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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 13, 1910.

No. 903



## Makes Each Animal Worth 25 per cent. Over Its Cost



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.

"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 six-weeks-old Calves as large as ordinary-fed Calves are at ten 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 makes the animals digest their 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

Specific. I will always have it in my stables."

### For Poultry

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

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

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.

### Free Book on Diseases

Ask your dealer for our 32-page Free Book on Cattle and Poultry Diseases.

This valuable little Book also contains many cooking recipes, as well as full details about Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics.

It is worth many, many dollars to every owner of Stock or Poultry. Yet it costs you nothing. It ought to be in the home of every Stock and Poultry owner in Canada.

It gives the symptoms of all Animal and Poultry diseases, and tells the best drugs to be used in cases of emergency.

If your dealer cannot give you this book, write us, and we'll promptly mail it to you, Free, postpaid.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, we will supply you direct, express prepaid, upon receipt \$1.50 a Pail for either Poultry or Stock Specifics.

### Agents Make Money

We have hundreds of hustling men earning big money in spare time supplying Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics.

If we haven't a man in your district handling our goods, write us at once.

Everybody knows about Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics.

You won't have to do any running around or talking. We do that for you.

We spend many thousands of dollars in advertising, to help our agents.

If you want to work, on commission or salary, write us to-day for particulars.

This is a good job for any farmer or farmer's son, with horse and rig, for fall and winter months. No experience needed. We lay out your work for you.

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London, Ontario

# Royal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS.

will that mean to you, Mr. Stock Owner!

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 Bel,' 2,024, largest winner of any pacer on Grand Circuit in 1908 and 1909, and 'Henry Winters,' trial 2,094, brother of 'Allen Winters,' winner of \$36,000 in trotting stakes in 1908.

"These horses have never been off their feed since I started using Royal Purple

### 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.

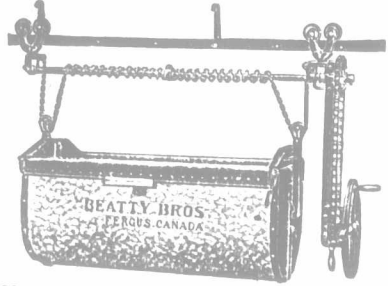
And we'll ask no questions—make no excuses. You will be the judge—not us.

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?



**THE "BT" LITTER CARRIER**



Note the double purchase in lifting and the simplicity in construction.

No machine on the farm is used as many days in the year, or saves as much hard, disagreeable work as a Litter Carrier. A boy can fill, wind up and push out in a "BT" LITTER CARRIER four barrows of manure with ease, no matter how much mud or snow there is in the yard. The manure can then be dumped into a wagon or sleigh, and put directly on the land, with very little if any more labor and time than is required to pile it in the yard with the old method, where the greater part of the fertilizing value of the manure is wasted.

Write for free catalogue showing best method of erecting Litter Carriers, and telling why you should buy a "BT" LITTER CARRIER.

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We also build Steel Stalls and Stanchions and Hay Carrier Goods.



**Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations.**

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing, may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right, and cannot obtain a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres, and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

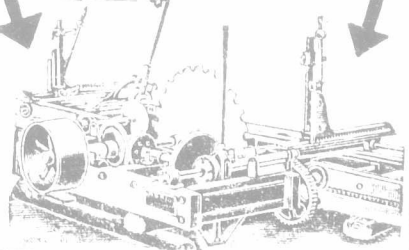
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When the LEADER fence was placed on the market two years ago it was the first wire fence with the lock equally as strong as the rest of the fence. It is still the only fence with the lock equally strong.

The LEADER lock has a double-grip. The ends are curved in such a manner that the lock actually interlocks itself.

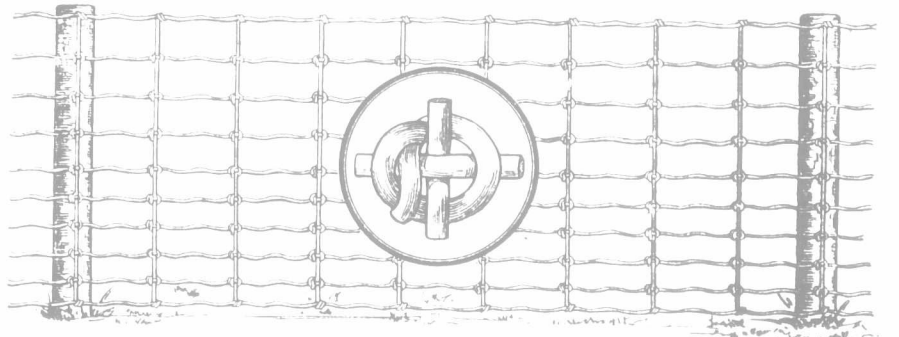
Because of this interlocking feature it is impossible for the ends of the LEADER lock to spring.

The LEADER double-grip lock takes a "strangle hold," and never lets go. No matter how heavy the strain on the uprights or cross-wires the LEADER lock will not loosen its grip one iota.

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The galvanizing is extra heavy and smooth. We invite you to compare and test the galvanizing of the LEADER



with any other fence. We know you cannot find a better galvanized fence than the LEADER.

The LEADER is built to last longer. You will find it a far better investment than the average fence on the market.

We would like to mail you our catalogue, giving complete information about the LEADER fence. You will certainly find

this catalogue interesting reading, so send for it NOW.

If you know of any one who would like to represent a good, live fence company in your locality, tell him to write us. The Leader agency includes a complete line of farm and ornamental fence and gates. The proposition we have to offer is a very attractive one for a wide-awake man.

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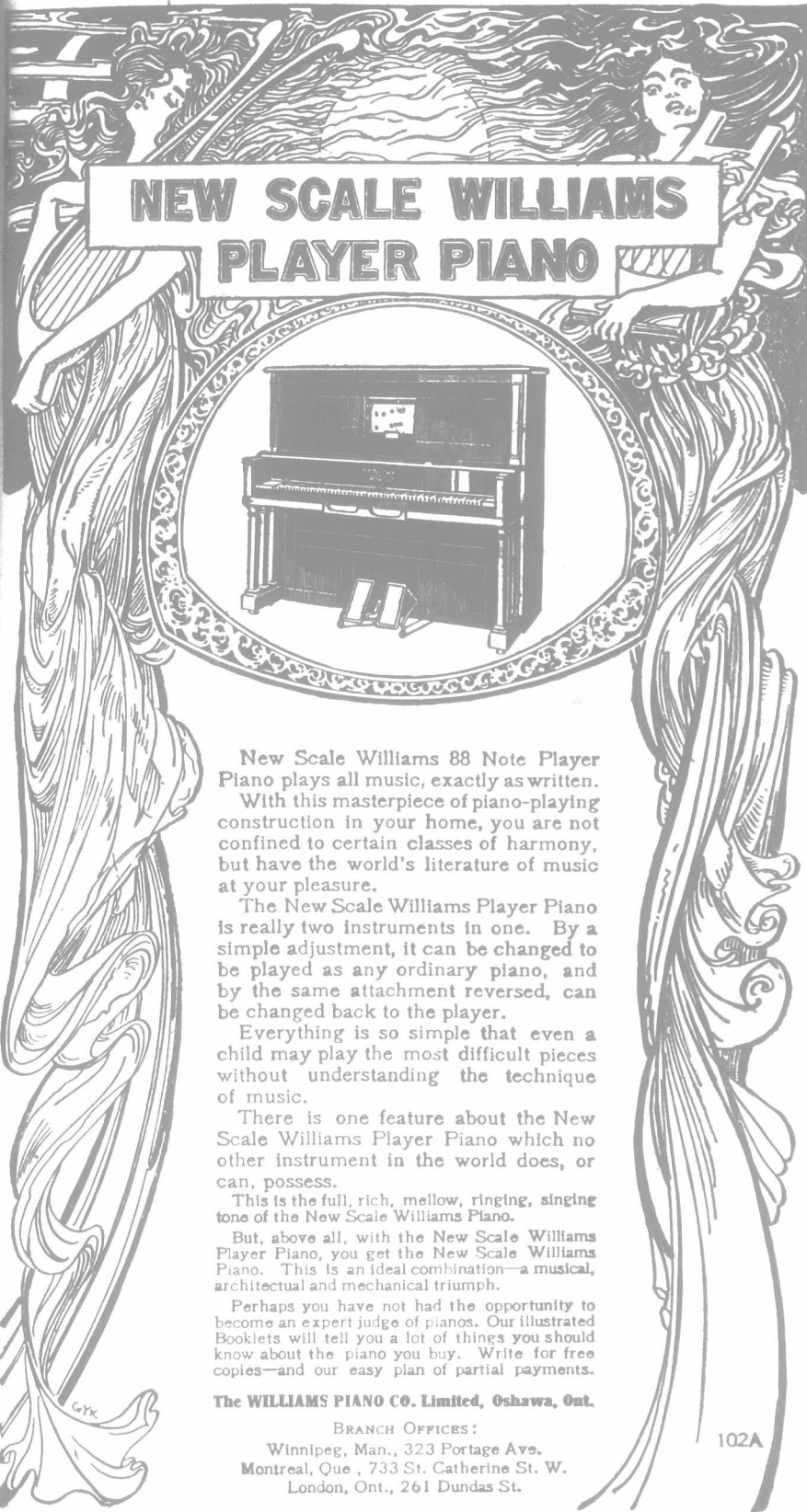
are swinging stanchions. See the comfort and freedom they give cattle. Are strongly made to stand roughest usage, and save lumber and labor in fitting up cow stables. Saves time in tying cattle, because the latch is easily operated and absolutely secure. Made in five sizes. Write for catalogue and prices.

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New Scale Williams 88 Note Player Piano plays all music, exactly as written. With this masterpiece of piano-playing construction in your home, you are not confined to certain classes of harmony, but have the world's literature of music at your pleasure.

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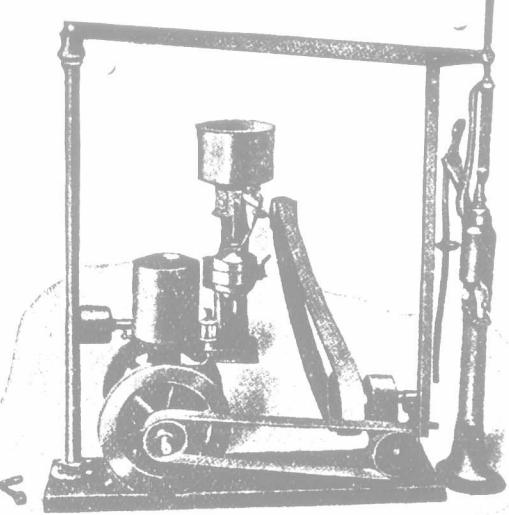
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1½ TO 40 HORSE-POWER.



Windmills,  
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Pumps,  
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Water Boxes,  
Concrete Mixers,  
Etc., Etc.

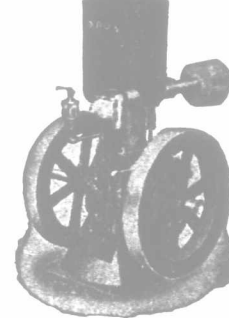
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No Fan to use power.  
No leaky water or packed joints.  
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"LONDON" Gas and Gasoline Engines.  
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Sole manufacturers:  
**SCOTT MACHINE CO., Limited,**  
London, Canada.

**NO WATER TO FREEZE!**



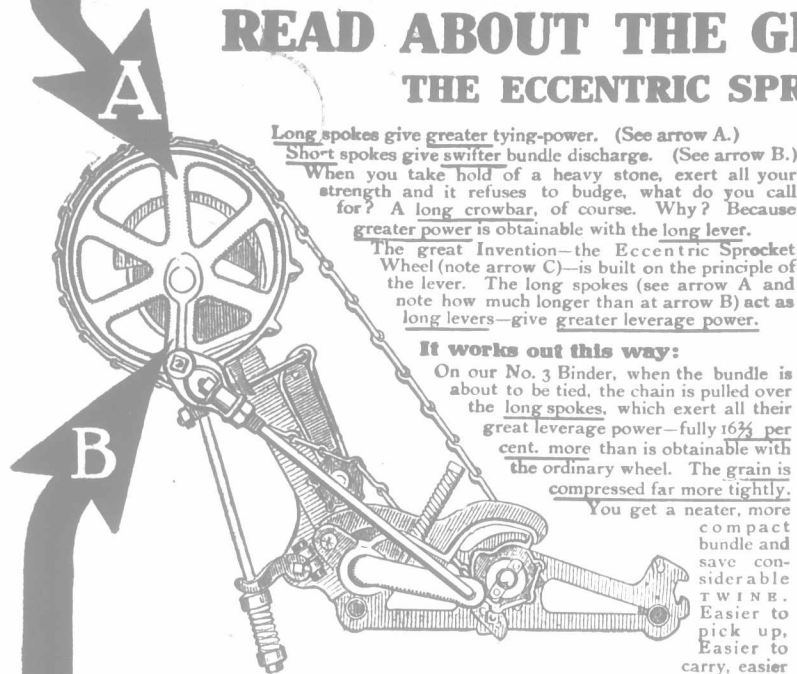
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A Marvel of Simplicity The "Goes Like Sixty" Engine is always ready for work. Splendidly adapted for operating all light farm machinery such as Pump, Churn, Separator, Wood Saw, Feed Cutter, Grinder, etc. Positively guaranteed. Free trial. Ask for catalogue. All sizes. Gilson Mfg. Company, Ltd. 912 York St. Guelph, Ont. 1905

**Please Mention this Paper.**



## READ ABOUT THE GREAT INVENTION THE ECCENTRIC SPROCKET WHEEL



Long spokes give greater tying-power. (See arrow A.)  
Short spokes give swifter bundle discharge. (See arrow B.)  
When you take hold of a heavy stone, exert all your strength and it refuses to budge, what do you call for? A long crowbar, of course. Why? Because greater power is obtainable with the long lever.  
The great invention—the Eccentric Sprocket Wheel (note arrow C)—is built on the principle of the lever. The long spokes (see arrow A and note how much longer than at arrow B) act as long levers—give greater leverage power.

### It works out this way:

On our No. 3 Binder, when the bundle is about to be tied, the chain is pulled over the long spokes, which exert all their great leverage power—fully 16 2/3 per cent. more than is obtainable with the ordinary wheel. The grain is compressed far more tightly. You get a neater, more compact bundle and save considerable TWINE. Easier to pick up. Easier to carry, easier to shock.

Immediately after our Knotter ties the bundle, the chain is pulled over the short spokes (see arrow B and note difference in length of spoke as compared with arrow A). The shorter spokes greatly increase the speed of the chain. The bundle is given a swifter discharge than with ordinary wheel, and the needle is speedily brought back, out of the way of the downcoming grain, into position for the next sheaf.

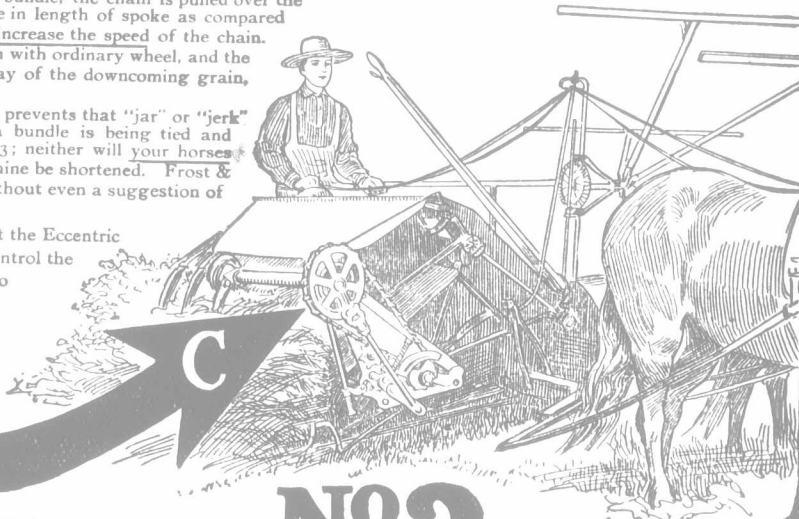
The Eccentric Sprocket does this, too—it prevents that "jar" or "jerk" always noticed on other machines when a bundle is being tied and discharged. You will not feel it on the No. 3; neither will your horses be annoyed by it, nor "the life" of the machine be shortened. Frost & Wood No. 3 runs along and does its work without even a suggestion of that "jerk."

Now, you see why every maker would put the Eccentric Sprocket Wheel on his binder if we did not control the patents for Canada. You see why it's wise to invest a post card and get our Binder Booklet so as to become thoroughly posted on the peer of them all—the Frost & Wood No. 3.

You are on the right track when you start investigating our No. 3—the binder that is built by a purely Canadian Company, who thoroughly understands Canadian conditions. We would like you to read a few of the hundreds of testimonials we have received from Canadian farmers, which back up our claims to the letter.

Just write us for catalogue F 47

**The Frost & Wood  
Company,  
LIMITED,  
Smith's Falls, Canada.**



# Frost & Wood No. 3 Binder

## This Cylinder Shows Why The "EUREKA" Root Cutter



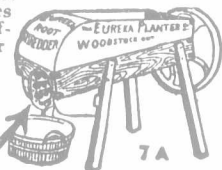
is the best on the market. See how it is designed. Grooved knives, with the grooves on one blade opposite the teeth on the next. Instead of slicing or pulping, the "Eureka" turns out roots in shreds—thin narrow strips—

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

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

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

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When Writing Mention The Advocate



# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 13, 1910

No. 903

### EDITORIAL.

The centenaries of the birth of four great men were celebrated in 1909: Darwin, Lincoln, Tennyson, and Gladstone.

Apple orchards are the greatest gold mines on many Eastern farms. The trouble is so few of them are well worked.

If self-interest were eliminated from municipal and political contests, and public spirit took its place, there would be less eagerness and possibly less interest in the strife for position, and better service of the public afterwards.

In Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, Macdonald College toses a masterful mind and a princely character. He has accomplished vast things in the interest of agriculture, and in service of the Commission for Conservation of Natural Resources will be confidently expected to contribute much more to Canadian thought and progress.

A large number of Canadians who were induced to emigrate to Cuba to "better themselves" a couple of years ago are now reported by the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in an almost hopeless condition, owing to three successive hurricanes which destroyed their plantations, and also by reason of taxation by two rival municipalities, with the option of going to jail. Old Canada is the best place yet.

"I tell you what, the first number of that paper opened my eyes, especially on feeding matters," remarked a new subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" the other day. It will do that for anyone who will read it carefully with an open mind. There is more to learn about agriculture than most of us have any idea. It is not enough to devise and follow a system of farming adapted to one's present conditions. A good farmer must be equipped with wide knowledge to enable him to meet emergencies and altering times and conditions. He must keep pace with every advance in his profession. His mind must be keen, his faculties of observation alert and his purpose kept strengthened. This can be accomplished only by the reading of one or more first-class agricultural journals. Splendid opportunities are opening out to-day before the wide-awake husbandman. Resolve at once to be up-to-date.

The uncertainty, and, in many instances, unsatisfactory nature of farm labor in these times raises the question, whether, as a rule, these conditions might not be improved by judicious tangible evidence of appreciation of satisfactory service from time to time when occasion presents. A case in point has recently come to our notice, in which on an Ontario farm a man who had been continuously employed for twenty years, and who on severing his connection with the farm to take possession of a house of his own, was, in the presence of friends and neighbors, presented with an appreciative address, accompanied by the generous gift of one hundred dollars, which was in addition to a handsome bonus, over and above liberal wages, given annually for several years past, in acknowledgment of faithful and efficient service and the apparent desire to do his part well. The kind of feeling shown in this incident, if more general between employers and employees, would serve to make life more pleasant and profitable to all concerned, and is well worth consideration.

### Our Magnificent Winters.

What a glorious season the Canadian winter is! How the brightness of the snow cloak lightens the gloom of the long night, and the keen tang of the clear frosty air summons the resistant forces of the physical nature to the front! There is little doubt that the exercise of these same resistant powers of the being during our rugged, bracing winter goes far to develop the vigor and the power which have always characterized northern peoples. In morals, also, the same effect is noticeable. The languorous warmth of the south not only enfeebles the physical and intellectual fibre, but the habit of ease it develops saps the secret forces of the soul which should resist evil. The habit of resisting and overcoming which the cold necessitates seems to have a way of permeating the whole being, so that the vices of the luxurious south in contradistinction to the stern and rugged virtues of northern-bred folk has almost become a proverb.

What exhilaration there is in the air, or in the ozone, or in something not so definable! This does not, of course, apply to the between-seasons period. While the winter is coming on, and storm and damp prevail, with alternating periods of snow and mud, there is a chill and an unsettledness which no one relishes. But when winter has fairly set in, when the snow creaks underfoot, when the frost crystals sparkle in the air, when sleigh bells jingle, everybody feels better, and the salutations everywhere heard are, "beautiful day," "fine winter weather," "this is something like." The young men and boys on the country roads returning home late from some Christmas entertainment in schoolhouse or church, trip and shove one another into the snowdrifts, and give vent to the exuberance of their spirits in laughs and whoops, which echo back from the snow-powdered woods. The older folks cringe somewhat, but yet in fur coats, under comfortable robes in the cutter, face sturdily the frosty night, the whiskers of the men meanwhile whitening until they look like Santa Claus himself.

Grumblers there are, to be sure, who wish there was no winter, and long for southern climes. But the same old fellows are tough, and with weather-brown complexions and whitening hair continue to live on in the climate they complain of, until they are 80, 90, and in some cases 100 years of age.

Notice that bunch of girls or young women that you meet. Their cheeks are plumper than in summer. They have fleshed up somewhat as the weather became cooler, and what a color glows in their faces! Every movement indicates energy and high spirits. Even the motions of the tongue seem to be affected by the general acceleration of speed, and the crisp, quick speech and the happy giggle reveal a delight in merely living that is simply exquisite to witness.

Notice the horse that is let out on a sharp morning for exercise. How he gambols and tears around in his play! In part he is working off the chill, but there is more than that. There is an exuberance of action, a spring of movement, an evident delight in exertion that is not manifest at other seasons. After careering around to his heart's content, he at length comes straight toward the stable at a high, strong trot, every step a spring, then suddenly halts on all four feet, head and tail up, with a great snort, which sends upwards from his distended nostrils two expanding columns of vapor in the clear, keen air. What vigor, what joy, what conscious power he displays!

The full-haired collie dog exhibits a like delight. See him as he bounds out after a fresh snowfall! How he rushes past his master like the wind, describes in front a long parabolic curve

as sharp as his speed will allow, snapping meanwhile at the snow fluff that he raises in his race, and giving vent to short yelping barks of glee, comes back with a rush to his master and circles around him a few times, rolls over and over, and again executes some circles, then when satisfied throws himself flop in a recumbent position on the soft snow, his speaking eyes, wide-open mouth and lolling tongue saying as plain as can be, "Isn't this great?"

There are spells in our winters, it cannot be denied, when the blizzard shrieks and roars, when the snow sifts through the barn cracks clear across the mows, and the mercury in the thermometer keeps sinking, that it is wise to keep as near the fire as possible, and to let those who have to do so brave the storm. But such spells are infrequent, and do not usually last long. In their way, by contrast, they help us to appreciate the finer weather which always follows.

Each season as it comes has its own particular charm. The rapid and pronounced changes from one to the other are a succession of pleasant surprises, and keep the mind from wearying.

We should rejoice in our winters. Let us drop the apologetic tone which we have used too long in regard to them and other things Canadian. The thankful, joyful note, the note exultant, triumphant, becomes us better.

### Rational Fertilizing.

"Which fertilizer would you advise me to buy—acid phosphate, or sulphate of potash?" Which would you prefer to live on, bread or water? It is impossible to compare fertilizers that are absolutely different and incapable of substitution one for the other. Acid phosphate supplies one of the three essential elements of fertility, viz., phosphorus. Sulphate of potash furnishes another, potassium. Both elements are needed by every plant. Excess of one will not compensate for lack of the other. "Does that mean," you ask, "that if I apply one, say potassium, without phosphorus and nitrogen, that I shall obtain no results?" Not exactly. Some results will likely be seen, but not nearly so good as if all the needs of the plant were supplied. There is, of course, considerable of each element of fertility in every soil, but not always enough in available form. Fertilizing and manuring consists in supplementing the supply of these elements (and also of humus, important for its physical effects) already in the soil. Certain crops make specially heavy demands upon some one particular element. For instance, turnips find difficulty in obtaining from the average soil a sufficiency of phosphorus, and for this reason an application of acid phosphate alone to a turnip crop may often prove profitable, particularly if applied to a soil already in good general heart, or if used supplementary to a dressing of barnyard manure. Other crops, such as legumes and fruit trees, stand more especially in need of fertilizing with potassic manures, though generally responding best to a complete fertilizer specially rich in the one element particularly needed.

But, making reasonable allowance for special crops and special soils, the general principle remains that best results in manuring or fertilizing will be obtained by furnishing a complete or balanced manure or fertilizer. Ordinary barnyard dung, carefully preserved, is a reasonably well-balanced manure for most crops on average soils, supplying not only nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus, but humus as well. Hence, in large part, the excellent and dependable results following this mode of enrichment.

Where the supply of barnyard manure proves inadequate, we believe the soundest policy is to



## 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
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adopt and perseveringly follow a well-thought-out system of rotation and fertilizing that will require the purchase only or chiefly of the two mineral elements of fertility, namely, potassium and phosphorus, relying on legumes to entrap from the atmosphere the third and most expensive element, nitrogen. The one difficulty foreseen opposing the general adoption of this rational practice is that results will be slow to appear, for not until the second round of the rotation, and possibly not until the third, could they be expected to be very pronounced. Few people have the faith and patience to wait that long. Nevertheless, the time is coming when an increasing number of Canadian farmers will be glad to wait for returns from just such a system.

One thing certain is that, for best results in producing crops, a balanced ration of plant food must be provided, either naturally or artificially. Of course, a plant which finds an insufficiency of one element, but plenty of the others, is rather better off than one stinted for all three, just as a person can endure hunger better than hunger, thirst and cold together. But the great principle is that nitrogen cannot substitute for potash, potash for phosphorus, or phosphorus for nitrogen, any more than water can substitute for food. And a similar principle applies, though not nearly so rigidly, to the substitution of one element of nutrition for another in the food of man and beast.

### Feeding Twice a Day.

A cow will do just as well on two feeds a day as three, said Professor Dean, in his lecture at the Guelph Winter Fair. Many who have tried feeding cattle twice a day are pronounced in its favor. The practice has certain advantages. Feeding operations need not be begun so early in the morning and may be finished earlier in the evening, a point of some importance when the days are short. The freedom from chores at noon, especially where there is only one to do them, allows greater liberty to visit friends, to accept invitations to dinner, or to drive to town. Labor, or, at least, time is saved. Three times going to

the barn and back, three times starting and finishing the chores, takes longer time than twice. Any that are so situated that they can try the experiment of twice a day feeding of cattle are heartily recommended to do so.

### Prizes for Building Plans.

Now is the time to prepare plans and do heavy teaming for the barn or house building of 1910. In many localities 1909 was a record year in the improvement of home and farm buildings, but the approaching season will probably surpass it, because of the general prosperity of the country. The new and reconstructed barns of 1909 contain many valuable features, the product of past experience and fuller knowledge in regard to the economy of labor, and more healthful methods of handling live stock. From his own experience and observation, every man gains certain well-defined ideas on the subject of general cleanliness, light, fresh air, exercise, water supply, handy contrivances, and the saving and handling of foods and manures. Building is, therefore, progressive, and, for the general good, "The Farmer's Advocate" desires to publish, at an early date, the best information from the construction of 1909. For the encouragement of readers who contribute plans and detailed descriptions covering the points noted above, and others which the writers consider valuable, we offer three sets of two prizes each. The first in each case will consist of ten dollars' worth of agricultural books (see list published elsewhere in this issue). The second prize in each set will be \$5.00 in cash, or, if preferred, five dollars' worth of agricultural books.

A.—General barn, including storage for crops, and housing for dairy, fattening or other stock.

B.—Horse barn, including space for rigs, harness, etc.

C.—Farm dwelling-house, with special attention to modern improvements and domestic conveniences.

The plans may be submitted in ink or pencil, and likewise the descriptive matter, but both must be on one side only of the paper, and, in making the awards, consideration will be given to clearness and conciseness, and merit from a practical and economical point of view; in other words, evident usefulness to the greatest possible number. The manuscripts and plans must be in this office by February 3rd, and those who desire their plans returned after the awards are made will kindly enclose the necessary postage stamps. Plans and articles other than those receiving prizes containing points of special merit will be used and paid for at regular rates for accepted matter. Mark the plans "A," "B" or "C" Competition, as the case may be. The same person may compete in all three, providing the description covers building done by the same proprietor in the year 1909. In all cases state size of farm and class of farming carried on.

### Matchless Advertising Medium.

Each successive test clinches yet more convincingly the drawing power of "The Farmer's Advocate" as an advertising medium. Time and again we have been astonished ourselves at the results reported. More inquiries through "The Farmer's Advocate" than through all other Canadian agricultural papers combined, is a not infrequent experience.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has been long in the field, and is known by advertisers and their patrons as a reliable medium. What more natural than for anyone wanting pure-bred stock, implements or other articles, to look over its advertising columns?

"The Farmer's Advocate" stands for quality. Its wide circulation is strictly bona fide. Its mailing lists are not padded with names of dead men or "deadheads." It goes only to people who want it, and are willing to pay \$1.50 a year for a first-class agricultural journal. These are sure to be the best farmers in the country.

The paper is filled with first-class matter which attracts readers to its columns. Advertisements, as well as illustrations and reading matter, appear to advantage on its well-printed pages, while the binding, annual index, and general usefulness, insure its preservation in the household, where it may be seen by many besides subscribers.

All these things conspire to make "The Farm-

er's Advocate" a matchless advertising medium. Not to dwell further upon the subject, we append an unsolicited comment, lately received from an advertiser of real estate. Enclosing check, he says:

"Your journal was referred to five times as often as were the other papers" (mentioning two agricultural weeklies published in Ontario). "Indeed, I was amazed that only one applicant mentioned the ———"

This letter is typical of dozens. Form your own opinion.

### The Battle and Bounty of Nature.

With the following eloquent peroration, W. A. Mackinnon, formerly Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, now Dominion Trade Commissioner at Birmingham, England, concluded an illuminative, lantern-slide paper on the Canadian Fruit Industry, before the Royal Colonial Institute:

"In conclusion, may I ask you to think of the miracle that has been wrought upon the North American Continent? Remember how British hearts and French battled their way to it in wretched sailing ships, across an Atlantic that was seldom merely 'mournful and misty'; how they seized a foothold on her rocky and forbidding coasts when the cruel north wind bared his fangs, even as the Indian his tomahawk; how they fought the Red Man, and famine and snow and ice, held doggedly on though supplies failed and crops were destroyed, and at last drove back their enemies, subdued the forest, and tamed even the climate itself; how they fought the battle of race supremacy, and settled it finally by equality under the British flag; how, loyal to that flag, thousands of them left their homes in the settled but revolted States, and, taking up once more the burden of the pioneer, carved new homes out of the forests of Upper Canada, fought for those homes in 1812, and again for their liberties in 1837; how their sons forced a path through the wilderness to the great prairie beyond the lakes; how, with such leaders as our honored Chairman, the wild Northwest was stormed, and the eternal mountains, the giant Rockies, conquered, till Pacific was linked with Atlantic, and the British Crown had in very truth 'dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth.' Have you realized how every step has been a struggle, every acre occupied a battle, every Province wrested from the Great Unknown a campaign, sometimes against human enemies, more often against the forces of Nature? But how generous a foe has Nature proved! How gracefully does she admit defeat, and how lavish the spoils she hands over to the victor! Every summer, where once stood 'the forest primeval,' the fruits of the earth are multiplied; every autumn thousand of orchards bend beneath the weight of their crops. But let us realize that a Canadian apple is not merely the fruit of the tree upon which it grew; it is the fruit of history, of men's lives, of generations of patient effort and silent achievement, which we do well to remember with honor. Nor are these the only trophies of man's triumph. Think of the limitless treasures of the mine; think how nature is to-day yielding up the untold wealth of forest and stream; think of the water-powers she reveals in endless succession, and of the millions of acres she covers year by year with waving gold, gold indeed to the grower, and food, more precious than gold, to the dwellers in cities! Such is the bounty of Nature to those who prevail."

"That great back log of all the country's interests—agriculture—prospered as never before, not so much in the matter of quantity, but in the matter of financial returns, which, indeed, placed farmers in a class by themselves." With this somewhat incongruous but impressive figure of speech, Bradstreet's Trade Review describes the American farmer's enviable position during the season of 1909. "It is true," we are told further, "that the price advances bore hardly on the consuming classes, and there was shown in the utterances of public men and journals a disposition to question the reality of all the apparent benefits that flowed from high prices. But the farmer's position is most favorable, and with a predicted excellent if not record-making trade for 1910, should be fully maintained if not improved. Good times for the farmer at last!"

"Skum conditions" is the graphic term used by Prof. W. R. Graham to indicate the conditions where large numbers of birds are kept on the continuous-house restricted-range plan. The portable colony house, enabling the rearing of birds on fresh ground, and distributed all over the farm, is the modern idea in poultry-keeping. And the underlying principle has its application to other stock as well. Several classes of stock, with not too many head of any one kind on a given area, is the wiser plan.



**HORSES.**

**Training Colts.**

To my mind the value of a horse depends very largely upon his manners and habits; therefore, it is of the greatest importance that he be properly trained, or (as many use the term) broken. Taking these two words by their literal meaning, I would say there are more colts broken than there are colts trained, and it is because such is the case that we see so many enquiries in live-stock and farm journals, such as "What is the best method of handling a balky horse?" or it may be a "halter-puller" or "kicker." Now, "as the twig is bent so will the tree incline," and as a young mind is more easily controlled and influenced, it is necessary and essential that the colt's training be commenced as soon as possible. The day has gone by when they would let the colt run wild and do as he pleased until three years old, then get the boys and the neighbors gathered around and catch the colt for the first time, and get an old bridle on him and a bit in his mouth that he knew not what was there for, then harness him, get old Bill or Jack hitched to the wagon, have dad get in and take the lines, and when they got the colt hitched beside the old horse too lazy to move, start down the lane, while the boys caught on behind and climbed into the wagon. The noise of the wagon and the harness all being strange, the colt plunged first to one side, then to the other; the bit hurting his mouth caused him pain, and finally he became too tired or got tangled up so they had to unhitch him, and really he had learned nothing but fear and pain. That is a case of "breaking" the colt, and I am sorry to say is too often the fate of the majority of colts raised on the farm. Now, my experience has been that you can teach a young colt easier than an older one, and usually when the colt is two weeks old I put a strong halter on him; then in a few days, after he has gotten used to it, attach a rope and lead him alongside of his mother. It requires patience, because he will likely pull and plunge, but at that age is easily controlled. If coaxed, after he finds he cannot get away, he will usually give in and lead quite easily; then he ought to be led every day, even if it be but to and from pasture with his mother. Next, he should be taught to stand tied. Be sure your halter and rope is strong, so he cannot break loose; if he does, he is liable to develop into a confirmed halter-puller. However, if he cannot get loose he is mastered, and will not try as hard next time. Always be firm and kind, and talk to him; it will divert his mind from being tied. Then after he will lead and stand tied, he ought to be handled frequently, and to learn the words and the meaning of whoa, back, and whatever other words his owner wishes him to learn. After he is weaned he is ready to learn the use of the bit. This is a most important lesson. I usually put on a light, open bridle, with a good-sized plain bit, and turn him out in the paddock every day. When he gets used to it, I use a "dumb jockey" (a cheap one can be made with a girth and two sticks crossed over the back, with a crupper, and lines from the outer ends of the sticks to the bit), at first leaving the pressure on the bit very easy, or slack, and gradually tightening it more each day, until the colt takes hold of the bit fairly well. I have never had a soft or very hard mouthed horse when the "dumb jockey" was used. Next lesson is the check rein. I usually use a side check with a small bit, and commencing with it slack, gradually tighten each day until the desired height is reached. This training does not require much time, as the colt can be turned out in the paddock when the weather will permit. When the colt is rising three years I harness him, being sure that the harness is strong, and after being used to the bit and the "dumb jockey" he will not make any fuss over being harnessed. Then I hitch him with a good, well-trained young horse; if a good walker, so much the better. I always leave the halter on the colt under the bridle for the first few times, and tie the rope to the other horse's hame-ring. After they are hitched, have your assistant hold the colt until you are ready to let them start; then make them walk for the first five minutes, then give them the word to trot. His next lesson is to learn to "back up" while hitched. Usually this requires a great deal of patience, but do not lose your temper and strike the colt over the head with the whip, but rather take him gradually, pulling gently on the lines and saying back-up. He will learn from the older horse. When he has been driven double, first on one side of the pole, then on the other, and has become quite tractable, he is ready for single harness. I prefer hitching first few times in a two-wheeled cart, and always use a kicking strap over the rump, placed well back, and as an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, I have never

had a kicker. I always carry a whip, but seldom use it, but when it is necessary I usually make its presence felt. However, it appears to me that the most essential part is to be firm, but kind, and make your colt realize that you are its master, and its friend, and when you get a colt well bitten your greatest troubles are over, as you have to control your horse by the bit. A person cannot get an education in a week or a month, neither can a horse be trained in a short period of time. I have a filly in my stable now that is of a very nervous disposition, and that would not let the stableman into her stall, because she knew he was afraid of her, but with being firm and kind, she is one of my finest drivers to-day, and won many ribbons last fall, but I did not whip her, rather I won her confidence.

