay three-year-old son of the unbeaten Everlasting, dam by the great sire, Prince Sturdy, who was exported back to Scotland, grandam by the Glasgow first-prize horse, Top Knot. This is a horse of ideal draft character, big, thick and smooth. Dumplair 9496 is a bay three-year-old, by Ajax, dam by the Highland champion, Prince Thomas, grandam by Prince. Here is another big, smooth, drafty colt, with the best of bone, feet and ankles. Then there are two two years of age, and one yearling, all of the most approved type and breeding. In mares and fillies on hand, the selection is unsurpassed for breed type, quality of bone and rich breeding, among them being the great mare Rosabella 16919, a bay six-year-old, in foal to Diploma. She was sired by the Cawdor Cup champion, Marcellus, dam by Killelan. She is a big, stylish mare, of flashy quality, and winner of many prizes. Others are by such noted sires as the champion Benedict, the Highland first-prize horse; Baron's Best, the Highland champion; Scottish Crest, the renowned breeding horse; Douglas Chief, etc. Argentine 1535 is a black two-year-old Percheron stallion, with four registered sires and four registered dams. He is one of the best colts of the breed ever imported, smooth in finish, and on faultless underpinning.

### TRADE TOPIC.

The best market prices for good grades of beeswax are offered by the Ham & Nott Co., Limited, manufacturers of beekeepers' supplies, Brantford, Ont. Write them to-day for quotations on wax, as well as upon any apiary supplies needed.



GOSSIP.

SHROPSHIRE AT AUCTION.

As advertised elsewhere in this issue, Abram Ruddle, Hespeler, Ont., will sell at auction, on February 20th, 43 head of pure-bred Shropshire sheep, 22 of which are breeding ewes. This flock has produced many prizewinners at prominent fairs in Ontario, and the bright outlook for the sheep-breeding industry should make this sale an attractive event to many farmers. Milk cows, horses and poultry, are also in the sale.

Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Quebec, has added Shropshire sheep to the list of its stock, the stock now kept being Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Chester swine, Leicester and Shropshire sheep. In the last four years, Mr. Parker has added thirty thousand dollars to the pure-bred stock. He has for sale at present a lot of young stock of the different breeds, including some extra young bulls, descendants of Imp. Joy of Morning, and Broad Scotch. The for-sale stock is being catalogued. Write for a catalogue and prices to J. H. M. Parker, Lennoxville, Que.

Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont., are now offering for sale two choice young bulls from their herd of Springbank Holsteins. The sire of Lassie Pearl (whose calf is offered for sale) was Calamity Jane Paul's De Kol, whose sire was a son of Calamity Jane, winner of the championship in dairy test at Provincial Winter Fair, four years in succession, and who made 25 lbs. of butter in her official seven-day test. Her daughter, Calamity Jane 3rd, recently made in her seven-day official test, 26 1/2 lbs. butter. Another daughter, Calamity Jane 4th, sold for \$1,000 when nine months old. The sire of the other calf offered for sale was five times in succession first-prize bull at Toronto and London Fairs, and three times champion.

BARBER BROS., CLYDESDALES.

When at Ottawa attending the Winter Show, a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" improved the opportunity by making a short visit to the Clydesdale farm of Barber Bros., Gatineau Point, Quebec. As usual, this enterprising firm have on hand a choice selection of Clydesdale stallions, whose breeding is exceptionally good, and whose draftiness of type and character leave nothing to be desired. Baron Maene [7021] is a brown eight-year-old, sired by the renowned Baron's Pride, dam by the \$1,000 Montreuve Mae. He is a big, stylish, toppy horse, of grand character, with the right kind of underpinning. Royal Hedley [10226] is rising five, a son of the great Silver Cup. He is a horse of outstanding draft type, and combines size with quality—a right good kind. Dunure Burns [11678] is rising four, by the famous Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Marcellus. There is no better breeding, and few better colts. He is smooth, stylish, has both size and quality, and moves true. Royal Afton [11680] is another rising four, by that good breeding horse, Royal Favourite, dam by Baron's Pride. Royal in breeding, he is one of the thick, smooth kind, particularly good at the ground. Baron Kirkcowan [11679] is another son of the great Baron's Pride, dam by the great Cawdor Cup champion, Prince of Carriochan. Coupled with the colt's rich breeding is his smoothness of build and nice quality of bone. His kind are all too scarce. There are two two-year-olds, The Sensation, by Sensation, dam by Mac-Moekin, and Allan Hill, by Abbey Fashion, dam by Knight of Lothian. These colts are comers. They have the size, character, quality of bottom, and nice, true action. In fillies, there is only one 1 ft. Baronia [23499], a bay three-year-old, a half-sister to the great stallion Oyama, being sired by Baronson, by Baron's Pride, dam by the Royal first-prize horse, Royalist. Here is one of the best fillies in the country, which, when put in fit, will make them all go. As these horses are for sale, Barber Bros. are noted for straight dealing, and the prices are as low as those of any in the business.



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Made to Last

Wise farmers buy things that are sure to last long. For this is true economy and good sense. And it is these wise farmers who have made the sales of "IDEAL" Woven Wire Fence grow far more rapidly than any other fence on the market. It is made to LAST. Same large gauge No. 9 hard steel galvanized wire throughout—amplest strength—surest service.

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WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

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MUCH DEPENDS ON A GOOD START WRITE AT ONCE FOR

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CONTAINS VALUABLE INFORMATION

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**As handsome as the best iron fence at less than the cost of cheap wood**

Here's a neat, strong, durable fence that will add to the appearance of the handsomest city lawn and is cheap enough, close enough and strong enough for the farm. The

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is made of heavy No. 9 steel spring wire, so it can never sag. It is carefully galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. No investment you can make will add so much to the appearance of your property.

Also a full line of poultry and farm fences and gates. Write for particulars.

**THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.,** Dept. B, HAMILTON, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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run down other makes, or say our goods are as good as some other make. We lead the way in Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions, Barn-door Hangers, etc.



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**NEW PATENT SNOW PLOUGH**

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Can raise carry stones, easily put them into 4 1/2 feet high wall. SILO of many dimensions.

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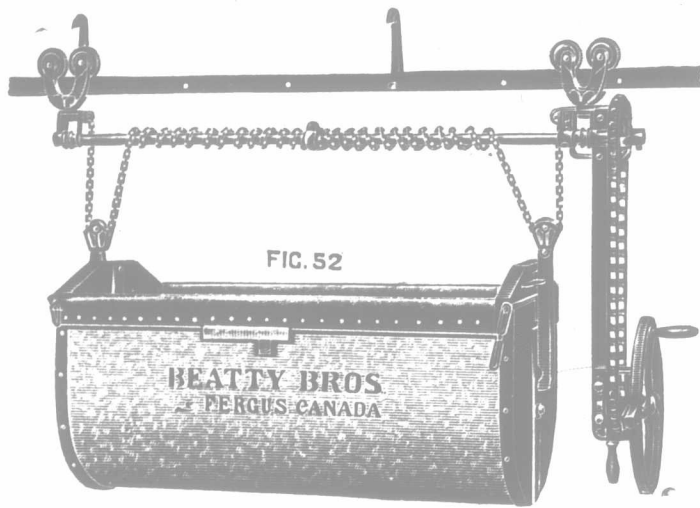
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In order to help you make your choice, let us send you the "BT" LITTER CARRIER catalogue. It is free, and contains helpful information.

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We also manufacture Steel Stalls, Stanchions and Hay Tools.

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Lumber is high. A car load or two pays for an American Mill. Supply your needs and your neighbors'. No experience needed. Haul mill to timber if desired. All Sizes—All Prices. The Variable Friction Feed, Combined Ratchet Set Works and Quick Receder means most work with least power. Free Catalogue lists all kinds of wood working machinery. Ask for it.

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.  
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## "SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.



96 Munn Ave., Newark, N. J., Aug. 15, 1910.  
Some time ago I purchased a horse, believing him to be a real good one. At the time I did not know that he had been fired and blistered. He became very lame from a Bone Spavin, and the prospect was not very favorable, owing to his advanced age. However, having a bottle of "Save-The-Horse" on hand, of which I had used very little in satisfactorily curing Puffs on another horse, I ventured to think it would help the spavin on my new purchase. I was ashamed to drive the horse in the daytime, he was so lame. I used about half the bottle. Suddenly the horse forgave his lameness, and to this day he acts and goes as sound as a colt. Now should you want a recommendation you are at liberty to refer to me.  
Jos. Wm. DeKos.

**\$5.00 a Bottle With Signed CONTRACT.**  
This is a binding CONTRACT and protects purchaser absolutely in treating and curing any case of Bone and Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ring-bone, (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windgut, Sheath, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No wear or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Send for copy of contract, booklet on all lameness and letters from prominent business men, bankers, farmers and horse owners the world over on every kind of case. At all druggists and dealers, or express paid.

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**40 YEARS PROOF**  
You don't need to experiment in treating Spavin, Ring-bone, Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Swollen Joints, Old Sores, or any Lameness in man or beast.

**KENDALL'S Spavin Cure**  
has been the world-wide remedy for 40 years.  
Johnville, Que., Jan. 9, 1908.  
I have used your medicine for nearly forty years, and now I take the liberty to ask you to forward one of your books to me. I once had a horse with two Bog Spavins. I tried your Cure and at the end of four months he was as smooth as the day he was foaled.  
Yours respectfully, John Smith.  
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**NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS**  
Gerald Powell, Commission Agent and Interpreter, Nogent Le Rotrou, France, will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references; correspondence solicited.

**For Sale** The Standard-bred Roadster Stallion, Affoncer, two years old. Record 1:10. By sign of the Affoncer. Dan Peltzman, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Also, by George Wilkes, sire of Little Nancy. 1:12 and several others in the list. A sure-footed runner and will be sold, \$300 for quick sale. Beckett Bros., South Peiham, Ont.

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NOT only should your cream separator pay you the best possible profit at the start—but it should keep on paying biggest profits for a lifetime.  
The durability of a separator is just as important as its skimming qualities. Many separators break down just when they are beginning to pay for themselves. Avoid loss and disappointment by getting an IHC Cream Harvester. They skim as clean and run as easily years hence as on the day they were bought.

## IHC Cream Harvesters

have proved their value by years of perfect service. If you investigate all cream separators you will appreciate IHC features and advantages all the more. You will find that IHC Cream Harvesters are the only separators with gears which are dust and milk proof and at the same time easily accessible; IHC Cream Harvesters are protected against wear at all points by phosphor bronze bushings—not cast iron or brass. IHC Cream Harvesters are constructed with larger spindles, shafts, and bearings than any other separator, insuring greater efficiency and durability; the IHC bowl is free from slots or minute crevices—that is why it is so remarkably easy to clean.

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Made in two styles—Dairymaid and Bluebell—each in four sizes. The IHC local dealer will be glad to explain the many IHC Cream Harvester advantages, all of which have much to do with your dairy profits. Ask him for catalogues and all information, or, write nearest branch house for information desired.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.  
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### IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.



