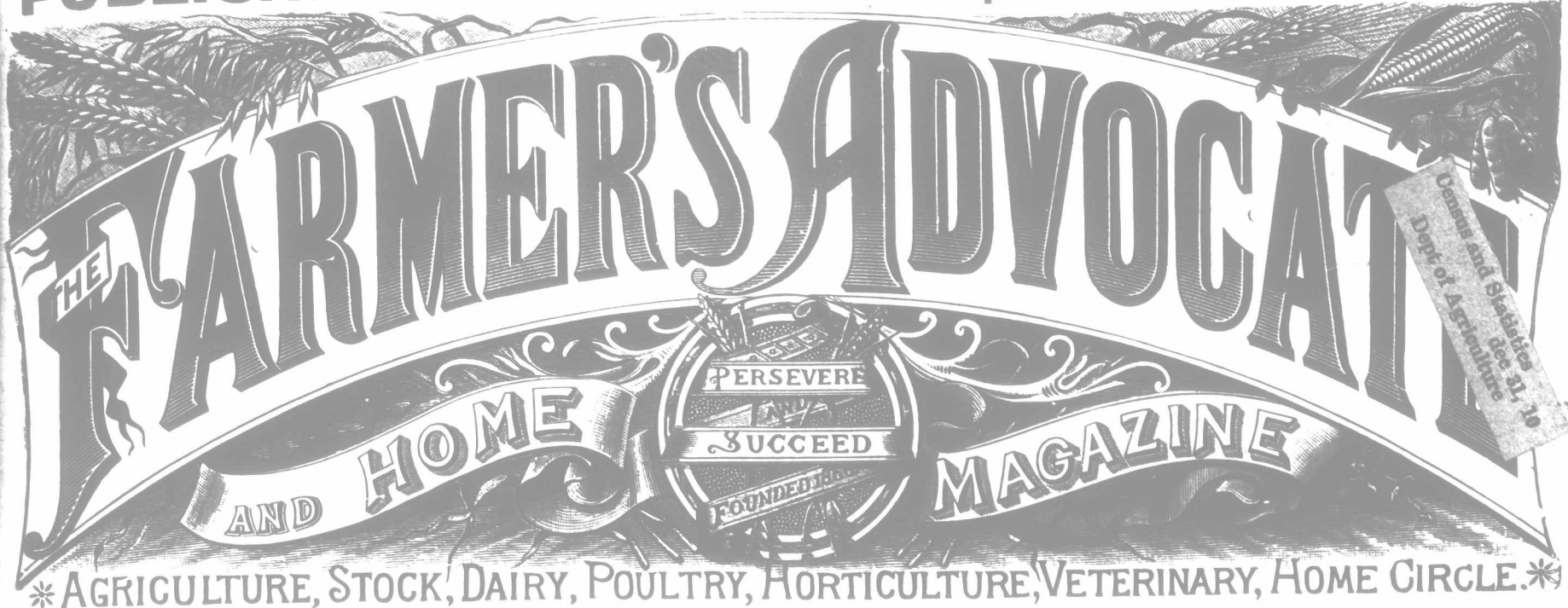


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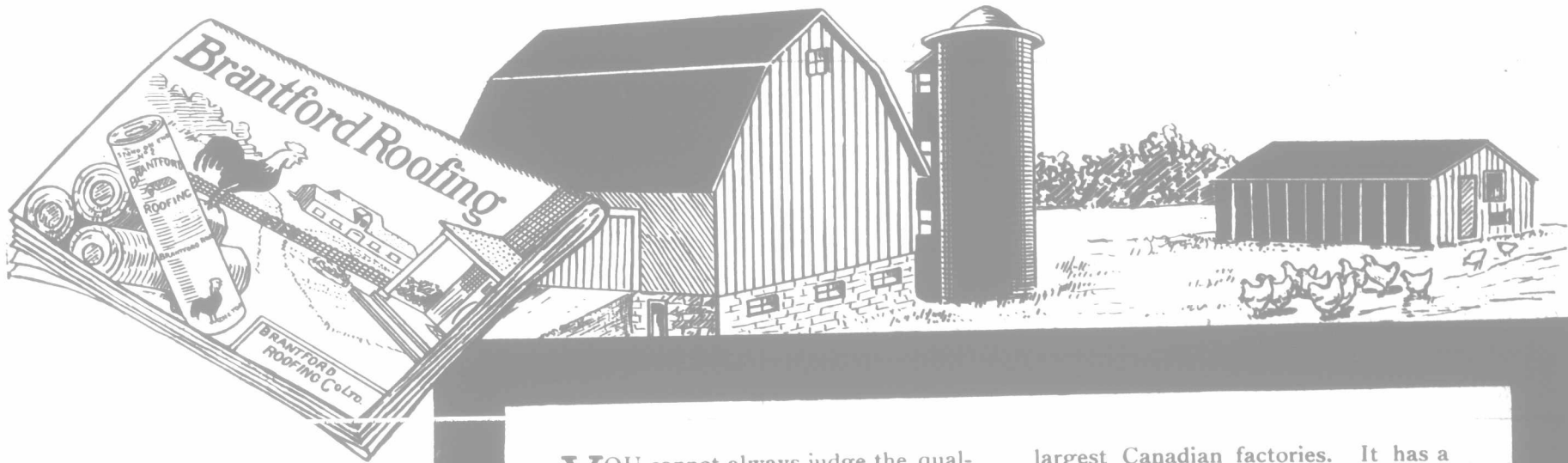


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VOL. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 20, 1910.