The worst kind of colts I have had experience with are those which have been made the family pet while young, and allowed to do as they wished. They are usually stubborn, and a person has to make them obey, and do what you command them. They require to be carefully handled. A good roomy box stall is a splendid place, so they cannot get far away, and when they refuse to do what you wish of them, they ought to be punished until they give in to their master. A horse that is properly trained will have no vice; however, there are those who have bad traits, such as the balky horse. I have found out that patience is about the best cure; try to attract their attention in some other manner. For a horse that rears and plunges I have had splendid results by tying a stout cord or small rope tightly around his body, over the stomach, so when the horse rears it will hurt him, and usually he will not repeat it very often. However, I say, if proper judgment is used in the education of the colt there will be comparatively few vicious or bad-mannered horses.

EDGAR WATSON.

Vaudreuil Co., Que.

**Re Training the Colt.**

In answer to comments by J. E. M. on the decision of the judge in the "Colt-training Competition," I would like to say that the awards, made by the writer, were made with the idea that colts should be trained or educated, not "broken." As to whether the colt should be hitched double or single first, opinions will continue to differ, and while personally I prefer educating a colt to single harness first, I have no quarrel with him who prefers double harness, but in either case we claim that there should be preliminary education, and the essays were judged on this principle. J. E. M. writes: "I have 'broken in' five young horses, four of them being hitched double the first time the harness was put on them." Now, sir, this is exactly what we object to, and may properly be called "breaking." We think, sir, that no colt should be hitched, either double or single, "the first time the harness is put on him." While the "breaking system" can be carried out, and especially with heavy colts, with generally fair results, we claim that it is irrational, and with lighter colts often harmful and expensive, and that in no case are the results as satisfactory as when some trouble and time has been spent in education. It would seem about as reasonable for a man to expect his uneducated child to go to school and read the first day as to expect his uneducated colt to give reasonable service if "hitched double the first time the harness was put on him." Those who have followed this interesting, and, we trust, in-

structive competition, will have noticed that Clark Hamilton, the winner, does not hitch his colt "the first time the harness is put on him." He educates the colt before hitching him. J. E. M. states that when a colt is being "broken" in double harness "the driver can compel him to do it through the help of the other horse." Here, again, we take exception. Colts that have been properly handled do not require the aid or force of another horse to "compel" them to obey the will of their driver. He again states: "In every single situation that can arise in the training of a colt, that I can conceive of, the second horse is almost indispensable, until such time as the colt has learned to obey the commands of his trainer in stopping, starting, etc." Now, sir, here again we disagree with J. E. M. Clark Hamilton's method appeals to us. He teaches his colts to obey the words of command, as whoa, get up, steady, back, etc., etc., before he hitches them. I might here say that I did not expect the awards in the competition under discussion would meet with the approval of all. Each man thinks that his method of handling colts is the best, and, in many cases, will continue to think so. But, as stated, the essays were judged on the principle that colts should be educated, not "broken," and the places were awarded to those who, in our opinion, had the best ideas of how this education should be carried on, and gave good, common-sense details of the same. Some competitors gave details of elaborate fixings in ropes, straps, etc., and gave details of their application and use in conquering colts. Others gave more simple, but probably not the less effective, methods of subduing the animal; but as we do not consider these conquering methods necessary in colts that have been intelligently handled, we did not place such essays. To sum up in a few words, we consider a colt should be gradually educated, the earlier in life the education commences the better; that it is wise, if possible, to avoid conflict of opinion or will between the colt and the trainer, but that all harness, rigs, etc., used should be strong and that the trainer should, in all cases, be in position, by virtue of his knowledge, skill and tackling, to gain the mastery over the brute force and will of the colt, should such conflict occur.

"WHIP."

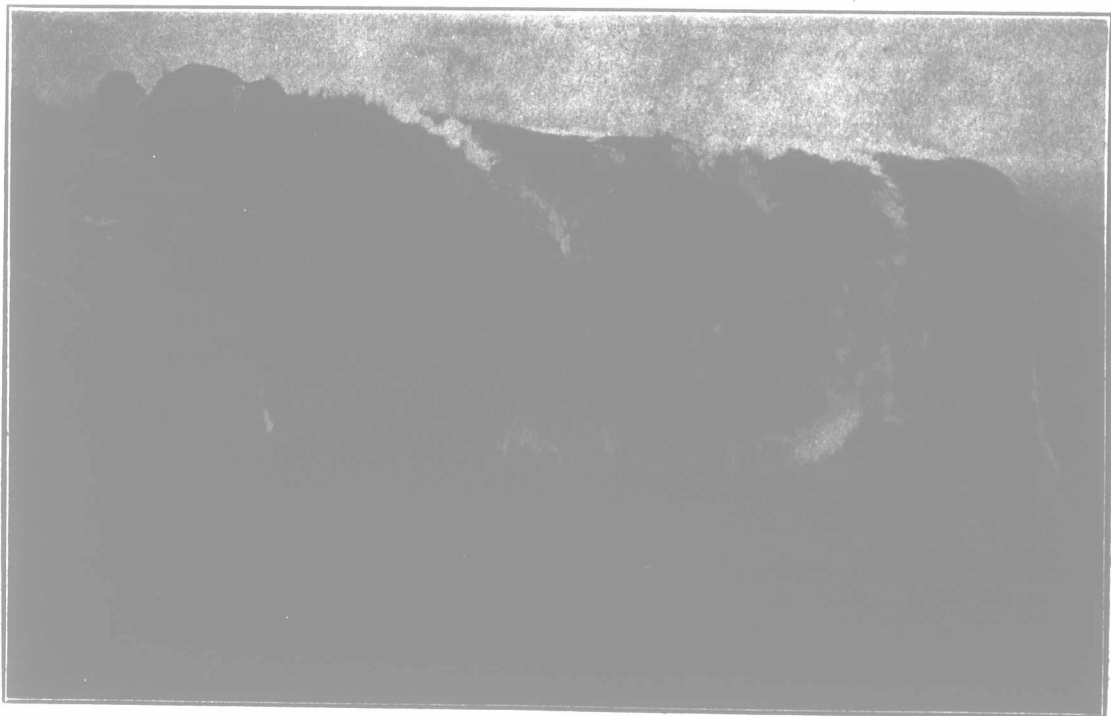
**Remedy for Switching.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Re question in a late issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," headed "Switching Mare," I would say such animals should be carefully handled while being driven, avoiding all harsh usage, such as jerking or the use of whip, as whipping does no good. Switching is sometimes caused by dislike of the mate. They are usually high-spirited horses, and should not be driven with a slow mate. Take part of grain ration away; allow her to get a little down in flesh and spirit; work her as much as possible in season. If she cannot be worked without, try breeching harness; bore the breeching in center with large awl, and insert leather shoe-string; do up her tail, and tie it with strong cotton string; tie to the shoe-string, leaving about four or five inches length of shoe-string, so as to hold her tail down so she cannot catch the line. Continue to work her down until she forgets the habit. This tie, if neatly done, will pass unobserved. Having worked a switching mare for years, I am writing from experience.

Kent Co., Ont.

J. B. M.



Rosabelle 5th.

Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer, first in class at Smithfield, 1909.



## LIVE STOCK.

### French-Canadian Cattle.

Though the breed of French-Canadian cattle is the oldest in America; moreover, the only one that was founded, developed and kept in all its purity for nearly three hundred years on this continent, its existence was not even suspected, outside of the Province of Quebec, previous to 1900.

#### HISTORY.

The French-Canadian cattle were brought over from France in the earliest days of the colony. Some were sent by the King, Louis XIV., who had instructed his Minister, Colbert, himself very eager to see the colony flourish, to send here only the best animals of the kingdom. Some others were brought out by the early settlers themselves, who came mostly from the Provinces of Normandy and Brittany. It is not known exactly at what time the first cattle arrived here, but we know that De Tracy, Intendant, and De Courcelles, Governor, brought out some with them in 1665, and that they reported that, on reaching Quebec, they found cattle similar to those they had brought, mostly all fawn or black in color.

The French-Canadian cattle are issued from the same strain as the Jerseys, the Guernseys, and the Kerries. That is easily accounted for, by the fact that the Provinces of Normandy and Brittany are separated by but a narrow channel from the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, which are only a short distance from Ireland. The common origin of those four breeds is most evident by their resemblance to one another in certain points. For instance, the color of the French-Canadian is now that of the Jersey, then that of the Guernsey and that of the Kerry. Of course, it goes without saying, that the residence of those four breeds in their respective countries has developed in each of them certain distinguishing characteristics, which make them unequalled in those countries for which they are thoroughly adapted. Nevertheless, even now, that resemblance is so close that many a light-colored pure-bred Canadian cow can almost pass as a dark Jersey.

Up to 1850, with the exception of a few herds of Ayrshires and Shorthorns in the neighborhood of the towns and in the Eastern Townships, all the cattle of the Province of Quebec were of the pure Canadian breed, and the average French-Canadian farmer knew no other breed than his own little Canadian cow.

In 1853 the Board of Agriculture came into existence. It meant well, but knew little. And, from the very first year of its existence up to 1880, it made every effort to substitute the Ayrshire and other foreign breeds for the Canadian. The Board, having had its own way during those thirty years, succeeded, to a certain extent, in its work of substitution, not to say of destruction. But its success was complete in persuading the people that the French-Canadian cattle, those worthless animals, had fortunately been wiped out of the country. And, as Mr. Grisdale said, "In 1880 there was hardly a French-Canadian in the Province that thought enough of his cow to give her any more attention than he would to a dog."

In 1881, E. A. Barnard, Director of Agriculture for the Province; S. Lesage, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, and the writer, undertook, with the help of a few unprejudiced people, a campaign in favor of the Canadian cow, so as to rehabilitate this animal in the favor of the people. To begin with, we ascertained by visiting the whole Province that at least 75 per cent. of the cattle were quite free from foreign blood. Then we prevailed on the Government to open record books (1886); competition for the production of milk and butter was organized; lectures were given on the subject; some of the most intelligent farmers were induced to go for that breed, and herds were sent out to the great exhibitions.

In 1895 the writer organized the French-Canadian Cattle-breeders' Association. In 1900 the French-Canadian cows took part in the competition for the milking breeds at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and proved that they give the best return for the food consumed. About that time the Ottawa Experimental Farm bought a herd of Canadians. The reader will see below how satisfactory they have proved to be.

The achievement of the French-Canadian cattle at Buffalo attracted the attention of a number of far-seeing American breeders; among others, Mr. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, who bought a herd for his farm at Britannia; Mr. C. E. Colburn, Portlandville, N.Y.; and others. Later on some were sent to Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Japan.

Though there are numerous herds of these cattle which are registered, there is a still greater number of unregistered animals, but equally as good, although the color is not that approved for registration.

#### DESCRIPTION.

As regards the description of the French-Canadian cattle, I can do no better than to quote Professor Grisdale, in his address before the Com-

mittee on Agriculture of the House of Commons, last winter:

"The cattle are, as a rule, rather small; the head is, generally speaking, fine cut, rather short and broad in the forehead; eyes clear and bright; horns rather long and slightly upcurved, white with dark points, or dark with white points; the muzzle usually strong and surrounded with a fawn ring. To-day, also, we like to see a rather light shade or line along the back. The neck of the animal is, generally speaking, of good length, rather slight and firmly attached to the shoulders. The shoulder blades are closely attached to the body; back straight, the parts of the back (the vertebrae) well separated, and the ribs well curving and widely separated. The cows are generally remarkable for good feeding qualities, having a good big barrel, and roomy digestive organs, indicating their great capacity as machines for turning out milk. There is no tendency to lay on



Drives Better than He Leads.

Going to Edmonton (Alberta) Market. Ox would not lead, so the owner drove him and led the horse.

flesh in this breed, and it must be distinctly understood that it is not a breed that is likely to be of much value for beef production. The udder is usually well attached, but quite often irregular in shape; teats good size. They are good handlers, having nice mellow skin."

The usual weight of an adult French-Canadian cow is from 700 to 900 lbs. The mature sire usually attains about 1,400 lbs. In color they may be either black, brown or fawn, but the approved color for registration is dark brown, with an orange or fawn colored strip down the back and around the muzzle. When the calves are dropped they are a solid red color, and they are nearly a year old before their distinctive markings are developed. French-Canadian cattle are attractive, with their active, but at the same time remarkably docile and tranquil manners, and their businesslike dairy appearance.

#### HARDINESS AND THRIFTINESS.

Endowed with the robust health of the northern breeds, acclimatized by three centuries of residence in this country, incomparably thrifty, no other breed of cattle possesses so many qualities, gives better returns for the care it receives and is more profitable for the generality of farmers than the French-Canadian breed of cattle.

As regards hardiness and thriftiness I may be allowed to make a few quotations.

"The long and cold winters of Quebec and the exposure to which these cattle (French-Canadian) have been subjected, have begotten in them a hardihood that is simply unrivalled in dairy cattle."—Professor Thos. Shaw, in "The Study of Breeds."

Professor Grisdale, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, speaking on this subject before the Committee on Agriculture, said:

"They are hardy, and what we call good doers. I have seldom heard of the French-Canadian cow being sick. I suppose they do get sick and die, or get killed, but they are very seldom sick. I

must say this, that while we have not any more sickness amongst our animals than the average farmer, I do not remember ever having to dose a French-Canadian cow; whereas, sometimes, we have to give a Shorthorn a dose of something or other, and the same with the Guernseys or Ayrshires. We find the French-Canadians very hardy, and every breeder who has them, especially those who have them along with other breeds, make the same report, that they are the hardiest breed they know."

#### TEMPERAMENT.

Continuing, and speaking of the Canadian cow's temperament, Professor Grisdale said:

"In the second place, they are very easy to keep. They are easy to raise; they are easy feeders, gentle, easily milked and very cheaply raised.

"They are good foragers on pasture. The Ayrshire and French-Canadian are the best foragers we have. I don't know that there is much difference, but the French-Canadian is quite as good, if not better, than the Ayrshire. They are kindly and tractable. We very seldom find an irritable cow. Of course, we do not find many such in any other breed, but I can say as much about this breed.

"Again, for a man who wants a small family cow, I know of nothing that would look more attractive, and be more gentle to handle, or that would be liked better by the children or the people around than a French-Canadian cow. She is trim, tidy, easily handled, easily fed, easily milked, and a persistent milker."

#### PERSISTENCY IN MILKING.

The French-Canadian cows are noted for their persistency in milking; many of them giving milk almost the whole year round. Of course, the way to judge dairy cattle as a breed is by their records. We have not as yet enough records behind the breed to give it the high status that it deserves, and that it will have in a near future among the other dairy breeds. But we have enough to give the reader a proper idea of their merit in that respect. The Buffalo Pan-American dairy test, where ten breeds were represented by five of their best cows, showed that they were almost as profitable at the end of the six months' strain as at the beginning. It is believed that had the test lasted for one year, instead of for six months only, the Canadians, with their marked staying powers, would have shown their superiority in an even more decided manner. The five Canadian cows gave an average of 205 lbs. butter in the six months. This is not a remarkable amount, and a good many of the other breeds passed that, but where the Canadians had the advantage was in the economy of production. The cost of producing 100 lbs. of butter or milk with these cattle was considerably less than with most of the other breeds.

The cost of feed to produce 100 lbs. milk was as follows for the different breeds:

French-Canadians	45.8 cents.
Jerseys	51.0 "
Guernseys	50.5 "
Ayrshires	44.0 "
Holsteins	41.0 "
Shorthorns	54.0 "

The cost of feed to produce one pound butter was as follows for the different breeds:

French-Canadian	11.03 cents.
Jerseys	13.16 "
Guernseys	11.11 "
Ayrshires	11.61 "
Holsteins	13.18 "
Shorthorns	14.22 "

From which it will be seen that while the French-Canadians stood third in rank as cheap producers of milk, they easily stood first as cheap or economical producers of butter.

The cost of production of milk and butter, ob-



French-Canadians.



tained at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for the last six years with Ayrshires, Guernseys, Shorthorns and French-Canadians, is as follows:

Cost of Production of Milk:

Ayrshires .....	52.36	cents per 100 lbs.
French-Canadians .....	57.64	" "
Guernseys .....	63.47	" "
Shorthorns .....	68.47	" "

The reader will see that the French-Canadian stands second.

Production of Butter:

French-Canadians...	10.84	cents per pound.
Guernseys .....	10.97	" "
Ayrshires .....	11.88	" "
Shorthorns .....	14.54	" "

The cost of production for French-Canadian cows is somewhat lower than that of any of the three other breeds for butter. Some years, said Professor Grisdale, the French-Canadians made very much better records than that.

The percentage of profit from butter actually churned at the Buffalo test was as follows:

French-Canadians .....	134.2	per cent.
Jerseys .....	130.4	" "
Guernseys .....	129.7	" "
Polled Jerseys .....	125.6	" "
Red Polled .....	119.6	" "
Ayrshires .....	119.6	" "
Holsteins .....	97.1	" "
Brown Swiss .....	95.3	" "
Shorthorns .....	92.8	" "
Dutch Belted .....	79.9	" "

At the Ottawa Experimental Farm there were last year seven French-Canadian cows in milk, and taking the year's record, they produced by the sale of butter \$77.48 per cow. Taking into consideration that of these animals two were heifers, the return is very creditable. Of the individual records of those seven cows, Zamora is the best, with \$109.02; Fortune D'Oka comes next, with \$99.81; Poupee next, with \$97.01, and Inoquette, \$76. One of the heifers gave \$48.05; the other heifer, \$44.54, and a young cow, \$67.97. For a young herd it is a very good record.

The average percentage of fat of the Canadian cow's milk is between 4 and 5 per cent. It is scarcely ever below 4 per cent.; it is often above 5 per cent., reaching sometimes 6 per cent.

Briefly stated, the strong points of the French-Canadian cows are as follows:

They are the hardiest and the thriftiest dairy cows in existence.

They are very easy to keep.

There are no better foragers on pasture.

They are kindly, very tractable, and easily milked.

They are sure breeders; they seldom miss getting in calf.

Said Professor Grisdale, in the address above referred to: "We have never had a cow that failed to calve at the right time, and all breeders report the same thing. They are the surest breeders of any cattle that I know of."

They are the cheapest butter producers in existence. In that connection the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion, speaking before the National Live-stock Convention at Ottawa on the 5th February, 1908, said: "The Ayrshires, the Jerseys, the Holsteins and the Guernseys are all good dairy cattle, and each of them may prove to be the most profitable under certain conditions. I am myself a breeder of Guernsey cattle, with which I am well pleased; but I must say that the French-Canadian cow is the best-paying butter-producing machine which stands on four legs to-day."

WHY IS THE BREED NOT MORE WIDELY KNOWN?

Here it may reasonably be asked, why is the breed not more widely known, and why do the farmers who have it not make an effort to improve it and get more out of it than they do?

The answers to these questions are found in Professor Grisdale's address, and I will again quote him. "There have been many difficulties surrounding the development of this breed. First, they had to overcome the evil reputation worked up against them during the 30 years of prejudice and official condemnation. The people, during that period, became of the opinion that the cattle were of no earthly use, that they might as well get rid of them; the sooner the better. They allowed them to go down, to become less productive and neglected them generally. It has taken, probably, 35 years to overcome that setback.

"Then they are too easily kept. That may sound like rather an unusual statement, but it is true. They are too easily kept; that is, the farmers see them looking fairly well on very little feed, and they say: 'Oh, well, these cows don't want any more food, and we won't begin to give them any more.' So they give the Canadian cow enough to produce a certain amount of milk every day; but if they fed her better she would give

much better response. Just to give an example of what she can do. We purchased a cow from a farmer in the Lake St. John district six years ago. Since we have had her she has never produced less than \$100 worth of butter in a year, and in six years she has given over \$600 worth."

Then, again, there are not enough of records of herds and of individuals. That is coming though, and in a couple of years a sufficient number of them will have been made to overcome that setback. Finally, the breed has not been advertised properly; indeed, it has never been advertised at all.

THE HERDBOOK.

When the Foundation Herdbook was closed, 31st December, 1896, there were 5,307 cows and 922 bulls entered. In 1905, when the books were nationalized, there had been registered 6,593 females and 1,746 males. One hundred and twenty-eight animals were registered in 1906; 194 in 1907; 167 in 1908. The first volume of the Herdbook has just been issued. It contains 1,571 pedigrees.

The number of animals registered increases slowly, chiefly because there has been very little demand for the cows, and the farmers neglect to register. Many of them appear to think that the only reasons there are for registering at all are to permit them to compete at exhibitions; or, once in a while, when they sell a bull.

PROMINENT BREEDERS.

Amongst the prominent breeders, Arsène Denis, of County of Berthier, Que. (who keeps between 80 and 90 head), not only has the largest herd, and the most uniform herd as to type and color, but he is the most progressive, and has done more for the all-round improvement of the Canadian cattle than any other breeder. By using the two bulls, Prince Elegant and Vainqueur, which he found somewhere (so to speak), and brought into his herd, he has done more to build up the breed than all that has been done by the other breeders put together.

Mr. Denis has bred and developed the Champion family, one of which was at the Pan-American test, and came out first or second there. Now the females of this family are to be found all over, easily heading the list, both as dairy cows and as show cows. Mr. Denis is President of the French-Canadian Cattle-breeders' Association of Canada.

T. B. Macaulay, the Vice-President of the Association, keeps quite a herd of French-Canadian cattle at Mount Victoria Farm, Hudson Heights, Que. He has done a great deal in the last seven or eight years in the interests of these cattle. His ambition is to build up a special strain of the breed, which will be remarkable for its milking qualities, to confine himself to one or two families, and to follow line breeding within these families very closely.

Among the other noted breeders may be mentioned Hon. N. Garneau, who, though he never kept a large herd, has done a great deal in advocating the interests of the breed; Ls. Sylvestre, St. Théodore d'Acton; Ls. Thounin, Repentigny; Joseph Coulombe, St. Norbert (Berthier); Ged. Garceau, Pointe-du-Lac; the Trappistes Monastery, Oka; the Ursulines Monastery, Roberval. The reader is already aware that the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has a herd of Canadians.

Many new herds have been started lately by a number of our foremost men in Canada, such as Sir Wm. Van Horne, in New Brunswick; near Montreal, Sir Hugh Allan, Sir Lionel Guest, Hon. S. A. Fisher; Macdonald College, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. A herd is at present under consideration for British Columbia.

Quite a number of States through the Union have herds; in fact, they have made such progress over there that they have formed a Breeders' Association, of which C. E. Colburn, Portlandville, N.Y., is President, and opened a record book.

CONCLUSION.

Canadians do not need to import from abroad expensive animals to improve their dairy stock, for they have in the Dominion itself a race that is entitled to the very front rank, and which has before it a great future. Combining, as this breed does, unequalled hardiness, ability to pick up a living on rugged pasture, and to thrive on ordinary food, docility, beauty, marked profitableness, abundance and richness of milk, persistency in milking, thriftiness, which permits a greater number of heads to be kept, it is evidently the stock par excellence which Canadian dairymen should use to improve their herds. J. A. COUTURE, Quebec Co., Que.

Even the wild animals accommodate themselves to changed surroundings. "Years ago," writes A. A. Titus, in the Winnipeg "Farmer's Advocate," "a coyote avoided a four-strand barb-wire fence. Lately, I built a fence of nine-wire woven and three strands of barb woven on top by hand, the whole being 56 to 58 inches high, and one coyote went over it weekly, in sight of the herder. In the early days coyotes looked at little lambs, but feared to go near the ewes to get them. Now, a faithful herder, a gun and a pack of killing hounds are just little enough to guarantee security, and they cannot do it if the bushes about the pasture are large enough to shelter."

THE FARM.

Poisoned the Sparrows.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is a well-known fact that the English sparrow does an enormous amount of damage during the year to the grain crops of Eastern Canada. The quantity of grain wasted by these birds during harvest, and afterwards, where they have access to granaries and poultry-yards, would go a long way towards paying the farm taxes. Nor do they confine themselves to the destruction of grain. They are detrimental to the farmer in other ways. They are the worst enemy with which our field and orchard birds have to contend. The annual decrease in the number of our beneficial birds is quite noticeable, especially the swallows and orchard birds, whose nesting habits bring them within the limits of the sparrow's special territory. Eggs innumerable are destroyed each spring by these little tyrants, many young birds are killed, and the old ones driven from their homes, to find nesting places where best they can later in the season, allowing only one brood, where otherwise there would have been two. Now, every broken egg and every young bird's death means increased activity in insect life, as innumerable insects are destroyed every summer by each swallow and each individual of our song-birds (of which there are many species), whose special sphere is the orchard. Spraying for the destruction of insects could almost be dispensed with if we could only exterminate the English sparrow.

The discussion in "The Farmer's Advocate" last winter would surely stimulate some, at least, to try some of the ways suggested. Shooting is effective for only a short time, as the flock soon gets wise, and stays at a farm where there is no gun. Sparrow matches have done much to rid the locality in which the hunt was carried on, but the main feature of the match is the supper, and when it is over the sparrows again gather from other quarters and lead a quiet life till spring. Just here I would like to ask farmers to protect the little owl which often frequents the barn dur-



Pure-bred Yorkshires.

Winners of first prize in their class for sow 9 months and under 15, first for barrow and for sow 6 months and under 9, Ontario Winter Fair, 1909. Exhibited by R. F. Duck & Sons, Port Credit, Ont.



ing the winter season; it will rid out more sparrows than the shotgun.

Poison, to my mind, is the remedy with which we can exterminate this pest. It is cheap, effective, and easily administered. Get ten cents' worth of the strongest strychnine; put it in some vessel that can be destroyed when finished using; add water enough to soak a pint of wheat; keep wheat well stirred, so that it will be evenly soaked; when water is all taken up, spread wheat on a paper to dry, when it is ready for use. Two kernels of this will kill a sparrow, therefore it is necessary to scatter only a few grains of wheat in one place, and repeat often (on the beams in the barn, etc.). The writer last winter rid two barns of sparrows in this way, and it was a pleasure last spring to see the comfort the swallows had at these farms; where there were only a few in recent years, last summer there were hundreds. If farmers will all work for the extermination of the sparrows, we will soon be rewarded by increased number of insectivorous birds.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Z. X.

### Seeding with Buckwheat.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having noted in "The Farmer's Advocate" the experience of some who had reported favorably of buckwheat as a nurse crop for clover and timothy seeding, I decided to try some. Accordingly, having purchased enough seed of the Silver Hull variety, I sowed about two acres, at rate of half a bushel, in June, seeding at same time behind the drill tubes with alsike and timothy. Soil was a friable clay loam, plowed out of sod in spring of 1907, and cropped with millet two years in succession. About seven acres in same field (which had received the same treatment previously) was sown to oats in May and seeded the same. Wet and cold weather retarded both crops somewhat, both being rather thin. The oats (Banner) were sown two bushels per acre. However, considering the season, the latter did fairly well, but not enough to retard the clover unduly. But when harvest came the difference in growth of the clover was very apparent, that on the buckwheat being at least twice as thick and twice as strong as that on the oats. Of course, that on the oats, being very small and, consequently, harder to see, might be more numerous than it appeared, and next year might show less difference, but from present indications the result of this trial would tend to correct the common opinion that buckwheat is a poor crop with which to seed. Probably, however, richer soil and a more favorable season would show less difference still, but even though they were equal, for a season like the past, when buckwheat has to be sown as a catch crop; or if for any other cause it be difficult to get in a spring crop and one wants to seed down, it would seem that he need not hesitate to try buckwheat.

As for the crop itself, I cannot recommend it for this locality. The straw is a poor quality for feeding, or any other purpose, as far as I know, and the yield of grain in an average season would, I think, be much below any of the spring crops or millet, no matter almost what the soil was. However, it is fairly good for a cover crop in an orchard. Sown in late June or July it provides honey for wintering bees, and the hens can harvest the crop themselves, and the straw provides a winter mulch for the tree roots.

J. H. BURNS.

### Implement House Plans.

A correspondent writes: "I thank 'The Farmer's Advocate' for the recent hint to take better care of the farm implements, and would be glad to see published an article describing where such should be stored; and, if in a separate building, where it should be located, in relation to other buildings, its size, and how constructed. I want to erect such a shed the coming season, and want something inexpensive, but efficient and durable." Some of our readers who have implement storage will confer a favor on this inquirer and many others by sending us for publication a description thereof, and, if need be, plan.

### Reliable and Practical.

Please find enclosed your printed form with one new subscriber added—a neighbor of mine—whom I persuaded to take it. I myself, being a practical farmer for 35 years, have taken many agricultural papers in my time; 1909 was my first year of "The Farmer's Advocate." I am very much pleased, as all the articles inserted on its pages are reliable and practical, which is of the most importance. I obtain very much information, which is of much benefit. Wishing you the compliments of the season.

W. H. CLARK.

Leeds Co., Ont.

### Strong Bridges Needed Now.

In the exhibition number of "The Farmer's Advocate," issued September 2nd, appeared a strong article on "Bridges," by W. A. McLean, Engineer of Highways for Ontario. The concluding paragraph had reference to the strength required in bridges of the present day, and we quote an extract:

"The strength of bridges is a matter for considerable readjustment in Canada. The common practice is to build them just strong enough. Having future requirements in view, with materials that may almost last forever, it is only good judgment to build our bridges stronger than strong enough. The weight of traction engines is steadily demanding stronger bridges, and what the future may produce, it is impossible to foresee."

The picture shows a bridge on a townline between Oxford and Waterloo counties, Ont., which doubtless was quite strong enough for the traffic of a former day. The engine belonged to Isaac



A Defective Bridge, and — !

Battler, who was bringing it home on Nov. 28th from Hamburg, where it had been repaired. In crossing the bridge, some of the joists gave way, precipitating engine and driver into the creek. Mr. Battler's son escaped with slight injuries, but he himself was killed, his body being found underneath the boiler.

## APIARY.

### Apiculture at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is now almost thirty years since an apicultural experimental department at the Ontario Agricultural College was first talked of, and now, at last, since some of us have grown gray-headed, this long-looked-for and much-needed department is to be established at the College.

As a student whose record there, as one who lectured there, and carried on experiments, not at the College, but in his own apiary, for the Government, until he himself gave up the work; and



A Welland County (Ont.), Farmstead.

Home of Emanuel Zavitz and two of our young subscribers, Orval and Evan Zavitz.

as one who, as a beekeeper, has contributed towards the instruction of those of less experience than himself, and knows somewhat of the apicultural situation on these grounds, my thoughts as to the department at my alma mater should at least be worth considering.

At the Ontario Beekeepers' Convention, the president of the Association also gave an invitation to beekeepers to express themselves.

I may say that, when the Apicultural Station was first spoken of as to be at Jordan Harbor, I expressed the opinion that the College, not Jordan Harbor, was the proper place. However, the bees were put at Jordan Harbor. My reason for selecting the College was because, when there, the

students would get the benefit of practical demonstrations, instead of theoretic lectures, as they would be, even if given by a practical beekeeper. Farmers visiting the College during Farmers' Institute excursions could go to the apiary, and there see its management, ask questions, and carry home information. All this is of prime importance, and it could not be done at Jordan Harbor. Next, if the apicultural experiments were of the nature they should be, then, the Departments of Chemistry, Bacteriology, etc., would be needed to solve problems before it, and in many other ways the co-operation of men and equipments in other departments would be required. This fall I visited the Jordan Harbor Station, and found that things were being done, and, as far as I could judge, were being planned, on a very small scale.

I have seen better bee-houses in the hands of beekeepers themselves, and I found, upon inquiry, that the cellar to be constructed would be of no more value in solving wintering problems than that of many a private beekeeper. I was asked by more than one official what I thought of it. To one I said: "This is not my idea of equipment at all. For a cellar, there should be one roomy and first-class; in it there should be compartments, where humidity, temperature and ventilation are under absolute control. In that way, and in that way alone, can work of value in wintering experiments be conducted, and I again pressed the desirability of having the Station at the College.

The Station, I learn, is going to be at the College, and a cellar is to be constructed, but it is feared the expense will be too great to equip as suggested. The Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, comes from a county which must have a place in the apicultural history of Canada and the world, and to-day it has many bright beekeepers, and is well adapted for beekeeping. It was not necessary for Mr. Duff to become a Minister of Agriculture to be interested in beekeeping; we are grateful for that. We do not fault the Department, either, for not wanting to go much ahead of public opinion, although, in this respect, the situation is entirely changed, and almost anything done to advance apiculture, owing to progress made, will be accepted without criticism.

Let me, in this article, urge farmers, students of the College, and ex-students, to write to their member of the Legislature, and to the Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, and ask them to do all in their power to have this apicultural station equipped with the very best to solve apicultural problems. Now is the time; the expenditure at its inception will be less noticed than grants afterwards.

Private effort has been made to control the flight of queens when mating, so as to control mating; if we can do this, it not only will revolutionize the breeding of bees, but help to solve problems in breeding in animal life, for in bees a queen may become a great-great-grandmother in one season. I have spent something in this experiment, but, as with others, found it required too much equipment and time for the private individual.

At the Ontario meeting I said, and say now, that the industry has been carried to its present stage of development by private enterprise of men who, at not only the cost of thought, time and experience, but at the cost of long and expensive journeys to conventions and other beekeepers, have given out freely to others what they have discovered and learned. This has brought the industry to its present stage, and, as far as experimental work is concerned, the Government's first duty is to the men of advanced thought, who have given out freely

At the convention, many expressed their ideas as to the work to be carried on. Having for many years been in touch with experimental work, I know that, in order to give an intelligent answer to such a question, more time is required than is given from the time a man has it put before him until he rises to his feet to answer. Ask a person in any line his opinion offhand about something he never thought about, and the answer is likely to be crude.

With all due respect to those who want implements tested, I do not value this line of work much. When, for instance, certain hives have been before the beekeepers for years, even fifteen years, I do not see that the Apicultural Station is go-



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ing to earn its salt at testing such. Where well-known and extensive beekeepers, after years of testing, come to opposite conclusions, what weight would the tests with a few hives for a few years have upon the situation? None to the thinking man. A man, because he is a Government official, is, in the estimation of the public, at least, only a man; and I believe the Government official and those in authority fully recognize this. Let me illustrate: The divisible-brood-chamber principle in a hive is said by some to have an advantage over the ordinary, in that this division offers a freer means of communication for the cluster. It is claimed by those who use it extensively that the bees build up better. I was about ready to concede this, when a man who has used it extensively, side by side with others, states it is not as good for building up as the non-divisible brood-chamber; and at my recent visit to Chicago, at the North-western Convention, a man who had used this hive ever since its introduction—I believe, over twenty years ago—and who now has over three hundred of them in use, stated that the bees do not winter as well with the division, and he allows the bees to largely close up the space with burr and brace combs. Locality, seasons, bees, management, must surely make the difference; and in my estimation, a few tests in one locality, as evidence against all this, would be throwing away money. With wax presses the same—one man had made a complete success, another a failure.

These matters are within the reach of beekeepers, and any feasible design brought out will quickly be tested by disinterested parties, and reported on in the apicultural press. Such work by the Government is not only largely useless, but dangerous. Personal interests and favors, family interests, and all sorts of motives, may be attributed to influence decisions. We do not find the Government testing and sending out reports on binders, plows, harrows, etc.

In my estimation, we want work and investigation which, owing to equipment required for accurate work, and the close and constant observation required, is out of the reach of the beekeeper. Let me ask again that, not leaving this writing to someone else, readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" write at once, endorsing that the best equipment be given. You may not keep bees, but you are interested in fruit, clover seed, alfalfa seed, or buckwheat, and bees help you. At Jordan Harbor Station, the buckwheat exposed to the visits of the bee gave about one-third more buckwheat grain than that covered so bees could not reach it. Or, you may have been fortunate enough to have had much done for the lines of agriculture in which you are engaged. Be fair and generous—rather, be only just. Beekeeping has had mighty little done for it, not even at Farmers' Institutes have lecturers on beekeeping been sent out for years. Help beekeeping. Remember how anxious you perhaps have been for a lift when you were seeking to develop your line of agriculture, and sit down and write now.

Honey, when Ontario products were displayed to the world, has always come out on top, and the Province owes much to beekeeping and beekeepers who have given their best for the industry, and who now want help.

Brant Co., Ont. R. F. HOLTERMANN.

### Most Bread from High-grade Flour

Enclosed please find postal for \$1.50, being subscription for "The Farmer's Advocate" for 1910. There is the same difference between "The Farmer's Advocate" and other farm papers as there is between "Hungarian Patent" and "Strong Bakers" flour. Both articles are good, but you get most bread from the higher grade.