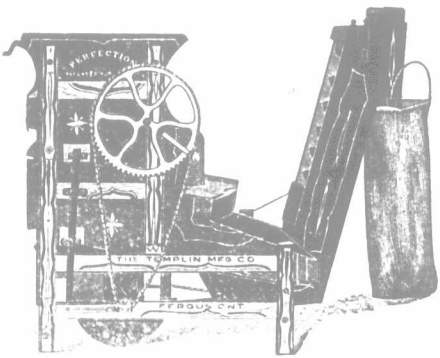
## The Perfection Seed and Grain Separator

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

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

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**7 Imported Clydesdale Stallions** 7, 4 and 5 years of age, selection, with type, quality, breeding and character unequalled. Our prices are right and our terms are made to suit. Phone connection. Crawford & McLaughlin, Widder P. O., Ont. THE LORDBOROUGH STATION.

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

## GOSSIP.

### SPRINGHILL AND ROSSMORE AYRSHIRES.

With annual importations, selected from the leading herds in the land of the origin of the breed, the Springhill and Rossmore herds of Ayrshire cattle, the property of Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., are rightly conceded to be one of the best stocks of the highest class types of the breed to be found in any country. The herd at present numbers about 75 head, practically all imported direct, imported in dam, or bred from imported sire and dam, bred in such renowned herds as the Auchenbrain herd of Wm. Wallace, the Lessnessock herd of A. W. Montgomery, the Netherhall herd of T. Scott, and the Castlemaims herd of Wm. Sloan. About a dozen are now in the official Record of Performance, and fourteen others are now in the test. Six of the heifers are daughters of R.-O.-P. cows. The bull in service is Imp. Lessnessock Durward Lely, a son of the great cow, Bargenoch Blossom 3rd, who gave in eight months the enormous yield of 11,625 lbs. of milk, that tested 4.66 per cent., and his sire's dam in forty weeks, or nine months and ten days, gave 11,000 lbs. This is probably the best-bred bull of the breed alive, on producing lines. Second in service is Imp. Bargenoch Victor Hugo, whose dam, Ruby of Bargenoch, gave officially a little over 11,000 lbs. of milk in nine months, that tested 4.2 per cent. This is a show bull from the ground up. He is particularly good in his lines, and full of quality and type. He was second at Seattle, first and champion at New Westminster, beating the Seattle winners. The history of the great show careers of this herd for many years past, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as well as across the line, is too well known to need comment. The junior member of the firm, William Hunter, is now in Scotland making selections for an early spring importation. These, when landed, as well as any now on hand, will be for sale. In the stables just now are ten young bulls from one to twelve months of age. Four of them are out of R.-O.-P. cows, and sired by the old stock bull, which makes them most desirable as herd-headers, as their breeding cannot be beaten in this or any other country on producing lines. The others are the get of both the stock bulls. In the last year, the Messrs. Hunter have sold 125 head, eleven of which were consigned to the Combination Ayrshire Sale at Worcester, Mass., in June last, and made the grand average of \$475 each, the highest price being \$1,100, and the next highest \$675, six of them selling for a higher price than those consigned by any other contributor of the 98 head sold. This is a striking testimonial of the high-class character of the Ayrshires handled by the Messrs. Hunter.

## BOOK REVIEW.

### "DISEASES OF HORSES AND CATTLE."

The work "Diseases of Horses and Cattle," by McIntosh, is a farmer's veterinary book, written in plain language, readily understood by the ordinary layman. The causes, symptoms and treatment (both preventive and curative) are well described and easily understood. Most of the ordinary diseases of both classes of stock are ably discussed, and the work should and must prove valuable to owners and breeders of stock. In fact, it should supply a long-felt want for a work that can be understood by those who have not made a special study of veterinary science; one that treats of the causes, symptoms and treatment of diseases in non-technical language, and one in which the treatment generally recommended can be practiced by non-professional men with such means and instruments as are usually kept on the premises. In some respects, the author's views are not in accordance with modern views, especially in respect to contagious diseases. For instance, he considers glanders capable of spontaneous generation, and he states that the application of the tuberculin test may cause tuberculosis in a healthy animal. However, while such ideas tend to impress readers with false conceptions, they do not interfere with the work in general. The book may be ordered through "The Farmer's Advocate," at the regular retail price of \$1.75 per copy, postpaid.

J. H. REED.



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GOSSIP.

S. M. Pearce, Iona, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, advertises for sale his stock bull, Martha's Last, a red-roan son of the good breeding bull, a red-roan three-year-old son of the great sire of prizewinning stock, Springhurst, dam an imported cow. Also two young bulls seven and twelve months, respectively. A matched pair of dappled gray geldings, weight 2,800 lbs., are also offered.

HOLSTEINS ACCEPTED IN THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE SINCE LAST REPORT.

Maud Bessie De Kol (4384), mature class: 15,240.75 lbs. milk, 433.7468 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 2.84; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by S. M. Peacock.

Bessie Jane De Kol (7365), three-year-old class: 11,977.95 lbs. milk, 395.1956 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.30; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by S. M. Peacock.

Daisy Jane (6057), four-year-old class: 12,828 lbs. milk, 455.23334 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.55; number of days in milk, 295. Owned by Thos. Hartley.

Winnie Westwood (3968), mature class: 11,210.1 lbs. milk, 364.0947 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.25; number of days in milk, 291. Owned by Thos. Hartley.

Fairy Winsumer (6854), three-year-old class: 11,496.65 lbs. milk; 377.659 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.286; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by Thos. Hartley.

Gladiolus (4037), mature class: 14,113.3125 lbs. milk, 479.784625 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.34; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by John McKenzie.

Prokula De Kol (6635), four-year-old class: 12,550.8 lbs. milk, 413.3689 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.30; number of days in milk, 303. Owned by Tig Wood.

Mayfield Hilda (3343), mature class: 13,096.65 lbs. milk, 451.1915 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.44; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by W. J. Cowie—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

HIGH-CLASS CLYDE FILLIES.

Without doubt, the choicest collection of Clydesdale fillies, imported and Canadian-bred, to be found in Canada, are those in the stables of Hodgkinson & Tisdale, at Beaverton, Ont. Fitted to the queen's taste, they are big in size, ideal in draft character, and full of the flashiest kind of quality, and their breeding is unexcelled. This, coupled with the big selection, makes it most desirable that intending purchasers looking for show mares or fillies should visit these stables. Harmony Jess [12903], a bay five-year-old, sired by Harmony (imp.), by Prince of Carruchan, is a mare of outstanding merit, big, smooth, stylish, and full of quality. Bessie Lane (imp.) 24279 is a bay, rising three, by the famous sire, Flash Sturdy. This is a big filly of superb quality all over; a high-class show filly. Lady Bane (imp.) 22697 is a bay, rising three, by Faraway Blend, by Dunure Blend, by Sir Everard. She is an extra well-balanced filly of the nicest kind of quality; a topper from the ground up. Victorine (imp.) 22700 is a bay, same age, sired by Count Victor, by Hiawatha, an immensely big, drafty filly, of true character, with faultless underpinning. Jean Wright (imp.) 22705 is a bay, rising three, by the famous Douglas Chief, by Prince Thomas, dam by Baron's Pride; a filly with a splendid combination of size and quality. Jessie Cameron (imp.), by Baron's Chief, by Baron's Pride, and Baroness Humphrey (imp.), by Sir Humphrey, are a pair of bay yearlings, rising two, a superb pair, with that flashy kind of quality so popular in this country. Fanny Forward 20486 is a bay six-year-old daughter of the well-known champion, Right Forward (imp.). This is one of the great mares of the country, big in size, full of character and quality. Besides these, there are half a dozen others, all high-class mares, that are for sale. Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale do their own importing. There are no better judges, and their speciality is mares and fillies, of which their stables at Beaverton are usually well stocked with the choicest representatives of the breed.

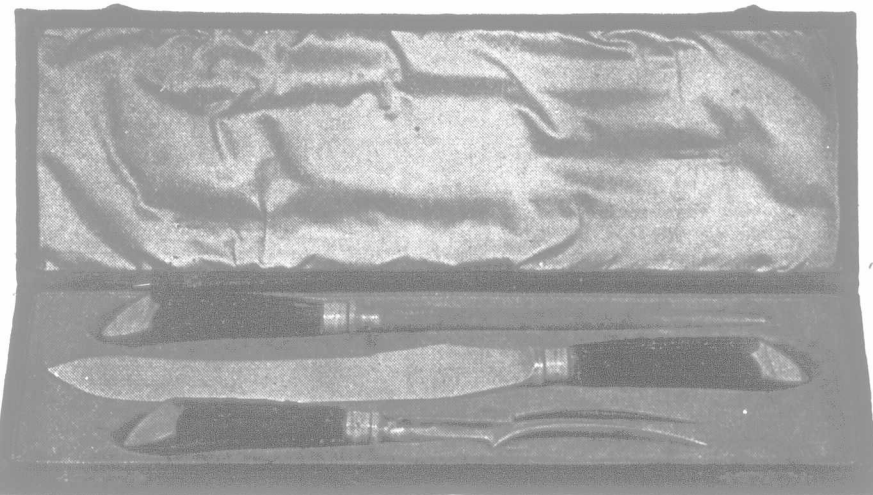
THESE VALUABLE PREMIUMS

Can be obtained by very little effort. It is an easy matter to secure the required number of new yearly subscriptions to

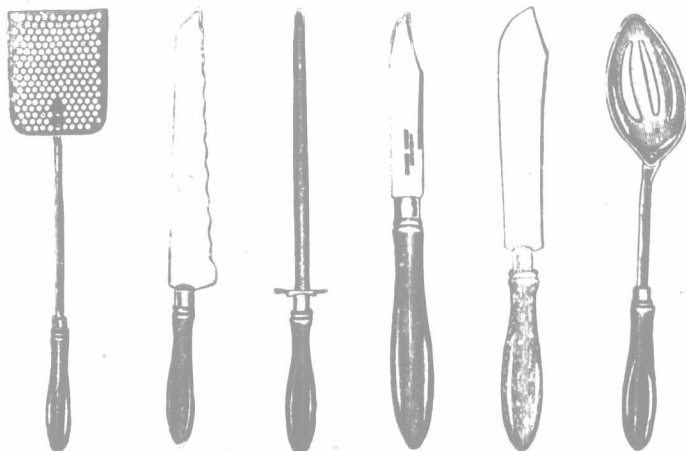
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To entitle you to several or all of these handsome premiums. Every one we offer is exceptionally good value. We give greater value in our premiums than if you were paid a cash commission.

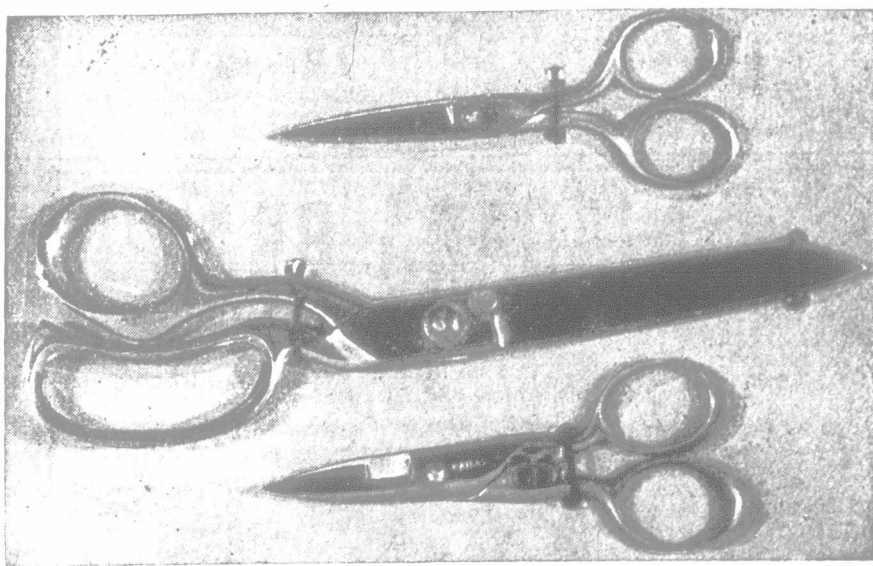
NOTE THE FOLLOWING LIST:



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. Three new subscribers.