No. 943



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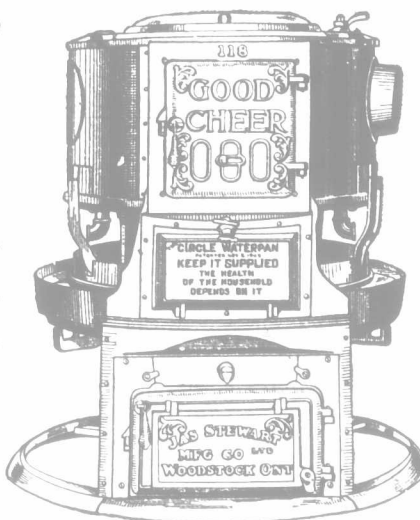
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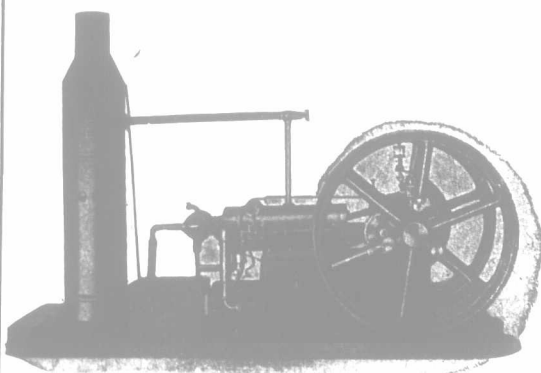
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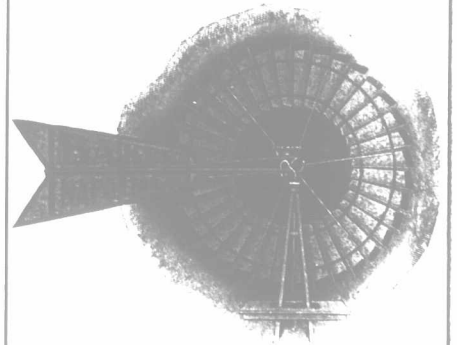
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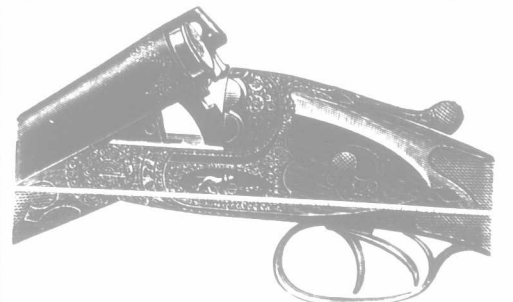
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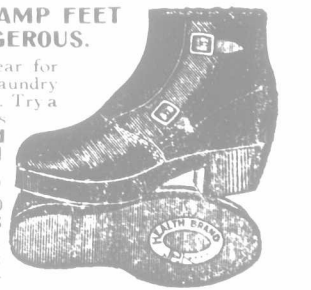
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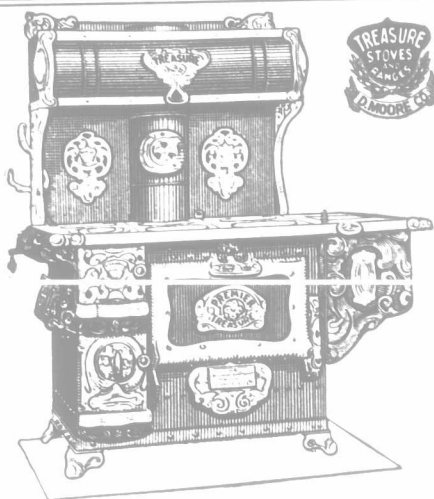
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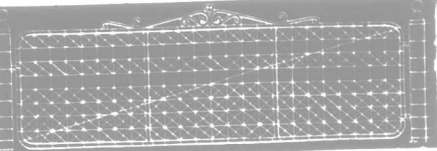
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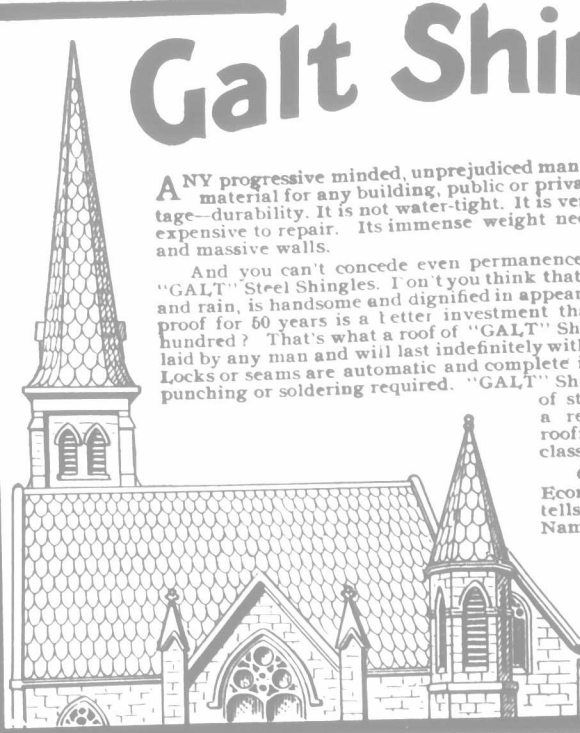
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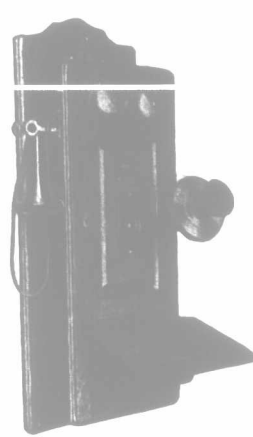
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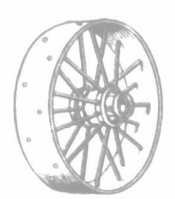
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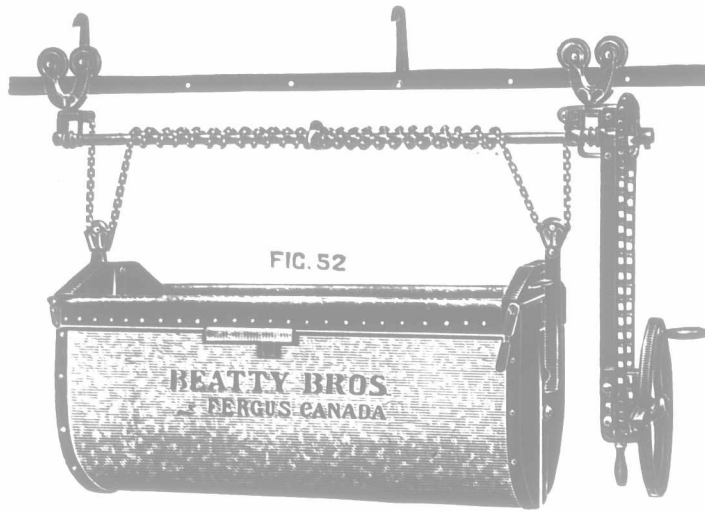
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Established
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Vol. XIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 20, 1910