Haliburton Co., Ont. ALFRED G. TATE.

## THE DAIRY.

In these gracious and appreciative terms the New York Produce Review referred to the appearance of Dominion Dairy Commissioner J. A. Riddick and Chief Instructor G. G. Pulong upon the programme of the New York State Dairymen's Convention, held recently in Watertown: "We were glad to see our Canadian co-workers given such a prominent place on the programme, for though the demand they are catering to differs somewhat from our own, they have a habit of accomplishing things on the line that it is good for our New York and educators to hear about. Mr. Pulong noted the growing home consumption in Canada—demand that was being supplied, not with soaked, pasty, characterless cheese, but with cured cheddars."

It is estimated by officials of the United States Department of Agriculture that cream equivalent to 250,000 pounds of butter was shipped into that country from Quebec Province during November last. Cream has also been shipped out from the Brockville district and from points in Western Ontario.

### Stabling Dairy Cows in Quebec.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On the editorial page of "The Farmer's Advocate," December 23rd issue, I read an article under the heading "Sensible Care of Stock." Had the writer confined his article strictly to the winter care of beef cattle, I could have let it pass without comment, but when dairy cows which are kept solely for the profitable production of milk are to be handled in the way he has indicated, it is so contrary to the methods in vogue on the leading dairy farms in this section of Canada that I thought a little discussion on the subject would not be amiss.

I would like to ask the writer of that article why our most successful dairymen begin stabling their cows at night towards the end of August, keeping them in on all stormy or windy days. It is a lot of trouble and requires a good deal of litter to keep them tidy. If you were to ask the boss why all this trouble, he would inform you that cows coddled in this way would produce double, and, in some cases, treble the quantity of milk of those that were left out on frosty or cold, wet nights. Why does the practical dairyman, when constructing a new stable for his herd, expend several hundred dollars for siding, felt paper, shiplap and interior sheathing, ceiling the whole interior like a palace hotel; also fitting the same with storm doors and storm windows? Then another hundred dollars for an up-to-date water system, and one hundred and fifty for a ventilation system? Why all this needless expense, when we are told that any old stable that will maintain a temperature above zero is better, and tends more to profit, vigor and thrift. Now, dairy farmers, wake up, and let's look into this and see if we are wasting our money that we are putting into close stables and up-to-date improvements. We have at

and suffers less from lack of exercise than most other animals. When a cow is turned out on a cold day, and drinks her fill of ice water, her temperature has been lowered considerably, and she must consume a lot of extra fuel to replace this lost heat. Prices of millfeed are soaring every year, and dairymen are trying to economize in feed bought as much as possible. Now, the question arises, will the cows receive sufficient benefit from the exercise and fresh air to repay the extra cost for feed consumed? I had the pleasure a few years ago of inspecting an exceedingly choice herd of pure-bred dairy cows. They had just been installed in a new barn, which was equipped with cement floors, watering bowls, and all up-to-date improvements. The temperature inside was that of June, while outside the thermometer registered 16° below zero. Delicate house plants were growing in the windows, and were untouched by frost. The cows were tied in broad double stalls, had no exercise and were coddled, but were turning out milk to the tune of \$650.00 per month. Such udders as those cows had, and not a trace of disease or debility about any member of the herd!

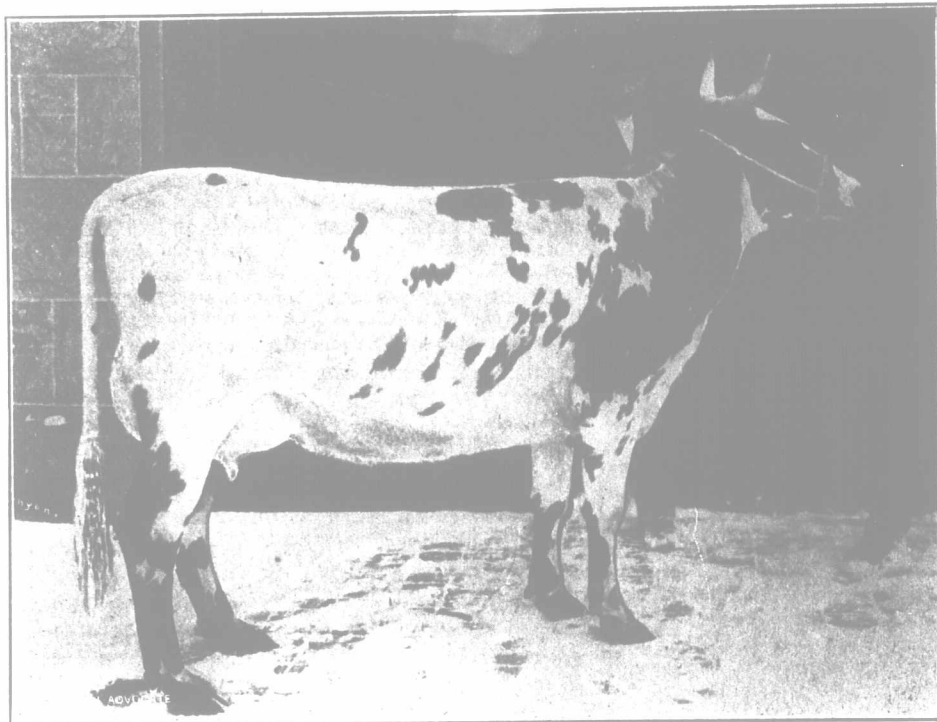
A short time after it was my lot to visit a cool stable, where no special effort was made to exclude frost. The door was swung open to admit light, as this stable contained no windows. The hired man was milking the cows. There he was, perched on a one-legged stool, his tall fur cap drawn tightly down over his ears, with an old glove on one hand and an old mitten on the other, he sat quietly extracting dollars (though it might have been cents) from those cows.

This stable, however, had its advantages. The air never became foul or fetid and the cows' tails were kept dry, as all liquids were quickly frozen solid. In the cleaning of this stable an axe was

far more essential than a shovel. As I ponder over this subject of cool stables and outdoor watering of dairy cows, I wonder if Calamity Jane, while making her great test, was turned out twice daily into the crisp winter air, where she sucked her supply of ice water through a hole cut in an ice-covered tank, and then was chased around the stack by the farm dog until she had received her proper amount of exercise? Or did Colantha 4th's Johanna, while producing her great world's record, stand on her head in a brook and patiently wait while a young Englishman with a dull axe cut a hole in the ice? It will take a lot of missionary work to convince farmers that cows confined in cold stables, and turned into the yard twice a day to drink ice-cold water, will produce as good results at the pail as cows housed in warm stables and drinking lukewarm water in their stalls.

C. C. H.

Stanstead Co., Que.



Beauty of Hickory Hill.

Ayrshire cow. First in her class, under 36 months, in dairy test, Ontario Winter Fair, 1909. Owned by N. Dymont, Clappison, Ont.

the present time a small herd of pure-bred dairy cows, and as all our milk is shipped to the city, we know exactly what our cows give at each milking. We have five ventilators in our stable, and by opening and closing these we are usually able to keep the temperature around 60°. On December 29th the mercury took a sudden dip to 24° below zero. The temperature of our stable fell correspondingly, and what was the result? We were about three gallons short of our usual amount of milk, and the temperature only fell to 40°. As the temperature rose in the stable the cows came back gradually to their usual flow.

I have noticed for years that whenever there is a fall in the temperature of the stable there is a corresponding falling off in the milk flow. Exercise is excellent for cows, and also for all kinds of farm animals, and had we a Virginian climate I would indulge my cows by giving them a frolic each day in the yard, but in this rigorous climate, where for weeks at a time the mercury hardly rises above zero, and falling some days to 35° and 40° below, to turn large milking cows out in such a temperature to go to a tank and drink their fill of ice water, then stand around an hour or two and shiver, appears to me simply ruinous. Of course, the ideal place for watering cows would be a large arena with a sawdust floor, artificially heated to 60 degrees, with watering troughs along the sides containing pure spring water, heated to 50°, a trough filled with rock salt, and a row of evergreen trees for the cows to rub against. This plan being out of the question for the ordinary farmer, the next best device appears to be the watering bowl in the stable. The cow is a lazy animal,

## POULTRY.

### Origin of Non-sitting Breeds.

The shores of the Mediterranean Sea have furnished us with most of the non-sitting breeds of fowl. It is a matter of speculation how the incubating instinct should have come to be dropped, or, rather, come into temporary abeyance—for it is not wholly lost, since non-sitting breeds allowed to run wild in a wood have usually taken to sitting in time to keep up the race; many's the first year.

Discussing probable causes of the lapse of the sitting instinct in these breeds, G. A. Palmer, in the English Farmer and Stock-breeder, remarks the significant fact that Egyptians practiced artificial incubation from very remote times, and history leads to a belief that the whole of their hatching was done in that way. If so, that might account for the alteration of habits in the fowls of that country, and as there has from ancient times been coasting navigation in that huge inland sea, the non-sitting breeds might have been carried to Italy, Spain, and other countries. The non-sitters, Mr. Palmer notes, seem all more or less akin, Spanish, Minorcas, Leghorns and Anconas being very much alike, while the Hamburgs,



though different in comb, have white ear-lobes, as have, more or less, the French non-sitters and the Polish varieties. Other non-sitters, such as the Campines and Lakenfelders, resemble some of the Hamburg and Leghorn varieties. Taken in conjunction with the fact that single-combed and white ear-lobed fowls have been found in Asia Minor, Algiers and Egypt, the above reasoning will appeal to the lay mind as being at least probable, and likely as good as any other man's guess.

### Profits from Ordinary Poultry Flocks.

Surely no poultry-keeper can contemplate present egg prices without making eager and earnest effort to get his hens laying. To be sure, feed is high, but the difference in value between the feed necessary to keep the hens alive and that required to insure winter eggs is small compared to the possible returns from a good flock of layers. Many are skeptical of their ability to make a flock lay well in winter, as though there were some occult secret about it which only few could master. As a matter of fact, nothing could well be simpler. There are a few conditions which must be faithfully followed, but so there are in every branch of farm work.

Just to convince the doubting ones that farm poultry can be made to pay, under ordinary farm conditions, we have taken the trouble to go back over our files for the early part of 1909 and prepare a brief synopsis of results reported by practical farmers and other poultry-keepers who have contributed to our columns. The results are not phenomenal, although far ahead of the average. Naturally, the correspondents have been those who did well—or what they considered well—with their poultry. Most of them have not given the results for more than one year. Still, we feel perfectly safe in stating that what has been here accomplished could easily be bettered by many, and equalled, even in the average of a series of years, allowing for a reasonable number of mishaps, by almost anyone who will pay attention to the advice so frequently given through these columns.

In the January 7th issue, 1909, J. F. Riddle, Norfolk Co., Ont., told of having gathered from sixty hens (some of them killed off in May and June), 400 dozen eggs. Receipts were \$147.08; expense for feed, \$72.28; profit, \$74.80.

A. P. Hillhouse, Brome Co., Que., told of a woman who keeps a flock of forty Wyandottes. In 1908 she sold eggs to the value of \$3.96 per hen, at a cost for feed of \$1.20 per hen; over and above this she sells from \$200 to \$300 worth of chickens per year.

In the January 21st issue, Samuel Nesbitt, of Carleton Co., Ont., gave his experience with geese. From three old geese he raised a lot of goslings, which he sold at an average of \$1.10 each, besides \$12 or \$15 worth of feathers, the whole expense being very slight.

Geo. S. Hammond, of Perth Co., Ont., told of his experience with a flock of 30 B. P. Rocks, seven of which were killed during the summer, leaving 23 hens, 24 pullets and 3 cockerels. These laid, during 1908, 3,321 eggs. Valuing the pullets at 50c. each (though apparently making no allowance for loss of the hens), Mr. Hammond placed his receipts at \$73.55, expenses at \$35, and profit at \$38.55, which would still be over \$1 per bird of the original flock, even after the value of the dead hens was deducted.

In the same issue appeared an instructive article from G. C. Caston, of Simcoe Co., Ont., in the course of which he gave his experience with 64 late incubator-hatched pullets, which during 1908 laid, under somewhat crowded and not altogether favorable conditions, 840 dozen eggs, or an average of 157 eggs per pullet. At an average price of 18c. per dozen, the receipts for eggs amounted to \$151.20. Allowing for cost of feed, Mr. Caston estimated a net profit of \$1.27 per head, with prospects for better results from the 1908 hatch, which was earlier, and was relieved of the surplus cockerels in August.

"An Amateur," Bruce Co., Ont., recounted an experience with 75 incubator-hatched pullets, which commenced laying in the middle of January, 1908, and managed to deliver themselves of 812½ dozen during the twelve months, or an average of 130 eggs per pullet. Proceeds from egg sales amounted to \$140.07, besides the eggs used at home. The writer estimated that half of this was profit. Chickens sold to the value of \$120, and thirty pullets kept over swelled the aggregate receipts to \$275 for the year.

In the same issue, Jas. Stavert, Prince Co., P. E. I., related experience with 85 hens in two flocks, which laid during the year \$135 worth of eggs, computed at the somewhat low price of 17½c. per dozen. Chickens raised the value of product to \$162. Deducting \$112 for feed consumed, left a profit of \$50, which, in addition to the manure, Mr. Stavert considered a fair profit.

A British Columbia poultry-keeper, A. B. Smith, who started in January, 1908, with 88 birds, less than half being pullets, and culled his flock out during the summer, secured during the year 419 dozen eggs, worth \$154.05, or an aver-

age, based on the actual number of birds from month to month, of \$3.02. The feed consisted of unthreshed wheat, without mashes or condiments, but with plenty of bone, grit and mangels in winter.

One dollar and fifty cents per head clear is the net result claimed by a Wentworth Co. subscriber who, from 30 pullets, sold some 292 dozen eggs, or an average of 116 per bird. The proceeds from hen fruit were \$64.36, chickens sold bringing the total up to \$71.86. The cost of feed was accounted as \$26.35, giving a gain of \$45.51, or \$1.51 per bird, over and above cost of feed.

A "Farmer's Wife" came forward from Grey Co. with a record of 905 dozen eggs from 90 birds, or a fraction over ten dozen per hen. These, counting those used at home at same prices as those sold, were worth \$199.10. Sales of poultry made up the total to \$228.51, or an average of nearly \$2.54 per hen of the original flock.

Omitting mention of some of the results written of by correspondents later in the year, we find in the Exhibition Number the account of a seventeen-year average of \$130.49 per annum from sales of eggs alone from an ordinary farm flock of 80 to 85 hens kept by Mrs. R. J. Temple, Middlesex Co., Ont. Half the receipts are considered ample to cover the cost of feed. The above figures take no account of eggs used for hatching or consumed at home.

A Lincoln County Farmer's Son answered to his own satisfaction the question whether ducks eat their heads off by submitting a statement showing \$9.45 profit from 38 ducks reared to the age of eight weeks. This, of course, took no account of labor, which in this case would be considerable.

Finally, ye editor himself recorded a bit of his experience in a detailed article (issue October 28th), describing how \$8.10 clear profit had been obtained from twelve chickens, mostly hens, kept on a city lot during four months and one week in midwinter, the eggs being sold at barely market values, with all feed bought at retail prices, even to the litter they scratched in. How any attentive person may secure just such results was fully set forth in the above-mentioned number of this paper, and has been indicated in various articles and items since.

Undoubtedly there will be many who have exceeded the egg yields and profits indicated above. From all such, as well as from those who have not done so well, correspondence is invited, giving details of methods and accurate figures of yield and profits. Such accounts are interesting to all, and especially helpful to beginners.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### Apple Evaporator.

I have been thinking of building an evaporator for drying apples. My plan is this: In the end of an old house I purpose building a rectangular wall of concrete, 8 ft. by 10 ft., and 7 ft. high. A (in diagram submitted, but not published) is a large box-stove, with door on outside of wall; B is a door in opposite end. Inside I would fix six shelves, with woven-wire bottoms, three on each side. These shelves would be set on iron pins fixed in the wall, so that these shelves could be removed for filling and emptying, if desired. Please advise as to best kind of roof. Steel evaporators are very costly here, so I take this plan. Would like to have your opinion on this.

H. McN.

Instead of the arrangement of the small chamber with concrete walls, it would be better to enlarge the room in which the box-stove is placed, and make it, say, 15 x 15, or 12 x 12, or even larger. Then, instead of the arrangement of wire trays, put a slatted floor, supported in ordinary joists, over the whole of this room, say not less than 10 feet from the ground floor. Floor the joists above with slats an inch wide on top, and chamfered to the under side to three-quarters of an inch or less. Place this so that they will not be wider than a quarter of an inch apart, and upon this the green fruit will be placed, not more than five inches thick. With a good-sized box-stove in the middle of this chamber below, heated with good hardwood, and with sufficient draft not to make any smoke, a very large quantity of fruit can be evaporated, and the evaporated stock will be of better quality than it would be likely to be in the arrangement proposed by your correspondent, inasmuch as it would be more easily dried, and there would be less chance of burning the fruit. If there were not sufficient fruit to cover the whole of the chamber two or three inches thick, the part not covered could be covered with old matting or anything to force the hot air through the fruit, and not allow it to escape through the open spaces. There need be simply space above this slatted floor to work with convenience, and there should be large openings at the top to serve as ventilators to allow the hot, moist air to escape. It will be necessary to make a fairly large opening into the room containing the box-stove, so

that the cold, dry air may enter the lower chamber. This opening, however, should be regulated so that too much air may not be admitted.

A. McNEILL,  
Chief Fruit Division.

### Boxes and Box Packing.

Abstracted from a paper by A. McNeill, Chief Fruit Division, Ottawa, read before the Quebec Pomological and Fruit-growing Society, 1909.

Which is the best package, the box or the barrel? The answer is, "There is no best package." Under some circumstances, with certain varieties, with some people, and at some times, the barrel is the better package; under other circumstances and conditions, the box is the better.

At present the trade in boxed fruit is quite limited, but there is a feeling that this trade will greatly increase. Here are some quotations from reports of Canadian Trade Commissioners:

From Glasgow—"The most desirable package for Canadian apples is the regular Canadian barrel."

Leeds—"Ninety-nine per cent. of the foreign fruit sold in this district is barrel-packed, but in some cases, caterers to the highest trade prefer apples packed in boxes."

"Hull buyers speak highly of the apple box, and the increasing demand and prices prove that it will be used on a more extensive scale in coming seasons."

The box carries better than the barrel. It is simply impossible to pack a barrel fit for export without using a screw-press. This means that a large number of the apples in a barrel at the "press end," particularly, are bruised. Not only so, but almost every apple in the barrel has from four to six somewhat serious bruises upon it. This at once unfits it for the choicest trade in desert apples. With hard, colored varieties, the bruising is not serious or noticeable, but with soft or light-colored varieties, such as the Belleflower or the Fameuse, every one of those bruises becomes an eyesore.

As far as the actual package is concerned, there is a slight difference in cost in favor of the barrel. A barrel will hold over three boxes, and costs from 35 to 40 cents. The price of a box will average 15 cents.

Box-packing also costs slightly more than does packing in barrels, as a gang of packers will put up one-fourth, perhaps one-third, more apples in barrels than they will in boxes.

In the matter of handling from the orchard to the consumer, the cost is again slightly in favor of the barrel. A barrel of apples, equal in quantity to three boxes or more, can be handled in about the same time as half the quantity in boxes.

Box-packing is more difficult than barrel-packing. A man of good judgment, and fairly quick, can learn all there is to be learned about barrel-packing in half an hour. Practice is, of course, needed. But box-packing not only requires a good deal of practice, but is complicated, as well. Some, however, have become quite expert in the work in a few hours.

The barrel has for so long been the recognized package for apples that the man who uses it has but to send his goods to the general market to find his customer. If he uses boxes, the customer does not seek him, but he is obliged to seek his customer.

No second-class apples of any variety, nor even first-class apples of ordinary quality, should be placed in boxes. But choice specimens of such varieties as Fameuse, McIntosh Red, Spy and King will well repay boxing.

In packing boxes, the No. 1's and No. 2's should be separated, and the latter packed in barrels. If the No. 1's are of two sizes or colors, they should again be separated before being placed on the packing-table, and two grades made. This matter of good grading before the apples are placed on the packer's table is at the very foundation of good work in box-packing.

And now, having discussed the pros and cons of the box in the orchard and market, it may seem the natural conclusion to advise you to use the box. This I will not do, unless you will allow me to qualify the advice very materially. Unless you are willing to pay much closer attention to pruning, spraying and cultivation than you have done, do not think of boxes. There are a few men who do grow good fruit in Ontario and Quebec, fruit that will compare favorably with anything in the world. To such, and to all who are willing to be of that number, I would say, use boxes, most certainly. The high-class trade customers abroad, calls for fruit of high quality, carefully packed.

One must not expect, in a single year, and with a few boxes, to get full value for boxed fruit. The market for apples in boxes is a special market; the customers must be sought out. It is not likely to pay anyone who takes it up spasmodically; it must be followed year by year, and a reputation made that can be coined into money.



**Better Fruit More Strictly Graded.**

LARGE PROFITS FOR THOSE WHO CONSISTENTLY EXCEL.

"It would seem as if many of our apple-packers had forgotten the lessons of the past, for our record this season has been bad," remarks P. W. Hodgetts, Secretary-Treasurer of the Co-operative Fruit-growers' Association of Ontario. The statement quoted appears in the December Crop and Price Report, sent out to the respective local co-operative associations represented by the central organization. As the comments apply equally well to the average packer over the country, we reproduce them by special permission.

"A number who were supposed to put out an honest pack have fallen from grace," the report continues, "and it will mean the loss of many dollars in hard cash before their reputation will be re-established. Such foolhardiness seems difficult to understand from this end, and any association or individual deserves to suffer severely for deliberately attempting to deceive the buyer, as seems to have been done in a number of cases."

Some of the best associations have also suffered this year through carelessness or deceit on the part of their employees. Too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of the men who are depended upon to put up the fruit of an association. Mr. Hodgetts reminds the associations that their brand goes out on every barrel—good, bad and indifferent—and that while the good may never be heard from, one is sure to gain all the ill savor possible from the bad. "You are in the business to stay," he adds, "and are hoping to establish a reputation that will bring the buyers to your door to bid on your fruit. For the salvation of this reputation, do not let a barrel go out of your packing-house which is in the least doubtful. The Hood River apple-growers would still be getting the 83c. a box with which they started if they had followed the methods of so many of our Ontario packers."

"The excuse is sometimes made that it is impossible to pack a decent grade of apples from much of the fruit raised in this Province. Surely we have men sensible enough to know that if apples are poor it is their own fault. Occasionally a season will come which will adversely affect our crops, but very rarely will the careful apple-grower be unable to overcome the opposition of soil, climate, bugs and spores, and to produce a crop of good quality. Why not start now to educate your members in the right treatment of their trees, in the proper methods of pruning, spraying, cultivating, thinning, and packing. If they cannot find time to look after their orchards either themselves or with efficient labor, then in the best interests of the association cut them off. Don't risk your reputation on poor fruit. Send it to the evaporator where it belongs. You will be money ahead in the end."

**"Meet" of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association.**

Belleville, by interpretation, "Beautiful City," on the historic Bay of Quinte, was the meeting-place of the dairymen of Eastern Ontario, in their annual convention, held January 5th, 6th and 7th, 1910. The gathering is much more than a convention; it is indeed a "meet," where nearly all the fun and half the inspiration is got at the hotels, where the patrons and cheesemakers from all the Eastern counties meet with one another and with prominent Government officials and instructors who have come to give addresses. Jolly times they have, and the utmost freedom prevails. Many a useful bit of information is given, and many a topic is discussed that has no place in the convention programme.

The attendance, while rather light the first day—the weather being disagreeable—was very good the next, about 500 being present in the afternoon, and 700 in the evening. The various counties and cities of the district seemed to be well represented.

A hopeful feeling pervaded the convention. The addresses of G. A. Putnam, G. G. Publow, and others qualified to judge, showed that factories were being improved or built anew with a view to permanency; that cheesemakers were specially enthusiastic in their business, and responsive to instruction, and that patrons were more ready than usual to handle their cows and milk in the most approved manner. Special interest was taken in the questions of maintaining our first-place position as cheese exporters, reducing the percentage of fat lost in the whey, the effect on the milk and on the cheese manufactured from it of cooling versus aerating, and how to obtain more abundant and economical food supplies for the cow.

**PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.**

The President, John R. Dargavel, M. L. A., Elgin, referred to the fact that, while our exports of cheese have increased, the butter exports have lessened. The increase in the cheese output seems to have been confined to Ontario. The increased home consumption cannot so easily be tabulated,

but, counting in the growing milk demands of the cities, it is very pronounced.

The most important thing possible in the interests of the dairy industry is to educate those who are engaged in it. A college course in dairying is not possible for all, but much may be learned by meeting in convention and listening to experts who give addresses.

As a member of the Ontario Milk Commission, I had opportunities last year of visiting some of the best dairies in the United States and Canada, and I can assure you we are a long way behind where we should be.

I would sound a note of warning in reference to the spread of tuberculosis among dairy cattle. I feel convinced that it exists to a much greater extent than is suspected by most of us. Tuberculosis is essentially a house disease, and we have been keeping cattle in warm but dark and ill-ventilated stables.

Another warning: New Zealand has moved from fifth or sixth place to second, as an exporter of cheese to Britain. The banner over the platform, "Canada Leads the World in Dairy Products," is true, but we must be up and doing if we would maintain our supremacy.

I have been president of this Association for three years, and now, as I am about to sever my connection with the Board of Directors, I feel my indebtedness to them for their cheerful assistance, freely given.

The Hon. Senator Derbyshire, Brockville, Honorary President of the Association, in his opening remarks, after a brief reference to the export trade, drew attention to the great increase in the quantity of dairy products consumed at home. Not only is there an increasing amount of milk and cream used in our growing Eastern towns and cities, but the same is true of butter and cheese, as well. We are growing richer. There are in the banks over 200 millions of dollars more than last year. The butter can be spread a little thicker. Besides that, we shipped last year to our Great West over 200,000 boxes of cheese.

**A Coreless Apple.**

A coreless apple is the latest freak of nature, reported by the Fruit Magazine. The apples are said to have been produced on a single tree of unknown variety in an eight-acre orchard at Moran Prairie, five miles north of Spokane, Wash. The largest of the fruit is described as being three inches in diameter, the coloring being of a yellowish green, streaked with red. The apples have deep pink cheeks, while the flesh is firm and of excellent flavor. The tree is between 12 and 15 years old, and is growing in sub-irrigated soil at an altitude of 2,225 feet. Seven of the new apples were taken to the offices of the National Apple Show in Spokane, and quartered in the presence of officials and experts. The proprietor intends to graft the scions on other trees the coming spring.

The cargo inspector for the Dominion Department of Agriculture in Glasgow, writes that commencing December 7th a change has been made in the system of selling apples in Glasgow. Three of the principal firms, viz., Simons, Jacobs & Co.; Jas. Lindsay & Son, and L. & H. Williams & Co., have combined to form a commercial sale-room along the lines prevailing in Liverpool, each firm taking half an hour in rotation to sell their apples and other fruits. The auctions will be held in what was formerly the private saleroom of Simons, Jacobs & Co., which the inspector states is admirably suited for the purpose. The inspector is of the opinion that this method has much to commend it over that of separate sales by each firm, which generally take place at the same time, and therefore make it often impossible for buyers to attend more than one sale. Under the new system the buyers will be concentrated, which should make for a stronger market.

**THE FARM BULLETIN.****Successful Farmer from the East.**

From the Chilliwack, B.C., Progress, the following extract is taken: "W. S. Hawkshaw came here in 1904 from near London, Ont., where he farmed on a large scale. He was also for a number of years a large importer of sheep from Great Britain, which he shipped to all parts of America. He purchased here a 160-acre farm, of which 100 acres were cleared; he has since cleared the balance, and has now one of the finest farms in the valley. An exact record is kept of his cows during each year. In 1908 thirty-five cows averaged \$64.00, and for four months of 1909 his thirty-five cows produced 1,000 lbs. of butter per month. The stock carried at the present time is 65 cattle, 18 horses, 40 sheep, and he sells an average of 100 hogs annually at about \$10.00 per head."

Then, there is the trade that has sprung up in exporting cream to the United States. That goes on all along the line, from Quebec to Sarnia. It is sent across from Brockville to Ogdensburg, there at once made up into butter, and sold in the Eastern United States cities as best American butter.

Counting in the bacon, which is a by-product of the dairy, we received last year over \$125,000,000 in Ontario from our cows.

With a return like that from the dairy, and the farm crops of the Province worth many more millions, and our bank account increased by \$200,000,000, this is no time to lag. What we lacked in Eastern Ontario the last two years was feed. Cultivate, underdrain, increase the yield. It can be doubled easily. The ordinary man still hangs around. He turns the cows out, looks up to the clouds, and trusts to Providence. Something better than that must be done if we are to hold the proud place we have attained. Milk regularly; not when you get another load of hay in, but by the tick of the clock.

Canada, our country, our love for it, should inspire us to the best efforts possible. As I look over the audience, and see the faces of the men with whom I have worked on the Board and in Convention, my heart warms towards you, every one. The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association has done great things; I hope it may still do better.

After his address, Senator Derbyshire, referring to the retirement of President Dargavel, moved that he be made Honorary President, which was seconded, and unanimously carried.

**CHEAP PRODUCTION OF MILK.**

A very important question in these days of expensive grain was the one taken up by Henry Glendinning, Manila, in his address on the cheap production of milk. Touching incidentally on the housing and general care of dairy cows, and the necessity of ventilation and a good supply of water, he said that the most important of all was the food.



Food for cows should be bulky, succulent, palatable, and cheap. When we consider that over one-fourth of the total solids in milk consists of protein, it will be understood that special care must be given to the supply of that element. Much disappointment had resulted, often, when an abundant supply of food, but deficient in protein, had been fed. And that brought Mr. Glendinning around to alfalfa, which everyone knew he was heading for when he started.

Alfalfa hay contains almost as large a percentage of protein as bran. He had tried a private experiment of his own last March and April with three cows that had been in milk from three to six weeks.

Each was fed per week, 280 lbs. silage, valued at \$1.25 per ton; 140 lbs. roots, at 4 cents per bushel; 145 lbs. alfalfa hay, at \$4.00 per ton. Total cost of food for week was \$1.65. The three cows gave 602 lbs. milk, testing for two of them 4.6 per cent., and for one, 4. per cent.; butter-fat, 26 lbs.; cost of milk, 27 4-10 cents per 100 lbs. Adding 15 per cent. to butter-fat, 30 lbs. butter cost 5 1/2 cents per lb.

The next week, the feeding of oat chop, in addition, was begun, a gradual increase being made in preparation for the test of the week following, when five pounds of chop was given to each daily. The milk yield increased to 692 lbs., but the cost was increased from \$1.65 to \$2.88, the oat chop being valued at 1 1/2 cents per pound. The feed cost per 100 pounds was increased from 27 to 41 cents. It cost 51 per cent. more to produce butter.

The question discussed by Geo. A. Putnam, Director of Dairying, "Problems of the Dairymen," dealt largely in statistics.

#### IMPROVED BUILDINGS.

Cheese-factory owners generally are showing their confidence in the future of their business by making great improvements in factory buildings, and giving greater attention to neat and attractive appearance. One hundred and ten applications for registration of factories under the new Act have already been received.

#### CHEESEMAKERS SHOW CONFIDENCE.

The makers, also, are showing confidence. Their business is really a profession, combined with strenuous labor. When proposed legislation regarding issuing of certificates to cheesemakers was effected, the profession will be still more superior.

#### THE PRODUCER.

The producer, on his part, had made provision more marked than ever before for keeping up milk flow. Though there were 6,000 fewer cows than last year, the number of boxes of cheese produced increased by 53,000. Inspectors report more hearty co-operation on the part of producers in better care of milk. Dealers also report a better grade of goods for the season.

#### THE PROBLEM.

The great problem is cheaper production of milk. In Eastern Ontario, in particular, larger factories, with a larger area for each, was desirable.

The address of C. F. Whitley, of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, Ottawa, dealt also largely in statistics.

#### COW-TESTING WORK.

It was a report of "Another Year of Cow-testing Work," and gave comparative yield of 248 cows in 18 herds of Ontario for full lactation period.

It is to be remembered that these herds were not necessarily pure-bred, but were kept chiefly for milk production. On the other hand, they were not of the poorer class of cows, nor even of the ordinary, as few who did not possess something good would care to enter for test, though their need is all the greater. The average production of milk was 5,985 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. fat; total fat, 211.7 pounds. Average of 18 best cows was: milk, 7,733 pounds, 3.3 per cent.; fat, 258 pounds.

Notice of difference between average and best. Average of 18 poorest cows: milk, 4,206 pounds; test, 3.4 per cent.; fat, 156 pounds. Best individual: milk, 13,742 pounds; test, 3.4 per cent.; fat, 472 pounds. Poorest individual: milk, 2,670 pounds; test, 3.5 per cent.; fat, 95 pounds.

Advantages of Test Records.—Proceeds of sales show that cows bring more money. Records promptly inform owners of sickness, or cows being "off feed." Tend to greatly increase yields. Give definite knowledge of each cow. The profits of one cow in a herd sometimes equal that of the other six. In short, cow-testing is practical, economical, educational and profitable.

A very warm reception was given to Dr. Publow, of Cornell University, New York, when called on to speak on "Dairy Education." As a son of G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor, Kingston, and a young man who at one time made cheese in Prince Edward Co., he was evidently the people's boy.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE COW.

The history of the dairy business was one of the most interesting of studies. The cow, who,

in a wild state, merely gave enough milk to support her calf for about two months, has had her milking powers developed to an extraordinary degree. She is now, indeed, the foster mother of man. Her milk nourishes the infant, and restores the invalid.

#### EFFECTS OF DAIRY EDUCATION.

While a great deal can be learned about dairying from teachers, the most valuable lessons are those learned from practical work. The effects of education in dairying can be seen in up-to-date dairy districts, in attractive buildings and comfortable homes, outward evidences of prosperity. In consequence of improved methods in handling the milk supply, a result of special study of the question, the mortality of infants in some cities in the United States, which was alarmingly high, has been reduced 400 per cent.

#### ALL SHARE IN FARMERS' PROSPERITY.

C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, gave an excellent evening address, which he said was about the nineteenth he had delivered before the Eastern Ontario Dairymen. Agriculture differs from other lines of business in that there needs to be no check to its expansion. The iron or the cement industry can be overdone, but there is no limit to the profitable development of agriculture. We are making progress slowly. Conditions are not what they ought to be. They are better in Denmark and Sweden, where there are few or no millionaires, but a most prosperous and contented people. We are making it easy for a few people to become millionaires. There are one hundred now in Montreal. A much better aspiration would be that the people as a whole prosper.

What are we spending for improved farming? Something, certainly, but a mere fraction of what is willingly lavished for other objects. There is a wrong viewpoint. What is spent in the interests of agriculture is thought of as a benefaction, something for the poor farmer. It is time we got away from this idea. Agriculture should be helped, because the country generally will share in the benefit. Therefore, and therefore only, is it justifiable to make liberal grants to agriculture.

There are as great or greater possibilities in Ontario as in the West. Production can be doubled or trebled here. The possibilities are indeed almost unlimited.

Common honesty is what this country wants. Why should not farmers have the same privileges, so far as may be, as those living in cities?

#### CARE OF MILK FOR CHEESEMAKING—AERATION AGAIN CONDEMNED.

Most of our readers will remember the somewhat startling conclusions arrived at in 1908 by Geo. H. Barr, Chief of Dairy Division, Ottawa, in regard to aerating evening's milk for the factory, versus simply covering and cooling it with water. The results of his experiments pointed very clearly to the fact that cooling the milk without aeration, immediately after being drawn from the cow, gave the finest curds and cheese.

The work was continued during the past season under somewhat different conditions. Instead of using the milk from two herds, and taking care of it himself, arrangements were made with the Rideau Queen factory to use all the milk from the forty patrons on certain days, the patrons kindly agreeing to take care of the milk according to instructions.

The evening's milk on these days was treated in four different ways: Covered and cooled; dipped, but not cooled; stirred, but not cooled; cooled and dipped.

The investigations, in part, included the effect of the different methods of treatment on temperature when delivered at the factory, acidity, flavor and texture of curds, and flavor of cheese at different ages.

The results were shown to the audience in a series of excellent lantern views. We have space to mention but one, that of a specially gassy curd. Nothing at the farm from which the milk came was discovered sufficient to account for the trouble, though a most careful examination was made, including an inspection of the dipper in the kitchen, and a half hour spent in trying to scent out any offensive smell. The farmer volunteered the information that, when he was asked to dip and pour the milk on the particular evenings in question, to make a good job of it he had raised the dipper four feet above the can, so that more than ordinary aeration was given.

Question.—"And how did the hired girl like to have you snoopin' around?"

Reply, indistinguishable.