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. All six articles sent to any subscriber for sending in only one strictly new subscription and \$1.50.



SET SCISSORS.—One self-sharpening scissors, one embroidery scissors, one buttonhole scissors — will cut buttonhole any size. All good quality steel. For only One New Subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate." Must be sent by present subscriber.

8 MONTHS' CREDIT. --- Any subscriber may have the date on his own label advanced 8 months by sending us the name of one new subscriber and \$1.50.

Send Postal for Sample copies and Agent's Outfit and Start to Canvass at Once.  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON, ONT.

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. Four new subscribers.

STENCILLING PATTERNS, containing a variety of designs for curtains, cushions, portieres, table covers, etc. A set of 20 patterns, all ready to be cut out (which may be easily done by laying the pattern over glass and cutting with a sharp knife). For only one new subscriber.

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. One new subscriber for each knife.

BARON'S PRIDE. Handsome picture of the Champion Clydesdale. Size, 17 x 13 in., including margin. Suitable for framing. One 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. Two new subscribers.

BIBLE—Old and New Testaments in beautifully clear, legible type; references; concordance to both Old and New Testaments. Index to names of persons, places and subjects occurring in the Scriptures. Twelve full-page maps, all excellent in type and outline. This book is of most convenient size, being 7 x 10 inches when open; weight, 23 ounces; with strong and flexible binding; and would sell at regular retail price for \$1.00 or over. Sent postpaid to any subscriber for sending in only one new subscription accompanied by \$1.50.

We have a large stock of PRAYER BOOKS, with NEW HYMNAL, in good print and beautifully bound. Will give two, worth in the ordinary way \$100, for one new subscriber; or one book of superior quality for one new subscriber. These books are extra good value.

"THE VISION OF HIS FACE": by Dora Farncomb, writer of "Hope's Quiet Hour" in "The Farmer's Advocate," contains 18 chapters (224 pages), in cloth, with gilt lettering. One of the many expressions received regarding it is: "I am pleased, edified and comforted in reading it. It is better, fuller and richer than I expected." Cash price, \$1.00. For only one new subscriber.

"CARMICHAEL": A Canadian Farm Story. Bound in cloth, illustrated. Just the thing for Holiday 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. Two new subscribers; or cash, \$1.25.

These premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending in bona-fide new yearly subscriptions, accompanied by \$1.50 each.



## HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S  
CAUSTIC  
BALSAM.

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

Fistula  
and  
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Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's  
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

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

Fleming's Vest-Pocket  
Veterinary Adviser.

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

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

## DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

For forty-six years renowned as the best of the breed. Six large importations since February 1, 1910 (the last arrived October 12th), insure fine selection, as each animal was individually selected for size, bone quality and excellence. If you want choice stallions or mares, write for catalogue, illustrated from life.

W. S., J. B. & B. DUNHAM  
WAYNE, ILL.



## ABSORBINE

Cures Strained, Puffy, Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and allays Pain quickly without blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Horse Book 5 & Free.

Mr. Robt. Jones, Sr., Marmora, Ont., writes, April 8, 1907: "I had a valuable horse with a big leg, and used one bottle of ABSORBINE, and it cured him completely." W. F. Young, P. D. F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Lymans, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

## A. A. PALMER &amp; SONS

Orleans, R. F. D. 19, Belding,  
Ionia Co., Michigan.

We are breeders of the very best kind of  
**PERCHERONS**

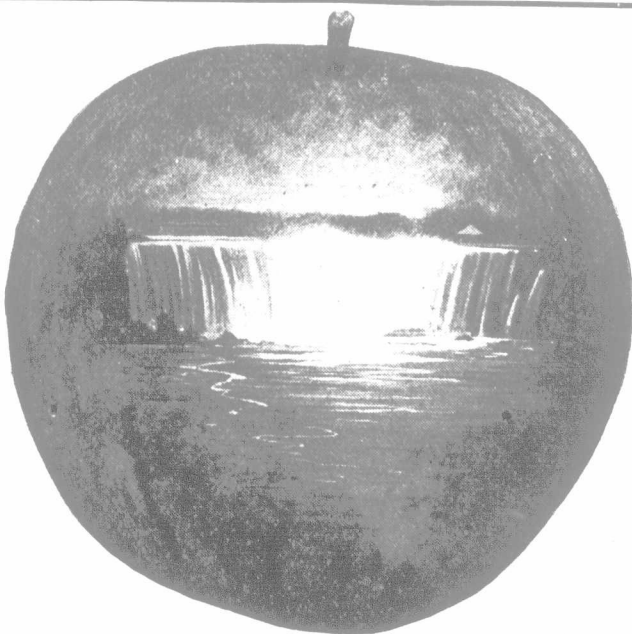
We sell nothing but meritorious stock, and our stock sells on its merits. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Write us now.

## MESSRS. HICKMAN &amp; SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng.

Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all Descriptions.

From now on we shall be shipping large numbers of horses of all breeds, and buyers should write us for particulars before buying elsewhere. If you want imported stock and have not yet dealt with us, we advise you to order half your requirements from us, and obtain the other half any way you choose; we feel confident of the result, we shall do all your business in the future. Illustrated catalogues on application.



Trade-mark.

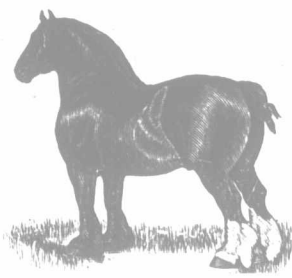
## GOSSIP.

William Thorn, Lynedoch, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire cattle and Wyandotte fowl, in ordering change of advertisement, writes that he has for sale fifteen extra choice cockerels, also some extra good two-year-old heifers, just fresh, and more to freshen soon, and a few cows that are heavy milkers; also a choice young bull, bred from heavy-milking strain.

The Maples Farm herd of Hereford cattle, the property of Mrs. W. H. Hunter & Sons, The Maples P. O., Ont., near Orangeville Station, on the Toronto to Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R., has made a remarkable prizewinning record at leading Ontario shows, and is being kept up to a high standard of excellence. In their new advertisement in this issue, two young bulls, 13 and 14 months old, and a number of heifers, prizewinners at Toronto and Ottawa, and bred from imported stock, are offered for sale. These should find ready buyers, with present prices and prospects for beef-raising.

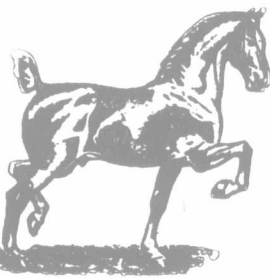
## GEO. G. STEWART'S CLYDESDALES.

The many years' experience in selecting and importing Clydesdale horses that has fallen to the lot of Geo. G. Stewart, of Howick, Que., his thorough knowledge of the requirements of the Canadian draft-horse trade, and his well-known skill as an expert judge of what constitutes perfection in type of this particular breed, coupled with his straight method of dealing and honest representation, is the keynote of his great success in being able, year after year, to bring over the kind the Canadian people want. Although the last few months have seen many high-class horses leave his stable to go in other hands, there are a few left that will surely please an exacting buying public. Earl of Ancaster 9690 is a brown, rising four, by the Glasgow champion, Royal Chattan, dam by the famous Mains of Airies, grandam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince of Kyle. Craigie Godolphin [10913] is a brown three-year-old, by Treasurer Godolphin, dam by Royal Chief. Royal Derwent [11675] is a brown two-year-old, by Lord Derwent, dam by Sir Ronald, grandam by Just-in-Time. Royal Rupert [11677] is a bay two-year-old, by Baron Ruby, dam by Go Ahead, grandam by Patriot. Show material of a high order can be found among this quartette of Clyde stallions. High-class quality, coupled with draft type and character, are predominating features. In mares and fillies, there are a few left, up to a big size, right royally bred, and of the mortgage-lifting kind. Nellie Darnley 18748 is a brown four-year-old, by Darnley Again, dam by the £3,000 Prince of Albion, grandam by Macgregor, by Darnley. This is breeding gilt-edged enough, surely. She has a filly foal, imported in dam, sired by War-laby. Fauld's Maggie 23497 is a brown three-year-old, by the H. & A. S. champion, Rosedale, dam by Juniper, grandam by Duke of Hamilton. Jessie Barnett 23494 is a black two-year-old, by Baron Rollo of Dunning, dam by Prince of Scene. These mares have the size, breeding, character and quality that is required in a brood mare to be a success. They will be priced right.

21 IMPORTED  
Clydesdale Stallions

My 1910 importation, nearly all 2- and 3-year-olds. They are ideal in draft character, with faultless quality of underpinning, every one will make a ton-horse and over, and they represent the best blood of the breed; they will be priced right and on terms to suit. Farm is two miles from end of street car line. A phone from Guelph will bring a conveyance to meet visitors.

O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.

UNION  
STOCK - YARDS Horse Exchange  
WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail  
Horse Commission Market.

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

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

## IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

We have at our stables some of the finest Percheron Stallions ever imported to this country. The large drafty kind, with plenty of good flat bone and the best of movers. Our horses range in age from 2-year-olds to 5-year-olds.

We also have three German Coach Stallions of the true type. We invite inquiries from all intending purchasers, and assure them that they will do well to get our prices and terms before buying, as we are in a position to sell below competition.

R. HAMILTON & SON, SIMCOE, ONTARIO.

## OUR WINNINGS AT GUELPH

Were more than any other firm exhibiting. Champion imported mare. Champion Canadian stallion. Six firsts and many seconds and thirds, making a grand total of Twenty-one ribbons on eighteen horses exhibited. It is worth your while to go and see this bunch at:

Smith & Richardson's, Columbus, Ont.

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

## Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Clydes and Hackneys.

We are just now offering exceptional values in Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and fillies, of all ages; prizewinners and champions, highest-class types of the breed, to make room for our new importation.

ED. WATSON, Manager. T. B. McCAULEY, Prop. Hudson Heights, Que.

## IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

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

W. E. BUTLER, INGERSOLL, ONT.

## NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED

Our 1910 importation of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies are now at our stables. We can show some of the best individuals and best breeding sires imported. Our prices are right, and terms to suit.

Phone connection. JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont.

## IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS.

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

T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ontario.

## Imported Clydesdales

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

BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

## IMP. CLYDE STALLIONS AND FILLIES

Imported Clyde stallions and fillies always on hand, specially selected for their size, type character, quality, faultless action and fashionable breeding. Prices right. Terms to suit.

GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.

NIAGARA BRAND LIME-SULPHUR  
Combination Winter and Summer Spray

AS WINTER SPRAY it will control San Jose Scale, Oyster-shell Bark Louse, Blister Mite, Peach Curl, Aphids, and all sucking insects.