Mr. Barr's conclusion is: "If cheese-factory patrons would exercise reasonable cleanliness in taking care of the utensils used for milk, and in milking the cows, and then cool the evening's milk immediately after it is drawn from the cow to 60 or 65 degrees, with as little exposure to the air as possible, and cover it up, we would have practically no bad-flavored cheese on the market. Our cheesemakers would be saved much hard labor and worry, and there would be thousands of dollars extra in the pockets of both factorymen and patrons."

#### REPORT OF G. G. PUBLLOW.

Chief Dairy Instructor and Sanitary Inspector, Eastern Ontario: There has been practically no change in the manner of doing the work, as compared with former years. There were the same number of instructors (24), and with one exception, the same men. Owing to Mr. Publow being appointed Superintendent of the Dairy School at Kingston, he was unable to do all the work, and J. Frank Singleton was made his assistant. There were 950 factories under inspection. The number of full-day visits given was 1,611; number of call visits, 5,170. These visits of the inspectors at short intervals were helpful, and a decided improvement in condition of factories was effected. Out of the total number of factories, 844 were reported in satisfactory condition. Number of patrons, 35,019; number of patrons visited, 3,356. Number of cows from which milk for cheesemaking was obtained, 334,831. Average yield of milk per cow from May 1st to November 1st, 2,863 pounds. Average per cent. of fat, 3.66. Number pounds of cheese made, May 1st to November 1st, 90,170,871. Samples of milk adulterated, 141; all convicted and fined. Factories which pasteurized whey, 63, against 26 last season. Factories which pay by test, 86. Cool-curing rooms, 48. Amount spent on new factories or improvements, \$136,512. The quality of cheese was exceptionally high. Number of silos erected, 1,070.

In answer to a question, Mr. Publow said that pasteurization of whey cost 75 cents per ton of cheese, where average conditions obtain. Much depends upon the size of the plant and other factors, so that the range varies considerably.

#### PASTEURIZATION OF WHEY.

Dr. W. T. Connell, Bacteriologist, Dairy School, Kingston, spoke briefly on whey pasteurization. A temperature of 155 to 158 degrees promptly destroys 99 per cent of bacteria. The whey keeps sweet and curds are germless. It also emulsifies the fat. Dr. Connell criticised cheesemakers for allowing whey to become re-infected through uncleanly tanks, running in washings, or, as in some instances, cold water, to make up bulk. Steel whey tanks should have wooden covering to prevent undue cooling.

As has been said, heating to a temperature of 155 to 158 degrees at once destroyed 99 per cent. of all bacteria. Those that remained were able to survive being heated to a much greater degree, but, so long as the temperature did not fall below 108 degrees, there would be practically no bacterial growth. It had been found that in insulated tanks the temperature of the whey in the morning was about 120 degrees.

The thermometer should be used in pasteurizing. This was neglected in too large a percentage of factories. This was probably the cause of the dissatisfaction of patrons with the process, which existed in some sections. Underheating was worthless, but heating to a temperature over 160 degrees caused coagulation of the albumen, and variation in the quality of the whey delivered.

#### CREAMERY WORK.

A good deal of dissatisfaction exists among creamery patrons, according to the report of J. Frank Singleton, assistant inspector. Considering the small average return per cow for the season, \$17.50, that is not to be wondered at. Another cause of dissatisfaction is the lack of uniformity in the manner of making tests for butter-fat. Buttermakers, as a rule, are competent, and creameries clean and sanitary. Some criticism was given the patrons for having, in several cases, separators in unsanitary positions, for washing them but once a day, and using no means other than setting in the cellar for cooling the cream.

#### EVENING ADDRESSES.

Space will not permit more than the bare mention of the optimistic and inspiring addresses given by G. C. Croelman, President O. A. C., Guelph, and Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

#### THE BUYER HEARD FROM.

It was pleasant to see the good-feeling between sellers and buyers of dairy goods. Mr. Hodgson, of Hodgson Bros. & Rowson, Montreal, was present by request, and gave an address characterized by good-feeling and sound sense.

Mr. Hodgson, in opening, pointed out the good effect that commerce has in promoting peace. It creates a mutuality of interest between peoples of different countries. The cheese industry of Ontario was making steady advance, the improvement in quality the past season being very marked. That there is room for still further improvement was shown by their having to employ one man who did nothing else than weigh and mark weights on boxes, work that some factories do, and that should be done by all. There was a great difference in sections. From one in particular, cheese came forward in stronger boxes, fully marked.

The practice of "filling" cheese was about done, only one case being noticed last year. He advised against any letting up of care, even though prices should for a time go down. The reproach had been made that, when the market was up the farmer said "so bossy," and, as a result of the kindness, the milk flow rose to the



limit; but when it went down, he was rough, and kicked the cow, and the make of cheese was reduced.

**IS THE CANADIAN CHEESE INDUSTRY IN DANGER?**

J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, thinks not. What danger there was arose not so much from New Zealand competition as from the apathy and carelessness of our own dairymen and cheesemakers. Some startling statements were made by Mr. Ruddick in support of his warning to Canadians, but his address, and also a most excellent one by Prof. Grisdale, on "Roughage for the Dairy Cow," must be left for more extended notice to future issues of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Secretary R. G. Murphy's report showed a prosperous condition of the Association, notwithstanding a small deficit in the funds, due to a reduced Government grant, a result of a change of the fiscal year. Receipts, \$3,817; expenditure, \$3,982.

**SPARKLETS.**

- "Don't forget to sow the grass seed."—Grisdale.
- "A perfect cedar swamp of corn."—Derbyshire.
- "We have in this country the best cheesemakers in the world."—Dr. Publow.
- "Take a Canadian boy anywhere, and he will drop on his feet like a cat."—Everett.
- "Average is merely a warm blanket covering deficiencies of individuals."—Whitley.
- "Common honesty is what this country needs."—C. C. James.
- "Increase in New Zealand shipments is a result of the decrease in Canadian shipments, not the cause of that decrease."—Ruddick.
- "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." quoted by Mr. Hodgson.

The officers of the Association elected were: President, H. Glendinning, of Manilla; First Vice-President, J. H. Singleton, of Smith's Falls; Second Vice-President, T. A. Thompson, of Almonte. Executive Committee—J. Whitton, A. Hume, J. H. Singleton, J. A. Sanderson, T. A. Thompson; E. Kidd, M. P.; and J. McGregor. The other directors are: Neil Fraser, W. H. Olmstead, Wm. Montgomery, J. J. Payne, J. R. Wilson, James McGrath, Chas. Anderson, G. A. Gillespie, W. Blakely, G. G. Publow, R. G. Murphy, J. R. Dargavel, and Sen. Derbyshire.

**Breed Society Annual Meetings.**

Following are the dates announced for the holding of the annual meetings in Toronto of the breed societies named. Those indicated by the asterisk are suggested dates, not confirmed by official communication at time of going to press:

- \*Annual meeting Canadian Thoroughbred Society, January 25th.
- Canadian Ayrshire Association—Directors' meeting, Walker House, Jan. 25th, 10 a. m.; annual meeting, Jan. 26th, 10 a. m., Walker House.
- Canadian Clydesdale Association, Jan. 31st.
- \*Canadian Hackney Society, Jan. 31st, 7.30 p. m.
- Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, February 1st.
- \*Canadian Shire Horse Ass'n, Feb. 1st, 4 p. m.
- \*Canadian Pony Society, Feb. 3rd, 8 p. m.
- Ontario Horse-breeders' Association, February 1st, 7.30 p. m.
- Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, February 2nd, 7.30 p. m.
- Dominion Swine-breeders' Association, Feb. 3rd, 2 p. m.; Directors' meeting at 9.30 a. m.
- Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association—Directors' meeting, Feb. 3rd, 7.30 p. m.; annual meeting, Feb. 4th, 9.30 a. m.
- Ontario Sheep-breeders' Association, February 4th, 2 p. m.
- Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, Temple Building, Feb. 10th, 9 a. m.

**Approves Discussion of Public Questions.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
Allow me to express my appreciation of the contents of one of your recent numbers, which was sent to me through the kindness of a friend.

The hollowness of the arguments put forth in Parliament and elsewhere, re the advantages of the tariff on pork, was well shown up; and your article on the Canadian navy was good so far as it went, but much more is needed to prevent this most useless and uncalled-for expenditure of our money by a so-called Reform Government.

It is essential that such subjects as "Rotation of crops," "How to raise and fatten cattle," and "Breeding and care of dairy cows" be discussed, but there are national questions that affect the interests of farmers quite as much. These also should have a place in journals such as yours, and I am glad to see that you do not shrink from

discussing them. Enclosed please find \$1.50 for my subscription.  
ROWLAND STEPHENS.  
Middlesex Co.

**Proposed Amendment to Seed Control Act.**

A bill to amend the Seed Control Act has been laid before the Dominion Parliament, the main feature of which is the provision of a standard of germination which seeds must come up to before they can be legally sold for seeding in Canada. The amendment requires that the seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers, forage plants, field roots or garden vegetables offered for sale must be capable of germinating in the proportion of at least two-thirds of the percentage standard recognized for good seed of the kind. All packages, bags or other receptacles containing seeds that do not come up to two-thirds of the standard of germination must be marked, showing the percentage of the seeds that are capable of germination.

The amendment also provides a classification for alfalfa seed in relation to purity, the same as is now given for timothy, red clover and alsike seed in sections 7 and 8. Section 6 is amended to include wild radish (*Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.), and section 7 is amended to include bladder campion (*Silene latifolia*, Mill), another species of false flax (*Camelina microcarpa*, Andr.), and alfalfa dodder (*Cuscuta* species). It is expected that the amended act will be in force for the seed trade of 1910.

I received the dishes safely, and appreciate them greatly, as they are so pretty, and if I can get some more new subscribers I will do so. I thank you very much for the premium, and wish you a happy and prosperous New Year.  
Elgin Co., Ont. LAURA ANNETT.

Competitors in the smaller-farms competition are reminded that all essays, to be eligible for prizes, must be in our hands by January 20th. For full particulars, refer to the original announcement in the 1909 Christmas Number, page 1937.

The sixth annual meeting of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association will be held in Ottawa on Thursday and Friday, the 10th and 11th of February, 1910.

I am well pleased with "The Farmer's Advocate." It is the farmer's constant friend.  
Lambton Co., Ont. L. H. VANCE.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

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

**Miscellaneous.**

**BOOK ON ALFALFA.**

Have you any book that treats on growing alfalfa for sale? If so, kindly state price. If not, can you tell us where such a book can be procured?  
J. M. V. P.

Ans.—A very good volume of some 335 pages, is "Alfalfa," by F. D. Coburn. Price, through this office, \$2.00, postpaid. A more useful book, because so much more comprehensive, is "Clovers, and How to Grow Them," by Prof. Thos. Shaw. Price, through this office, \$1.00, plus postage, 10 cents. This book has a very full chapter on alfalfa.

**WHAT ROOTS TO GROW.**

(1) Taking into consideration the difference in quantity of an average crop of Swede turnips, mangels and sugar beets, which is the most profitable to grow for feeding milch cows? (2) For young cattle? (3) For pigs?  
H. S. H.  
Ans.—It depends somewhat on localities. In some sections, turnips succeed much better than mangels or sugar beets; in other districts, mangels commonly produce the largest yield. Speaking for Ontario generally, we should say that mangels, or stock sugar beets, were most suitable, and, usually, most profitable, to grow for cows; of these two roots, some prefer one; some the other. Our own preference inclines to mangels, because of the greater yield, but there are those who think the sugar beets more profitable on account of their superior keeping qualities and higher sugar content. We

have also heard it claimed that the seed is of better germinating quality, but are not convinced that this is a general experience. For young cattle, turnips are very satisfactory; for pigs, sugar beets are preferable.

**CHURNING DIFFICULTY—HEIFERS IN HIGH CONDITION—FEEDING PIGS WITH LITTLE MILK.**

- 1. Our cow, eight years old in spring, fed on good cut oat straw and eight quarts pulped roots and two quarts chopped oats, three times a day. Milk seems very rich and good, but cannot get butter no matter how long you churn. Can you give cause and remedy?
- 2. Have two heifers due to come in April 16th and May 15th, respectively, when they will be two years old. They have always been in good condition, but now they are fat enough for good beef. They only get cut oat straw and pulped roots (eight quarts), twice daily, each. Will fat be injurious to them under conditions above, or should flesh be reduced; if so, what is best method? It does not seem to me that they are getting too much feed.
- 3. What is best grain feed for pigs in winter, when very little milk is available? From time to time, they are taken from sow until six months old.  
W. A. H.

Ans.—1. The fault is probably with the cow. Some cows give milk with small, hard fat globules, difficult to gather in the churn. The trouble is aggravated, of course, as the cow advances in parturition, and feed also has an influence. Changing your ration by gradually substituting gluten meal or oil-cake meal for the oats, may help slightly, and would certainly improve the balance of the ration. Beyond this, and the precautions advised in reply to "A Farmer," see page 27, issue January 6th, there is nothing to do but to raise the churning temperature to a degree that will bring butter within a reasonable time.

2. These heifers must certainly be good doers. However, their condition need not cause any alarm. If well handled

after calving, treated kindly and skillfully milked, they should convert their surplus flesh and fat into milk. In fact, we should be inclined to feed them a pound or two of bran per day, reducing somewhat the amount of roots. The bran should tend to promote growth of frame, as well as to nourish more liberally the fetus carried. There is little or no danger of heifers taking milk fever.

3. Oil cake, mixed with shorts, in proportions of about one to three or four, makes an excellent ration where milk is scarce. It may be judiciously supplemented by other meal.

**RECEIVING LEGACY—RENEWING MORTGAGE.**

- 1. Mrs. A died without will, leaving husband and two children, girl, aged 12, and boy, 6 years, respectively. Four years after Mrs A's death, by a condition of father's will, \$200 became due to her. Who are the lawful heirs, and when, or at what age, can they obtain possession, money still being in hands of executors of will?
- 2. A dies, leaving property to B, for his use while he lives, at B's death same to be divided between C and D. In whose name should mortgage against property be renewed, B still using property, and B and C being executors?  
R. W. L. Ontario.

Ans.—1. The husband is entitled to one-third of the money, and the children to a third each; but the amount would be subject, of course, to the expense of taking out letters of administration, and the winding up of the wife's estate, also to debts, if any. The husband would be the proper party to be appointed administrator, and upon obtaining such appointment, he would be in a position to receive the \$200 from the executors. He would then be entitled to retain his own share, and hold the shares belonging to the children until they, respectively, should attain their majority.

2. The mortgage term should be extended by an agreement to which B, C and D, as well as the mortgagees, would properly be parties, and such agreement should be registered.

**WORMS.**

Mare, five years old, has worms; also has a ravenous appetite. Her hair is dry and stands up. She seems lifeless, although she is well fed, getting one gallon of oats and cut straw three times a day, with bran and clover hay morning and night. Please prescribe.  
J. B.

Ans.—Take two drams each of sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron, tartaric acid, and calomel; make into twelve powders. Give a powder every night and morning in feed. After the last powder has been given, give a purgative ball of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only for twenty-four hours after giving purgative, then increase feed gradually, and work lightly at first.

**SWELLED LEG.**

I have a three-year-old colt which stocks in right leg. When let out for exercise, the swelling goes away, but comes back when put in the stable. What would be the cause, and what can be done to cure him?  
G. M.

Ans.—Regular exercise every day, and feeding lightly on bran instead of oats when not working regularly, is the best preventive of swelled legs. The standard cure is a purgative ball, of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, followed up, after purging ceases, with 3 drams nitrate of potash (saltpetre), twice daily, for three or four days. In a bad case, bathe the leg long and often with hot water, and, after bathing, rub well with camphorated liniment. A reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" claims to have had good success with Buchu leaves as a preventive and cure for lymphangitis (swelled leg). His prescription is: "At first symptoms of the trouble, give ¼ ounce Buchu leaves, divided into three equal doses, 12 hours apart. Steep each dose in a little warm water, and pour over oats or bran."



### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### PERHAPS SCALY LEG.

I have a number of valuable chickens, and notice some of them have large warts, or scabby bunches, on their legs. They are enlarged to much more than natural size. The feet seem stiff, and cannot be controlled, appearing to be frozen. What is the disease, and cause of it?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—I have never seen chickens similar to those described here. The growths, or scabby bunches on their legs, would no doubt be due to a mite which grows beneath the scales on the chickens' feet. This, we call scaly legs. The fowl usually get these in the beginning, from being brooded by hens that are infested, or from infested houses, but I have never known them to be so bad that the feet are stiffened. The remedy is to kill the mite in some way. Usually, the birds' legs are washed well in soap and water, using a good stiff brush to brush it in, then grease with lard and sulphur, using, say, a teaspoonful of lard to a teaspoonful of sulphur. One thorough washing, and two or three applications of the grease, say two weeks apart, should remove the trouble. It will probably be from one month to two months before the mites are killed and the scales returned to normal condition. Some people apply with a brush, kerosene, to the legs, but this has never been as satisfactory a treatment as the above.

W. R. GRAHAM.

#### Veterinary.

#### RUBS MANE AND TAIL.

1. Heavy two-year-old colt rubs mane and tail. There are no lice. The trouble is spreading, and he now rubs different parts of his body.

2. Is it contagious?

J. B.

Ans.—1. Rub well into the skin of the parts, once daily, a warm solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of water. It is sometimes necessary to clip an animal to successfully treat this trouble.

2. No.

V.

#### BOOK REVIEW.

##### COLONIZATION METHODS.

"The Sowing," by Emerson Hough, an American writer, and published by the Vanderhoof-Gunn Co., of Winnipeg, Man., is a study in colonization methods presenting the views of the author and others, of "England's duty to herself and Canada," in respect to immigration from the densely-populated cities to Western farm lands. Decidedly strong in such bunches of adjectives as absorbing, tremendous and epochal; hopeless, despairing, apathetic, awful, deadly, dreadful, and plenty more on a page or two, and many italics for added emphasis, the book, after a survey of old city conditions and emigration plans, proposes as one that will do the "most good for Canada, for England, and the world," the establishment of farm training stations conducted by the Dominion Government, and financed by Great Britain, where new-comers would remain for a year or two on a semi-self-supporting basis while learning farming and preparing them, in some measure, for citizenship. It would work more easily with unmarried immigrants than men with families, also by avoiding grouping too many together. Should the proposal commend itself, the Provinces that are to benefit, knowing their own needs and conditions, would be likeliest to undertake the responsibility of these training stations. Reference is made to the need for men to work in the West, while many are idle at times in Eastern cities. In this connection it might be remarked that the harvest-excursion plan of getting men from the East to help off with the wheat crop is only a temporary expedient, and rather costly to boot. The waning yields under this get-rich-quick fever of exclusive wheat-growing on an extended scale, and the wiser methods taught by agricultural leaders in the West, will in time bring about more diversified farming with year-round employment. The farm-labor problem is serious in Eastern Provinces and States as well. In the Province of On-

tario, there is a steady call for more efficient farm help. No doubt, with more people to work her productive soils, a much greater annual advance than the \$15,598,000 increase in crop values from 1908 to 1909, could be made, without taking into account the 12,000,000-acre New Ontario clay belt. Emigration suggestions like the one in question will, therefore, be considered by those who have on hand the tasks of Empire-building on this continent, or in Britain, where a great awakening is in progress, making for the material and social improvement of the people, and the peopling with more healthy citizens of a fairer proportion of the great untilled areas there held by the rich few.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

AN EASY SEPARATOR TO WASH.—Women deserve consideration. Their days are long enough, full enough, and hard enough, under the best conditions. They appreciate everything that lightens their work. They like the simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, because it is a remarkable labor-saver. The Dairy Tubular bowl is so free from inside parts, so light, so easy to wash thoroughly clean. The bowl itself is as smooth inside as outside; the tiny dividing wall is a smooth, instantly removable piece, that slips into the upper end of the bowl, and is used merely to assist in guiding the cream to the cream outlet—the only piece that goes inside the bowl. The bowl bottom screws into and thus closes the lower end of the bowl. It is claimed that a child can clean the entire bowl perfectly in three minutes. The handsome 1910 catalogue of The Sharples Separator Co. explains the principles back of the invention of Tubular Separators, and describes how this remarkably simple bowl generates sufficient skimming force to do the work required of it. You should write for this catalogue, and mention this paper. Address, The Sharples Separator Co., Toronto, Can., Winnipeg, Can.

#### The Potash Situation.

Most of our readers are aware that practically all the world's commercial supply of potash, except what is derived from wood ashes, comes from the enormous deposits of potash salts mined in Central Germany. It is interesting to know that as far back as the year 800 A. D., common salt was mined in the region of Stassfurt, which is to-day pretty nearly the center of the potash-mining district. In most cases overlying the deposits of common salt were layers of other salts containing large quantities of potassium and magnesium. About the middle of the last century, the value of potash in agriculture was demonstrated by Liebig, who directed attention to the potash deposits in these German salt mines. Following this discovery, the large amount of potash lying about the mines as refuse began to be used, factories to refine it springing up here and there. These refuse dumps soon became exhausted, but meantime the working of the layers of potash in the mines was commenced. The rapid increase in factory output led presently to a slight overproduction, but matters soon adjusted themselves, and the output has since steadily grown. About thirty years ago, the mine-owners formed a syndicate to regulate the output by allotting a certain share to each mine, according to age and capacity. At first, the greater proportion of the production was utilized for industrial purposes, but the demand for potash as fertilizer has steadily developed, until now less than 15 per cent. of the whole is devoted to industrial purposes, and the balance to agricultural uses. Last year, the production amounted to about \$25,000,000, of which the United States took seven million dollars' worth.

Some twenty-five years ago, the syndicate established an educational propaganda, with a staff of scientifically-trained men. At present, there are some forty-five propaganda offices in different parts of the world, including one in Toronto, which was opened three or four years ago. The object of these offices has been to increase the demand for potash by educating farmers in the rational use of commercial fertilizers, through cooperative fertilizer experiments, and the distribution of instructive literature. In

this way, the syndicate, while promoting the demand for its product, has been of real service to the agricultural community. The Canadian office in particular has urged the purchase of fertilizer ingredients separately, and the mixing of them at home, as being usually a more satisfactory and economical policy than buying ready-mixed materials. Or, if the mixed fertilizers are purchased, it is advised that care should be taken to choose some reliable brand suited to the particular purpose for which it is to be used.

The Kali-Syndikat Gmb. H. (Ltd.), as the organization is now known, has been continuously in existence for the past quarter-century or more, periodically renewed by contracts usually extending over about five years. The syndicate now controls the output of about 53 mines, three or four of which are owned by the Prussian Government. The last five-year contract terminated on December 31st. The date set for the meeting to arrange a new term of contract was June 30th, 1909, six months in advance of the conclusion of the then existing contract. The usual understanding has been that should no agreement be reached by midnight of the day of conference, any mine would be free to make sales of its product outside the syndicate. The Sollstedt mine, in which the new American fertilizer trust had acquired large interests, violated the agreement by making sales to the American trust, which holds most of its stock, before the conference was at an end, and later intimated its intention of leaving the syndicate. Efforts were then made to bring this mine back into the agreement, and prolonged negotiations resulted. The Prussian Government finally came to the assistance of the syndicate, who were agitating for State intervention. The Administration submitted a bill to the Federal, or Imperial, Council, aiming at Imperial control of the whole production for twenty years, providing that the output should be sold through the syndicate at inland prices, subject to the approval of the Federal Council. Another agitation looked to the imposition of an uneven export tax that would be virtually prohibitive against export trade by the recalcitrant mine. Eventually, the overtures of the syndicate prevailed, and a new syndicate is now assured, including all the mines in the former organization. Meanwhile, price-cutting on the part of the American Fertilizer Trust led to the establishment by the syndicate of a selling organization in Baltimore, Maryland, the object of which is to sell potash salts, not only to agents and large manufacturers, but also to small dealers and farmers in car-load lots, at considerably reduced prices. Seeing that the continuance of the syndicate is assured, it is to be hoped the Canadian Agricultural office will be maintained, so that literature may be distributed, experiments directed, and knowledge disseminated by that most potent of all influences, personal contact. The excellent work of the Toronto agency, in charge of Mr. Emslie, is only commencing to bear fruit, and with a continued judicious educational effort, the use of fertilizers in Canada will be bound to very largely increase.

#### GOSSIP.

##### HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALES.

Some of the best Clydesdales that have reached Canada for many a day, were recently imported by John Semple, of Milverton, Ont., a young man born in the land of the "Heather," who knows a good horse with the best of them. Awatha [10079] is a brown, rising three, sired by the renowned champion, Hiawatha, dam Eliza of Heddehood, who was twice champion at Shoultts, three times first at Kilbride and Hamilton, and first and champion at Cambuslang; she, by the noted prize horse, Lord Fauntleroy, grandam by Springhill Darnley. This colt was first at Hamilton last year, as best colt in Lancashire, and reserve champion to that marvel, High Degree. This year he was second at the same show, to his full brother, Present Fashion, who was champion. He is a colt of superb mould and quality, and fit to win anywhere; certainly one of the best ever imported. King's Raider [10080] is another brown, rising three, by the renowned prize horse, Debonair, dam Lady Jane, by Balmadie Queen's Guard, grand-

dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Royal Gartley. This colt was second at Glasgow in 1907; first and champion at Stirling in 1908, and first and champion at Gargunnoch this year, a most remarkable record, but he is the kind that makes those records; big, smooth, full of quality, and faultless underpinning. Laird of Buchlyvie [10081] is a black, rising two, sired by that good breeding horse, Lord Adams, dam Carlston Mary, that sold for \$3,500, by Go-ahead, imported to Canada, and exported back to Scotland, grandam by Try Again. This colt was second several times, being always beaten by the colt that won first at Ayr; he is a massive, big colt, of superior type, and stands on a grand set of underpinning. He will make over a ton horse. Bright Edward [10078] is a bay five-year-old, by the great Royal Edward, dam by Honor Bright, grandam by Lord Haddo. He is a smooth horse of superior quality, and a right good breeder. Mary Mickle [19876] is a brown three-year-old filly that weighs 1,700 pounds, and a right good one, sired by Cambridge, dam by Gay Wyndham, grandam by Top Gallant, by Darnley. This is one of the few big, good mares, the kind we want so badly in this country. Another filly is Mary Lelper [19875], a brown two-year-old, a big, strapping filly, that will please anybody, sired by Scottish Fancy, dam by Don Cossack, grandam by King Darnley. Anyone looking for something above the average in Clydesdales, should look after these quickly, as when they are once known they will soon go. Look up Mr. Semple's advertisement.

#### SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Feb. 2nd and 3rd, 1910.—Combination Shorthorn Sale, Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, Ont.

Feb. 3rd.—At West Toronto, A. D. Schmidt & Sons, North Woolwich, and F. W. Nicholson, Flesherton; Shorthorns.

Feb. 4th.—At West Toronto, D. Gunn & Son, Beaverton, and Walker Bros., Walkerville, Ont.; Shorthorns.

March 9th, 1910.—Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; Shorthorns; dispersion sale.

Gifford Pinchot, Chief United States Forester, an intimate friend of Theodore Roosevelt, and an aggressive supporter and seconder of his policies, has been dismissed by President Taft for alleged insubordination. Associate Forester Overton W. Price, and Assistant Law Officer Alexander C. Shaw, followed their chief out of Government employ. Indeed, he seems to have the unanimous backing of the whole forest service. The President's action was taken reluctantly, and only after Mr. Pinchot had induced Senator Dolliver to read a letter from him in the Senate. Back of this, however, appears to be the force of the so-called insurgents of the Republican party, and other critics of the Taft Administration.

## MARKETS.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Western steers, \$4.25 to \$6.30; stockers and feeders, \$3.15 to \$5.30; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$5.65.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.50 to \$8.85; mixed, \$8.45 to \$8.90; heavy, \$8.55 to \$8.95; rough, \$8.55 to \$8.70; good to choice heavy, \$8.70 to \$8.85; pigs, \$7.60 to \$8.60; bulk of sales, \$8.70 to \$8.85.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3.85 to \$6.15; Western, \$4 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$6.60 to \$8.10; lambs, native, \$6.25 to \$8.90; Western, \$6.25 to \$8.85.

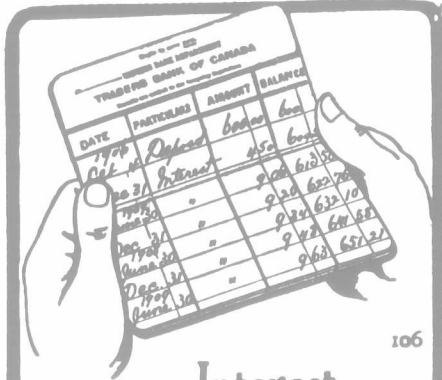
### Buffalo.

Cattle.—\$6 to \$10.50.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$9.30 to \$9.35; mixed, \$9.25 to \$9.30; Yorkers, \$9.10 to \$9.25; pigs, \$9.10 to \$9.15; roughs, \$8.35 to \$8.60; stags, \$7 to \$8; dairies, \$9 to \$9.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.25 to \$9.10; yearlings, \$7.50 to \$8; wethers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.75; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$5.75.





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## THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Capital and Surplus \$6,350,000

### Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

At the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, January 10th, receipts numbered 42 cars, comprising 889 cattle, 26 hogs, 409 sheep, 12 calves. Quality of cattle, medium to good; trade brisk; prices firmer all round, except for milkers. Pick of butchers', \$5.75 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5 to \$5.25; common, \$4.40 to \$4.80; cows, \$3 to \$4.75; milkers, \$35 to \$50; calves, \$3 to \$7.50 per cwt. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$4.80; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.25 per cwt. Hogs—Higher, at \$8.65 for selects, fed and watered, and \$8.40, f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET. Receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were moderate, as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	217	142	359
Cattle	3,118	2,176	5,294
Hogs	4,143	1,731	5,874
Sheep	1,957	449	2,406
Calves	318	36	354
Horses	2	161	163

Trade was good in every class of live stock, prices being higher for the same quality of cattle, than at the Christmas market.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$5.50 to \$6; export heifers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; export bulls, \$4.50 to \$5, and one at \$5.25. The average price for all export steers sold was \$5.80; average price of heifers, \$5.55; average price of bulls, \$4.64.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots, \$5.50 to \$5.75; loads of good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium, \$4.80 to \$5.15; common, \$4.25 to \$4.75; cows, \$3 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—Prices for feeders of either class on sale. Feeders, \$4 and stockers were unchanged, with cows to \$4.60; stockers, \$3 to \$3.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Offerings of milkers and springers were light, but plenty for the demand. Prices ranged from \$35 to \$65.

Veal Calves.—Receipts moderate; prices firm, at \$3 to \$7.25 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts light; prices firm. Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; culls and rams, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.25 per cwt., in all cases.

Hogs.—Prices were higher; selects, fed and watered at the market, \$8.50, and \$8.25, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade at the Union Stock-yards Horse Exchange was good. Two carloads were sold to go to the lumber camps in Northern Ontario, as well as three carloads to the Northwest. Business seems to be opening up earlier than other years, and horse dealers are becoming aware of the fact. Manager J. H. Smith is keeping his stables replenished with the best quality of horses that money will purchase, thereby saving dealers trouble and expense going to the country. Prices were firm at last quotations. Drafters, \$180 to \$220; drivers, \$100 to \$150; general-purpose horses, \$150 to \$180; expressers, \$160 to \$200; serviceably sound, \$25 to \$75.

### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, \$1.07; No. 2 mixed, \$1.07, outside; Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.13; No. 2 northern, \$1.11, at lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 68c., outside points. Peas—No. 2, 68c. Buckwheat—No. 1, 51c. to 53c., outside. Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 73c.; new No. 3, 69c. to 69½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 35½c., outside, and 37½c. to 38½c., on track, Toronto. Barley—No. 2, 60c.; No. 3X, 57c. to 58c.; No. 3, 50c. to 51c., outside. Flour—Ninety per cent. Ontario patents, \$4.25. Manitoba first patents, \$5.60; second patents, \$5.10; strong bakers, \$4.90.

### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$13 to \$14 for No. 1, and \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 2. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$7.50 to \$8. Bran.—Car lots, on track, in sacks, \$22. Shorts.—Car lots, on track, Toronto, in sacks, \$24. Oil-cake meal, \$1.90 per cwt.

### SEED MARKET.

The Wm. Rennie Co. report the seed market as being very quiet at unchanged prices. Alsike, No. 1, per bushel, \$6 to \$6.25; alsike, No. 2, per bushel, \$5.25 to \$5.75; red clover, No. 1, bushel, \$7.50 to \$8.25; red clover (containing buckhorn), bushel, \$5.50 to \$6; timothy, per bushel, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

### HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10½c.; country hides, 10c.; calf skins, 12c. to 14c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75; horse hair, per lb., 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; sheep skins, 85c. to \$1; wool, and raw furs, prices on request.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firm, at about the same prices. Creamery pound rolls, 28c. to 29c.; creamery solids, 26c. to 27c.; separator dairy, 25c. to 26c.; store lots, 22c. to 24c.

Cheese.—Market featureless, at same quotations. Large, 13c.; twins, 13½c.

Honey.—Nothing doing; prices steady, at 10½c. for extracted; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.25 to \$3.

Eggs.—Cold storage, 26c.; case lots of new-laid, 37½c.

Beans.—Primes, \$1.75; hand-picked, \$1.90.

Potatoes.—Market easy, at 40c. to 50c. for car lots, on track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Market easy, as follows: Turkeys, 18c. to 20c.; geese, 13c. to 14c.; ducks, 14c.; chickens, 13c. to 14c.; fowl, 10c. to 11c.

### British Cattle Markets.

Liverpool.—States steers, from 13c. to 13½c.; Canadians, 12½c. to 13c.; ranchers, 10c. to 11½c.; cows and heifers, 10c. to 11½c.; bulls, 9c. to 10c.; trade firm.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—The undertone to the local market was easier last week. Holders of choice steers were asking 6c. per lb., but buyers, if they took any, refused to pay these figures. The offerings of choice stock were more liberal than usual, the result being that 5½c. became the ruling figure for choice cattle, fine being 5½c. to 5¾c., good 4½c. to 5c. and 5½c., medium being 4c. to 4½c., and common from 3c. to 3½c., inferior being slightly under these figures. Supplies of sheep and lambs being a little on the light side, the market for these was firm. Sheep sold at 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb., and lambs at 6½c. to 7c. per lb. Calves changed hands freely at 4c. to 6c. per lb. After some excitement, the market for hogs calmed down early last week, and prices ruled around the figures quoted in these columns a week ago. Select hogs, from west of Toronto, sold at about 9c., while those from further east brought around 15c. per 100 lbs. less.

Horses.—One dealer, at least, reports a splendid opening in 1910. Even the month of December turned out very much better than expected, and, from present appearances, trade in horses starts out with splendid prospects for the coming year. Demand seems to be mainly from outside sources. Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$180 to \$240; small, inferior horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150 each; broken-down, old animals, \$75 to \$100; choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Market retained the firmness which the somewhat excited market for live stock communicated week before last; 12½c. to 12¾c. per lb., for choice, abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock, country dressed selling at 12c. to 12½c. There was also a good, all-round demand for provisions of all sorts, and prices showed a gradual stiffening. Pure lard, 16½c. to 17½c. per lb.; compound, 14½c. to 17½c. per lb.

On Monday, 10th, prices for dressed hogs were ½c. up all round, owing to strength of live hog market.

Poultry.—Now that the holiday demand is over, there is a slight falling off in trade, although, as a matter of fact, the falling off was not so decided as was expected. Under the circumstances, supplies being also a little lighter, prices held about steady, choicest, fresh-killed turkeys bringing, in some cases, 21c., and in others, 20c. Other qualities sold at 18c. to 19c., and inferior at 15c. to 17c. Geese sold at 13c. to 14c., and ducks at 16c. to 17c. Best chickens were selling around 16c. to 17c., while good might be had at about 14c. to 15c. per lb. Fowl, 12c. to 14c.

Apples.—The market continues about steady in price. There is a fairly good demand, and supplies are liberal. No. 2 stock is available at about \$2.50, and No. 1 apples at \$3, special stock bringing as much as \$3.50, possibly. This, however, would not be in a large way.

Potatoes.—Shippers demanded 55c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, Montreal, and wholesalers were reluctant to grant this figure, as they claimed not to be able to sell at more than 55c. to 57½c., whereas they consider they should have a margin of not less than 5c.

Eggs.—Market very firm, but prices were no higher, No. 1 eggs being 26c. per dozen, and selects 30c., while new-laid would bring anywhere from 45c. upwards. Demand very good, and supplies sufficient.

Butter.—The demand from the United States, which was a feature of the holiday trade, has fallen off, owing to a drop in the market on the other side of the line. Domestic demand good, and prices practically unchanged, being 24c. to 24½c. per lb. for fresh receipts of creamery, wholesale, and 25½c. to 26c. for choicest fall makes, dairies 21c. to 23c.

Cheese.—Demand quiet, and prices 11c. to 11½c., to cover all qualities.

Grain.—Market for oats showed an advance, No. 2 Canadian Western being 43½c. to 43¾c. per bushel, and No. 3 being 42½c. to 42¾c. per bushel. No. 2 barley, 68c. to 69c., and Manitoba feed barley, 53c. to 55c.

Flour.—Market was steady, at \$5.70 per barrel, in bags, for Manitoba spring patents; \$5.20 for seconds, and \$5 for

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Capital Paid Up, 5,000,000.00  
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Farmers' sale notes discounted.

Branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

strong bakers'. Ontario patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60, and straight rollers, \$5.10 to \$5.20.

Millfeed.—Bran in good demand and firm in price, at \$21.50 to \$22 per ton, in bags, for Ontarios, and \$21 for Manitobas, Manitoba shorts being \$22 to \$23; Ontario middlings \$23 to \$23.50; pure grain mouille \$30 to \$32, and mixed mouille \$26 to \$28, the latter being strong. Gluten meal, \$31 to \$32, and oil cake, \$35.50 to \$36.

Hay.—Market firm, No. 1 hay being \$13 to \$13.50 per ton, carloads, track, Montreal; No. 2 extra, \$12 to \$12.50; No. 2, \$11 to \$11.50; clover mixed, \$10 to \$10.50, and clover, \$9 to \$10 per ton.

Hides.—Although dealers had been looking for a steady market in hides, a drop of another cent took place last week, Nos. 3, 2 and 1, at 10c., 11c. and 12c. per lb. Calf skins, 12c. to 14c., for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively, dealers selling to tanners at 1c. per lb. advance. Sheep skins, 90c. to \$1 each, and horse hides, \$1.75 each, for No. 2, and \$2.25 for No. 1. Rough tallow, 1½c. to 3½c. per lb., and rendered, 5c. to 6c. per lb.

### Toronto Live-stock Market.

Herewith is a comparative statement of the live stock and weigh scale receipts at the Toronto City Cattle Market for the years 1908-1909, viz.:

	1908.	1909.
148,722	Cattle	172,886
154,053	Sheep	144,984
89,829	Hogs	92,484
26,598	Calves	30,149
419,202	Total	489,958
\$6,808.44	Weigh fees	\$7,876.69

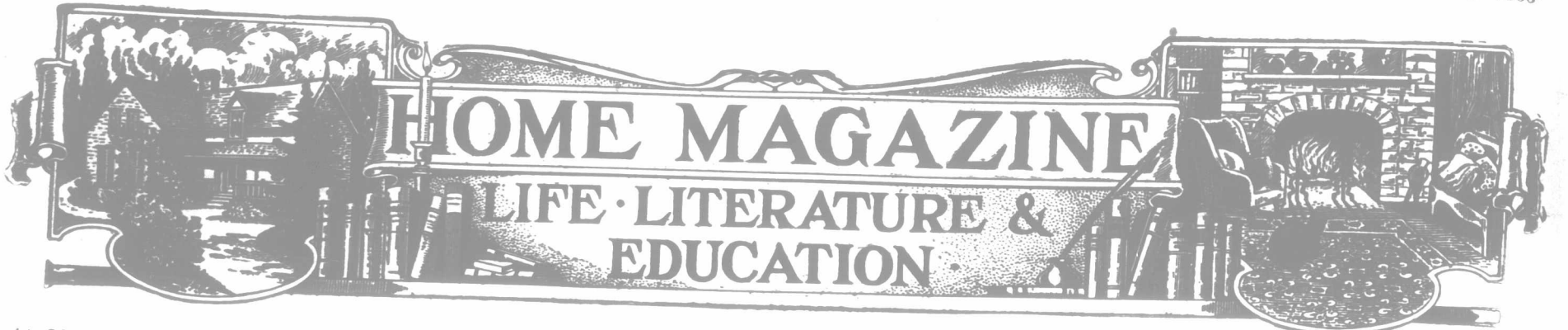
At the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, the receipts for the past year and the previous year have been:

	1908.	1909.
70,730	Cattle	114,808
25,785	Sheep and lambs	58,972
60,770	Hogs	59,831
3,888	Calves	5,571
161,118	Total	238,682

A considerable number of horses are also marketed at West Toronto. In both markets there has been a large increase, though the larger gain has been at the City market. The total figures for the year are 673,635 head, compared with five hundred and eighty-odd thousand head in 1908. More satisfactory still is the statement made that prices were, on the average, about \$1 per cwt. better than in the previous year. The outlook is that Toronto will become a great distributing center of the Canadian cattle trade.

In his first message and report to the members of the New York Mercantile Exchange, of which he recently was elected president, Julius D. Mahr, provision merchant, of New York, and head of the firm bearing his name, advocated in strong terms that the present duties on butter, eggs and cheese be lowered, in order that consumers living in New York City and State, and throughout the East, might reap some benefit from the abundant Canadian market.





At 80 years of age, nearly blind, and worn with 65 years' beneficent toil, seldom equalled in the annals of humanity, General Wm. Booth, of the Salvation Army, has sat down to write his autobiography. The General has earned the undying gratitude of the world.

The distressing hardships and privations endured by the pioneer farmers' wives on the new lands of the American West, with which he was so familiar, first awakened the active interest of ex-President Roosevelt in the improvement of rural-life conditions. This finally resulted, toward the close of his term of office, in the appointment of the Country Life Commission, and the arousal of national attention to the subject.

Apropos the last German war scare in Great Britain, a speaker in the British election campaign the other day told his audience that some people had become so imperially nervous that they mistook the rattle of the morning milk can for the spurs of German huzzars. It is refreshing and reassuring to read the view of an eminent German staff officer in India, who in a recent book pays a gracious and just tribute to British rule in that marvellous and perplexing land: "In all Government measures," writes the author, "the purpose is manifest—to maintain and to promote British power, British authority, and British justice. Government takes measures for peace and security; it ameliorates the conditions of life for the people in India, enhances the productiveness of the Indian soil, makes the paths of trade and commerce smooth. But it never wantonly offends the sentiment of its subjects." No one could be more just to the memory of British heroes in India than this German. "Sacrifices such as these are the price British glory had to pay—sacrifices such as these it is that inspire and stir patriotism into kindling flame; to them it is that England's sons owe the inspiring thought of citizenship in a world-wide Empire. For not confined to India's soil alone are the deeds of British valor—they have chosen every zone of the globe for their scene. Had the triumphal progress of Great Britain's colonial policy produced nothing beyond this one and sole result, it alone would suffice to stand for England's signal justification."

"Here in the West," writes Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, of Manitou, Man., author of that bright little book, "Sowing Seeds in Danny," "people have been too busy making a living. In most cases life has been a struggle for meat and drink, and to make the payment on the binder, but better days are coming." This is a note which appears in different ways in the opinions of Canadian writers, collected for the Toronto Globe, on the progress of Canadian literature as an expression of Canadian life. For the most part, Canada has just been going through "the beginning," and those are always hard-working material times in a country. Mrs. McClung and other writers of note record that Canadians are an appreciative people, and loyal to their own writers. This spirit may have been slow in coming, but it is true now, especially in the realm of fiction. William Wilfred Campbell sees in the Canadian historical novel a great

future, and he is likely right. Mr. Campbell, by the way, has a serial of that type now running in the Christian Guardian, of Toronto, called "Richard Frizell—His Account," a tale of the Rebellion of 1837. The Canadian past is rich with material, just as the present is rich with incidents throbbing with human interest, and the land itself, from the Maritime shores to the Pacific surges, is so full of the marvellous and the characteristic that it can never be exhausted by the pen of essayist, poet, or novelist. But we must get over the idea that a "national literature" can be ordered up ready-made, like a suit of clothes or a new gown. It does not come in that way. It grows, and, possibly, as Miss L. M. Montgomery, of Prince Edward Island, who wrote "Anne of Green Gables" and "Anne of Avonlea," says the really great Canadian novel or poem will not appear till a baptism of fiery trial has purged away our petty superficialities and laid bare the heart of the people. Meantime, we believe that the product of Canadian pens is being read as never before, both in Canada and beyond her shores, in the English-speaking world. What is true is this, that Canadian writing has taken an honorable part in the literature of the world.

### Our Friends, the Trees.

It has always been a marvel to me that trees seem to have counted for so little in the home-building of this country. In the old lands, a country house or manor has always grown up, as it were, in the heart of the trees, they as much a part of it as

with such skill and such a fine regard for the rights and privileges of those to whom natural beauty means meat and drink to the soul, that forest harvesty has been carried on for centuries, with scarcely a trace left of the depredations. Cutting has never been carried on there in the wholesale and shiftless fashion which in this country so often leaves a vast expanse of bleeding stumps, afterwards overrun with fire, and then left, perhaps, for many years, like so many charred skeletons, amid a tangle of fire-weed, and raspberry, and great willow herb. In the Black Forest, only a tree here and there is taken, as required, trees that have reached a ripe age and are on the downward turn—for even trees grow decrepit, and go the way of all the earth, "dust unto dust"—while those that are young and sturdy are left to grow on until they, too, reach maturity.

One sometimes wonders what was the matter with the settlers who came out first to this country. Were they so weary of the interminable forest that they fell upon it tooth and nail? Were they afflicted with a strange myopia as to the future? Or were they homesick, looking upon this country only as a makeshift, a spot to make money in, with the vision of returning some day in state and triumph to the old land? It would have been easy, so easy to leave a few trees about the humble cabins that grew up from the soil and loes of the "clearings," a big maple before the door for the children to romp under, a clump of fan-like elms, perhaps, for a background; yet, the little cabins were reared like gray, nondescript monstrosities, amid a wilderness of stumps that by and by

yet bore with it a suggestion of commercialism very different from the delicate elusive suggestion of forest poetry, and the evergreens were almost invariably artificial in appearance, as much out of their element as the red Indian in a drawing-room.

But there are still groves in the country, and still houses to be built. I know a place in which a quite considerable grove has been placed to good account. It runs along part of the front of a farm, close to the road, and consists chiefly of maples and beeches, with a fine undergrowth of ferns and snake-root and trilliums and such other indigenous plants as love the shade and soil of the hardwood. When the man who owns this grove wanted to build his fine new stone house, he chose to build it at the back of the grove. Of course, there was a howl of protest among the neighbors. Why, he "wouldn't be able to see the road!"—as though it is a matter of much concern whether one shall see the passers-by or not! And "the passers-by wouldn't be able to see the house! Much use in putting the expense into a house that nobody can see!" But the owner went independently on, clearing out the grove just a little, constructing a slightly curving roadway up to the residence, and smiling, doubtless, to himself, as he realized how potent concealment is as a factor of charm. And truly the glimpses one caught through the trees of the gray stone house, with its broad surrounding lawn, were sufficiently enticing. The place, even to those not over-quick at discerning cause and effect, carried from the first the impression of repose and dignity, and the home atmosphere. Then there were delectable visions of hammocks in the grove when the sun waxed hot and the mosquitoes were no more. Needless to say, this grove was never ruined by cattle browsing through it. Wild flowers were encouraged there, and so Nature—Canadian Nature, at that—was always within a stone's-throw. Meanwhile, the neighbors' new red-brick houses stood up, hot and bare and unsheltered under the gaze of all the world. And the world—contrary as it usually is—refused to look at them, and lavished all its admiration on the half-hidden house behind the grove.

It is strange that more people do not recognize how much more valuable trees are, from a decorative standpoint, than flowers. Flowers are very well, too, in their place, but the homestead that depends on them for its embellishment looks sadly insignificant beside the one flanked or faced or backed by trees—the arrangement is really immaterial, so long as it skillfully contributes to the forming of a harmonious picture. Place trees at the back of your house, if you wish the latter to be the center of the picture; at the side if there is already a background that can really contribute to the effect of the whole; at the front, if you would provide the added charm of mystery. And if you must needs plant, study Nature. Do not often plant in rows, and do not clip and prune trees until every vestige of natural beauty has vanished. Let them ever keep the delicate suggestion of the deep, cool, silent shades from which they sprang.

He is rich or poor, according to what he is, not according to what he has.  
—Henry Ward Beecher.



—A Clump of Fan-like Elms.

the stones which entered into its walls; in the parks of the great estates the tree are held invaluable, and century-old or centuries-old giants, especially if invested with historic interest, are guarded as though their gnarled gray trunks were worth their weight in gold. In the City of Berlin, so great is the reverence for trees that one of the finest streets has been named "Enter den Linden." But then, Germany is the land of the Black Forest, where the science of forestry is carried to a fine point.

gave way to cultivated fields surrounding the still more crude frame house of the early settlements. Perhaps, in time the frame house was succeeded by the edifice of brick or stone, and an orchard began to cluster gratefully about. Perhaps poplars made its appearance, or, if a very striking effect were aimed at, a lawn, besprinkled with clipped trees, utility; but the old charm of the forest aboriginals was gone forever. The orchard, beautiful of its kind,



**Our English Letter.**

I.

Unless something exceptional happens, one voyage is usually very much like another. When the sea is fairly calm, the skies overhead nearly cloudless, and the sun tipping the dancing waves with silver, one is sure to hear overhead, as one sits in one's cabin, writing-block and pencil in hand, the pad, pad of the feet of restless passengers, chiefly of the dominant, but with a good sprinkling of the weaker sex amongst them. We might call them the "survival of the fittest." Down the companion-stairs steal sounds of merry chatter or the occasional hit of a song or a chorus. Some are playing "shuffle-board," others something akin to it, as a means of passing the time between meals, and, without doubt, the phalanx of deck-chairs, with their flapping labels telling who owns them, are more or less filled by those who prefer to bury themselves in their books, or who, having already established a feeling of good-comradeship, are sociably chatting together. Truly, one can hardly be at sea more than a day or two before noting how quickly and unerringly "like" finds out "like." Until our good ship was almost in port, wind and weather had dealt tenderly with us. Our belongings did occasionally slide gracefully across the narrow compass of our cabin floor, but not violently or aggressively, as they would have done had old Boreas been in one of his tantrums, or had our ship been one built with a view to speed, rather than to capacity. However, we had a fair notion of what even the good old "Dominion" could do before we bade her adieu in Liverpool dock, for in the Irish Channel we struck the beginning of the gale which, showing itself to us merely in short and sudden squalls, worked, only one day after, and within but eleven hours from harbor, such terrible disaster to the smaller mail steamer from the Isle of Man, which sank, costing the loss of many precious lives. Perhaps, in one respect we might claim that our voyage was somewhat out of the ordinary, inasmuch as amongst our passengers were numbered nearly sixty Mormons, or, as they preferred to register themselves, Latter Day Saints, only two of them being women. Upon their object in all coming together they kept a discreet silence, and, of course, no question could, in common politeness, be asked. They had their meals together, and generally companioned together, but every now and again would take a share in the promiscuous conversations on deck. One evening was, either at their request or with their consent, devoted to a debate upon the subject of their creed. They professed, I was told, to be more than willing to answer any queries put to them, but to few of those propounded was any definite reply given; but it seems that, as the law no longer tolerates polygamy, plural marriages are no longer recognized. Meanwhile, the complicated relationships of the past remain to puzzle the uninitiated. It was like following a will-o'-the-wisp to get anything like direct information upon such points as that of "being sealed to the dead," etc. How sealed? By whom sealed? Why sealed? Could one man be sealed to one woman, or how many women could be sealed to one man? Who could unseal? When or where? and so on, ad libitum. Such questions and the like were airily dismissed, apparently answered, but leaving the questioner just where he was at his point of departure. For men of such homely and seemingly uncultured appearance, their astuteness in "beating around the bush," so to speak, was surprising.

Tolerant as Canada is of all classes, nationalities and sects, it is to be hoped that a creed which must strike such a blow to the sanctity of marriage, and have such a deadening influence over family life, may never be permitted to grow and flourish within our borders.

Amongst the pleasant little happen-

ings on board our ship was the finding out from one another of the lesser group, which some five or six of us claimed as our own, how many friends or acquaintances we had in common. Their names having served as an introduction, the rest speedily followed. Nor were these the only links to Canada. In the train from Liverpool to London I met a party of five, two ladies and three gentlemen. In the course of conversation, the topic of how admirable was the baggage-check system in the Dominion, brought the remark, "We know; we have been there, and we like Canada so well that we mean to go there again."

The speaker turned out to be the celebrated violinist, Miss Marie Hall, whose name will be familiar to many of our readers in the larger towns and cities of the Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver. That she plans to return there soon was not confided as a secret, so I pass it on as a promise of good things to come. By the time my letter reaches you, Christmas will have come and gone. I shall have spent it with you in spirit, shall have wished for you every blessing of the sacred season, and when the first morn of 1910 has dawned, I shall have invoked on behalf of "The Farmer's Advocate" and all who read it, a very bright, happy and prosperous New Year.

H. A. B.

**"O Glad Young Year."**

Thy feet are light upon the morning hills,  
O glad young year!  
What dost thou bring to man, or bliss, or ban,  
Or joy, or hope, or fear,  
O glad young year?  
A gay voice floated from the untroubled sky  
Like a child's laugh, "Mortal, I know not, I!"  
Thy face is hidden, though thy steps are light,  
O blithe young year!  
Lift thou the veil! Art thou not passing fair,  
As fair as thou art dear—  
O blithe young year?  
A voice replied from out the unfathomed sky—  
"I show my face to no man, no, not I!"  
In a twelvemonth thou wilt be old and wan,  
Thou short-lived year!  
Thou wilt have gone where centuries lie dead,  
Ere then, what cheer? What cheer?  
Speak thou, O year!  
A deep voice echoed from the far-off sky—  
"Ask me not thou! Mortal, God knows—not I!"  
—Julia C. R. Dorr.

**Hope's Quiet Hour.**

**Prayer for a Friend's Perfecting,**

For we rejoice, when we are weak, and ye are strong: this we also pray for, even your perfecting.—2 Cor., xiii: 9, (R. V.)

"I cannot tell why there should come to me  
A thought of someone miles and years away,  
In swift insistence on the memory,  
Unless there be a need that I should pray.  
Perhaps just then my friend has fiercer fight,  
A more appalling weakness or decay,  
For courage, darkness—some lost sense of right—  
And so, lest you should need my prayer, I pray.  
Then do the same for me; if I intrude  
Unasked, upon you on some crowded day,  
Give me a moment's prayer as interlude,  
Be sure I sorely need it—therefore pray."



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Yesterday, I was at a meeting called to do honor to one who had for many years been principal of a flourishing school, but who had been forced to step aside and leave the responsible and dearly-loved duty in younger, stronger hands. One of the speakers said that, though he had always admired and respected the principal of the school, during her term of office, yet he had never honored her more than during the year after her resignation, when she had done all in her power to help her successor. When he saw the beautiful spirit in which she—like St. Paul—"rejoiced" that though she was "weak," yet the new leader was "strong," he realized the greatness of her character. Anyone could have been proud and dignified under the circumstances; but only one who had climbed to the heights of self-control could have thrown herself enthusiastically, and with the sweetness of a rare self-forgetfulness,

into helping forward the work which had been taken out of her hands—hands weakened by the stealthy advance of age.

What a grand thing it would be if we, also, could be noble enough to say, with John the Baptist—when we see another stepping ahead of us—"He must increase, but I must decrease." If we could say it, as he did—not mournfully, but triumphantly—loyally rejoicing in a friend's perfecting! How splendid was his attitude of selfless meekness when he said: "He that hath the bride is the bridegroom; but the friend of the bridegroom, which standeth and heareth him, rejoiceth greatly because of the bridegroom's voice: this my joy therefore is fulfilled."

It is strange that people should fancy they are asserting their "greatness" when they resent the evident fact that others can do certain tasks better than they can. The really "great" people are those who—under such circumstances—can

rejoice in a friend's power, and pray for his perfecting, helping forward wholeheartedly his work, and resolutely refusing to make themselves unhappy over their own weakness.

Think of Moses on the mountain, praying steadily for the success of Joshua in the battle on the plain. Everyone could see the prowess of the young leader, and admire his soldierly skill and courage. But God knew that the old man, praying on the mountain, was really doing far more than the warrior below. "It came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed: and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed."

"God forbid," said the prophet Samuel to his people—the people who had grown tired of his authority and were insisting on having a king to reign over them—"God forbid that I should sin against the LORD in ceasing to pray for you." Only God could measure the loss they

would have sustained if the old leader had failed to support the new one by his mighty intercession.

There is a legend of a man who preached a grand sermon which cheered and strengthened many people. He thanked God for the power which had been given him, but an angel was sent with a message: "The power of that sermon was not the result of your eloquence, but of the prayers of the lay brothers who sat beneath the pulpit."

Just think of it—think of the opportunity and of the responsibility in our keeping! The poem given above—which was sent to me a few days ago by a namesake of mine whom I have never seen, who writes over the name "Hope Lawrence"—explains how we can come to the help of a friend when the need arises. It is a "great door" which leads out of the quietest, most secluded life. Those who fancy themselves "shut-in," can reach out to stand in strong helpfulness beside the busy workers and fighters. It is worth while to make a real effort to secure a quiet time, when possible, and to make good use of it by bringing the power of God nearer to the lives of others. Those who are weak themselves, can rejoice in drawing mighty stores of strength from God's inexhaustible treasury, so that strong workers may grow stronger and their work may go forward marvellously. This is a secret service, which no love of praise can spoil. The friend may guess, but cannot know, that his unexpected power in an emergency, that his joy and peace of soul, and his gladness of heart, are the sensible proofs that daily, hourly prayers are going up like incense day after day. The power of prayer is a great mystery. It seems almost unjust that some should climb steadily upward, helped by the effectual, fervent prayers of many loyal friends, while others have scarcely one soul to pray for them:

But this difficulty is not entirely impossible of explanation. Look back to the poem given above, and you will see that one who claims the prayers of a friend, grounds his claim on the fact that he prays for that friend: "Lest you should need my prayer, I pray."

If you pray for others, you will gain the blessings of prayer for yourself. In this matter, as in others, he that soweth plenteously shall reap also plenteously, and our Master's promise is a truism: "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom."

If you earnestly desire that your friends should pray for your perfecting, be careful to pray for theirs. It is significant to notice that our text, as given in the A. V., reads: "This also we wish, even your perfecting." One who walks with God need only "wish" and the wish flashes instantly to the Father's heart, and is answered as a prayer.

And, while we hold up before God our earnest wishes—wishes that become prayers as we tell them out to him—can we think for a moment that it is wrong to desire earnestly the perfecting of those friends who have passed out of our sight through the great mystery of death? They were far from perfect when visibly present with us, and it is very unlike God's usual custom to perfect any living creature suddenly. If they are in a special condition of open communion with Christ, they must be growing steadily in His likeness—growing "like Him" because they "see Him as He is." To my mind, it is a very terrible idea that as soon as we pass through death, we must stand still and make no progress throughout eternity. We are commanded to "be perfect," as our Father in heaven is perfect. Certainly, we are all very far from perfect here; and, if God could or would make us perfect by an act of almighty power, such machine-perfection would certainly not satisfy me. If I believed—which I don't—that we should have no chance to climb higher after death, then I should prefer to stay here, and would certainly never sing:

"O, Paradise! O, Paradise!  
Who doth not crave for rest?  
Who would not seek the happy land  
Where they that loved are blest."

I do "long to be where JESUS is, to feel, to see Him near," sure that close companionship with Him will help me to



reflect more and more His beauty of holiness.

The law of prayer is mysterious, but it is certain. A fortnight ago I received a message from mid-ocean—sent by "wireless telegraphy."

Thank God if you have friends who continually bind your life with gold chains to the Heart of God—and do not fail them. Let each be able to say confidently:

"One friend in that path shall be, To secure my steps from wrong; One to count night day to me, Patient through the watches long, Serving most with none to see."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Roundabout Club

The Prize Essays.

An Ideal Rural Club.

FIRST PRIZE.

First it was a Literary Club, the topics being composed of comparatively simple extracts of prose or poetry, and the debates and discussions on practical subjects or current events of local interest.

As the Society grew in members and intelligence, more difficult subjects were taken up, while the simpler ones were still used for new and younger members, who thus were encouraged for further effort.

Thus the studies ranged from Longfellow's "Evangeline" to Milton's "Paradise Lost," and the discussions from such simple subjects as "The Pleasures of Rural Life, or Why Young People Should Stay on the Farm," to "The Influences which Caused the French Revolution," or "The Effect of the Higher Criticism on the Religious Life of To-day."

Each essay had to be prefaced by a short sketch, or a few remarks, descriptive of the author of the selection.

After a while, as the interest of the members became broader (as by systematic reading and study, they were bound to do), an Art Association was formed in connection with the Club, "Art" including music, as well as painting and sculpture. As the Club, by this time, was large, most enjoyable and instructive evenings were spent, the following being a fair example of the programmes:

I. Reading, followed by short essay, Polonius' Farewell Blessing to Laertes, (Hamlet), ending with the lines, "To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

II. "Raphael's Frescoes in the Vatican Palace"—Paper accompanied, if possible, with illustrations.

III. Sketch of Mendelssohn's life and works.

IV. Piano solo, "Spring Song"—"Consolation"—Mendelssohn.

V. Song, "Oh, for the Wings of a Dove"—Mendelssohn.

A helpful feature was the question drawer, the slips being read aloud by the chairman, and answered by those having charge of the relative subjects, or by anyone who had the necessary information.

I hear someone say, "That is all very well for highly-educated people; how could I, for instance, write an essay on Raphael's Frescoes? I don't know the first thing about them." Very likely you don't; if you knew all about everything, there would be no earthly use in your studying.

A list of the members, with their subjects, was made out weeks, even months, before the programmes came off, so all had plenty of time to collect material; and you have no idea how much you learn about a subject after becoming interested in it. Haven't you ever noticed, after your attention has been drawn to a new word, you are sure to meet it again, and it keeps cropping up constantly? You will find it the same with a new study, you will always be

finding out something new about it, and your interest will grow until it is a new element in your life.

Another healthy thing that happens to you, after you have begun studying the great masters, is an overwhelming sense of your own ignorance, and insignificance. This feeling almost swamps you at times, but when you come out of it, your conceit is well soused away, and you are eager to fit yourself to at least appreciate these great minds.

The members of the "Literary and Art Club," in more or less degrees, experienced this mental sousing, and bid fair to become broad-minded and cultured men and women.

If such a club could be successfully conducted in every district, who can tell how far-reaching would be the results—not only the broadening and brightening of hundreds of lives, but the uplifting of a nation—but, "alas! 'tis but a dream!" and my literary friends exist only in the Roundabout Club, the essays in its pages, the discussions in the daily papers, the art studies in the current magazines, and the songs in my imagination.

Middlesex Co. G. H. S.

ESSAY II.

The Rural Club, as a rule, is not appreciated by the average young person in the country. To one who has dwelt in town or city, the paucity of opportunities for social communion in rural districts is very noticeable. The Rural Club might be to the country dweller, what the Y. M. C. A., and similar organizations, are to those living in town, and with such clubs in full swing all over the country, one might hear less of the "verdure" of the "country cousin" when in town.

The schoolhouse, as the center of the educational force of the section, would seem to be the most fitting place of meeting, particularly as the aims of both school and club are very similar; for education and entertainment should be compliments one of the other.

The aim of the Club is, primarily, to bring the young people together, and then to so encourage them to study and talk, that they may entertain each other for their mutual benefit.

Meetings should be held at least once a month; once a fortnight where practicable; and should be continued the whole year round. In summer the club could meet out-of-doors, at the homes of different members; this would help to keep up the interest, and provide a welcome change during the busy season.

A reasonable charge should be made for membership, say one dollar per year. This may be thought by some to be rather high, but people usually value a privilege according to its cost. Occasionally, visitors might be admitted at a charge of ten cents each, to pay expenses. Refreshments should be provided at every meeting, for where one takes food, he feels at home; and the Club should be made as homelike as possible. This would, of course, entail more work on the ladies, but experience proves that they do not object to that.

In a club of this kind, art and literature should take prominent places. For instance, one night might be devoted to a famous artist, and each member asked to bring a reproduction of that artist's work, while one or more members could give a short sketch of his life and work, with anecdotes illustrative of his character. In the same way, a standard writer could be dealt with, giving extracts from his various works. In this way, too, a picture-gallery and library might be started for the benefit of both club members and scholars.

Attention could also be given to nature study, thus stimulating the members to more acute observation of the natural beauties which always surround them.

Subjects for the summer meetings should be in keeping with the season; these might include gardening, fruit-growing, seed selection, insect life, and kindred subjects, which would be of interest to both sexes.

It goes without saying, almost, that music would always form a substantial part of the programme, both in summer and winter. With one or two good musicians in the club, the members could get a good idea of some of the more elementary classics and modern compositions; and composers could also be dealt with in the same manner as artists and authors.

PURITY FLOUR

And Its Keeping Qualities

SOME people find it necessary to buy a considerable quantity of flour at one time—sufficient to last for a long period. Naturally they are anxious to procure a flour of the kind best adapted to lengthy storage.

There are two important reasons why PURITY FLOUR possesses these qualities. One is that it is made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat. The other lies in the fact that the careful milling necessary to produce "Purity" absolutely excludes all low-grade particles of the wheat berry. It's the high grade Manitoba Hard Wheat Flour that keeps—stands longest storage. That's "Purity."

"Purity" flour may cost a little more, but is more than worth the difference. Try it. Watch results both for quality and yield.



"More Bread and better Bread"

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED  
Mills at Winnipeg, Goderich, Brandon.

Here Are the Two Strongest Fence Locks Ever Made

The Frost Woven Fence Lock is the strongest and most secure Lock known. It will not work loose or slip. One reason is because it possesses more inches and weight of Wire than any other Lock. But the principal reason is because the Frost method is the most practical.

Note the peculiar, powerful-looking "Knot." Then see the wonderful triple "Wrap," with its ends cut close. (These closely-cut ends prevent springing.) This triple "Wrap" makes the Frost Lock doubly secure.

The picture, alone, of the Frost Lock should prove that no other Lock on earth is so secure.

Then see the wonderful triple "Wrap," with its ends cut close. (These closely-cut ends prevent springing.) This triple "Wrap" makes the Frost Lock doubly secure.

No other Fence Maker can make this Lock. We own the patent. And we build our Machines in our own Machine Shops.

So, you see, this wonderful Frost Lock cannot be duplicated—nor even imitated.

The Frost Field-Erected Fence Lock permits the use of No. 7 Hard Steel Stays (a size larger and heavier than the Uprights used in Woven Fence). These are immovably bound to unknicked coiled Laterals.

The Lock on the best other Fence made is about 60 per cent. weaker than the Wire. But the Frost Lock is the strongest part of the Frost Field-Built Fence. Fallen trees, and other unusual tests, which have smashed other Fences to smithereens, have left the Frost unharmed.

This Frost Lock is the safest Field-Built Fence Lock ever made. It is the only secure Lock which will not injure the Wire in a Field Erected Fence.

There are extreme weather changes in certain sections of Canada which mean a mighty short life to most Wire Fence.

Very little Wire is made to fight off this Wire enemy. Such Wire might fill the bill in some climates, but it's simply unfit for Canadian conditions. Heretofore we used ready-made Wire

ourselves. But we had it made under our own specifications. It always gave good satisfaction, but we wanted better. The only way we could get it was to make it ourselves. So that's what we're now doing.

We've engaged a Wire Expert with 25 years' experience behind him. And we've built special Wire-Making and Galvanizing Mills, and installed the most modern machinery made.

Through scientific Annealing, all Frost Wire is even in temper. It will stand against Canadian weather, no matter how severe.

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Yet nearly all Wire is Galvanized too thinly. And, besides, it's merely "coated." That's because Zinc costs four times more than the Wire itself.

(We pay the highest price for Zinc,—and we get the best.) But Frost Wire is Galvanized doubly thick. And it is not merely "coated," either. The Zinc goes down into the Wire, making the Galvanizing a part of the Wire itself. This prevents Frost Wire from scaling.

This is possible only by the Frost "Pickling" and "Cleansing" process. It simply scours Frost Wire of every particle of grease and scale, leaving it as clean as a pin.

Frost Galvanizing will now stick to the Wire through thick and thin. No Galvanizing enemy can rust it. That's why the Frost Fence will last 12 to 15 years longer than most others.

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Frost Fence

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In some cases, the club might organize excursions, picnics and holiday celebrations in summer; and concerts or lectures in winter. These would benefit the whole section, and draw attention to, and interest in, the club.

The motto of a Rural Club might well be "The greatest good for the greatest number"; and the leaders in the club (there must always be leaders in a successful club) must beware of aiming too high, and over, instead of at, the heads of the average members.

Subjects of general interest, with speakers who know their subjects, and can present them in an attractive way; lots of questions and ready answers; something to please the eye, the ear, and the palate—in short, a programme bright, not too light, and, above all, varied; these will attract and hold the attention of young people, and make the ideal Rural Club a reality.

WALTER HARGRAVE.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

## ESSAY III.

I will give a description of a club I attended one year some time ago. It seemed to me that it was an ideal club for a country community.

It was composed of married and unmarried boys and girls. The men paid yearly dues of fifty cents each; the girls twenty-five cents. This money was used for magazines, which were exchanged among the club members. No one was allowed to keep a magazine longer than a week. By this arrangement, we were enabled to have the reading of far more expensive magazines than we otherwise could afford to subscribe for.

We met weekly at the different members' homes.

A half hour or so was devoted to the leading topics of the day. Each member was expected to contribute one item of importance on one of the leading questions. Then we took up our study, which that year was Canadian history. Most of us were all right until we got to about 1800, and then real study began. Some who thought that we might have taken some "larger" subject, found that they had quite as much as they could handle before the summer came. Light refreshments closed the evening.

We had a newspaper called "The Free Canadian," which was published monthly. All members were encouraged to write for it; but no matter how large or how small any contribution, it had to be original, and, as nobody's name was made public, if requested otherwise, the editor and his assistant were the only persons who knew it.

It was quite surprising how some of the members blossomed out.

The name of the club was the M. R. T. S. Club. The Maple, Rose, Thistle and Shamrock Club. Occasionally, the women would get up a surprise supper, and the men would plan a sleigh-drive or an excursion somewhere, which added zest, I think, to our studies; for we never knew what nice thing might be afoot.

As I write this out, it does seem as though we were not very ambitious, and did not attempt very great things; but I state facts, just as they were, and the club seemed to me both pleasant and profitable.

M. E. C.

Athol, Nova Scotia.

## AGAINST SAD THOUGHTS.

When you find your heart growing sad, divert yourself without a moment's delay; make a visit, enter into conversation with those around you, read some amusing book, take a walk, sing, do something, it matters not what, provided you close the door of your heart against this terrible enemy. As the sound of a trumpet gives the signal for combat, so sad thoughts apprise the devil that a favorable moment has come for him to attack us.—From Light and Peace.

## A PAYING JOB.

"Do you find poultry-keeping pays?"  
 "Well, no; I can't say that it pays me, but I think that it pays my boy Jim."  
 "How's that?"  
 "Well, you see, I bought him the fowls. I have to pay for their keep, and buy the eggs from him, and he eats them."  
 Illustrated Bits.

## "The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6275 Girl's Cape, with Hood, 4 to 12 years.



6495 Blouse or Shirt, Waist, 32 to 42 bust



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
 6474 Morning Jacket with Peplum.  
 6272 Seven Gored Skirt.

Price of above patterns, 10 cents for each number. Kindly state number and age when ordering. Address: Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Character must be kept bright, as well as clean.

—Lord Chesterfield.





s Cape, hood, ears.



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bright, as well I Chesterfield.

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GUELPH, CANADA

There are no tuition fees and no examinations. Reduced rates are obtainable on all railroads. Be careful to secure from your ticket agent a STANDARD CONVENTION CERTIFICATE when purchasing your one-way ticket.

Board and room may be secured near the College at \$4 per week.

If you are interested, write to-day for a daily programme of the course. It will be mailed to you free upon application to

Don't Forget the Date.

G. C. CREELMAN, President.

### 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.]

Not long ago a friend said to me, "I wish people would stop teasing Teddie about the little girls. He used to play with Margaret so nicely, and now he seems to be almost ugly at her. Why, he actually boxed her ears the other day."

I took a glance through the window at Teddie, his little face all aglow with interest in certain spading operations in which he was engaged on the sand-hill. My first impulse had been to smile at the idea of his boxing Margaret's ears, but that one look at the innocent baby-face brought up all the pitifulness of it, and I was ready to echo his mother's wish. For the boxing Teddie, taunted into rudeness, with dislike and self-consciousness in his little heart, and the hard lines that come of every emotion not wholly sweet and good, on his soft little countenance, must needs be a very different lad from this happy, sunny little lad out there on the sand-heap.