AS SUMMER SPRAY, combined with Arsenate of Lead, it will control Apple Scab, and other fungus diseases, Codling Moth and all chewing insects.

This spray is not an experiment. It was used by thousands of fruit-growers in Ontario in 1910 with excellent results.

Write for our book on "Sprays, and How to Use Them."

BEAN SPRAY PUMPS—Hand and power—Strong, durable and efficient. Built to wear and give large capacity with high pressure. Let us prove this to you. Send for illustrated catalogue.

## NIAGARA BRAND FACTORIES:

NIAGARA SPRAYER CO., Middleport, N. Y.  
HOOD RIVER SPRAY MFG. CO., Hood River, Ore.  
NIAGARA SPRAY CO., of N.S., Ltd., Kentville, N.S.

BEAN SPRAY CO., Cleveland, Ohio.  
OREGON SPRAY CO., Portland, Ore.  
MEDFORD SPRAY CO., Medford, Ore.

NIAGARA BRAND SPRAY CO., LTD., Burlington, Ont.



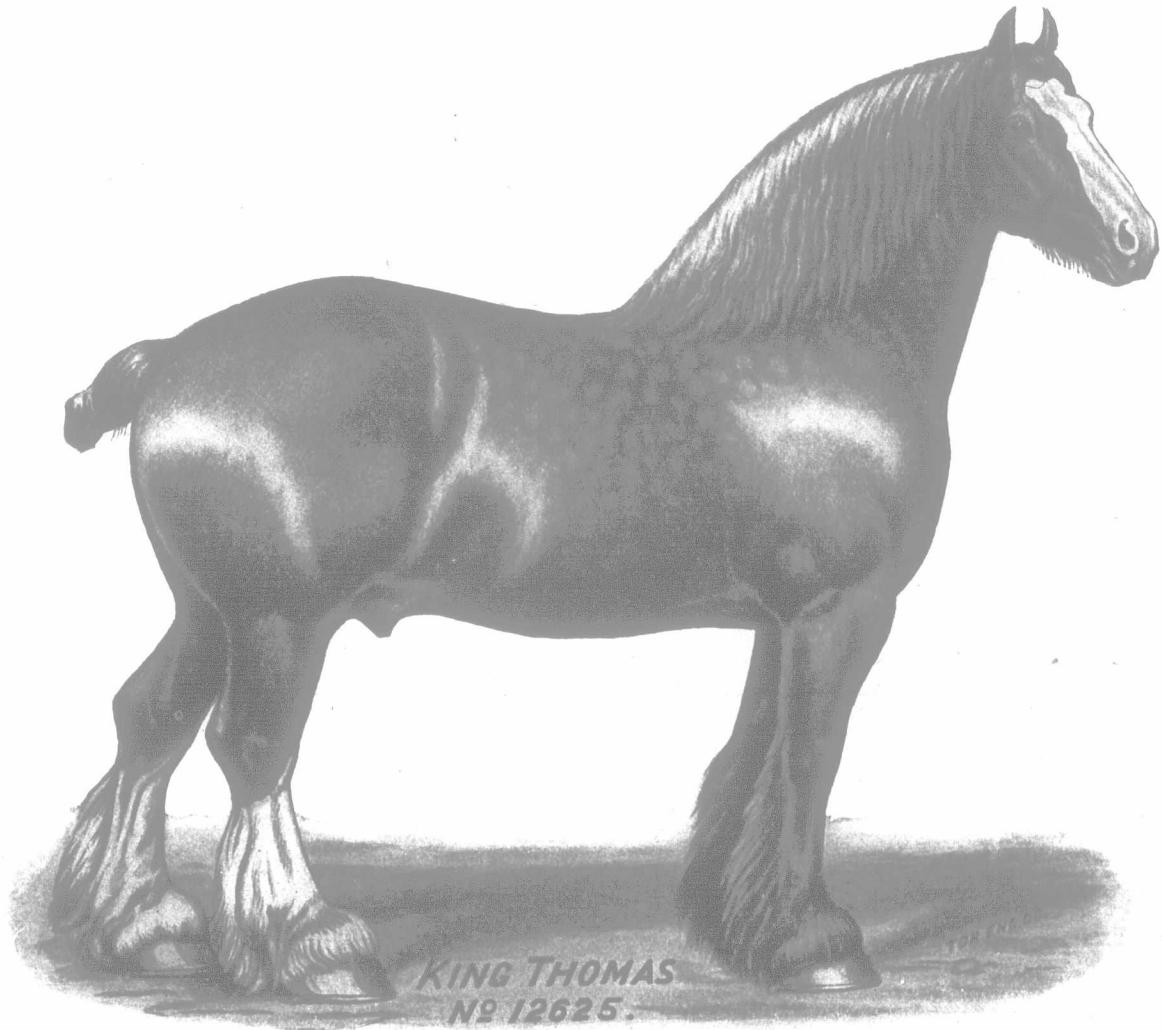
GOSSIP.

Animals from the Grape Grange herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle of Clarksburg, Ont., took prizes at several township or county fairs where shown, and in one or two cases, in competition with very fine show herds. There are now on hand, for sale, three young bulls and several females, from stock like Elm Park Master and Emlyn's Beauty. See advertisement in this issue.

Official records of 227 Holstein-Friesian cows have been accepted by the American Holstein Association, from December 1st to December 17th, 1910. This herd of 227 animals, of which one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 87,217.9 lbs. of milk containing 3,033.02 lbs. of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.46 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 384.2 lbs. of milk, containing 13.361 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 54.9 lbs. or over 26 quarts of milk per day, and 15.6 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. The cows mentioned in this issue of the official reports were mostly settled in winter quarters at the time the records were made; and although the proportion of heifers was large, the average fat production shows a small increase.

T. J. BERRY'S CLYDESDALES.

A quiet and unassuming importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses who has been in the business for many years, and has imported over one hundred high-class horses in his time, is T. J. Berry, of Hensall, in Huron County, Ont., on the London to Wingham branch of the G. T. R., where he has one of the largest and best sale stables in Canada. A first-class judge of draft horses, upright and fair in his dealings, he claims that of all the horses he has ever handled, he has not sold one that has proved unsatisfactory to the buyer. The horses he has imported are of the big, drafty class, deep-ribbed, and with the best of bone, feet and action. His stud horse, King Thomas, represented in the advertisement, has stood for service at his own stable for four seasons, at a fee of \$17 to insure, and has proved a remarkably successful sire of high-selling progeny, so much so that, owing to the growing demand for his colts and his services, his fee for the coming season has been fixed at \$20 to insure a foal, two dollars of which is to be payable at time of service. Mares from a distance will be kept at a reasonable rate. King Thomas has proved an extra sure foal-getter, foaling in the four years of his service in Canada an average of over 80 per cent. of the mares bred to him. King Thomas won many important prizes in the Old Country before being imported, and he followed the route of the noted Gartley Gold, at a high service fee. He is a dark brown horse, standing 17 hands high, and weighs close to a ton in ordinary breeding condition. His breeding a wholesome combination of the blood of Darnley (222) and Prince of Wales (673), naturally accounts for his propensity as a sire of high-selling colts. His sire was the great Prince Thomas, that sold at auction for £900 (\$4,500), and whose dam (Lady Lawrence) was by Prince of Wales, while the dam of Prince Thomas (Comely) was by Flashwood, one of the best breeding sons of Darnley. The dam of King Thomas (Mary Garden) won many prizes at prominent Old Country shows. She was sired by the renowned horse, McCammon, a grandson of Darnley on his sire's side, so that King Thomas is deeply bred in the blood lines of the two sires that, more than any others, transformed the type of the Clydesdale breed. What competent horsemen think of King Thomas is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Berry has refused over \$3,000 cash for him. This appreciation is largely due to the character of his colts, which have won first or second prizes at many Western Ontario Fairs, including the Western at London, and the prices realized for his colts, a two-year-old gelding having been sold for \$235, while Mr. Ben Molton, of Kingarf, paid \$1,000 for a two-year-old stallion of his get, and Messrs. Basketfield & Handford, of Centralla, refused \$1,200 for a three-year-old, Messrs. Hill & Son sold a two-year-old son for \$700, and W. M. Drover, of Chishurst, sold a yearling for \$300, while his weanlings have sold as high as \$125 and \$200 each.



Clydesdale Stallion. Brown; foaled 1902. Imported and owned by T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont. Sire Prince Thomas (10262). King Thomas will stand for mares at his own stable. Terms to insure a foal \$20, two dollars of which must be paid at time of service. (See Gossip.)

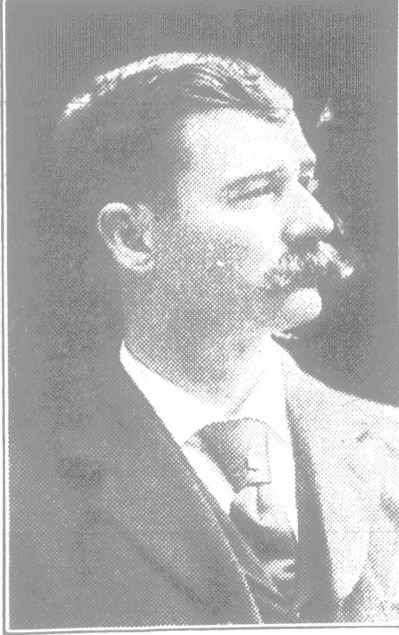
Weston, Ont., and Brandon, Man.

### IMPORTING BARNS

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor,

IMPORTER OF

### Clydesdale and Percheron STALLIONS




Clydesdales sired by such noted sires as Hiawatha, Baron of Buchlyvie, Baron Winsome and others. Dams equally as good.

Percherons of the best blood of France.

I can sell you a ton stallion for less money than any man in the business. Don't buy undersized stallions and think you will breed draft geldings and mares from them. Come and see my ton horses and get prices. I will surprise you and save you plenty of money. Weston is reached by the G. T. R. and C.P.R. For further particulars write:

J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont.


### To Buyers Looking for a Good Stallion:



I have imported Percheron Stallions for years. Always bought from the best breeders in France, and beg to call the attention of prospective buyers to the fact that I have won this year at Toronto first and second aged class sweepstakes and silver medal. Also at Ottawa Fair, first and third in aged class, first, second and third in 3-year-old class, sweepstakes and gold medal. Those horses are beautiful dapple-greys and blacks, three to four years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 lbs., with feet and legs that cannot be beat, beautiful heads and necks, the kind that good buyers are looking for. **I do not intend, and I will not allow, if I can help it, any one to give more quality breeding for a fixed price than I will.** Come to the home of the champion prizewinners and judge for yourself.

JOHN HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ontario.

### IMPORTANT TO INTENDING BUYERS



MR. JOHN SEMPLE, of the firm of Semple Bros., Spring Hill Stud Farm, Milverton, Ont., and Luverne, Rock Co., Minn., U. S. A., importer of high-class Clydesdales, Shires and Percheron Horses, sails for Europe on Jan. 6th for his second shipment since August, 1910. This shipment will never have been equalled for their high-class breeding and individual merit. Intending buyers should see this shipment before purchasing elsewhere. By doing so they will save hundreds of dollars. Please note their arrival.

### Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

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



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

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

### The Tuberculin-tested Herd of the Cedar Terrace Dairy

Consisting of 40 A1 cows, horses and outfits for delivery purposes, full stock of dairy requirements, with which will go the goodwill of our business, and five-year lease of the farm, in high cultivation; fifteen acres alfalfa.

This is one of the best private dairies in Western Ontario. The average monthly receipts, nine hundred to one thousand dollars. Dairy, stone and cement, six-horse boiler, bottle and can washers, with sterilizing attachments; abundance of running spring water. Specialty since July last, certified milk under inspection of the London Medical Milk Commission, as yet the only dairy in the district thus inspected, being close to city, and our product goes direct from farm to consumer. No proposition to purchase entertained unless parties are in position to pay fifty per cent. of purchase money. Immediate possession. Inspection of herd and premises by appointment only. Further particulars.

Joseph H. Marshall, London, Canada

### AGENTS 200% PROFIT

HERE IT IS Handy Hame Fastener



A new invention to take the place of the old-time strap. Fastens instantly with gloves on. Works automatically. Don't freeze your fingers on cold days. Every horse owner wild about them. Fits any hame. No straps or buckles. Snaps in place instantly. Outwears the harness. Money back to any customer not pleased.

Write today for FREE SAMPLE. You will make more money than ever before. Agents say stock sold out before fairly got started. Thomas Mfg. Co., 544 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio.

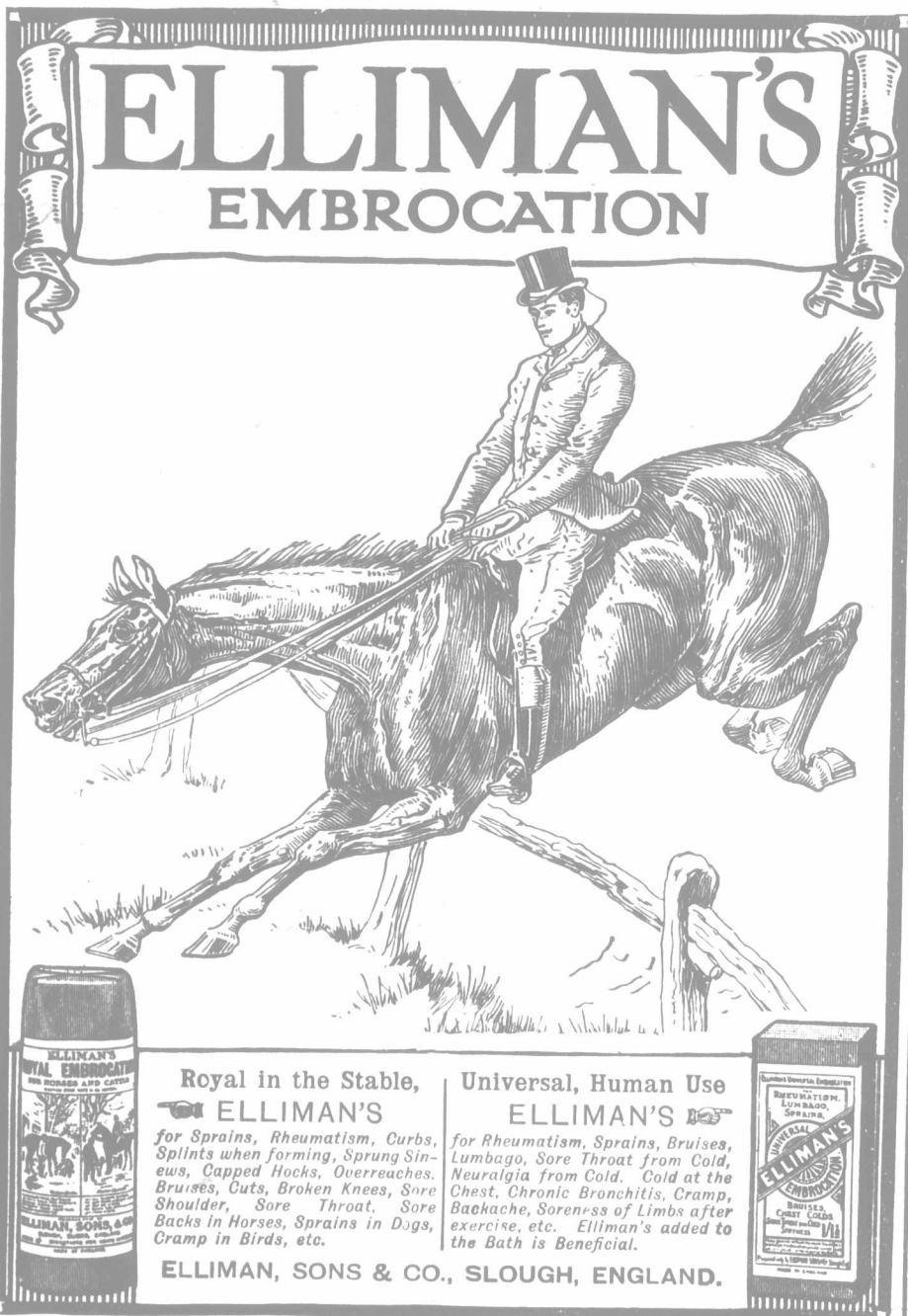


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# ELLIMAN'S

## EMBROICATION



**Royal in the Stable,**  
**ELLIMAN'S**  
for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throat, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

**Universal, Human Use**  
**ELLIMAN'S**  
for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is Beneficial.

**ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.**

To be Obtained of all Druggists Throughout Canada.

## Clydesdale Stallions & Fillies Hackney Stallions

We have been importing Clydesdales and Hackneys for 5 years, and in that time have won at the leading shows in Canada and the United States the grand total of 40 championships against all comers on both sides of the line, besides dozens of firsts, seconds and thirds. We never had a better lot on hand than just now. They were winners in

Scotland, winners at New York, and winners at Guelph and Ottawa. They are the best types of the breed, with size, character, quality, action and breeding, and we sell them as reasonably as inferior ones can be bought, and give terms to suit. Clydesdale stallions and fillies and Hackney stallions.

Long-distance 'phone.

**GRAHAM & RENFREW CO.,**  
BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

## Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

A new importation of choicest breeding has just arrived at our stables here. It will pay you to inspect them.

**Dalgety Bros, London, Ont.**  
**ORMSBY GRANGE CLYDESDALE FARM**

We import extensively from Scotland the best Canadian types of the breed. We make a speciality of filling orders. We have now on hand a big selection, from foals up to 5 years of age, both stallions, mares and fillies.

DR. D. McEACHRAN, ORMSTOWN, QUE.

**ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS**

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

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### REINS FOR THREE AND FOUR HORSE HITCHES.

1. Please give the best methods of lines for driving three horses abreast; also

2. Four horses abreast, and the length that the checklines should be. J. M.

Ans.—1. For a three-horse team, put the ordinary lines upon the outside horses, fastening the cross line in either case to the bit of the center horse; use an additional cross line (which should fasten farther back on the long line than does the regular cross line), passing from the line of the off horse over the back of the center horse and through the hame-ring on the right side, snapping into the inside ring of the bit of the nigh horse. A corresponding cross line will pass from the line on the nigh horse to the bit of the off horse. The length will have to be adjusted by the operator.

2. A correspondent in a previous issue thus writes of a four-horse hitch: Put the ordinary team lines on the center horses, tie the inside bits of the outside horses to the hame-ring of the horses next them and have an adjustable strap about six feet long fastened from the outside of their bits to the main lines of the center team, at or near the buckle.

#### MARKETING HIDES.

I would like information, through your paper, on marketing of hides. Just what constitutes No. 1 inspected hides? What do you consider a fair price for good steer, cow or heifer hides at the local butchers? Would it pay the farmer to send his hides to Toronto, if he had three or four good ones, over 60 lbs. each, when he can only get 7c. per lb. at home, and they are quoted at 9½c. for No. 1 inspected in Toronto?

Halton Co., Ont. A. D. S.  
Ans.—E. T. Carter & Co., hide dealers, of Toronto, furnish the following information in reply to the foregoing: "The Dominion Government employs a Hide Inspector, permanently located in Toronto, who occupies an unbiased position towards both tanners and hide dealers, and whose position is to inspect all or any hides brought to him for the sum of 5c. per hide. As the inspection is made in the interests of tanners, this charge is ultimately paid by the tanner, and not deducted from the shipper of the hide. A No. 1 hide constitutes one properly taken off for pattern, and free of any cut or score or other damage; a No. 2 may have not over a certain small number of cuts or scores or two or three grubs, and a No. 3 is a badly-cut or badly-grubbed hide, or otherwise badly damaged. Before inspecting, the hides must be trimmed free of dew claws, horns, skull, tailbone, and of any irregularity in the pattern, and the inspected weight is that of the green hide free of all these trims and of manure. If the hide to be inspected is cured, it will have lost weight in the curing, and, therefore, an estimated number of pounds is added on to bring it back to the green weight, and so forth. The prices quoted in the papers for inspected hides from day to day are those current at the time, and are the delivered Toronto prices. As country hides are usually worse taken off than city hides, on account of the inexperience of butchers, or their indifference, it usually pays the farmer or country butcher better to sell on the flat basis of so much per pound, with 1, 2, or more pounds tare, according to the condition of hide and the amount of manure. Although prices quoted on this flat basis are usually considered less per pound than the inspected price, the net returns to the shipper, unless the hides are something especially good for flay and condition, are higher than if the hides were inspected. At present the price of steers, cows and heifers is the same. No difference is made in the price of light, medium or heavy hides, bought in small lots. Toronto is regarded the best market in Canada for Canadian country hides, and handles by far the largest quantity of such stock. Also the prices paid at this center are always the top of the market. To-day's (Jan. 28th) price for green, frozen hides, is 8c. per lb., f. o. b. your point of shipment on the railroad, with 2 lbs. tare per hide, and if much manure on the hide, possibly 1 or 2 lbs. more to cover the manure.

### LEARN BY MAIL TO Stuff Birds

and Animals  
tan hides, make rugs, etc.  
Most interesting art in the  
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daughters of Toronto winners and g. champions;  
also Galloways of both sexes. A. E. Caulfield,  
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3 choice yearling bulls for sale at reasonable price.  
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Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see  
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A few nice **Shorthorn** calves of  
both sexes. **Shropshire** ram  
lamb, ewes and ewe lamb,  
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Prices to suit all kinds of customers. Have one red  
eleven-months-old bull left; a Clipper; price \$100.  
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Clydesdales. Three-year-old imp. bull for sale.  
Owing to having heifers to breed, I have decided to  
offer my choicely bred Sittytown Butterfly bull, Ben-  
achie (imp.) = 69954 =, bred by A. T. Gordon; sire  
Scottish Farmer, grandson of Scottish Archer; dam  
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Telegraph, Ailsa Craig, Telephone.  
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Here is a herd of breeders, feeders and milk-  
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Scotch Grey 72692 at head of herd. G. T. R.

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be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service,  
and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right  
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bred from heavy-milking dams.  
**Thomas Graham, Port Perry, Ontario.**



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ENGINEER'S LICENSE.

1. Where should I apply to obtain a steam engineer's license in Ontario? 2. Would an Ontario license permit a person to run an engine in Saskatchewan?

Ans.—1. Address the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Toronto. 2. No.

SPICED BEEF.