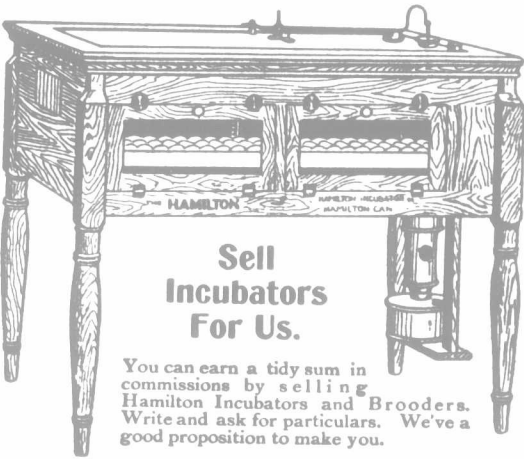
And, after all, it was not so hard to understand Teddie's wild impulse—not so very hard to go back over the years to a time when we, too, were transformed into disagreeable little cats, just because of some injudicious teaser who should have known better. . . . That nice little lad across the aisle in school—what friends he and we were until the teaser started, and then what a change there was! How we began to hate the pretty little lad, and for no earthly reason except that he had been frankly nice to us! How we kept away from him on the playground, and how miserable we were if we happened to be "picked next to him" on the Friday-night spelling matches!

Yes, we could sympathize with Teddie. . . . The only trouble is that the most of us do not pause often enough to sympathize with the Teddies and Margarets, and to understand their little whims and naughtinesses. If we did, we might find that the blame, only too often, lies with ourselves. What think you?

Another little boy story and I am done: This morning I passed a very tiny little lad on the street. He was armed with a very new lead-pencil, and a very new first-book. It was his first day at school, and no one was going with him to see him safely down the long corridors and up into the big school-room where the sea of faces might appear a veritable auditorium before which this shrinking little soul must stand in the limelight, to him a big, big limelight. Perhaps his mother was too busy to accompany him; or perhaps she was one of those ultra-practical souls, devoid of the least particle of sentiment, and quite incapable of understanding the tremulous wonder and fear and uncertainty of her own little children. He looked so little, and so forlorn. We wanted to go with him,

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You can succeed with the first hatch in a Hamilton Incubator. Our directions are simple and accurate. You cannot go wrong. And the Hamilton will hatch every fertile egg. It does so because its systems of ventilating, heating and regulating are absolutely perfect.



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will tell you many surprising things about incubator construction. After reading it you will understand why chicks die in the shell in many incubators—why they stay alive in the Hamilton—why all fertile eggs placed in the Hamilton hatch big, robust, lively, perfectly-formed chicks—the kind that you will be proud to exhibit to your neighbors. You should have a copy of the free booklet and study it carefully. Many experienced poultrymen have told us they were mighty glad they asked for a copy. Send for your copy to-day.

The Hamilton Incubator Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

### FENCE FOR SALE 4,000 Rods 4-bar 40-inch No. 9

Fence, stays 22 inches apart. In lots to suit, in 40 rod rolls. PRICE, 23c. PER RD. Freight paid east of Fort William. This fence was made up for a foreign customer, who failed just before shipment was made.

THE EMPIRE FENCE EXPORT CO., LTD., - Walkerville, Ont. GOOD DEALERS DESIRED IN UNOCCUPIED CANADIAN TERRITORY.

but there was a "time" engagement awaiting us.

As we passed on, however, we could not but wonder if the little lad were going to school with an open mind, or if he had had it held over his head as a threat. He looked as if he had. . . . "Never mind—wait till you go to school and you will catch it!" How many of us have had this ominous sentence dangled above us? Or else—"I'll tell the teacher, and she will whip you if you do that!" Verily, mother-wisdom, or grown-up wisdom, is not at all times absolute.

How much better to talk to the tiny tots as though starting to school were a pleasure ahead, and then expect the teacher to make it so. This should not be a hard matter in these days of illuminated lesson-charts, counting-frames, sand-boards, plasticine, and kindergarten papers. The little child is not naturally vicious. He needs firmness, but very infrequently punishment, and the teacher should appear to him, not as an ogre, but as a pleasant "other mother." That she may seem so depends not a little on the training the child has had at home. Think you not so about this, also? D. D.

#### Women Farmers.

THIRD-PRIZE ESSAY.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—After reading the letter in "The Farmer's Advocate,"

I thought I would write and tell a little of my experience on the farm.

A few years ago we were left without either father or mother, and hardly knew what to do, but decided to stay on the farm, as some of the children were quite young. I thought while they were getting their public-school education, they could be taught how to work.

Children can soon be interested in the vegetable garden, small fruits, and orchard. I began by having them help me with the planting, and now they help me with the hoeing, and, also, in many other ways. Let them have something of their own to care for, as it encourages them, and keeps them interested.

Poultry-raising is something girls can do. We have found it both profitable and interesting. Our ducks, geese, turkeys and chickens always more than pay for the help required at times such as spading garden, splitting firewood, and the different things girls cannot do.

We have found it more profitable to have the farm worked on shares, as it brings us our bread, plenty of grain and hay, and always some to spare. With our united efforts, I do not see why we should not have a good living from the farm, and something to lay by.

I think much is gained by staying on the farm, as by doing so you know where the younger members of the family are, and the company they are in. A mother can leave the farm if she

wishes to do so, and still keep the family together, but to those who are left without either father or mother, stay on the farm and stick close together.

Dear girls, if this lot falls to any of you, bear it bravely, as you may have to give up cherished plans, and do for your younger brothers and sisters what your father and mother have done for you—give them a comfortable and pleasant home, and you will have your reward when you see them take their place in the world as useful men and women.

ONE OF THE GIRLS.

Rainham P. O.

#### How to Cook Sweet Potatoes.

I am sending you my way of cooking sweet potatoes. I first boil them, then remove the skin, cut in slices lengthwise, and fry in butter, a delicate brown. We think them delicious cooked in this way. We very much enjoy "The Farmer's Advocate."

ELIZABETH.

Peel Co., Ont.

Thank you for saying such nice things about "The Farmer's Advocate." Your way of cooking sweet potatoes sounds very appetizing.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have never written to your cozy corner before, but I do think it a great help for farmers' wives.

My reason for writing is this: Could you, or any of the Ingle Nookers, tell me the recipe of oatmeal drop cakes? The recipe was in once before, but I lost the recipe, and also had forgotten how to make them. I would be very much pleased and obliged if I could get the recipe again. I remain, yours truly.

AN INGLE NOOK READER.

Can any reader give the recipe asked for, or tell in what issue it appeared?

MAYFLOWER IV.—Glad to welcome you to the Ingle Nook. Your letter has been forwarded as desired, and we shall be very pleased to have the recipes you speak of.

### Current Events

Over 4,000 children were treated to a New Year's dinner at the Horticultural Buildings in Toronto, on Saturday, Jan. 1st.

The borough elections take place in England from January 13th to 18th, and the county elections from January 19th to 24th.


The first shipment of ore from Gowganda was sent out on Monday, Jan. 3rd, and consisted of nineteen teams carrying thirty-six tons.

The work of taking the United States census of 1910 will begin on April 15th next, and will require the services of at least 68,000 enumerators.

With the close of the old year, 41 distilleries and five large breweries were shut down in Tennessee under



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Simple, sanitary, easy to clean, Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators probably replace more disk and other common separators every year than any one maker of such machines sells. Common separator makers use absurd pictures and statements to mislead you into believing it is the other way around—that their machines are replacing Tubulars. We offer them this chance to dispute the facts:

Let any one of them print the names and addresses of all persons who have—for any reason whatever—exchanged Tubulars for his machine during 1909. We guarantee to print a list AT LEAST TEN TIMES AS LONG of those who have discarded his class of machines for Tubulars during 1909.

These makers dare not accept this offer. The facts would end their business. This should decide you to get the Tubular—The World's Best—and no other. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined.

**30 Yrs**  
Write for Catalog No. 193

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

### DO YOU KNOW

THAT WORN-OUT LANCES MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE BY THE USE OF THE BEST FERTILIZER?

IF YOU HAVE A PECE OF LAND THAT WONT GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST THE RIGHT FERTILIZER

WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY

CONSULT US FREELY IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO KNOW ENQUIRIES FREELY ANSWERED AGENTS WANTED FOR TERRITORY NOT TAKEN UP

W. A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED  
HAMILTON ONTARIO

the State law prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicants.

Henry Sutton died at Rodney on January 5th. He was in his 105th year, being born in England in 1805, and coming to Canada when a child. He could remember the war of 1812.

At the New Year rally of Sunday School children in Montreal, last Saturday, 5,000 children saluted the flag, promising "to be loyal and true to my flag, and the Empire for which it stands."

Nearly thirty-seven million bushels of the Western grain crop were passed through Canadian ports this season before navigation closed, as against twenty million bushels or less through American ports.

A club of over 13,000 members has been organized in Berlin, Germany, among working girls, who have united to secure better pay and hours, provide "sick benefits," and otherwise improve their condition.

The wrecking tug "Favorite" has started from Cleveland for a trip through 100 miles of solid ice, from one to three feet thick, to reach and repair the steamer "Wissahickon," stranded at Outer Duck Islands, Lake Superior.

The C. P. R. has now the largest mileage on the continent, having 10,048 miles in Canada, and controlling nearly 5,000 miles in the United States. This, with 10,000 miles of steamship route on the two great oceans, gives it the largest transportation facilities in the world.

Chas. W. Morse, the former millionaire ice-king, convicted of violating the United States banking laws, has been taken from New York to serve 15 years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga. He had already served one year in jail, and claimed to have paid a \$7,000,000 fine as well.

The wonderful collection of Mr. Geo. Salting, who died recently, has been left to the British nation, which thus becomes possessed of one of the finest art collections in the world, comprising originals of many of the old masters, priceless specimens of Chinese porcelain, and carved ivories, bronzes, faience, etc., unsurpassed—much of it unequalled—in any other collection in the world.

J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., advertises for sale eight Shorthorn bulls, bred by Imp. Royal Sovereign and Imp. Lord Gordon.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—Winning pullets for sale. Also a few Single-comb Black Minorca pullets. Choice Brown Leghorns. C. Day, Highgate, Ont.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**—100 pure-bred, stout, vigorous cockerels, \$2; yearling hens, pullets, \$1.50 each. Order early. Best choice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

**BARRED ROCKS**—First winners at Canadian National and Western Fair. High-grade stock at low prices. Write me. Lesbe Kerns, Freeman, Ont.

**CHOICE White Wyandotte cockerels** bred from a 224-egg strain. R. Hindley, Everton, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—M. B. turkeys. Fine heavy birds, bred from first-prize winning stock. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

**TWOLOUSE geese**, two dollars each; Columbian Wyandottes, one dollar and fifty cents each. Emerson Tufts, Welland, Ont.

**Maple and Rock Elm Logs Wanted**  
300 Maple Logs 10/16 feet long, 22 inches and up diameter small end  
600 Rock Elm Logs 16 feet and up long, 12 inches and up diameter small end.

The Bradley Co., Hamilton, Ontario.



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

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

**AGENTS** make big money selling "Vol-Peck" Granite Cement. Mends holes in granite-ware, iron, agate, tinware, etc. Mends a hole in one minute. Every housewife buys. Greatest seller on the market. Agents make over 100% profits. J. Nagle, Westmount, Que.

**CARPENTER**—18 years' experience in building trad—seeks situation with farmer intending building this coming season. Geo. Harvey, care W. Graham, Ursa P. O., N. Gooderham, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—100 000 feet iron pipe—good as new—for water, steam, fencing and fence posts, drains, etc. Any size. Write for prices, stating sizes. Imperial Waste & Metal Co., 13 Queen St., Montreal.

**WANTED**—Mother's help, to assist with light housework in small family; one accustomed to country preferred. Good salary to suitable person. Apply: Box P, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**Delhi Tannery** Custom robe and fur tannery. If you have a cow hide or horse hide you want tanned or made into a robe or a fur coat, or have any kind of hides, skins or furs you want tanned, send them to me and have them dressed right. B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONT.

Fresh Holstein cows or heifers are wanted by E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ont., as indicated in his advertisement in this issue.

Stewart Graham, Port Perry, Ont., advertises for sale choice young bulls, bred from good-milking cows; also females bred from prizewinners.

## GOSSIP.

The great Shire stallion, Lockinge Forest King, in some respects the most remarkable of the Shire breed, died in England recently, after having earned something like \$50,000 in stud fees before he was 10 years old. Perhaps the best evidence of his potency as a sire was afforded at the London Shire Horse Show last spring, when, in a class of 60 two-year-old fillies, every one of the first six ribbons was awarded to one of his offspring, and he was the sire of the champion stallion and the champion mare. His death, at the early age of 10 years, is regarded as a great loss to draft-horse breeding interests in England. He was bred by the late Lord Wantage, who sold him as a yearling at a comparatively small price, in consequence of his defeat in a county show-ring, though his breeder even then regarded him as the best he had ever bred.

Official records of 122 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Holstein Association, from December 5th to December 18th, 1909. Forty-two full-aged cows averaged: Age, 7 years; days from calving, 24; milk, 465.4 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.56; fat, 16.576 lbs. Twelve senior four-year-olds averaged: Age 4 years 8 months 11 days; days from calving, 21; milk, 457.7 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.61; fat, 16.507 lbs. This herd of 122 animals, of which one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 49,583.4 lbs. of milk, containing 1,724.172 lbs. of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.48 per cent. fat. Each animal produced an average of 406.4 lbs. of milk, containing 14.133 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to over 58 lbs. or 28 quarts of milk per day, and 16 1/2 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. Among the mature cows in this list is Belle Dewdrop 67841, age 8 years 1 month 20 days; days from calving, 34; Milk, 574.1 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.51; fat, 20.150 lbs. Thirty-day record, days from calving, 11; Milk, 2,343.7 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.52; fat, 82.466 lbs. Breeder, P. Pirie, Putnam, Ont. Owners, Edmund Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

**THE TORONTO SHORTHORN SALES.**  
February 2nd and 3rd are the dates for the great auction sales at Union Stockyards, West Toronto, of 140 high-class Shorthorn cattle, selections from nine noted herds, among the best on the continent. There is no doubt that the offering will be more uniformly first-class than any collection of Shorthorns previously sold in Canada. The same breeders contributed to a sale in the same place last year, following the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Association. The same arrangement has been made for the coming sale. The cattle sold last year were up to a high standard of excellence, and we are assured this offering contains more attractive entries and more animals of outstanding merit than were in last year's offering, some of which are champion winners at leading Canadian shows, and promise to maintain that kind of record. A grand lot of young bulls and heifers of the most desirable breeding are listed, together with a number of first-class breeding cows, bred to superior sires. Shorthorn breeders generally should feel interested in the success of this sale, as it will tend to set the standard of prices for the year. Send for the catalogue, and mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

## TRADE TOPIC.

Experience to date indicates that lime-sulphur, the standard spray-mixture for San Jose or other scale insects, and an effective fungicide as well, will come into much more extensive use than heretofore, particularly as a summer spray, for which purpose, of course, it is applied in more dilute solution. It is a matter for much satisfaction that the famous Niagara Brand of concentrated lime-sulphur is now being made, or about to be made, in the new factory at Burlington, Ont., by the Niagara Brand Spray Co., Limited, who also handle the Beam Magic Pump, advertised by them elsewhere in this issue. Write to Burlington for Spray hook and prices.

If you are a judge of tone-quality you'll choose the

## Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano

and become the proud owner of a high-grade instrument.

## Sherlock-Manning



LOUIS XV.

If you are a judge of piano-value you'll choose the

## Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano

and save a hundred dollars.



GOSSIP.

Fat lambs sold last week in Chicago at \$8.25 to \$8.90 per cwt., fair to good lambs at \$7.50 to \$8.25, and feeding lambs at \$6.50 to \$7.15.

The Golden Dog (Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

Copyright, 1897, by L. C. Page & Co. (Inc.)

(Serial Rights Secured by the Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.)

CHAPTER XLVII.

A Drawn Game.

Le Gardeur was too drunk to catch the full drift of the Intendant's reference to the Bourgeois under the metaphor of Actaon torn in pieces by his own dog.

"It is the dog!" exclaimed De Pean, "which the Company will hang, not his master, nor your friend his son, nor your friend's friend, the old Huguenot witch!"

"Yes! I see!" replied Le Gardeur, looking very hazy. "Hang the Golden Dog as much as you will, but as to the man that touches his master, I say he will have to fight me, that is all."

"Do you see that, De Pean? That is the sword of a gentleman, and I will run it through the heart of any man who says he will hurt a hair of the head of Pierre Philibert, or the Bourgeois, or even the old Huguenot witch, as you call Dame Rochelle, who is a lady, and too good to be either your mother, aunt, or cater-cousin, in any way, De Pean!"

"By St. Picot! You have mistaken your man, De Pean!" whispered Cadet. "Why the deuce did you pitch upon Le Gardeur to carry out your bright idea?"

"I pitched upon him because he is the best man for our turn. But I am right. You will see I am right. Le Gardeur is the pink of morality when he is sober. He would kill the devil when he is half drunk, but when wholly drunk he would storm paradise, and sack and slay like a German ritter. He would kill his own grandfather. I have not erred in choosing him."

Bigot watched this by-play with intense interest. He saw that Le Gardeur was a two-edged weapon, just as likely to cut his friends as his enemies, unless skillfully held in hand, and blinded as to when and whom he should strike.

"Come, Le Gardeur, put up your sword!" exclaimed Bigot, coaxingly; "we have better game to bring down to-night than the Golden Dog. Hark! They are coming! Open wide the doors, and let the blessed peacemakers enter!"

"The peacemakers!" ejaculated Cadet: "the cause of every quarrel among men since the creation of the world! What made you send for the women, Bigot?"

"Oh, not to say their prayers, you

They Pass the British Government's Acid Test for Galvanizing

Do you know that PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are the ONLY kind you can buy that are made according to British Government Specifications for Galvanized Sheet Metal?

The British Government is the most particular buyer in the world. The sheet metal it buys for public works must be made and galvanized far better than ordinary sheet metal.

Each sheet must be carefully sheared to exact dimensions, thoroughly cleaned, and afterwards galvanized with best Virgin Spelter, which must consist of not less than 98 per cent. pure zinc—Extract from British Government Specifications.

Each steel sheet is cut to the exact size of a PRESTON Shingle before it is galvanized with 98 per cent. pure zinc. In this way even the edges are thoroughly galvanized.

The sheets must be heavily and uniformly coated with zinc.—Ex. from B. G. S.

Ordinary galvanized sheets are not nearly so heavily coated with zinc as those galvanized according to British Government Specifications. To secure a thin coating the spelter is heated to a very high temperature. When the steel sheets are dipped into it only a small portion adheres to the surface.

Your eye cannot tell a thinly coated sheet from one heavily coated. That is why there are such a lot of cheap steel sheets on the market. They are considered good enough for ordinary shingles. But they couldn't pass the rigid specifications required of the steel sheets we use for PRESTON Shingles.

The steel sheets for PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are dipped into spelter kept at a lower and correct temperature. The sheets thus become very heavily coated. And, the coating is made perfectly smooth and even.

The sheets must stand bending without cracking the galvanizing.—Ex. from B. G. S.

Unless the steel sheets for PRESTON Shingles were of perfect quality and galvanized according to British Government Specifications not only would the galvanizing crack, but the metal also, where our top lock is folded to produce three thicknesses of metal. Look at a PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingle and you'll find the steel and the galvanizing perfect at our top lock as well as everywhere else on the shingle.

THE ACID TEST

The galvanizing must be able to stand the test of dipping the sheet into a solution of sulphate of copper at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, allowing it to remain in the solution for the space of one minute, and then withdrawing it and wiping it clean. The galvanizing must allow of this being done FOUR times without

This Acid Test is more severe on the galvanizing than twenty years of Canadian weather. You see, sheet steel galvanized according to British Government Specifications is galvanized to last. PRESTON Shingles are good for twice the service of ordinary galvanized shingles.

The construction of PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles is far ahead of all others.

Other shingles merely slip or slide together at the sides and are easily pulled apart. PRESTON Shingles are securely locked together at the sides on the principle of the "sailor's grip." The heavier the strain, the firmer the grip. You cannot pull them apart.

The top lock of PRESTON Shingles is TWICE as strong as our wonderfully secure side lock.

The top of the shingle is where the greatest strain falls. PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles have a top lock consisting of three thicknesses of sheet steel, so that they can easily withstand the strain due to shrinking of sheeting or settling of building.

No other shingles can have such a top lock, because this feature is patented by us. The top lock of most shingles isn't as strong as the side lock of ours.

Lightning causes the loss of thousands of dollars each year to Canadian farmers. With every PRESTON roof you get a FREE Lightning Guarantee which secures you against this terrible destroyer.

You do not get a Free Lightning Guarantee with other shingles. Neither do you get shingles safe-locked on all four sides. Nor shingles with the nailing fully protected against the weather. Nor shingles made according to British Government Specifications. Nor shingles so easy to lay.

We have just issued a new booklet "Truth About Roofing." We should charge something for this, as it contains information of real value to anyone who has a building to roof. But we will send it FREE as a reward to all who cut out, fill in and mail the coupon to us. Just you send it to-day.

METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., LIMITED

Head Office, Queen Street Factory, PRESTON, ONT. 2 Branch Office and Factory, Montreal, Que.



showing signs of a reddish deposit of Copper.—Ext. from B. G. S.

The reddish deposit shows up the thinly galvanized spots. Ordinary galvanized sheets, treated to this test, would be thickly spotted with reddish deposits. Yet you are asked to pay the same prices for shingles that cannot pass this test as you are for PRESTON shingles, which will easily do so.

PRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES

Please send me your new booklet, "Truth About Roofing." I am interested in roofing and would like complete information about PRESTON Shingles.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ P.O. Address \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_



Maher's Horse Exchange

16 to 28 Hayden Street TORONTO (Near cor. Yonge and Bloor)

AUCTION SALES of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 11 a.m. PRIVATE SALES every day. We have always a large quantity of horses on hand for Auction or Private Sale. We have the biggest and best sale ring and stables in Canada. We hitch and try all horses for out-of-town buyers, and guarantee satisfaction. WE SELL STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

P. MAHER, Proprietor. GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE: Shorthorn Bull BRAVE YTHAN - 273763 = 308801. Aged 2 years. Would exchange for a good cow in calf or yearling heifers. Eligible for American record. PHONE. H. M. VANDERLIP, CAINSVILLE, ONT.

Please Remember to Mention "The Farmer's Advocate" When Writing

may be sure, old misogynist, but this being a gala-night at the Palace, the girls and fiddlers were ordered up by De Pean, and we will see you dance fandangoes with them until morning, Cadet."

"No you won't! Damn the women! I wish you had kept them away, that is all. It spoils my fun, Bigot!"

"But it helps the Company's! Here they come!"

Their appearance at the door caused a hubbub of excitement among the gentlemen, who hurried forward to salute a dozen or more women dressed in the extreme of fashion, who came forward with plentiful lack of modesty, and a superabundance of gaiety and laughter.

Le Gardeur and Cadet did not rise like the rest, but kept their seats. Cadet swore that De Pean had spoiled



# Canada's Leading Horse Importers

**GRAHAM BROTHERS,** Importers and Breeders **Clydesdales and Hackneys**  
 Cairnbrogie Stock Farm, CLAREMONT, ONT. Champion Clydesdale Stud of America

For the past few years it has been Graham Bros. against the balance of Clydesdale exhibitors, and we are still at the front, as is proven by the following list of successes achieved at

## TORONTO.

At the Canadian National Exhibition our Clydesdales won these prizes:

**Stallions**—4 years old and over, 1st, 2nd and 5th; 3 years and under 4, 1st; 2 years and under 3, 1st, 2nd and 4th; 1 year and under 2, 1st and 2nd.

**Mares**—3 years and under 4, 2nd; 2 years and under 3, 1st; 1 year and under 2, 1st.

**Championship stallion** any age, and Reserve Championship, and Championship Mare any age.

**Four animals any age**, get of one sire—1st.

**Canadian-bred class**—Stallion, 3 years and under 4, 1st; 2 years and under 3, 2nd; 1 year and under 2, 1st.

**Hackneys**—Stallion, 4 years and over, 15.2 hands and over, 2nd; stallion, 4 years and over, under 15.2, 2nd; 3 years and under 4, 1st; 2 years and under 3, 1st.

**Championship** for the best ten horses owned by one exhibitor.

## OTTAWA.

At the Central Canada Exhibition:

**Clydesdales**—Stallions, 4 years old and over, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; 3 years and under 4, 1st; 2 years and under 3, 1st; 1 year and under 2, 1st and 2nd.

**Championship stallion**, any age.

**Hackneys**—Stallion, 4 years and over, 1st and 3rd; 3 years and under 4, 1st; 2 years and under 3, 1st.

**Championship stallion**, any age.

## THE FOUR GREATEST SHOWS IN AMERICA DURING 1909



### CAN ANY FIRM OR FARM BEAT THIS RECORD?

Don't forget the address, and that CLAREMONT is only an hour's run from Toronto.

GRAHAM BROTHERS, Cairnbrogie Stock Farm, CLAREMONT, ONTARIO.

## NEW YORK.

At the National Horse Show:

**Clydesdales**—Stallion, 4 years and over, 1st and 3rd; stallion, 3 years and under 4, 1st and 3rd; stallion, 2 years and under 3, 1st and 3rd.

**Mares**—1st and 2nd.

**Championship stallion**, any age, and Reserve Championship.

**Championship mare**, any age, and Reserve Championship.

## CHICAGO.

At the International Show:

**Clydesdales**—Stallions, 4 years and over, 1st, 2nd and 5th; 3 years and under 4, 1st; 2 years and under 3, 3rd; 1 year and under 2, 1st and 2nd.

**Championship stallion**, any age.

**American bred stallions**—3 years and under 4, 1st; stallion, 2 years and under 3, 1st.

**Championship stallion**, any age.

"Some of our prominent men," suggested the photographer, "like to have their photos taken in a characteristic attitude."

"Suits me," responded the subject. "Photograph me with my nose against a grindstone. Got one handy?"

## FROM AWAY OUT ON THE PRAIRIES

Comes Proof of Another Wonderful Cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mark Southern Tells How They Raised Him from a Bed of Sickness Cured His Kidney Disease and Made Him a Well Man.

Skipton, Duck Lake, Sask., Jan. 10.—(Special).—After thirteen years suffering from Kidney Disease, brought on by an accident, Mark Southern, of Hestlaker Farm, near here, is a well man, and he is not slow to state that he owes his cure to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"It began with pains in my back," Mr. Southern says, "and across my loins, and for days I had to keep to my bed. I had all kinds of advice, and tried a great many medicines, but all to no purpose."

"Reading an advertisement induced me to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial, and I wrote for six boxes. After taking the first box I began to feel relief, and after using five boxes I felt quite well again. I am now able to get about my work and feel no effects whatever from the old complaint."

Dodd's Kidney Pills clean all Kidney Diseases, and all diseases resulting from disordered Kidneys, right out of the system. That's how they cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism and Backache. They do it by putting the Kidneys in good working order, and they always do it.

a jolly evening by inviting the women to the Palace.

These women had been invited by De Pean to give zest to the wild orgie that was intended to prepare Le Gardeur for their plot of to-morrow, which was to compass the fall of the Bourgeois. They sat down with the gentlemen, listening with peals of laughter to their coarse jests, and tempting them to wilder follies. They drank, they sang, they danced and conducted, or misconducted, themselves in such a thoroughly shameless fashion that Bigot, Varin and other experts of the Court swore that the petits appartments of Versailles, or even the royal fetes of the Parc aux serfs, could not surpass the high life and jollity of the Palace of the Intendant.

In that wild fashion Bigot had passed the night previous to his present visit to Angelique. The Chevalier de Pean rode the length of the Grande Allee and returned. The valet and horse of the Intendant were still waiting at the door, and De Pean saw Bigot and Angelique still seated at the window engaged in a lively conversation, and not apparently noticing his presence in the street as he sat pulling hairs out of the mane of his horse, "with the air of a man in love," as Angelique laughingly remarked to Bigot.

Her quick eye, which nothing could escape, had seen De Pean the first time he had passed the house. She knew that he had come to visit her, and seeing the horse of the Intendant at the door, had forborne to enter—that would not have been the way with Le Gardeur, she thought. He would have entered all the readier, had even the Dauphin held her in conversation.

Angelique was woman enough to like best the bold gallant who carries the female heart by storm and puts the parleying garrison of denial to the sword, as the Sabine women admired the spirit of their Roman captors, and became the most faithful of wives.

De Pean, clever and unprincipled, was a menial in his soul, as cringing to his superiors as he was arrogant to those below him.

"Fellow!" said he to Bigot's groom, "how long has the Intendant been here?"

"All the afternoon, Chevalier," replied the man, respectfully uncovering his head.

"Hum! and have they sat at the window all the time?"

"I have no eyes to watch my master," replied the groom; "I do not know."

"Oh!" was the reply of De Pean, as he suddenly reflected that it were best for himself not to be seen watching his master too closely. He uttered a spurt of ill-humor, and continued pulling the mane of his horse through his fingers.

"The Chevalier de Pean is practising patience to-day, Bigot," said she; "and you give him enough time to exercise it."

"You wish me gone, Angelique!" said he, rising; "the Chevalier de Pean is naturally waxing impatient, and you, too!"

"Pshaw!" exclaimed she; "he shall wait as long as I please to keep him there."

"Or as long as I stay. He is an accommodating lover, and will make an equally accommodating husband for his wife's friend some day!" remarked Bigot, laughingly.

Angelique's eyes flashed fire, but she little knew how true a word Bigot had spoken in jest. She could have choked him for mentioning her in connection with De Pean, but remembering she was now at his mercy, it was necessary to cheat and cozen this man by trying to please him.

"Well, if you must go, you must, Chevalier! Let me tie that string," continued she, approaching him in her easy manner. The knot of his cravat was loose. Bigot glanced admiringly at her slightly-flushed cheek and dainty fingers as she tied the loose ends of his rich steinkirk together.

## SEED GRAIN

### WANTED

DAURENEY OATS	SPELTZ (EMMER)
JOANETTE OATS	WHITE HULLLESS BARLEY
JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT	BLACK HULLLESS BARLEY
JAPANESE PANICLE MILLET	HUNGARIAN
GOLDEN WAX BEANS	FANCY GOLDEN VINE PEAS
COMPTON'S EARLY CORN	LONGFELLOW CORN
PURE FANCY SEED POTATOES	
GOLD COIN	EARLY OHIO
EARLY ROSE	IRISH COBBLER
	DELAWARE

Write, stating quantity and price. Send samples of seed grain. Only purest and best qualities required.

Wm. Rennie Co., Ltd., Toronto

### LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM

WANTED AT ONCE, a few fresh

### Holstein Cows or Heifers

coming in shortly. State price and breeding in first letter. E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.

## Clydesdales Wanted

Parties having registered Clydes for sale—fillies, mares or stallions—who wish to enter for our great annual combination auction sale of Clydesdales, to be held Thursday, February 24th, 1910, send for full particulars at once to:

HERBERT SMITH, Manager Union Stock-Yards Horse Exchange, Toronto, Ont.

### PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES.

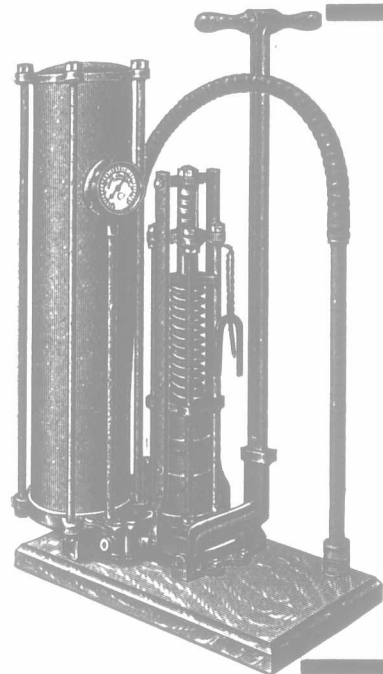
Sows bred and ready to breed. Nice things, three and four months old.

W. W. BROWNIDGE, Milton, C. P. R., Ashgrove, Ont. Georgetown, G. T. R.

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.** Choice young bulls of grand quality and breeding, from good milking cows; also females bred from prizewinners. Prices very cheap for quick sale. Write, and come and see them. STEWART GRAHAM, PORT PERRY, ONT.

When Writing Mention The Advocate





### BEAN MAGIC PUMP No. 9.

The easiest-running pump ever made. The wonder among spray pumps.

The pump for the orchard that is too large for a hand-pump and too small for a power-pump.

The man who operates the MAGIC PUMP is working against only one-half the pressure indicated on the gauge. The spring does the rest. Pressure is important in effective spraying.

#### THE MAGIC GIVES THE PRESSURE.

For descriptive catalogue of this and power pumps, write us. We are the Canadian agents.

## NIAGARA BRAND SPRAY CO'Y, Limited, Burlington, Ontario.

NIAGARA SPRAYS ARE ALSO MADE BY:  
Niagara Sprayer Co., Middleport, N. Y. Oregon Spray Co., Portland, Oregon. Bean Spray Pump Co., Cleveland, Ohio.  
Medford Spray Co., Medford, Oregon. Hood River Spray Mfg. Co., Hood River, Oregon.

### NIAGARA BRAND LIME-SULPHUR SPRAY. MADE IN CANADA.

The famous spray of the Pacific Coast, which has made possible the production of a clean, perfect and marketable fruit, bringing the highest prices.

BECAUSE :- It is properly made.

- Cooked so as to retain permanently its strength.
- It is not a mere wash or mixture, but a perfect solution of insecticidal and fungicidal power.
- It is always ready for use.
- When NIAGARA is used thoroughly a clean and perfect fruit is assured.
- This means prices, profits and prosperity.

Write for our Spray Book and prices.

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FELLOW CORN

OTATOES:  
IRISH COBBLER  
DELAWARE  
rice. Send samples  
and best qualities re-

td., Toronto

### CK FARM

E, a few fresh

### or Heifers

rice and breeding  
R. Bronte, Ont.

## Wanted

des for sale—fillies,  
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1910, send for full

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oronto, Ont.

### RKSHIRES.

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### ALE.

Choice young  
grand quality and  
ows; also females  
very cheap for quick  
them. STEWART  
T.

The Advocate

"Tis like love," said she, laughingly; "a slip-knot that looks tied until it is tied."

She glanced at Bigot, expecting him to thank her, which he did with a simple word. The thought of Caroline flashed over his mind like lightning at that moment. She, too, as they walked on the shore of the Bay of Minas, had once tied the string of his cravat, when for the first time he read in her flushed cheek and trembling fingers that she loved him. Bigot, hardy as he was and reckless, refrained from touching the hand or even looking at Angelique at this moment.

With the quick perception of her sex she felt it, and drew back a step, not knowing but the next moment might overwhelm her with an accusation. But Bigot was not sure, and he dared not hint to Angelique more than he had done.

"Thanks for tying the knot, Angelique," said he at length. "It is a hard knot, mine, is it not, both to tie and to untie?"

She looked at him, not pretending to understand any meaning he might attach to his words. "Yes, it is a hard knot to tie, yours, Bigot, and you do not seem particularly to thank me for my service. Have you discovered the hidden place of your fair fugitive yet?" She said this just as he turned to depart. It was the feminine postscript to their interview.

Bigot's avoidance of any allusion to the death of Caroline was a terrible mark of suspicion; less in reality, however, than it seemed.

Bigot, although suspicious, could find no clue to the real perpetrators of the murder. He knew it had not been Angelique herself in person. He had never heard her speak of La Corriveau. Not the smallest ray of light penetrated the dark mystery.

"I do not believe she has left Beaumanoir, Bigot," continued Angelique; "or, if she has, you know her hiding-place. Will you swear on my book of hours that you know not where she is to be found?"

He looked fixedly at Angelique for a moment, trying to read her thoughts, but she had rehearsed her part too often and too well to look pale or confused. She felt her eyebrow twitch, but she pressed it with her fingers, believing Bigot did not observe it, but he did.

"I will swear and curse both, if you wish it, Angelique," replied he. "Which shall it be?"

"Well, do both—swear at me and curse the day that I banished Le Gardeur de Repentigny for your sake, Francois Bigot! If the lady be gone, where is your promise?"

Bigot burst into a wild laugh, as was his wont when hard-pressed. He had not, to be sure, made any definite promise to Angelique, but he had dattered her with hopes of marriage never intended to be realized.

"I keep my promises to ladies as if I had sworn by St. Dorothy," replied he.

"But your promise to me, Bigot!

### FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER



### FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman.  
I know woman's sufferings.  
I have found the cure.  
I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, or your sister, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing-down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER," with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box N. 821. WINDSOR, ONT.

## CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS

We have still on hand a few choice Clydesdale stallions—all young—that for size, style and quality will stand inspection. We have also a few Clyde fillies—imported and Canadian-bred, and two French Coach stallions. Correspondence and inspection invited. Our prices are easy and terms to suit. Phone connection.

R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

## Clydesdales and Percherons

To my many friends, and the public generally, I wish to say that in my stables at Weston, Ont., I have my 1909 importation of 10 Clydesdale and 8 Percheron stallions; a lot that for true draft character, faultless underpinning, choice quality and breeding were never surpassed. Terms to suit and prices right.

J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont., & Brandon, Man.  
W. B. COLBY, MANAGER, WESTON, ONT.

## Imported Clydesdales!

I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage the last year. I start for Scotland about December 1st for a new importation. I intend to select the best available. Keep an eye out for my announcement on returning.

C. W. Barber, Gatineau Pt., Que.

## CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. Long-distance phone. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont. G. T. R. and C. N. R.

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I have lately landed an importation of 4 young stallions and 5 fillies, whose breeding is unsurpassed. They are the kind the country wants. Big, smooth, stylish, full of quality and straight movers. Will be sold right and on easy terms.

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Intending purchasers would do well to see them before buying. Prices moderate. Myrtle, C. P. R. Brooklin G. T. R. SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.

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## Clydesdales, Percherons and French Coachers

My 1909 importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, Percheron stallions and fillies, French Coach and Hackney stallions are now in my stables. In this lot I can supply the most exacting. Size, style, character, quality and breeding. Will sell on terms to suit. Phone connection. T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONTARIO.

Will you keep it, or do worse?" asked she, impatiently.

"Keep it or do worse! What mean you, Angelique?" He looked up in genuine surprise. This was not the usual tone of women towards him.

"I mean that nothing will be better for Francois Bigot than to keep his promise, nor worse than to break it, to Angelique des Meloises!" replied she, with a stamp of her foot, as was her manner when excited.

She thought it safe to use an implied threat, which at any rate might reach the thought that lay under his heart like a centipede under a stone which some chance foot turns over.

But Bigot minded not the implied threat. He was immovable in the direction she wished him to move. He understood her allusion, but would not appear to understand it, lest worse than she meant should come of it.

"Forgive me, Angelique!" said he, with a sudden change from frigidity to fondness. "I am not unmindful of my promises; there is nothing better for myself than to keep them, nothing worse than to break them. Beaumanoir is now without reproach, and you can visit it without fear of aught but the ghosts in the gallery."

Angelique feared no ghosts, but she did fear that the Intendant's words implied a suggestion of one which might haunt it for the future, if there were any truth in tales.

"How can you warrant that, Bigot?" asked she, dubiously.

"Because Pierre Philibert and La Corne St. Luc have been with the King's warrant and searched the Chateau from crypt to attic, without finding a trace of your rival."

"What, Chevalier, searched the Chateau of the Intendant?"

"Par bleu! yes, I insisted upon their doing so; not, however, till they had gone through the Castle of St. Louis. They apologized to me for finding nothing. What did they expect to find, think you?"

"The lady, to be sure! Oh, Bigot," continued she, tapping him with her fan, "if they would send a commission of women to search for her, the secret could not remain hid."

"No, truly, Angelique! if you were on such a commission to search for the secret of her."

"Well, Bigot, I would never betray it, if I knew it," answered she, promptly.

"You swear to that, Angelique?" asked he, looking full in her eyes, which did not flinch under his gaze.


"Yes, on my book of hours, as you did!" said she.

"Well, there is my hand upon it, Angelique. I have no secret to tell respecting her. She has gone. I cannot tell whither."

Angelique gave him her hand on the lie. She knew he was playing with her, as she with him, a game of mutual deception, which both knew to be such. And yet they must, circumstanced as they were, play it out to the end, which end, she hoped, would be her marriage with this arch-deceiver. A breach of their alliance



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For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C.** Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:  
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 The most perfect and superior remedy or method known, with greater power to penetrate, absorb and cure than anything discovered in veterinary medical science or practice. Besides being the most humane, "Save-the-Horse" is the most unfailing of all known methods. It is effective without fevering up the leg, making a blister, or leaving a particle of after effect.  
 Armstrong, Mo. — Enclosed \$5. Please send me bottle of "Save-the-Horse." I used your medicine on three different cases with the results hoped for. I gladly recommend it. Slip at once and oblige. Yours truly, GEORGE W. LENOIR, Route 2, Atlin, B. C. — Last year, with one-half bottle only of "Save-the-Horse" Spavin Cure, a customer of mine treated a sprained tendon of four years' standing—the horse had practically become useless. Many other remedies had been applied without results. "Save-the-Horse" effected a complete cure.  
 Yours truly, C. R. BOURNE, Druggist and Stationery, 157 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.  
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 Fourth large importation within the year arrives November 23rd., which, added to our present stock, offers intending purchasers the finest collection in America. If you want the best horses, horses with bone, quality, size, action, and best breeding, stallions or mares; if you want fair and liberal treatment; if you want lowest prices consistent with good merchandise, visit Oaklawn. Catalog shows the place and the horses.  
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 PRESENT OFFERING: 14 PONIES 10 TO 13 HANDS. All guaranteed sound and reliable. Also a few choice young driving horses 15 1/4 to 15 3/4 hands. Matched pairs or single. Sound and gentle. Reasonable in price.  
**E. DYMENT COPETOWN, ONTARIO.**

was as dangerous as it would be unprofitable to both.

Bigot rose to depart with an air of gay regret at leaving the company of Angelique to make room for De Pean, "who," he said, "would pull every hair out of his horse's mane if he waited much longer."

"Your visit is no pleasure to you, Bigot," said she, looking hard at him. "You are discontented with me, and would rather go than stay."

"Well, Angelique, I am a dissatisfied man to-day. The mysterious disappearance of that girl from Beaumanoir is the cause of my discontent. The defiant boldness of the Bourgeois Philibert is another. I have heard to-day that the Bourgeois has chartered every ship that is to sail to France during the remainder of the autumn. These things are provoking enough, but they drive me for consolation to you. But for you I should shut myself up in Beaumanoir, and let everything go helter-skelter to the devil."

"You only flatter me, and do not mean it!" said she, as he took her hand with an over-embarrassment as perceptible to her as was his occasional coldness.

"By all the saints! I mean it," said he. But he did not deceive her. His professions were not all true, but how far they were true was a question that again and again tormented her, and set her bosom palpitating as he left her room with his usual courteous salute.

"He suspects me! He more than suspects me!" said she to herself as Bigot passed out of the mansion and mounted his horse to ride off. "He would speak out plainer if he dared avow that that woman was in truth the missing Caroline de St. Castin!" thought she, with savage bitterness.

"I have a bit in your mouth there, Francois Bigot, that will forever hold you in check. That missing demoiselle, no one knows as you do where she is. I would give away every jewel I own to know what you did with the pretty piece of mortality left on your hands by La Corriveau."

Thus soliloquized Angelique for a few moments, looking gloomy and beautiful as Medea, when the step of De Pean sounded up the broad stair.

With a sudden transformation, as if touched by a magic wand, Angelique sprang forward, all smiles and fascinations to greet his entrance.

The Chevalier de Pean had long made distant and timid pretensions to her favor, but he had been overborne by a dozen rivals. He was incapable of love in any honest sense, but he had immense vanity. He had been barely noticed among the crowd of Angelique's admirers. "He was only food for powder," she had laughingly remarked upon one occasion, when a duel on her account seemed to be impending between De Pean and the young Captain de Tours; and beyond doubt, Angelique would have been far prouder of him shot for her sake in a duel than she was of his living attentions.

She was not sorry, however, that he came in to-day after the departure of the Intendant. It kept her from her own thoughts, which were bitter enough when alone. Moreover, she never tired of any amount of homage and admiration, come from what quarter it would.

De Pean stayed long with Angelique. How far he opened the details of the plot to create a riot in the market-place that afternoon can only be conjectured by the fact of her agreeing to ride out at the hour designated, which she warmly consented to do as soon as De Pean informed her that Le Gardeur would be there, and might be expected to have a hand in the tumult raised against the Golden Dog. The conference over, Angelique speedily dismissed De Pean. She was in no mood for flirtation with him. Her mind was taken up with the possibility of danger to Le Gardeur in this plot, which she saw clearly was the work of others, and not of himself, although he was expected to be a chief actor in it.

(To be continued.)

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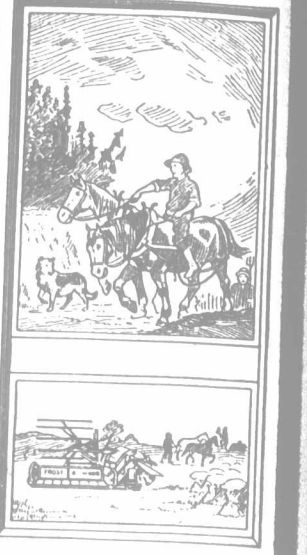
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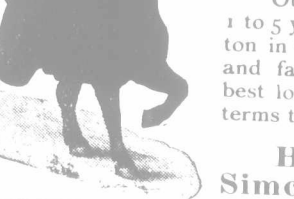


**22 Imp. Clydesdale Stallions**

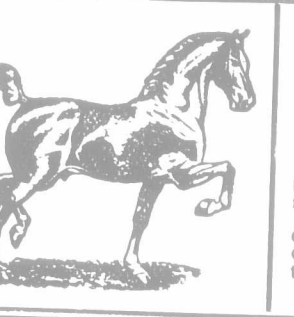


Just landed, ages from 2 to 5 years old. A number of them are premium horses. Several are over the ton, or will make it. A number of them are grandsons of Baron's Pride. All are for sale. Prices are reasonable. Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to see these horses before purchasing. Farm two miles from the end of street-car line.  
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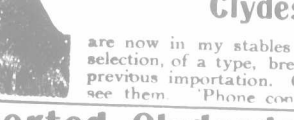


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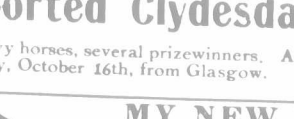


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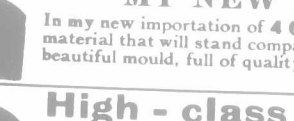
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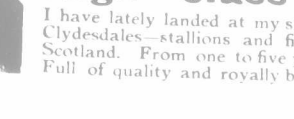
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 are now in my stables at Markham, Ont., and, as usual, I have a big range for selection, of a type, breeding and quality seldom equalled, never excelled, by any previous importation. Call and see them. Phone connection. **T. H. HASSARD, Markham, Ont.**



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 and heavy horses, several prizewinners. Another consignment, stallions and fillies, sailed Saturday, October 16th, from Glasgow. **DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO.**



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 I have lately landed at my stables at Milverton, Ont., an exceptionally choice selection of Clydesdales—stallions and fillies. They are all prizewinners at the leading shows in Scotland. From one to five years of age. Full of quality and royally bred.  
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During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

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Some extra good bull calves, 6 to 8 months old; also females, all ages. Parties looking for cattle, either sex, should write, or come and see them.

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**MIDDLEBROOK ABERDEEN-ANGUS.** I am now offering for sale three choice young bulls; also a few females, either bred or with calf at foot to Hundred, grand champion Angus bull at Toronto this year. **JOHN LOWE, Flora, Ont., P. O. and Station.**

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**ABERDEEN - ANGUS**  
Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. Drumbo station.  
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When Writing Mention The Advocate

**GOSSIP.**  
**RIFE & SONS' HOLSTEIN SALE.**  
The auction sale of Holstein cattle, held by David Rife & Sons, of Hespeler, Ont., on December 23rd, was quite successful, and, while no fancy prices were realized, the sellers are well pleased with the result of the advertising in "The Farmer's Advocate," and with the work of Auctioneer McDonald, of Guelph, as salesman. The Tretheway Model Farm, Weston, Ont., took eight cows, at prices ranging from \$140 to \$205, averaging \$156 each; L. C. Smith, Oshawa, secured two cows at \$140 and \$150; Monroe & Lawless, Thorold, two, at \$110 and \$125; L. Summerfeldt, Unionville, one, at \$160; Neil McLean, Rockwood, one, at \$135; Wm. McCutcheon, one, at \$115; J. V. Brydon, Galt, one, at \$110; Eleas Hohn, Hespeler, three, at \$100 to \$150. The six-year-old stock bull sold for \$250. Heifers brought from \$65 to \$160, while an eight-weeks' heifer calf was sold for \$95, to Thos. Dolson, Alton, Ont.

**GOOD PROSPECTS FOR FARMING.**  
"The present high price for farm products on this continent have come to stay; the rural population is declining; the present census, if it classes the unincorporated villages as towns, will show between 60 and 65 per cent. of population living in towns," declared Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, the minority leader in the United States House of Representatives. "At the present rate, in twenty years the United States will cease to be an exporting nation for agricultural products, except to cotton."  
"One of the principal causes of the high prices of farm products," he continued, "is the world movement of people toward the towns and cities. While a few people in towns and cities have gardens, and raise chickens, and occasionally pigs, practically the entire town and city population are non-producers of anything to eat, but are consumers only. For the first time, last year, Argentine beat us (United States) in exporting corn; and Argentine and Brazil are now fixing to take the frozen-meat trade from us. Until we adopt a more intensive system of agriculture, we have nearly reached our limit of agricultural output."

Here is an amusing story of a provincial railway station waiting room. The other day the imperturbable calm which characterizes the occupants of such an apartment was disturbed by the metallic ring upon the floor of a dropped coin. Nobody betrayed consciousness of having dropped it. All was silence until a lachrymose individual, who had been groping in a dark corner, and had at last apparently found something, inquired in plaintive tones, "Has anyone dropped a half-sovereign?"

Then there was a chorus, matchless both for simultaneousness and spontaneity, of "Yes, I have!" At least a dozen persons seemed to have lost that half-sovereign.

"Well," drawled the dolorous individual, "I've just found a halfpenny of it, so we may as well continue the search for the remainder."

John D. Rockefeller never wearies of impressing on the young the folly of mean and parsimonious habits, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In one of his most recent interviews he said: "These miserly people reap nothing but discomfort from their false economies. Take, for example, the case of Mrs. Silas Long, of Sussex.

"Martha," said old Silas one fall day, 'I think I'll go and get a few apples from the orchard.'  
'He looked at her timidly. She said: "Well, be careful now, Si, only to pick the bad ones."  
'Suppose there ain't no bad ones, Martha?'  
'Then ye'll have to wait till some goes bad, of course,' the old lady snapped. 'We can't afford to eat good, sound fruit wuth 30 cents a bushel.'"

A teacher in the Macdonald College Day School, having defined a tradition as "something handed down from father to son," asked the class for an example. One of the many sons of a struggling college instructor volunteered an answer: "I know one example," he said. "Well, what is it, Tommy?" "Pants."

Established 1867  
**BY AUCTION**  
ONE OF THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED  
**Shorthorn Herds**

In Canada, the property of **MR. ARTHUR JOHNSTON,** Greenwood, Ont., at the farm, 7th Con., Pickering Tp., on  
**Wednesday, March 9th, 1910**



**THE HERD** will be found in the very nicest condition, and consisting of about **40 females**, including several show-yard propositions, and **9** extra nice young bulls of breeding ages and show-yard character, including the first-class imp. three-year-old Butterfly bull—a show bull from the ground up. The tribes represented will include such well-known and fashionable families as follows: Kilblean Beauties, Cruickshank Lavenders, Duchess of Glosters, Butterflies and Villages, Marr Claras, Kinellar Nonpareils, Minas and Clarets, Bruce Mayflowers, Miss Ramsdens and Crimson Flowers, together with half a dozen high-class English milking cows and heifers imported by myself. For full particulars apply to:

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.**

**THE BEVERAGE FOR ALL WEATHERS.**  
"Epps's" means Excellence  
**EPPS'S COCOA**  
A delicious food and drink in one.  
Grateful A cup of "Epps's" at breakfast Warms and Sustains you for hours. As a supper beverage it is perfect. Comforting

**30 HEIFERS AND 29 BULLS**  
PRESENT OFFERING.  
Bred right, made right and at prices to make you feel right. Come early and get your choice. List of these, with catalogue, will be mailed to those who ask for them.  
**H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT.**

**H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO.** **Scotch Shorthorns**  
Extra choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Write for what you want. Farm adjoins town.

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

**VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES**  
FOR SALE: Three show bulls and five choicely-bred pure Scotch bulls of extra good milking strains; some show heifers, young cows and heifers of good milking families, and choice Berkshires of both sexes. Our prices very reasonable, considering quality. Visitors welcome. **\$ J PEARSON & CO., Madawaska P. O. and Sta., C.P.R.**

**ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS**  
I am offering 5 young bulls of choice breeding and color, all sired by the champion bull, Royal Chief 65495.  
**R. F. Duncan, Carluke P.O., Ont.**

**Choice Scotch Shorthorns**  
We are offering several very choice heifers: Duchess of Glosters, Broadhooks. High-class show heifers among them. Also a few extra good young bulls.  
**S. F. Johnston & Son, Ashburn P. O., Myrtle Station.**

**SALEM SHORTHORNS!**  
Young bulls and heifers, sired by the great show and breeding bull, Jit Victor (imp.), at moderate prices. If you see them you will want to own them.  
**J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT. ELORA STATION, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Telephone.**

**IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS**  
3 bulls fit for service; 1 fifteen months' roan from imp. sire and dam; 1 thirteen months' roan from imp. sire and English Lady dam; also 10 yearling and two-year-old heifers. Write us, or call and see us before buying. **J. W. TIT & SON, Salem P. O., Ont., Elora Sta.**

**Maple Hall Shorthorns**  
Are bred on most fashionable Scotch lines, and are of high-class individuality. For sale are 6 young bulls from 6 to 10 months of age. A low, thick, sappy lot. Also 10 yearlings and 10 two-year-old heifers. Show material in this lot. Telephone connection.  
**DAVID BIRRELL & SON, GREENWOOD P. O., ONT., CLAREMONT STATION.**



AT UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO, ONT.,

**2nd and 3rd February, 1910**

WE WILL SELL

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

SELECTED FROM THE HERDS OF

HON. W. C. EDWARDS, ROCKLAND, ONT.,  
SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, BEACONSFIELD, QUE.,  
PETER WHITE, K. C., PEMBROKE, ONT.,  
W. G. PETTIT, FREEMAN, ONT.,  
J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.,  
JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.,  
MILLER BROS., BROUGHAM, ONT.,  
JOHN MILLER, JR., ASHBURN, ONT.,  
and ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.,

and that no collection of Shorthorns has ever been sold in Canada that approached this lot in

**QUALITY, BREEDING AND REAL VALUE.**

We now add that the number is greater; each animal is in perfect condition in every way; no apologies or explanations will be necessary; there will be bulls and heifers that have won in the best shows, and that can win again; there are others that have never been shown that will be wanted by those that are after the honors of 1910.

Unprejudiced men will use this space and more to tell you the rest, but in the meantime get your name in line for illustrated catalogue, and keep the dates open so you can be there.

There will be cheap rates to attend the annual Shorthorn meeting on the 1st.

**Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.,**

MANAGER OF SALE.

Auctioneers: Col. Geo. P. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.; Col. Carey M. Jones, Chicago, Ill.; and Captain T. E. Robson, London, Ont.

FEBRUARY 4TH

**56 SHORTHORNS 56**  
BY AUCTION

At the Union Stock-Yards, West Toronto, Ontario,

Commencing at 1 p. m., on **FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1910**, there will be sold 56 head of Shorthorn cattle, representing the Executors' Sale of the Dunrobin Herd, Beaverton, Ont., the property of the late Donald Gunn; and the dispersal of the well-known herd of Walker Bros., Walkerville, Ont. Among this lot are many of the choicest cattle in Canada; immensely thick and soggy, and bred on the most fashionable lines. All will positively be sold. All are eligible for American registration. Terms cash. For catalogues write:

**A. E. GUNN, Beaverton, Ont.,**  
or **WALKER BROS., Walkerville, Ont.**

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, AUCTIONEER.

THE EASTERN ONTARIO

**Live Stock and Poultry Show**

WILL BE HELD AT

OTTAWA, ONT., JAN. 17 to 21, 1910.

A large classification is offered for Horses, Beef and Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Seed and Poultry.

**\$8,000.00 in Prizes.**

Poultry entries close January 3rd. Live-stock entries close January 8th. Write for prize list, or send entries to the Secretary. Single-fare rates on all railways.

**PETER WHITE, PRESIDENT,**  
Pembroke, Ont.

**D. T. ELDERKIN, SECRETARY,**  
Ottawa, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.

**TURKEY EGGS WANTED.**

Please tell me if it is possible to buy turkey eggs in the spring, and, if so, where? If not, are turkeys for sale advertised for sale in the spring? M. A.

Ans.—Watch the advertising pages of "The Farmer's Advocate" towards spring, and you will certainly learn where turkeys or eggs can be procured.

**BREEDING CROSS-BRED MARE.**

1. Would a draft mare that will probably weigh 1,600 pounds at maturity, valued at \$300, bred from an imported Shire dam and an imported Clydesdale sire, make a good mare to breed to Clydesdale sires?

2. Would you advise buying a mare of that description, or buying a registered Clydesdale mare? J. W. D.

Ans.—1. If bred to a first-class Clydesdale horse, she would probably produce as good and as salable progeny as it bred to a Shire horse. Results should be satisfactory.

2. Other things being equal, we would prefer to buy the registered mare.

**PROCEEDING AGAINST TRUSTEES.**

A school section built a school, the ratepayers agreeing to draw all building material free of charge. But, the trustees, in place of notifying the ratepayers when needed, while the building was in course of erection, did it themselves, without any authority, and requested pay, which the ratepayers refuse to give. They demanded their wages from Treasurer, and received it before the annual meeting.

1. Are they legally entitled to it?  
2. If not, can they be made refund it?  
SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. No.

2. Yes. It would be in order for some ratepayer, suing on behalf of all the ratepayers of the section, to bring an action against the Trustees to compel such refund.

**BREWERS' GRAINS.**

Kindly inform me as to the feeding value of combings from the brewery for milk cows. Would it do to feed to a brood sow? I have bought some of it, but the cattle do not seem to like it. How does it compare with bran, and is it injurious for cows in calf?  
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—What our inquirer probably means by "combings" is the tiny sprouts originating from the barley grain in the process of malting. They are otherwise known as malt sprouts, or malt dust. Malt sprouts are rich in protein, carrying nearly twenty per cent. of digestible protein, with the carbohydrates and fat running low. Unfortunately, this feed is not much relished by cattle, and for this reason can only be fed in limited quantity. It absorbs a great deal of water, and should be soaked several hours before feeding. Two or three pounds of sprouts may be profitably fed to milking cows daily, because of the usual low cost and high fertility carried. Malt sprouts are rich in phosphoric acid and potash, and may sometimes be purchased at a lower cost than the commercial value of the fertilizing elements contained. We see no reason why it might not advantageously be fed in small quantities to a brood sow, and would anticipate no injurious results from feeding to a cow in calf.

A physician at a recent meeting of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia told a story illustrating the witty comprehension of a patient of Irish nativity. The physician declared that one of his patients, an Irishman, could not understand why, if one of his arms refused to perform its usual functions, the other should remain normal.

"It is the balancing power of nature," explained the physician. "If a man is blind in one eye, nature generally provides additional strength for the remaining eye. When deafness is discovered in one ear, the hearing of the other ear becomes unusually acute."

"Now that you mention it, Oh, believe 'tis so," said the patient. "When a man has a short leg, the other is generally longer."

**Fistula and Poll 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 it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket**

**Veterinary Adviser.**

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**

75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

**Easy Churning**



No more tired arms and aching back when churning, when you get your "Favorite" Churn.

You can churn by hand, by foot or both. Easiest running churn you ever saw. Easy to clean. Churns best quality of butter.

Strong, rigid frame—roller bearings—tight cover.

8 sizes, to churn from 1/2 to 30 gallons of cream.

"Champion" High Speed is the new Momentum Balance Wheel Washing Machine.

If your dealer does not handle them, write us.

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

**Scotch Shorthorns**

At Toronto Exhibition this fall yearling bulls bred by us won 1st and 3rd in class and junior champion. We also bred the sire of these bulls. The grand champion steer at Guelph was sired by a bull of our breeding. We have 10 young bulls for sale now, bred the same. Write for breeding and prices.

**John Miller, Brougham P. O., Ontario.**  
Claremont Stn., C. P. R., 3 miles.

**Spring Valley Shorthorns.**

Herd headed by Clipper Chief (imp.)—6428—(9467). If you want to get an imported bull, or a good Canadian-bred one to head your herd, be sure and write, or come and see them. Long-distance telephone.

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

**1854—Maple Lodge Stock Farm—1900**

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

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

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

**HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS**

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me.

**Geo. Gier, Grand Valley P. O. and Sta.**

**ALSO WALDEMAR STA.**

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

**Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P. O., Ont.**, offers four choice Shorthorn bulls, 10, 13 and 18 months old, with both breeding and quality for herd-headers. Prices easy. Stock bull, Benachie (imp.)—69954—; also Shorthorn females and Yorkshire sows. Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

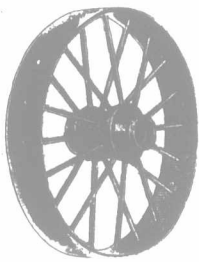
**OLD MELDRUM** We are offering three very choice young bulls, old **SHORTHORNS!** enough for service; also several extra nice heifers. All in good condition, and bred to make money. **A. F. & G. AULD, Eden Mills P. O., Ont., 5 miles from Guelph.**

**CALVES** Release Them Without Milk. Booklet free. The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention The Advocate



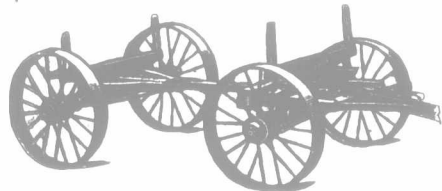
**The One Wheel  
The One Wagon**



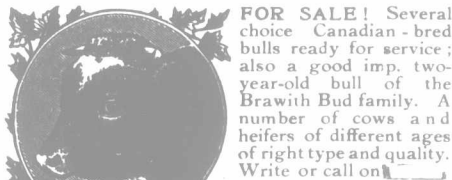
Dominion Low, Wide-tire Steel Wheels are made on principle of bicycle wheels. Unlike wooden and other wheels, the Dominion distributes strain equally. Dominion Low, Wide-tire Steel Wheels are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels. Have staggered spokes. So, unlike wooden wheels, they will not rot or easily break. Dominion wheels will carry all horses can draw. Wide tires save roads and horses, and reduce loading labor and time. Can be taken apart and repaired, if necessary. Guaranteed not to break in even coldest weather or on roughest roads.

Our Handy Wagon saves you so much labor and time that it pays for itself the first year. Yet it will last a lifetime. It makes loading and unloading easier. Its wide-tire steel wheels save roads and horses' strength. Strong enough to carry all horses can pull. Made of finest material; best workmanship; neat appearance. Write for free catalogue on Handy Wagon and Steel Wheels.

**Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co. Ltd.**  
Orillia, Ontario



**Shorthorns**



**FOR SALE!** Several choice Canadian bred bulls ready for service; also a good imp. two-year-old bull of the Brawith Bud family. A number of cows and heifers of different ages of right type and quality. Write or call on—

**H. J. DAVIS,**  
Woodstock, Ontario.

Long-distance Bell phone. C.P.R., G.T.R. main lines.

**Willow Bank Stock Farm  
SHORTHORNS AND  
LEICESTERS.**

Herd established 1855; flock, 1848. The great Duthie-bred bull, imp. Joy of Morning = 2070, and the Missie bull, Royal Star = 72502, heads my herd. Choice selections to offer at all times in both bulls and females.

**JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.**

**SHORTHORNS**

Nine bulls from 8 to 20 months old, reds and roans; 10 yearling heifers and a few cows. Will sell very cheap to make room in stables.

**CLYDESDALES**

One pair of bay mares and one dark brown, heavy draft and two spring colts.

**JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario**

**HAWTHORN HERD**

OF DUAL-PURPOSE

**Shorthorns**

15 heifers, 6 bulls present offering; bred right; priced right. Come early and get a choice.

**WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ont.**

**Shorthorns for Sale**

Choice young bulls. Females, all ages, imp. or home-bred; cows in calf, heifers in calf or open, and heifer calves out of imported dams, and got by the Duthie bull, Sittyton Victor, imported. Address:

**JOHN BRYDONE,**  
Milverton, Ontario.

**SHORTHORNS AND  
SHROPSHIRE.**

Young bull, heifers and calves of good type and breeding. Dams all from a milking strain Shropshire shearing rams and lambs. **JOHN RACEY,** Lennoxville, Quebec.

**SHORTHORNS  
BERKSHIRES**  
One choice young Lady Fanny bull for sale—good herd header; also several young heifers. A few prize-winning Berkshires, both sexes. Write or come and see them. Prices moderate. **ISRAEL GROFF, ELMIRA, ONTARIO**

**STONELEIGH FOR SALE—Shorthorns, Leicester and Berkshires.** Choice young things of both sexes. Write for wants, or come and see. **E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P. O., Ont., Bradford Sta., G.T.R.; Beeton Sta., G.T.R. and C.P.R.**

**Scotch Shorthorns** Five red bulls, 8 to 15 months, by Pro-tector, imp., and out of imp. dams, also Clydesdales, and a two-year-old Hackney filly. All at reasonable prices. **McFarlane & Ford, Box 41, Dutton, Ont.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.**

**INDIGESTION.**

Pigs, six weeks old, fed on middlings, became bloated. One died, and a post-mortem revealed the small intestine full of wind, and the large full of a dark substance, with blood around heart and lungs. Since this, another has died, and one has inverted his rectum. **E. A.**

Ans.—This is indigestion, caused by too much middlings. Purge each with 4 ounces Epsom salts. Feed lightly on bran, a little chopped oats and milk, with all the raw roots they will eat. See that they get plenty of exercise. Wash the inverted rectum with warm alum water 1 ounce to a pint, return it, and arrange a truss to prevent reinversion. Remove truss occasionally to allow defecation. In most cases like this, it is cheaper to destroy the animal than treat. **V.**

**GOSSIP.**

**SALE DATES CLAIMED.**

Jan 21st.—At Winter Fair, Ottawa; pure-bred stock.

Feb. 2nd and 3rd.—At West Toronto, combination sale from several herds; Shorthorns, 140 head.

Feb. 3rd.—At West Toronto, A. D. Schmidt & Sons, North Woolwich, Ont.; Shorthorns.

Feb. 4th.—At West Toronto, D. Gunn & Son, Beaverton, and Walker Bros., Walkerton, Ont.; Shorthorns.

**R. B. MARTIN'S HOLSTEIN SALE.**

The dispersion sale on December 31st, of the Holstein herd of R. B. Martin, Elmira, Ont., attracted a large attendance of bidders and buyers from a wide territory, and was quite satisfactory to the seller, while purchasers secured good values for their money, and appeared well satisfied with their bargains. Following is the sale list:

Cows.	
Queen Daisy Posch, W. Rife, Hespeler.....	\$112 50
Lily, F. Bagg, Weston.....	82 50
Duchess Irene De Kol, C. R. Gies, Heidelberg.....	75 00
Beauty of Beaver Meadow, C. R. Gies, Heidelberg.....	65 00
Verna May De Kol, W. T. Whale, Goldstone.....	125 00
Winnie R's Countess, C. R. Gies.....	177 50
Heifers.	
Maid of the Meadow, F. Bagg.....	115 00
Pietertje Helen 2nd, Thomas Marshall, Pentland.....	92 50
Black Boss Clothilde, T. Trebilcock, The Grove.....	100 00
Good De Kol, Bert J. Markle, Hespeler.....	100 00
Lady Lizzie Abbecker, Andrew M. Zellar, New Hamburg.....	75 00
Lily Diotime, F. Bagg.....	57 50
Tatton Lassie, Jos. Meyer, St. Clements.....	47 50
Heifer Calves.	
Lady Elmira Abbecker, W. Rife.....	47 50
Matchless Abbecker, Chas. Martin, Clifford.....	47 50
Lady Diotime Abbecker, N. Shade, Listowel.....	25 00
Bull.	
Diotime Sir Abbecker, J. J. Fox, Marden.....	70 00
Calves.	
Queen's Diotime De Kol, W. T. Hambly, Drayton.....	30 00
Sir Hengerveld Fayne De Kol 2nd, Chas. Martin.....	30 00
Prince Abbecker Diotime De Kol, Peter Kines, Listowel.....	18 00
Lord of Tatton, Jos. Forwell, St. Clements.....	16 00

Mrs. Maloney was before the Judge, charged with assault on Policeman Casey. She had been unusually attentive throughout the proceedings, and now the Judge was summing up the evidence. "The evidence shows, Mrs. Maloney," he began, "that you threw a stone at Policeman Casey."

"It shows more than that, your Honor," interrupted Mrs. Maloney; "it shows that Oi hit him!"

**Free Until Cured**



No man need be weak, no man need suffer from the loss of that vitality which makes life worth living. He can be made strong, magnetic, forceful and light-hearted, confident of his power both in business and society, free from spells of despondency, nervousness, lassitude and brain wanderings. I have a certain cure for Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney complaints, in my world-famous Dr. Sanden Electric Belt with Electric Suspensory, and I will give it absolutely free until a cure is effected. How can I do this? For two reasons. I have the certain knowledge that my Belt will cure, and I have confidence enough in mankind to wait for my money until I prove it. This is what every doctor should do, but I am the only one who has a remedy that will stand such a crucial test. For 40 years I have been curing thousands every year, and have made a tremendous success doing business on this basis. **NOT ONE PENNY IN ADVANCE OR ON DEPOSIT**, and if I fail it costs you nothing whatever. All I ask is that you pay me the usual price of the Belt when cured. I will leave you to be the judge, and will take your word for results, or for cash I give full wholesale discount. Forty years' continuous success has brought forth many imitators. Beware of them. You can try the original, the standard of the world, free until cured, then pay for it. Call, or send for one to-day; also my two illustrated books, giving full information, free, sealed, by mail.

**Dr. A. F. Sanden,**  
140 YONGE STREET,  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Office Hours—9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p. m.

**A. Edward Meyer**

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,  
Breeds **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** Exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 68703 = 283004 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

**Geo. Amos & Sons,**  
MOFFAT, ONTARIO.

For Sale: Seven bulls, some of them show bulls, most of them from imported sires and dams. Write us, or call and see us before buying.  
**Moffat Station, 11 Miles East of City of Guelph, on C. P. R.**

**275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275**

**4 IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORT-HORN BULLS.** All choice yearlings—2 reds and 2 roans. All from imp. sire and a number from imp. dams. **12 BULL CALVES, 9 TO 16 MONTHS OLD.** All belonging to noted Scotch families, and mostly from imported sires and dams. **30 CHOICE YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS. 30** Quality, pedigree and prices will please you. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Junction station. **FRED BARNETT, Manager. J. F. MITCHELL BURLINGTON, ONT.** Long-distance telephone.

We are offering **15 choice young SHORTHORN BULLS** of serviceable age. Among them are high-class herd-headers. We can supply females of all ages. Farms close to Burlington Jct., G.T.R.  
**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT.**

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

**Imp. Scotch Shorthorns**—When looking for Short-horns, be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service, and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right good ones. **A. C. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.**

**Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs**  
1- and 2-yr.-old Shire stallions, females from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes beautifully belted.  
**PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P.O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone.**

**Shorthorn Cattle**  
AND LINCOLN SHEEP.  
Females of all ages for sale, of the thick-fleshed, low-down kind, that have been raised naturally, neither stuffed nor starved. Twenty-five Lincoln ewes, bred to our best imported stud ram, also a few choice yearling rams. Prices very reasonable for quick sale.  
**J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.**

**BRAMPTON JERSEYS**  
Canada's greatest Jersey herd offers male or female stock; imported or home-bred; show type or producers; one or a carload. 150 for sale. Phone.  
**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.**



## Bone Spavin

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

### Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Bidbone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

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

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

## ELECTRO BALM

CURES

# ECZEMA

Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Chapped Hands and Face. Write for sample and booklet of testimonials. 50c. a box at all dealers, or THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED, OMAHA.

### HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

Young bulls for sale from such cows as Snowflake Queen De Kol of Munster, testing 4.87 Queen De Kol, 4.4 and others equally good. Cows giving 12,000 to 15,000 lbs. yearly.

**RICHARD H. NEY, Brickley, Ont.**  
Northumberland Co.

**DON'T** Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from thirteen months down, from best producing strains. "Fairview Stock Farm." **FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville, Ont.**

For Sale—7 Holstein bulls; Tamworth pigs from 2 to 6 months old. White Wyandotte cockerels and Buff Orpington hens. **BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P.O., Ont.**  
Phone connection via Coburg.

Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago lawyer and reformer, who is different from most reformers and radicals because he has a sense of humor, went to Toledo a short time ago to visit Brand Whitlock, the author, who is Mayor of that city.

A great admirer of Darrow heard that Darrow was in Toledo and rushed to the Mayor's office and besought Whitlock to introduce him.

"Ah, Mr. Darrow," said the admirer, gazing adoringly at his hero, "you have suffered a great deal in your life from being misunderstood, haven't you?"

"Yes," replied Darrow. "I have suffered from being misunderstood, but I haven't suffered half as much as I would have if I had been understood."

## MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

### Stimulate the Sluggish Liver.

Clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous material from the system in Nature's easy manner, and prevent as well as cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, and all troubles arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes: "I suffered for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me."

Price 25 cents a vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### SELLING LANDS TO RAILWAY COMPANY.

When a railroad takes options on lands, then takes the land, when are they supposed to settle for the same?

Ontario. ENQUIRER.

Ans.—Immediately, unless otherwise provided in the documents whereby the options were given.