I would like to know how to spice a round of beef. D. W. G. Ans.—Make a brine of salt and cold water strong enough to bear up a potato. Add a pinch of saltpetre, using it quite sparingly, as two ounces is enough for a barrel of beef. Boil this brine down to reduce, say three pailfuls to two pailfuls, adding allspice, cloves, etc., to the brine. When cold, lay the beef in the liquid, turning it occasionally for two or three weeks.

SALT-MOLASSES-FISTULA.

1. What value is old plaster as a fertilizer? 2. Is salt of any use to keep long straw from lodging, and when is the best time to apply, and how much? 3. How does molasses, at 35c. per gallon, compare with oil cake at present prices, to feed to stock? 4. How much per day would you feed to small calves, seven-months-old colts, and small pigs? 5. What is the best remedy for a fistula? 6. Is sulphur, sprinkled in the hair of cattle, recommended to kill lice? S.

Ans.—1. There are no experiments which enable one to directly answer this question. However, on account of the lime contained in old plaster, it may have a considerable benefit upon acid soils and those deficient in lime; its influence would be most felt by clovers and allied crops. 2. Salt contains none of the three elements of plant food in which soils are liable to become deficient. Sometimes it has a beneficial effect in promoting the decomposition of potash, lime and magnesia compounds already present in the soil. It is also believed to increase the solvent action of water upon phosphates and silicates, all of which might indicate an indirect influence in strengthening straw. One would have to experiment with his own soil to make certain of any beneficial effect. It may be applied at seeding time, at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre.

3 and 4. Molasses is a carbonaceous food, and cannot replace oil cake, which is a nitrogenous concentrate, serving an entirely different function in the ration, consequently one cannot properly compare the values of these two classes of feedstuffs. Molasses is an appetizer; also has a proper place in a ration as a source of energy, heat and fat. It has a laxative effect. In feeding any class of young stock, it would not be advisable to feed more than, approximately, half a pint per day, and that amount should not be given at the beginning. Feed a very little at first, mixing it with the grain ration, and study the effects upon the animal as you increase the amount. Mature animals might consume a quart per day. It is also mixed with water and sprinkled on the chopped straw or hay, or on the neat roughage. Unless young stock is being fitted for show, its economy is doubtful.

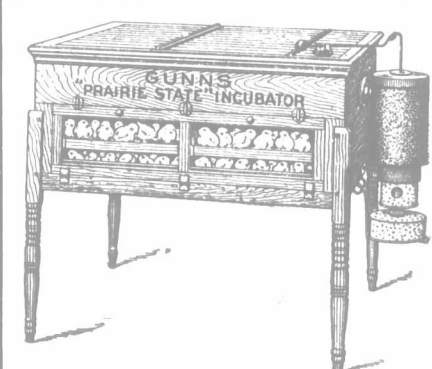
5. If no pus has collected yet, blistering in the ordinary way so frequently described in this paper, will remove the swelling, but if pus has formed, free lancing is necessary, all sinuses being located and opened their entire length. The wound needs to be kept clean, and dressed three times daily with a good antiseptic, such as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. If the case is at all advanced, it is best to call in your veterinarian.

6. Some use sulphur in that way to kill lice. The most advantageous insecticide which we know for cattle, consists of one part hellebore or insect powder, mixed with three or four parts cement, which is dusted along the backs of the cattle.

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Maple Hall Shorthorns We have 13 young bulls for sale between 10 and 15 months old, and they are a choice lot. There is not a poor one amongst them. There are two Cruickshank Duchess of Glosters, five Cruickshank Butterflies, five Crimson Flowers, one Sheppard Rosemary. DAVID BIRRELL & SON, GREENWOOD P. O., ONT., CLAREMONT STATION.

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An offering for sale my present stock bull, Martha's Last (75482), a red roan son of Springhurst (44864), and out of Martha 9th (imp.) (38169). Was calved March 19th, 1907. Guarantee him active, quiet and sure. His breeding is the best, and as a stock getter I could want no better. Also have two young bulls, 12 months and 7 months—a Mina and a Beauty—both roans. Two young cows in calf to Martha's Last.

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Have on hand at the present time a choice lot of Shorthorn Bulls ready for service, mostly from imported stock, of such families as the Rosewoods, Butterflies, Beautys and Duchess. One of the lot is a red imported bull of the choicest breeding. Come and see them during the holidays.

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Bulls and one roan; age bred by Imp. Lord bred by A. Wat. V. RUSSELL.

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Yorkshires and Imp. bull for sale. I have decided to offer my bull, Ben-T. Gordon; sire Fish Archer; dam Bandmaster; the best for 600 guineas. (E.O.G.E.D. in Sta., C. P. R.)

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The Princess Royal, Secret, Bessie, Village Maid families are represented in lot. First-class herd headers and farmers' bulls for getting market-topping steers. Prices very reasonable.

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Woodholme Shorthorns are of the richest Scotch breeding, modern in type and quality. For sale: One- and two-year-old heifers, several young bulls, thick-fleshed, low-down and mellow.  
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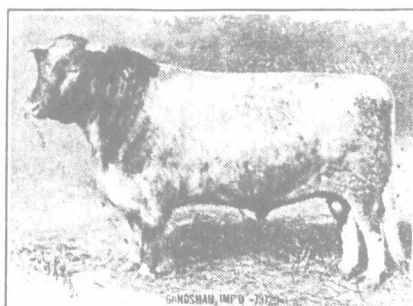
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I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me.  
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I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality.

W. H. FASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.  
Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A choice lot of young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices, from such noted families as Miss Ramsden, Crimson Flower, Lady Sarah and others. Also a fine litter Improved Yorkshires, prize-winning stock.  
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Headed by the imported bulls: Bandsman, a half-brother to the \$6,500 Count Crystal, the highest priced calf on record in Scotland; and Village Duke, a son of Villager, winner of 18 first and special prizes in Scotland. For sale: 12 good young bulls of the choicest breeding, and 40 young cows and heifers. All of noted Scotch breeding. In calf to our stock bulls.

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For Sale: Five young bulls, reds and roans, fashionably bred and quality as well. Young sows bred for March.  
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Also Langford Station. R. H. Radial in sight of farm. Bell phone.



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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### EXEMPTION OF WOOD-LOTS.

On page 2042 of "The Farmer's Advocate" of December 22, 1910, re Wood-lot, H. R. McMillan states that a person owning 100 acres of land, 10 acres of which is fenced as a wood-lot, is entitled to exemption of taxes for the 10 acres, providing the Council pass a by-law taking advantage of the Statute of 1906. Is that what the Act means? Some members of our council construe the Act to mean 1 acre of the 10.

Ontario. J. McL.  
Ans.—We have repeatedly explained that the Woodland Exemption Act, as originally passed, contained a verbal error, which left the Act open to the interpretation your councillors state, but the error being observed, an amendment was made at the next session of the Legislature which authorizes a council to pass a by-law exempting from taxation an area of woodland not exceeding ten per cent. of the area of the farm, and not exceeding 25 acres of exempted woodland under a single ownership. The by-law should be passed in every township.

### SCHOOL FINANCES.

In the locality in which I reside, the Protestant School Board are always complaining of being short of funds when anything has to be paid, i. e., teacher's salary, repairs, etc. Now, I learn, upon inquiry, that there is some five or six hundred dollars of school taxes in arrears in the district, and which could be had if they went about it in the right way. It is the same School Board, year in and year out, and they do not seem to do their duty as they ought. Now, as a common ratepayer, what would be the best method to pursue in this case, as I do not feel inclined to let this matter lie as it is at present, and feel that it is only fair and just to everyone that these arrears should be collected and used to defray current expenses. How long should taxes run before they are prescribed? Quebec.

Ans.—We think you ought to institute an agitation for the desirable change in the membership of the Board; but as for a summary method for bringing about the collection of these arrears of school rates, it would be well to consult a local lawyer. It is not likely that the taxes would become legally uncollectable by lapse of time.

### WORMS—LUXATION OF PATELLA

1. Six-year-old horse has worms; they are about six inches long. What should I give to rid him of them?

2. Spring colt, while out for exercise, seems to have strained his hind leg. He is swollen a little at the stifle. There seems to be no lameness. When he walks, you can hear a click at the hock. He can trot or walk, but it seems to catch him if turned short. What shall I do to strengthen this limb? His other leg is slightly swollen, as he seems to put more weight on it. Have been feeding him a quart of oats and a handful of bran three times a day. Shall I take the oats off him till I get him all right? ONTARIO.

Ans.—1. Try half-pint raw linseed oil and one ounce (or four tablespoonfuls) of spirits of turpentine, given as a drench. If this is not effective, take one and a half ounces each of sulphate of copper and sulphate of iron; pulverize, mix, and make into twelve powders. Give a powder morning and evening in food till all are taken, then follow up with a purgative ball of eight drams aloes.

2. This is, apparently, luxation of patella (or stilled), in which case the clicking sound is not in the hock, but at the stifle. Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline. Tie the head so colt cannot bite the parts. Clip the hair off the front and inside of the stifle. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days; on the third apply sweet oil. Turn in a box stall now and oil every day. Keep colt loose in box stall when stabled, and there will be less liability to disarticulation. If necessary, repeat the blistering. Is not necessary to reduce feed to any great extent.



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Headaches effect all ages and both sexes alike, but the female sex is naturally the more effected through the higher nervous development and more delicate organization of the system.

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Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Fairview Farms!

We are offering sons of Pontiac Korndyke, sire of the world's record Pontiac Clothilde DeKol 2nd, 37.20 lbs. butter in 7 days, and the sire of seven daughters that average 31.13 lbs. each in 7 days, equalled by no other sire living or dead.

E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, ST. LAW. CO., N. Y.

Riverside Holsteins

Choice bulls 6 to 9 months old, sired by Sir Pieterje Posch De Boer and Prince De Kel Posch. Latter is the only son of champion cow, dairy test, Guelph, 1908 and 1909, and out of R. of M. dams.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont. Haldimand Co. Long-distance phone.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have added to head our herd a young bull from King Segis, world-record sire, and a 26-lb. 4-year-old dam. Have 2 bulls born in January from Bonheur Statesman. Their grandams have over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days.

P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Sta. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

Everything of milking age in the Record-of-Merit. Nothing for sale at present but a choice lot of bull calves sired by King Posch De Kol. Write for prices, description and pedigree.

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ontario

Homewood Holsteins—Headed by Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha. His sister and sire's dam each made over 35 lbs. butter in 7 days; nearer related to the two greatest cows than any bull in Canada.

M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ont.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont. Offers a choice lot of boars and sows ready to mate; also orders taken for the coming crop of calves from Prince Posh Calamity Bleske and R.O.P. cows.

Lake View Dairy Farm

I have several of noted Francy breedings, also daughters of Sir Admiral Ormsby. Present offering: Bull calves and heifers.

W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA BAY, ONTARIO.

Springbank Two choice-bred bull calves for HOLSTEINS sale. One is 10 months, the other 8 months. From high class milkers.

Wm Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont. Phone C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Holsteins and Tamworths for Sale—Seven bred, pure-bred sows, from 6 weeks up. Sixty-five to 100 lbs. Phone connection, via Colbourg. BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P.O.

Holstein Cattle—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated description free. Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Secy, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DAIRY COWS AND STOCKERS ON SAME FARM—SILO.

1. Could dairy cows and beef cattle or stockers be raised profitably on a 150-acre farm? If so, how many of each could be kept each year, and what amount of pasture would be required to keep both in good condition?

2. Which would be the most profitable and best way of handling corn? (a) By building a silo; or (b) hauling the corn to barn and cutting it with a cutting-box by gasoline engine whenever needed during the winter?

Ans.—1. This is a very unsatisfactory question to discuss. An answer which would be quite within the mark of probability in one locality with a good farmer, would be laughed at in other neighborhoods as the vision of a dreamer. It is safe to say, however, that, given the right class of stock, it should be quite feasible to raise both dairy heifers and beef cattle on the same farm.

2. Use the silo. Straw may be cut and mixed with the silage.

PROBABLY TUBERCULOSIS—LICE.

1. I have a heifer that had a lump on her flank last summer. The veterinarian said it was an abscess. He treated it, and it broke and healed up. Since then, although she eats heartily (cornstalks, straw, and some chop), she has steadily lost flesh.

2. I bought some young cattle from a neighbor which were covered with lice. Will sulphur fed to them (small tablespoonful in chop twice a week) drive the lice away? One of my neighbors says that is the way he keeps the lice away.

Ans.—1. Symptoms suggest tuberculosis. Have her tested with tuberculin. If she reacts, it would be advisable to test the whole herd.

2. There are many who claim that the feeding of sulphur to stock will have a tendency to rid them of lice, sulphur being excreted through the skin. We do not know that the claim has ever been fully substantiated, and do not advise the administration of sulphur for this purpose.

FLAX ROOTS AS FERTILIZER—WHITE GRUB.

1. Field was old meadow, and had been badly eaten out by wireworms or white grub, and last year I broke it up and sowed it to flax. It was not a very good crop, and it was mowed and the roots left in the ground, and I plowed it this fall.

2. Do you know of any treatment to keep the wireworm from destroying the grain sown in the spring? If so, how is it applied?

3. I also have a cow that is in fairly good condition, and she has a variety of food and salt and water every day, and she keeps continually mooing in and out of the stable. Is there anything wrong with her?

Ans.—1. These flax roots should be of some benefit, as any stubble is, but the roots and stubble of a flax crop are not nearly so valuable as a clover sward. Sow oats or barley in the spring, and sow down to clover.

2. Exhaustive experiments have failed to discover any treatment for wireworm that is of any value, save a good system of cropping. Practice a short rotation of crops, as grain, clover, food crop, grain, clover, food crop, etc.

3. How can we tell?



The Feed That Makes The Cream Livingston's Oil Cake is the cheapest feed for cows—cheaper than corn, shorts or even hay. Because it actually increases the richness of cream—and also increases the amount of butter that you get out of the milk.

Write the Dominion Linseed Oil Company, Limited, Baden, Ontario.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Two young bulls, calved March 27th and April 25th, sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, whose sire is the sire of D. J. Kol Creamalle, 10,017 lbs. milk in 100 days, and whose dam is the dam of Grace Fayne 2nd's Honest ad, who made 35 55 lbs butter in 7 days.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

2 Holstein Bulls 2 FOR SALE.

One is 13 months, the other 10 months; from high-class milkers. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see them. St. Mary's, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Charles Baird, Motherwell, Ontario. Eimdale Farms, Thorold, Ontario

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

We own the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. We own the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old and champion cow in the Record of Merit. We own the sire and dam of champion of the world and the champion three-year-old.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont. Farm phone 2471, Hamilton.

Silver Creek Holsteins

Official records range from 13 lbs. for 2-year-olds to 22 lbs. for mature cows. Stock bull, King Fayne Segis Clothilde, his 7 nearest dams' records average 27 lbs. For sale are young stock of both sexes, sired by bull with high official backing and out of Record cows.

A. H. TEEPLE, Currie's P.O., Ont., Woodstock, Sta. Phone connection.

Evergreen Stock Farm

Offers bulls from 2 to 12 months old from officially-backed, high-sting stock, ranging from 12 lbs. at 2 years to 22 38 lbs. for mature cows; sired by Sir Mercena Fafrite. Dam and g-dam have ave age record of 24 60 lbs. butter in 7 days.

F. E. PETTIT, BURGESSVILLE, ONTARIO

ELMWOOD HOLSTEINS

Two choice bred bulls 17 mos. old, grandsons of Sarcastic Lad; sired by a son of Iantha Posch, whose dam's record is 27 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. Young cows to freshen during March and April. Prices right.

E. D. George & Sons, Putnam, Ontario.

Holstein Bulls

From high-class, officially-tested cows. Ready for service. Also bull calves.

R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook, Ont., York Co. Toronto Shipping Point.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires!

We still have a few choice individuals of almost any age on hand in Ayrshires, and are always ready to price any. Other breeders in this section. Bull calves from Record of Performance cows. A few young Yorkshires on hand.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

STONEHOUSE Ayrshires

The champion Canadian herd for 1910 at the leading shows. 32 head imp. 56 head to select from. R.O.P. official records, the best and richest bred types of the breed. Anything for sale. Young bulls, female, all ages.

HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

BUSINESS-BRED AYRSHIRES

My herd of Ayrshires have for generations been bred for milk production. They are nearly all in the R.O.P. My present offering is several young bulls most richly bred. James Begg, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. Bell phone.

When writing please mention this paper

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES

The world's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Contains more champion milk and butter-producers than any other herd. Also big cattle, big udders and big teats a specialty. A few bull calves, true to color and type, from R. O. P. dams, for sale at reasonable prices.

A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryckman's Corners, Ont. Three miles south of Hamilton. Visitors welcome. Trains met by appointment.

Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.

N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES

Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.

FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.



## Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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

You can't sow thistles and reap figs. If you plant, FERRY'S SEEDS you grow exactly what you expect and in a profusion and perfection never excelled.

**FERRY'S SEEDS**

Fifty years of study and experience make them reliable. For sale everywhere. FERRY'S 1911 Seed Annual free on request.

**D. M. FERRY & CO.,**  
Windsor, Ont.

### COLD IN HEAD CATARRH

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF

25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PREPAID BY C. H. KEITH, 111 CLEVELAND OHIO

#### Agents are Coining Money

Selling this Combination Tool. Sells at sight. Farmers, farmers' sons and others having time at their disposal this winter should write to-day for our Agents' offer.

**MAY MFG. CO.,**  
BLORA, ONTARIO.

### BRAMPTON Jerseys

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them or write.

**B. BRAMPTON, ONT.**

**High Grove Jerseys** No Better Blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young bulls about fourteen months old. Will be sold right, before going into winter. **ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P. O. BOX 111, TWEED, ONTARIO.**

### Worth Looking Into

When it becomes necessary to buy feed, it will be well to keep in mind the word

#### "CRESCENT."

"Crescent" is a mixed chop, with the Government analysis on every bag. One of the largest dairy herds in Ontario recently ordered a carload, and the order was placed after thoroughly testing its value as a dairy feed. Ask your dealer about it. If he does not know, write us. We can give you a close price on a carload.

**THE CHISHOLM MILLING CO., LIMITED**  
"A." Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

### LINCOLN LONG-WOOL SHEEP

#### And Shorthorn Cattle.

The Riby Grove Flock and Herd, owned by **MR. HENRY DIDDING,**

Is the source to which practically all the leading export buyers have resorted from time to time to obtain stud sires and dams, and rams and ewes of unrivalled merit and quality. The record of its show-yard success is unequalled, and so are its sale averages. Selections of Sheep and Cattle always for sale.

Apply: **THE OWNER, RIBY GROVE, STALLINGBOROUGH, GRIMSBY, ENGLAND.**

**Berkshires and Cotswolds.** A few choice young boars, also ewe lambs, for sale. Apply to: **S. J. LYONS, Box 19, NORVAL, ONT.**

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

##### FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION AND SMUT.

In 1909 I had considerable smut in my oats, so thought it better to treat my seed, which I did, using the following: One pint formalin to forty gallons of water, and wetting the grain thoroughly. My crop this year, instead of being clear of smut, as I expected, was about one-third smut.

1. Can you give me directions for treating seed that will insure a clean crop?
2. A farmer living some little distance from me came and bought some of the same seed from me, and sowed it without treating at all, and reports having had no smut at all in his crop. Kindly account for this, if possible.
3. Could the land have anything to do with causing it?

R. W. B.

Ans.—The only explanation we can suggest is that the formaldehyde solution was away below strength, and hence failed of its purpose. It is difficult to account for the fact that your neighbor had a clean crop from using untreated some of the same seed as yours. Are you sure he really had a clean crop? Some farmers would pay no attention to a considerable percentage of smut. Reverting to the question of formaldehyde, we should judge from the smell of the sample sent, that it was not nearly up to strength. Indeed, a druggist to whom we showed it, was of the opinion that the solution did not contain over 10 per cent. of formaldehyde gas, whereas it should contain 40 per cent. A simple test is to get an ounce of good formaldehyde solution, known to be exactly the right strength, and expose a sample of this to the air in a shallow vessel alongside a sample of the solution you have on hand. The solution which is of the proper strength will solidify in a day or so. If too weak, it will not.

##### SILO QUESTIONS—NITRO-CULTURE.

1. What is the capacity of a round silo 12 x 25, and 10 x 30?
2. Which gives best satisfaction, a solid concrete or a hollow-block silo, and the cost of same?
3. Do you know whether the United States has closed some silos in East Buffalo, and why?
4. I have six acres I want to seed with alfalfa. Would it be advisable to treat it with bacteria?

P. Z.

Ans.—1. The capacity of the silo 12x25 would be about 56 tons, and of the other, 10 x 30, about 50 tons, or a trifle over, making some allowance for greater settling in the deeper silo.

2. We believe either kind of silo is perfectly satisfactory if properly built. The solid concrete is cheaper, but the other looks rather better, and, on account of the hollow space in the blocks, should give less trouble from freezing of the silage, though just how much, if any, advantage there is on this score, we are not prepared to say. In building either style, the foundation should be good, and particularly in case of the block wall, the work should be done sufficiently early in the season so that there will be ample time to do the mason work carefully and allow the mortar time to solidify. On account of neglect in this respect, and for lack of sufficient reinforcing, we have had reports of several silos the past season cracking. The experience of readers as to the comparative merits of these two styles of silos would be helpful in laying plans for building this season. We would be glad to publish such information.

3. The New York State Commissioner of Agriculture informs us that no silos have been closed at Buffalo by his Department. If at all, it was done by the local authorities, but the Assistant Commissioner at Buffalo is inclined to think there is nothing in the impression that silos were closed by official order.

4. If neither alfalfa nor sweet clover has grown recently on your farm, it would be worth trying nitro-culture. It may or may not prove to be needed, but it only costs a quarter to try.

## It Will Pay You

to see us before you buy your fertilizer. You will need some form of nitrogen. We can supply you with

# Nitrate of Soda

The cheapest, most available form of nitrogen

Whether you apply it as a top dressing or use it in a home-mixed complete fertilizer, Nitrate of Soda is the

Most Satisfactory Source of Nitrogen.

It is already in the condition it must be to be taken up by the plant. 100% of its nitrogen is available. There is no waste. It is pure plant food. Easy to apply. Let us quote you prices.

**CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, LIMITED**

148 Van Horn St.,

Toronto, Canada.

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TORONTO, 1815.

WALKERTON, 1895

ALL KINDS WANTED.