#### SELLING DISEASED COW.

A sold a lump-jaw cow to B, and B killed and sold same as good beef.

1. What could be done to A for selling the beast?

2. Is B liable for selling it as good beef?

Ontario.

Ans.—1 and 2. The circumstances are not sufficiently stated, and, consequently, we are unable to answer your questions definitely. But, assuming that neither A nor B knew that the cow was diseased, neither of them has incurred liability; unless, as would seem to be the case, B sold the meat direct to the consumers as and for food, then he, B, would probably be liable, even though he did so innocently.

#### TRESPASSING POULTRY.

Am very much troubled by neighbor's poultry continually destroying my crops.

1. Is there any law compelling them to take care of them?

2. If there is, what steps can I take to make them do better?

3. Would I be compelled to build line fence to keep out poultry? A. A. S.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes; the Act respecting Pounds (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 272).

2. You may have them impounded, under Sec. 3 of the Act; or may serve your neighbor with notice in writing of their trespass, and if thereafter he refuses or neglects to prevent the poultry from further trespassing on your premises, you may have him brought before a Justice of the Peace and fined.

3. No.

#### SALIVATION.

I have a young cow that has been milking for two months, the saliva is running out of her mouth nearly all the time. She eats well, and milks fairly well, and is in good condition. In the morning, her crib will be an inch deep with saliva. Have examined her mouth, and it is all right as far as I can see.

J. S.

Ans.—Salivation is, in some cases, merely a habit; in other cases it is due to some trouble in the mouth, and in some others to some irritant weed in the hay. Have her mouth examined by a veterinarian, and if nothing can be found wrong with the teeth, cheeks or tongue, change the hay, and if the salivation continues, we must conclude that it is simply a habit, and, as she is doing well, there is no occasion for alarm.

#### Veterinary.

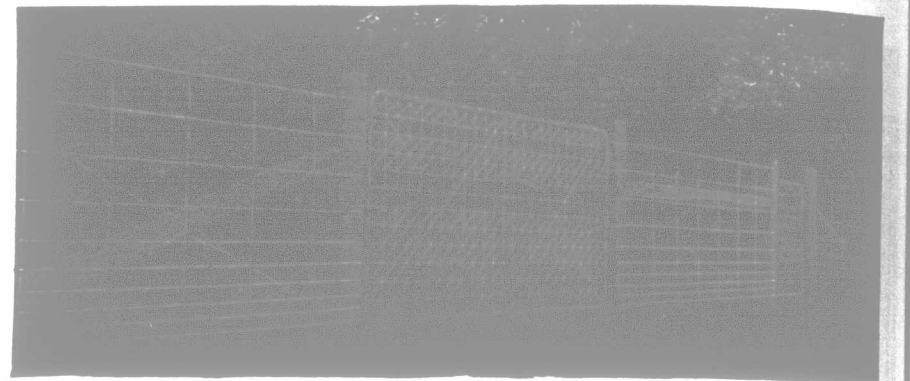
#### WEAK KNEES.

Five-year-old driving mare is going over on her knees. About six months ago I noticed her off knee going forward, and it has been gradually getting worse ever since, and now I notice the other going the same.

R. J. D.

Ans.—Some horses are congenitally predisposed to this trouble. In such cases hard driving or standing on floors high in front act as the exciting cause, and the condition usually gradually becomes more marked. The trouble is, of course, due to a shortening of the back tendons. Some recommend blistering these, but a little thought tells a man that this is wrong. Blistering has little effect on the tendons, but this little tends to strengthen and shorten them, hence it tends to make matters worse. If blistering be done at all, it should be applied to the front muscles and tendons. All you can do is to keep her in a box stall with a level floor, and feed her off the floor. Shoeing with the heels a little higher than the toes (not more than half inch), should help a little. A long rest in loose stall, or on grass, would give good results.

V.



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14,000 Miles of Page Fence in use in Canada  
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Largest Canadian Makers of Fences and Gates

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WALKERVILLE TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN WINNIPEG VICTORIA

## "PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

## RAW FUR COMMISSION HOUSE

58-60 TEMPERANCE STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Shipments of Raw Furs Solicited. Highest prices, prompt returns, fair assortments. All shipments kept separate until remittance is found satisfactory. We pay all express charges. Write for Price Lists. **Chas. Weckler, Manager.**

### The Maples Holstein Herd!

#### RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS.

Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity. Nothing for sale at present but choice bull calves from Record-of-Merit dams.

**Walburn Rivers, Falden's Corners, Ont.**

**Holsteins**—Maple Grove offers a few richly-bred young cows, safely in calf to Sir Abbecker De Kol 2nd and Mercena's Sir Posch; also young stock sired by above bulls. For description and prices write

**H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.**

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE!

If you are thinking of buying a choice young cow or heifer in calf, come and see our herd. Will sell anything. Have a dozen beautiful heifers safe in calf to Summer Hill Choice Goods (imp.), who has five sisters averaging 29½ lbs. butter in 7 days, and one sister that held world's record as 4-year-old with 31.60 lbs. butter. Write us what you want. We will guarantee everything just as described. Visitation met at Hamilton by appointment.

**D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.**

L.D. Telephone 2471 Hamilton.

## Holsteins

### FOR SALE; COWS AND HEIFERS

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

**H. E. GEORGE,**

**CRAMPTON, ONTARIO.**

### CENTRE AND HILLVIEW Holsteins

140 head, 45 females in R. O. M. Herd headed by Brookbank Butter Baron, Bonheur Statesman and Sir Sadie Cornucopia Clothilde. The average of dam, sire's dam and granddam is: milk in 7 days, 662.85 lbs.; butter in 7 days, 30.58 lbs. We have bulls born Mar., '09, to two weeks old for sale, from Record-of-Merit dams. Long-distance telephone. **P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Sta.**

### Lakeview Holsteins

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, son of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count DeKol, who has five daughters averaging over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, and whose dam (26.30 lbs. in 7 days) has down from this sire for sale. G. T. R. and Hamilton Radial close to farm. Visitors met by appointment. **E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO.**

### WORLD'S CHAMPION BRED BULL

**Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Colantha.** Sire Colantha Johanna Lad. Dam Grace Fayne 2nd. Average butter record for 7 days of his dam, sire's dam and sister is 32.35 lbs. Average milk for one day of dam and sire's dam is 104 lbs. Choice young bulls for sale. **M. L. & M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ontario**

### Silver Creek Holsteins

Have official records from 17 to 22 lbs. for 4-olds, 11 lbs. butter-fat for 2-year-olds. My stock bull has high official backing. For sale by S. B. and out of Record cows; a high-class lot. **A. H. TEEPLE, Currie's P.O. Woodstock Sta. Phone connection.**

### High-class Holsteins

Head of herd, Pieterje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pieterje 22nd, has a record of 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: 2 heifers, due to calve in April, at a bargain before Dec. 1 to make room; also 2 bull calves by Mannor Johanna DeKol, out of officially-tested cows. **WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPPSVILLE, ONT.**

### Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

FOR SALE—Julia Arthur 2nd, calved Aug. 1st, 1905, 9,219 lbs. milk and 312 lbs. fat in one year; calving in Aug. at 3 yrs. 8 days old. Freshened Oct. 19th, '09. Price \$200 cash. Also bull calves. **G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.**

## Fairview Herd

offers for sale a son of Rag Apple Korndyke. His dam is a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, with an A. R. O. record of 13.08 lbs. butter in 7 days at two years. Price, \$150.00.

**E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y.**

NEAR PRESCOTT.

### Maple Glen HOLSTEINS

For sale: Two 3-year-olds, bred to a son of Brown Bros. 30-lb. cow, due to freshen next March. **Netherlands Johanna Mercedes,** a 15-70-lb. Jr. 2-year-old, due last of December to King Fayne Segis, a son of world's champion cow. Also two bull calves, from tested dam, born last June, sired by King Fayne Segis. **G. A. GILROY, Glen Buell, Ont.** Long-distance phone.

### AVONDALE HOLSTEINS

Offers for sale high-class Holsteins all ages. Herd headed by Prince Hengerveld Pieterje, a son of Pieterje 22nd's Woodcrest Lad, out of Princess Hengerveld, a daughter of Hengerveld DeKol, with record of 20.34 lbs. butter at 23 months. We also offer some fine young York-shire pigs of choice breeding. **ARTHUR C. HARDY, BRÜCKVILLE, ONTARIO**

**EVERGREEN STOCK FARM** offers choice young Holstein Bulls, from 10 to 11 months, sired by Sir Mercena Fayette, whose dam and gr. dam averaged 80 lbs. milk per day, and 24.60 lbs. butter per week. Their dams also in A. R. Also choice females for sale. **F. E. Pettit, Burgessville, Ont.**



GOSSIP.

The many friends of C. W. Barber, of Gatineau Pt., Que., the well-known importer of Clydesdale horses, will be pleased to learn that he has lately arrived home with a new importation of stallions, that for true draft character, quality and general excellence, more than sustain his reputation as an importer of Scotland's best. Fuller particulars of their breeding, etc., will appear in our next issue.

J. Watt & Son, Salem, Ont., write: We have recently sold the following Shorthorns: To O. B. Henry, of Drayton, Ont., our yearling show bull, Viceroy of Salem; he had done extra well since coming home from Toronto, and is sure to do a lot of good for Mr. Henry. To J. R. Harvey, Orillia, Ont., the two-year-old bull, Queenston Archer 3rd; he is a grandson of Imp. Derby, on sire's side, and a grandson of the \$6,000 Brave Archer, on dam's side. The three bulls we have still on hand are good ones, and anyone needing a bull will do well to come and see these. Their breeding is the very best, and they will be priced reasonable.

February 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1910, will go down to history as dates among the most important to the Shorthorn interests this country has ever known. Following the great joint sale of 140 head, on February 2nd and 3rd, there will be sold on Friday, February 4th, at the same place, the Stock-yards, at West Toronto, commencing at 1 p. m., another consignment of 56 head, representing the Executors' Sale of the entire Dunrobin herd, the property of the late Donald Gunn and his son, of Beaverton, Ont., and the dispersal of the entire herd of Walker Bros., Walkerville, Ont. Every animal of this lot is of the right useful kind. By far the larger number of them are strictly high-class, among them being some of the very best cows in Canada, immensely thick and soggy, and representing the richest and most fashionable blood of the breed. Look up next week's issue for fuller particulars.

THE PIPE CALABASH.

Pipes made from the South African calabash, or gourd, have created considerable interest in the growth of the vine. It is a native of South Africa. The use of the calabash as a pipe bowl was discovered by the Boers, and after the Boer war they were introduced in England, and from there were brought to America. The Boers attempted to monopolize the product, and to prevent the exportation of seed, but failed, and there is now a supply of seed in the United States. The vine grows luxuriantly and produces a large crop of gourds, but many of them have to be rejected for pipe-making, either on account of defective growth, or of insect bites which mar the surface. The pipes are graceful, and distinctive in shape, no two being exactly alike. They color like meerschaum, and are delightful smokers. The imported pipes sell from \$8 to \$12 each. One of the reasons for their high price is the necessity for hand work in their manufacture, as, on account of their varying shapes and sizes, machine work is not practicable. The growing, drying and shaping of these gourds should be interesting, and they can be easily made into pipes by buying inside bowls and mouthpieces. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a circular (No. 41, Bureau of Plant Industry) on the subject, giving information in regard to the securing of seed, growing the plant, and making of pipes.

TRADE TOPIC.

Mulvane, Kas. Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.: Gentlemen,—I sent and got a bottle of your "Save-the-Horse" a year ago. I used it on a hock that puffed and bogged badly, and one bottle cured the horse sound. It is one of the greatest remedies I ever used. I have recommended it to a great many in this town for ring-bones and spavins, and every bottle has proven satisfactory. Find draft for \$5.00 for another bottle. I have a horse which is badly puffed, about the same as the other. Please attach your guarantee the same as usual, and oblige, G. A. PENNY.

SEED PEAS

Being one of the largest growers of seed peas in Canada, I am desirous of placing seed in good pea-growing sections free from "weevil" or "pea bug." I supply the seed and contract with farmers for the product, deducting the seed supplied when crop is delivered. Prefer growing in places where a carload of seed could be placed. For particulars, address: W. P. NILES, Wellington, Ont.



AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Can fill orders for car lots of Ayrshires, or for good grade dairy cows. Young bulls, cows, heifers or calves of choice breeding. Orders taken for imported stock for 1910. A few young Yorkshires. Write us for anything you need in above lines. Long-distance Phone

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Stonehouse Ayrshires

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves. Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.



STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES

Are producers of milk testing high in butter-fat. In my herd I have a range of selection, either imp. or Canadian-bred, of either young bulls or females, unexcelled in Canada. Price and terms to suit purchaser. D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STA., QUE.

Springhill Ayrshires

Headed by two bulls whose dams have the highest official records in Scotland. Order a bull calf out of our best cows. We can please you in all ages and sexes. Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Hillview Ayrshires!

For sale: Females of all ages, bred for dairy purposes, with large teats, deep milkers, and large in size. Also a few extra good young bulls on hand. Winchester station, C. P. R.

A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ont. "HILLSVIEW FARM."

Cherry Bank Ayrshires

I am now offering young bulls and heifers true to type and high in quality. Some with imp. sire and dam; also will spare a few older females.

P. D. McARTHUR, North Georgetown P. O., Que. Howick station, Que.



COWS GIVE MORE MILK—cattle make better beef—Bulls are no longer dangerous when dehorned with the

KEYSTONE DEHORNER.

Cuts 4 sides at once—No crushing or bruising. Little pain. The only humane method. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKEENA, 219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

Ayrshire Cattle Imp. and Canadian-bred cows and heifers. Heavy producers. Yearling bulls and bull calves. Very cheap, considering quality, for quick sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also 7 grand Scotch sheep, \$80. WM. THORN Lynedoch, Ont., Trout Run Stock Farm

Ayrshires—Four young bulls, all bred on dairy lines, out of famous dams; fashionable in color, as well as in breeding. Will be sold worth the money. Females all ages. N. DYMENT, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

HELP FOR WEAK, BROKEN DOWN MEN AND WOMEN!

Worry—worry—worry! It's not work, but worry that kills!

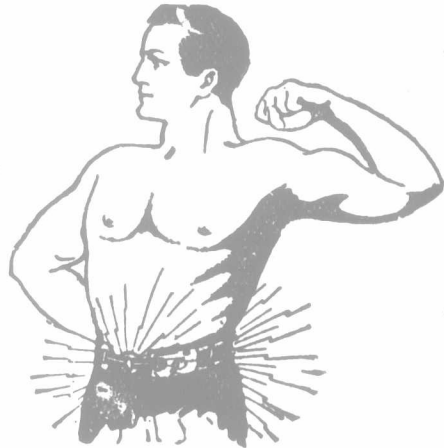


It's true that hard work has laid many a man on the shelf, but for every man who has been put out of commission by hard work hundreds have been sent to the scrap heap through some sort of dissipation or excesses.

Disease also has played its part in making the thousands of nervous and physical wrecks we encounter every day.

Never mind the cause; it's the condition that confronts us.

Give me a man who has lost his health and vigor through any cause, who lacks the strength and energy of a Manly Man, and I can restore his vitality, build up his strength and



vigor, and give him back the energy and ambition of Youth! My Electric Belt is a Natural remedy, a time-tried remedy!

Its powerful current enters the body through cushioned electrodes, without shock, sting or burn, and, properly arranged for each case, its wonderful force is sent direct to any weakened organ, any weakened part of the system.

For hours at a time—in the daytime—in the evening, or, better still, during the night while you sleep, my Belt saturates your body with its wondrous vitalizing power.

I can prove to you that my Belt does all I claim for it. Is not the word of honest men and women who have freely sent me their testimony good evidence?

MY BELT IS A BLESSING.

Dr. McLaughlin: Chatsworth, Ont., Sept. 18, 1909. Dear Sir,—Your Belt has worked wonders with my back. It was very bad, but it seems quite strong now, and my general health is built up again in these few months far beyond my best expectations. In short, I count your Belt a heaven-sent blessing to me and my family. I cannot recommend it too strongly, as I feel it my bounden duty, as well as my greatest pleasure. Yours truly, THOS. JORDISON.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Davisville, Ont., Sept. 23, 1909. Dear Sir,—I wish to say that your Belt has done me more good than all the medicine I ever took. I used it every night for about three months, and since then I do not need it. I can sleep well and feel as well as ever I did. I am only too pleased that I made up my mind to get your Belt. You have my permission to use this letter if you wish, as I will be only too pleased if it will help anyone to get a cure. Yours sincerely, JOHN HUNT.

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer. If you will secure me my

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance.

My Belt is the true cure for Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Constipation, Headache, Drowsiness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weakness of the Back, Weakness of the Nervous System, Sleeplessness (Insomnia). It restores lost vitality. It corrects every sign of mental impairment and physical breakdown in men and women.

FREE BOOK

Call at my office and let me explain my Belt to you. If you can't do this, cut out this coupon, send me your name and address to-day, and I'll mail you, closely sealed, my elegantly illustrated 80-page book, which is FREE. My FREE BOOK for women is now ready. All men and women who are interested in recovering their health should read these books, for they point the way to Health and Happiness.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can. Gentlemen: Please send me, prepaid, your Free Book. NAME ADDRESS Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.



## Blood Was Bad.

From impure blood comes Pimples, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Festering Sores, Rashes, Constipation, Head-aches, etc.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using

### BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve. I used six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

For sale by all dealers.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## PILES CURED at HOME

by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 821 Windsor, Ont.

## ELECTRIC BEANS

ARE A BRACING

## BLOOD & NERVE TONIC.

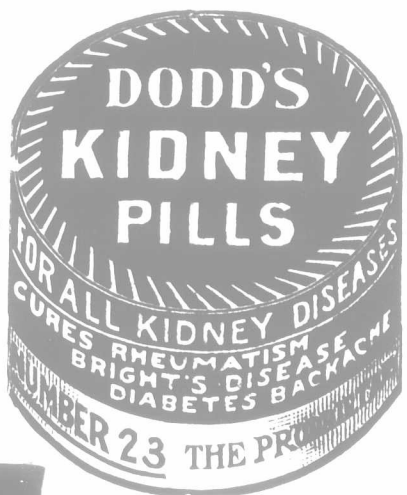
They are unequalled for Biliousness, Sick Head-ache, Constipation, Heart Palpitation, Indigestion, Anaemia. Write for sample and booklet of testimonials. 50c. a box at all dealers, or THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED, OTTAWA

A young woman of Toledo, Ohio, was asked by a friend as to the likableness of a young chap who for some time had been paying devoted attention to the young woman in question.

"Oh," replied the fair one, carelessly, "William is a nice enough fellow, but he talks shop too much."

"How's that?" was the next question. "I thought he was a street-car conductor."

"So he is," returned the other, "and he's continually saying, 'Sit up closer.'"



## GOSSIP.

PROGRAMME EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE-STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW.

Monday, January 17th.

9 p. m.—Conclusion of the Dairy Test scheduled to start at 9 p. m. Friday, January 14th.

Tuesday, January 18th.

8 a. m.—Judging Poultry.

2 p. m.—Judging Beef Cattle, Sheep and Bacon Hogs.

Public Meeting.

8 p. m.—The show will be officially opened by Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, Toronto. The opening ceremonies will be followed by a musical programme and addresses by prominent public men, including an address on "The Courts and the People," by the Honorable Mr. Justice William Renwick Riddell, King's Bench Division High Court of Justice, Ontario.

Wednesday, January 19th.

9.30 a. m.—Judging Beef Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Seeds.

10.30 a. m.—Address: "Soiling Crops—their value for the Summer Feeding of Dairy Cows." By A. D. Harkness, Irena, Ont.

11 a. m.—Address: "Silos, Silage—its Value for the Feeding of Dairy Cows— and Varieties of Corn most suitable to Eastern Ontario." By J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

11.30 a. m.—Address: "The Influence on the Dairy Industry of Keeping Cow Records." By D. Drummond, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

2 p. m. to 3 p. m.—Judging Horses.

3 p. m.—Address: "Seed Corn." By R. S. Hamer, District Representative, Department of Agriculture, Perth, Ont.

3.20 p. m.—Address: "The Production of Improved Seed for Ottawa Valley Crops." By T. G. Raynor, Ontario Representative of Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

3.40 p. m.—Address: "Things to Guard Against in Purchasing Clover, Root and Vegetable Seeds." By E. D. Eddy, Seed Branch, Ottawa.

4 p. m.—Address: "Fattening, Dressing and Packing Chickens." (Illustrated.) By A. P. Hillhouse, President Poultry Producers' Association, Bondville, Que.

4.30 p. m.—Address: "Co-operation in the Marketing of Poultry and Eggs." By F. C. Elford, Manager, Poultry Department, Macdonald College, Que.

8 p. m.—Judging Horses.

Thursday, January 20th.

10 a. m.—Address: "Selection and Care of Breeding Sheep." By John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.

10.30 a. m.—Address: "Feeding and Marketing Lambs." By A. W. Smith, M.P., Maple Lodge, Ont.

11 a. m.—Address: "Pork Production." By G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

11.30 a. m.—Address: "Care and Management of Breeding Swine." By D. D. Gray, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

1.30 p. m.—Auction Sale of Seed Grain.

2 p. m.—Address: "Market Classes of Horses, with Illustrations of Types and Market Values of Each." By Dr. Henry G. Reed, Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont.

2.30 p. m.—Address: "How to Breed Horses of the Different Market Types." (a) Heavy Horses—By Wm. Smith, Columbus.

(b) Light Horses—By Dr. H. G. Reed, Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont.

3.10 p. m.—Address: "The Market Value of Good Feeding." By J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

3.30 p. m.—Address: "Underdraining." (Illustrated.) By John Fixer, Macdonald College, Que.

4 p. m.—Address: "The Conformation of Beef Cattle." By Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont.

4.20 p. m.—Address: "Feeding Beef Cattle." By John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.

8 p. m.—Judging Horses.

Friday, January 21st.

10 a. m.—Sale of Cattle, Sheep, Swine Carcasses, and Dressed Poultry.

11 a. m.—Judging Horses.

1.30 p. m.—Auction Sale of Pure-bred Cattle.

ESTABLISHED 1866

# RAW FURS

E. T. CARTER & CO.  
84 Front St., East, TORONTO, ONT.

WRITE FOR OUR LATEST PRICE LIST  
SHIP US NOW!

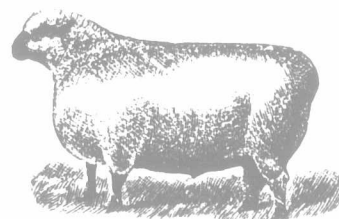
HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF RAW FURS. PROMPT RETURNS. WE PAY EXPRESS.

## American Shropshire Registry Association.

HENRY L. WARDWELL, PRESIDENT.

Largest membership of any live-stock organization in the world. Vol. 21 of the Record published. Write for rules.

J. M. Wade, Secretary, LaFayette, Indiana



## SHROPSHIRES!

As we are disposing of the whole of our Shropshires, will offer by private sale 75 imported and home-bred ewes from two to five years old. These ewes are a grand lot, and due to lamb in March to imp. Buttar and Harding rams. Also 100 ram and ewe lambs. Apply:

W. C. Edwards & Co. James Smith, Rockland, Ont.

## FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRES OFFERED.

12 high-class two-shear ewes. Sired by grand champions; Bred to grand champions. Every one has proved a fine breeder. Considering their breeding and excellent quality, prices are low. Send for prices and circular to:

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## SPRING BANK OXFORDS

Rams and ewes of all ages at a great reduction for next 30 days. Order at once and get the pick. WM. BARNETT & SONS, LIVING SPRINGS P.O., ONT. FERGUS STA., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

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## MAPLE VILLA OXFORDS AND YORKSHIRES.

Present offering: Excellent ewes, choice rams, and the best lot of lambs I ever offered; all sired by imported rams. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. A high-class lot. Satisfaction assured.

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## POPLAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES.

For sale: A high-class show flock of Southdowns, also shearing rams and ewes, and ram and ewe lambs. Berkshires of both sexes and all ages; right good ones. An honest representation is my motto. SIMON LEMON, Kettleby P. O., Ont., Aurora Station.

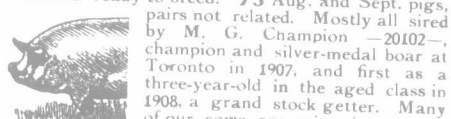
Shropshires, Shires and Clydesdales—High-class Shropshires, shearing rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, from imported and Canadian-bred stock, show stuff; Shire and Clydesdale fillies; White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets. Prices right. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head P. O., Bradford or Beeton Stations.

## SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES

A few choice young ewes, bred to the imported first prize shearing ram at Toronto this fall. Also a few good yearling rams and ram lambs that will be sold right. Long-distance telephone. ROBERT McEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO.

## MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

To make room for the natural increase in our herd, we now offer for immediate disposal: 20 boars (big type) ready and almost ready for use. 15 sows, bred and ready to breed. 75 Aug. and Sept. pigs, pairs not related. Mostly all sired by M. G. Champion—20102—champion and silver-medal boar at Toronto in 1907, and first at a three-year-old in the aged class in 1908, a grand stock getter. Many of our sows are prizewinners, and are of the best Yorkshire blood in England and Canada. Most of our young sows will be bred to our first-prize boar at Toronto this year. We are putting prices low, because we must sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.



H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont. Sheiden Station. Long-distance phone in home.

## Newcastle Herd of rams and short horns.

For quick sale at very reasonable prices. 6 sows sired by Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret, bred to farrow in Jan., Feb. and March, to a Toronto prize boar. Nearly all my brood sows are sired by that noted prize hog, Colwill's Choice, or Newcastle Warrior, champion boar at Toronto, 1901, '02, '03 and '05. I also offer 50 boars and sows, from 2 mos. to 4 mos. old. Two bull calves one year old. Half-a-dozen heifers, from 1 to 3 years old. Long-distance Bell phone in home. A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, NEWCASTLE, ONT.



## MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance phone. JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.

## MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES

For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs farrowed in March and April. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C.P.R. and G.T.R. Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O., Ontario

## 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.

## SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. A number of Bronze turkeys and toms, and Red Cap cockerels and pullets. W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P. O., Ont.

## Willowdale Berkshires!

Young sows ready to breed, boars ready for service, young pigs just weaned, all choice stock and bred in the purple. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long-distance phone. J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder Milton P. O. and Station. C. P. R. & G. T. R.

## DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Embden geese. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.

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Please Mention this Paper.



THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Brown—Did his widow succeed in breaking his will?  
Jones—Yes, long before he died.

The aged motor-van was somehow always getting out of repair, and it usually indulged in a little breakdown about once a week, in order to vary an otherwise monotonous existence.

Slowly it snorted its way into the broad stream of traffic, when there was a sudden whirring of wheels, a loud snap, and the weary and worn framework came to a dead stop.

"Look here," said the policeman to the driver, "this kind of thing is occurring too often. Let's see. What's your number? Yes, 1588!"

"Garn!" said the precocious youth who was in charge of the cart immediately behind. "That ain't its number. That's the year it was built!"

You may have heard some choice bits of sarcasm in your time, but I think the remark of an old dyspeptic who was in here this morning was the limit," confided a pharmacist in a down-town drug store, as he was preparing a prescription. "The old man in question came in with a prescription from a well-known physician for pills. As I finished mixing the pills, I asked the old man, merely as a matter of conversation, whether or not I should put them in a box. When I asked the question, he immediately flared up and became indignant. 'Shall you put them in a box!' he shouted. 'Well, I guess you will! What do you think I am going to do, roll them home?' That was enough for me," the druggist added, as he handed the customer a bottle; "never again will I ask unnecessary questions."

The lawyer eyed the woman in the witness-box in patient despair. Then, on the authority of a writer in the Detroit News, he rallied visibly:

"You say, madam," he began, "that the defendant is a 'sort of relation' of yours. Will you please explain what you mean by that—just how you are related to the defendant?"

"Well, it's like this," replied the witness, beaming upon the Court. "His first wife's cousin and my second cousin's first wife's aunt married brothers named Jones, and they were cousins to my mother's aunt. Then again, his grandfather on his mother's side and my grandfather on my mother's side were second cousins, and his stepmother married my husband's stepfather after his father and my mother died, and his brother Joe and my husband's brother Harry married twin sisters. I ain't ever figured out just how close related we are, but I've always looked on him as a sort of cousin."

"Quite right," assented the lawyer, feebly.

Dr. William B. Lamb, of Chicago, an enthusiastic automobilist, who is at the Shoreham, speaking of a trip through Manitoba, tells this one, says the Washington Herald.

"We stopped at a little inn near the town of Hargrave. I found in the inn the landlord and another man. They sat side by side on a bench. They were both very old.

"Excuse me, landlord," I said, "but can you tell me how far it is to Brandon?"

"The old man jumped up and hobbled behind the bar.

"Brandy?" he said, in a thin quiver. "Yes, indeed, sir; and a very fine brandy it is."

"He put the bottle and glass before me.

"I asked you," said I more loudly, "how far it was to Brandon?"

"The best brandy, of course, sir," he answered. "I don't keep nothing but the best."

"In despair I turned from this deaf veteran to the other man on the bench.

"Look here," I said, "can you tell me how far it is to Brandon?"

"The other old man, with a graceful look, and limped hastily to the bar. "Thank, sir," he said; "I don't care if I do."

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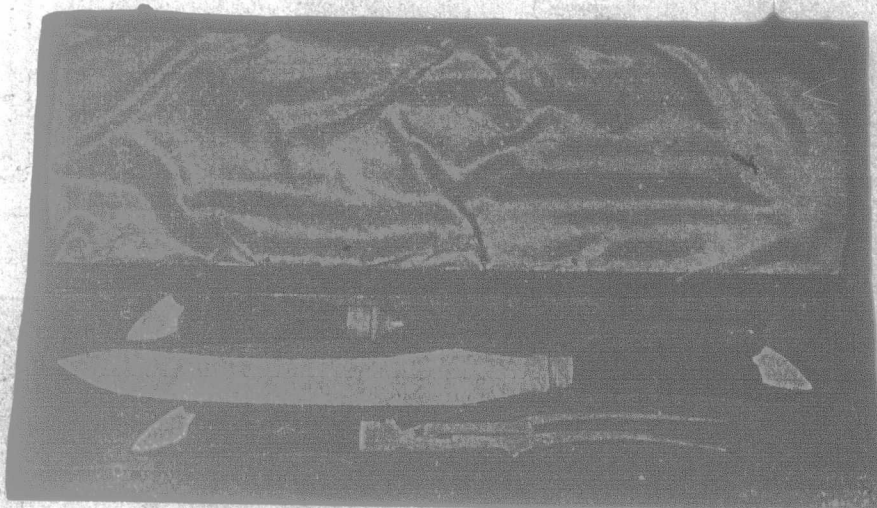
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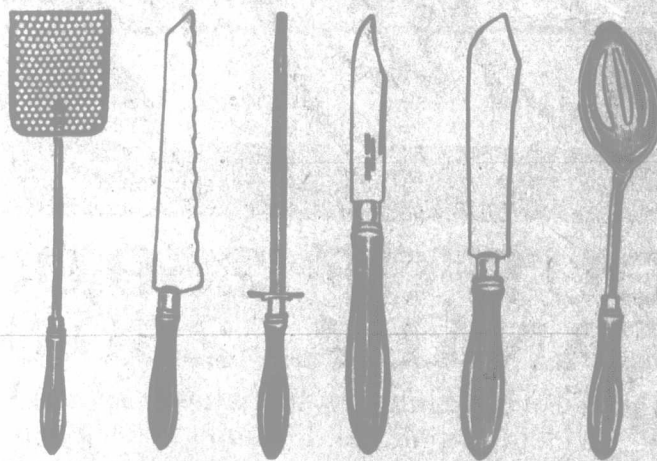
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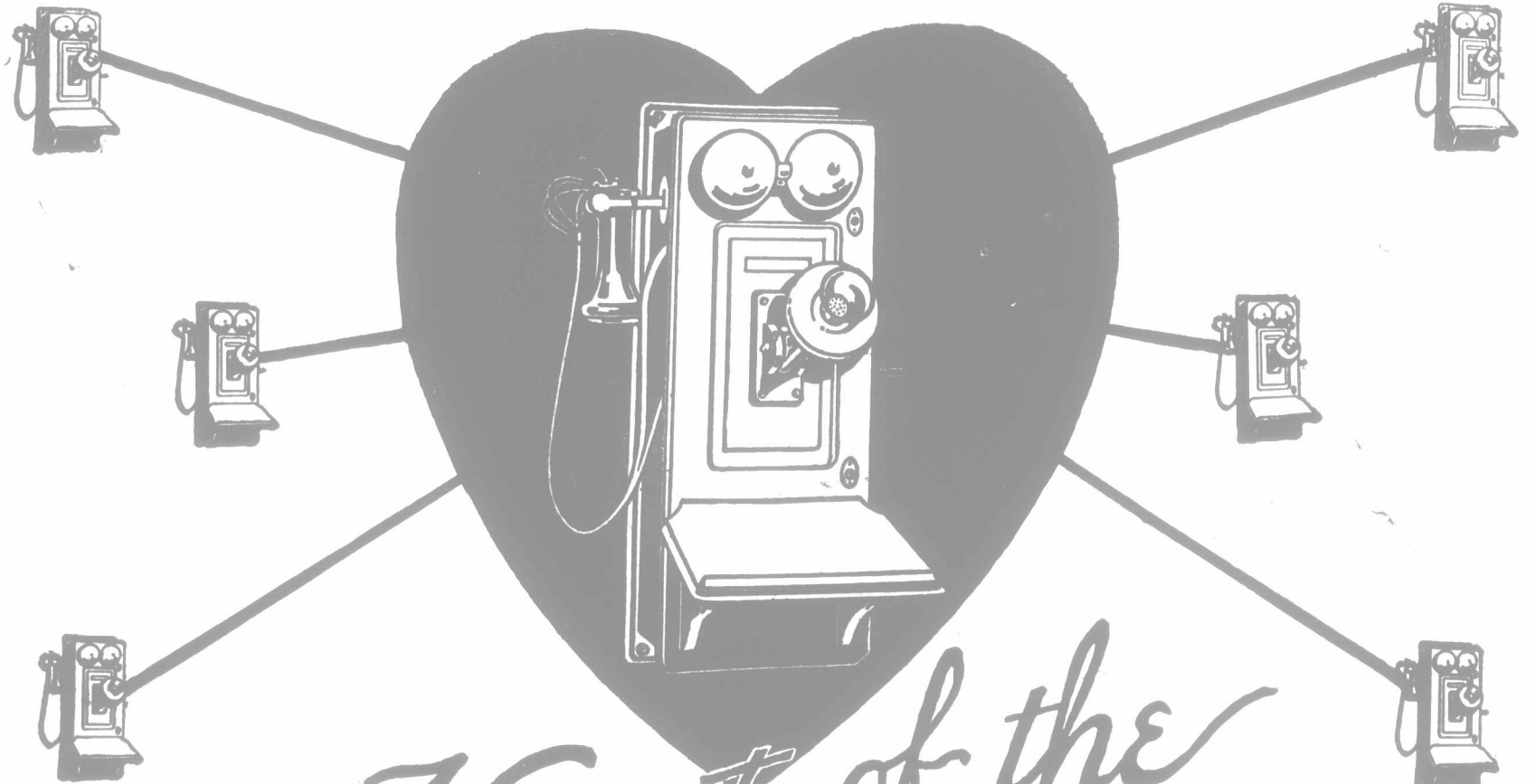
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**D**ON'T you think that fact almost speaks for itself? There hardly seems to be much left to say. No better evidence could be demanded—or given—of the absolute perfection of every instrument turned out by us. For a long time past we have had our best engineers at work on the problem of designing a more powerful Farmers' Line Telephone. And now we have it. The work was completed months ago, although it is only now that we are offering it to you. The interval has been devoted to "trying out" these new sets under the most exacting conditions it would be necessary to meet anytime—anywhere.



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### OUR NEWLY DESIGNED NO. 1317 TYPE TELEPHONE SET

represents the attainment of perfection in telephone construction. Go over it point by point—prove it for yourself by comparison with any other instrument you like.

Take the transmitter—into which you talk—you will find it the standard long-distance type.

Then there is the receiver—the earpiece; it is simply perfect—never will you be bothered by local noises to spoil transmission. The result of long and careful study, it is the best possible construction and combination for the purpose.

The generator has also been well worked out—so well, in fact, that this generator is stronger than any other telephone generator on the market. Observe how easily it turns. It will ring more telephones on a longer line than any other 5-bar generator made today. Thousands of these generators are now operating on lines more than 30 miles long with as many as 40 telephones on the same line.

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Taken as a whole Set No. 1317 is an extremely handsome instrument. The woodwork is of quarter-sawn oak of finest quality and handsome finish. And in point of service this telephone is unsurpassed—more than \$10,000 was put into it in engineering expense alone before the first instrument was made. Would you like to know more about it? The space here won't permit us to tell you, but if you will write, we'll gladly give you any information you may desire.

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