# FURS

In any quantity. Ship by freight, express or mail. We pay charges, and remit full market value same day. Send trial shipment, or write for information, prices, tags, etc.

**C. H. ROGERS, WALKERTON, ONT.**

DIRECT EXPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.

I have big, thick and woolly rams and ewes, mostly lambs, but some yearlings, both **Shropshires and Cotswolds**. Have also the best lot of young **SHORTHORN BULLS** have ever bred, sired by one of Whitehall Sultan's greatest sons. They will be sold worth the money. You should write soon. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

### STOP! LOOK!! READ!!! FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE!!!!

Home again, and are feeling well. Ready to start making good for another year. Conditions seem right for constant progress. We are determined to lead, follow who may.

**J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm.**

Woodville, Ontario.



### CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS

Metal ear labels with owner's name, address and any numbers required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

**F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO**

### SOUTHDOWNS

The Ideal Mutton Sheep

For three successive years at the Guelph Winter Fair I have won: 1st on single ewe lambs, 1st on pen of ewe lambs. 1st on pen of ewe lambs bred by exhibitor. I do not import winners, I breed them.

Railway Station, **Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.** London, Phone. **Alloway Lodge Stock Farm.**

### FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS AND HAMPSHIRE

CHAMPION FLOCKS OF BOTH BREEDS.

We are offering at reasonable prices a limited number of yearling and two-shear ewes by imported sires, and bred to our two champion imported rams. Long-distance phone in the house. Central Guelph, Telephone Guelph.

Guelph, G.T.R. Arkell, C.P.R.

**HEVRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT.**

### MAPLE VILLA OXFORD DOWNS AND YORKSHIRES

Are ideal in type and quality. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 22nd. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.

Bradford or Beeton Station.

**J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head P.O., Ont.**

### Shropshires

The right quality to breed from. Choice animals of both sexes for sale. Also White Wyandotte cockerels.

**W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.**

### Hillcrest Tamworths

are second to none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from sows bred and boars fit for service down to youngsters.

**Herbert German, St George, Ont.**

### White Hampshire Hogs

Largest herd in Belted Canada. We bred the hogs that won both championships at Toronto and London for two years. Still have a few choice sows ready for service. Can furnish pairs or more not related.

**HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill, Ont.**

### SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS

I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. Also Red Cap cockerels and pullets.

**W. E. WRIGHT, Stanworth P.O., Ont.**

### Pine Grove Berkshires.

Boars fit for service. Sows three, four and five months old.

Milton, C. P. R. Georgetown, G. T. R.

**W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ontario.**

### DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

30 choice young sows, bred and ready to breed. Young boars fit for service. Also a choice Jersey bull calf. Bell phone in house.

**Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.**

### MORRISTON TAMWORTHS

A grand lot of boars from 2 to 10 mos., also young sows (dandies). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Prices right.

**Charles Currie, Morriston, Ont.**

### Maple Grove Yorkshires

1910 business a record. 1911 to be still greater.

Forty sows bred to farrow in February, March and April, and any or all of them for sale. A grand lot, ranging from 7 months to 2 years old. Also younger ones, either sex, or pairs not related. A choice lot of September boars big enough to use. Prices reasonable, but consistent with quality. Stock shipped C.O.D. and on approval. Correspondence or personal inspection invited. Long-distance phone via St. Thomas.

**H. S. McDIARMID FINGAL, ONTARIO.**

Shedden station, P. M. and M. C. R.

### Elmfield Yorkshires

Am now offering a large number of both sexes, from 3 to 4½ months of age, sired by S. H. Albert 2nd. Imp. in dam, and out of imp. and imp.-in-dam sows. True to type and of choice quality.

**G. B. Muma, Ayr, Ont.** Phone connection.

### Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 months, by imp. boar. Dam by Colwill's Choice. Canada champion boar, 1901-2-3-5. Two splendid young Shorthorn bulls and six heifers—bred. Prices right. Bell phone.

**A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO**

### Willowdale Berkshires

FOR SALE: Some choice young sows, bred and ready to breed; young boars ready for service, nice things, 2 to 3 months. Long-distance phone.

**J. J. Wilson, Importer and Breeder, Milton P.O., C. P. R. & G. T. R.**



### Was Troubled With Liver Complaint For Three Years.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, and will tone, renovate and purify the liver, removing every result of liver trouble from the temporary but disagreeable headache to the severest forms of liver complaint.

Mr. S. Nelson, North Sydney, N.S., writes:—"I have used your Laxa-Liver Pills. I was troubled with liver complaint for three years, and could get no relief. I was persuaded by a friend to try your remedy, and after taking one vial I got relief. After I had taken three more I was cured completely, and I have not been troubled since, thanks to your valuable medicine."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



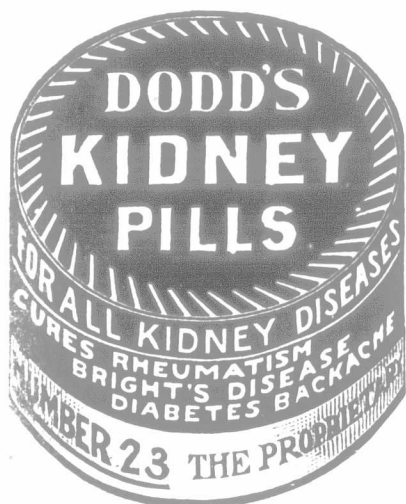
### "ELECTRO BALM" CURES ECZEMA,

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

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

Write for Free Sample  
ENCLOSE 2c. STAMP FOR POSTAGE.  
50c. a Box at all dealers or upon receipt of price from  
THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO.,  
Ltd., OTTAWA.

"Little boy, don't you think you are in great danger on that thin ice?"  
"How, sir?"  
"Well, you might break through and get wet, and even if you don't break through your parents would undoubtedly punish you severely if they knew you went on the pond."  
"You ain't no guesser, mister; if I break through an' get wet I'll be a hero at home an' get all the sympathy an' good things in the house."—Boston Herald.



### GOSSIP.

The Jersey cow, Glenida's Baby 204770, recently started on a re-test, having dropped a heifer calf December 30, 1910. Her first test commenced March 11, 1908, and during the year she made 837 lbs. 5 ozs. of estimated butter, authenticated by the Nebraska Experiment Station. At the beginning of her test she weighed 1,050 lbs., and at its close 1,025 lbs. She milked continuously until November 1, 1910, when she was dried off and put in condition for a re-test. January 1, 1911, she weighed 1,225 lbs., so, consequently, she is almost 200 lbs. heavier than when her first test began. She is of St. Lambert-Combination breeding, was eight years old February 6th (this month). Glenida's Baby is a cow of lots of scale, with great capacity. She is a very heavy milker, her highest two days on her last test being 103.6 lbs., and she gave for the year 12,887 lbs. of milk with an average test of 5.56.

### THE FARM WOOD-LOT SITUATION.

The importance of reforestation and forest preservation was lucidly brought out by Dr. Robertson, in his address at the Conservation Conference recently held at Quebec. The particular committee of which he is chairman, investigated an average of 100 farms for each Province of the Dominion, and from the owners gleaned the following fact:

In the matter of wood-lots on farms for fuel, on the farms which have some supply of trees, the following shows the average of the number of years reported by the farmers during which the wood will last for fuel for their houses:

Manitoba, 6 years.  
Saskatchewan, 11 years.  
Ontario, 19 years.  
Prince Edward Island, 20 years.  
In other Provinces, the wood-lots are estimated to last for over 30 years, and in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, practically perpetually.

These estimates apply to farming lands, and, while we have much forest further back, yet, when the woods on farms are gone, the timberlands can scarcely be considered sources of fuel supply, nor do they produce much of the valuable hardwood timber which is becoming so scarce and dear.

### NOVA SCOTIA CROPS FOR 1910.

Crop.	Yield per		Total.
	Acreage.	Total.	
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Hay	666,400	1.9	1,266,160
	Acres.	Bus.	Bus.
Oats	144,900	38	5,550,200
Wheat	21,630	25	534,255
Barley	10,900	29	316,000
Buckwheat	18,000	27	486,000
Beans	3,100	21	65,100
Peas	11,500	21	31,500
Potatoes	45,500	160	7,280,000
Turnips, mangels, carrots	21,000	550	11,550,000
Forage crops and fodder corn	3,500	11½	40,250
Apples for home and foreign consumption,			225,000 barrels.

In comparison with the estimates of last year, the above table indicates an increase of hay, 306,160 tons; oats, 1,410,200 bushels; wheat, 122,255 bushels; barley, 72,200 bushels; buckwheat, 18,000 bushels; beans, 3,000; forage crops and fodder corn, 4,000 tons; turnips and other roots, 1,250,000 bushels. On the other hand, a decrease is indicated of apples, about 600,000 barrels; and potatoes, 1,820,000 bushels.

By way of comment upon the above figures, we would remind our readers that in those products in which there is an increase of yield, prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than last; whereas, in those products of which there is a decreased yield, such as apples and potatoes, there is an increased price of from 20 to nearly 100 per cent. In addition to this, it must be remembered that dairy cows have produced about 10 per cent. more products, and beef cattle and sheep are in better condition, and hogs more numerous than during the previous year, so that when everything is averaged up, it will be found that 1910 has been one of the best years the farmers of the Province have experienced.—M. Cumming, Secretary of Agriculture.

## VANCO Lime Sulphur Solution

(Made in Canada)

Lime Sulphur Solution has absolutely proved its efficiency as a fungicide and destroyer of parasites on trees and vegetables.

"VANCO" Lime Sulphur Solution is the best form in which you can get this valuable spray.

"VANCO" has more sulphur in solution, gallon for gallon, than any other preparation, and is consequently more effective.

"VANCO" is uniform in quality, so you can always depend on it.

"VANCO" Lime Sulphur Solution contains no sediment. Every ounce is active material, and there is no sludge to clog the nozzles.

One barrel makes 12 for spring, or 50 for summer spray. \$8.00 per bbl. f. o. b. Toronto.

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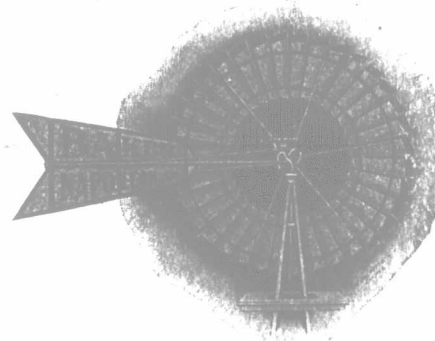
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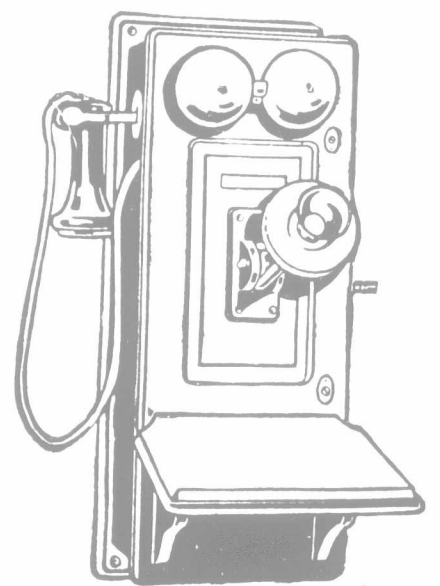
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