No 943

EDITORIAL

Save pastures with silage. Close cropping now is hard on them next summer. The same is true of the hayfields, particularly clover and alfalfa.

Not where a man starts, but the direction he goes, is what matters. Dr. Jas. W. Robertson began humbly on a Middlesex (Ont.) County farm, and stirring the curds in a cheese factory. To-day he is shaping the educational policy of a nation.

Now, at the beginning of settlement, it is of the utmost importance that New Ontario be populated with a select class of settlers. The pioneers of to-day are the parents of to-morrow's citizens. Not number, but quality, should be the watchword.

How high prices restrict consumption is indicated by the apple trade this autumn. When it comes to a case of forty or fifty cents a peck for fall and winter fruit, the majority of consumers draw back. They use apples very moderately at that price.

The right selection of seed corn on your farm will have been made to little purpose unless it is rightly cared for between gathering and next spring's sowing. Having seen to it that it is thoroughly dried, let it next be your care to protect it from damp, from insects, and from mice. Your seed-room is your treasure-house; let none of these robbers break in! Then, next spring, with clover-sod land awaiting the planter, your battle for an increased production per acre will be half won in advance.

Now that the season of winter feeding is at hand, it will pay to devote a few hours' study to means of saving steps by convenient arrangements in feeding. Nine unnecessary steps a day mean a mile of extra walking by spring. We figured up lately that a certain friend, by using a small measure to feed his cattle their meal, being thus obliged to go twice to a cow, had walked nearly two miles a year extra in feeding the cow farthest from the bin. Such waste steps spin out the chores, run up labor bills, make farming unnecessarily laborious, and reduce the time and energy for reading. Stop the leaks.

From one point of view, the colonization of New Ontario is, as Sir Jas. Whitney has pointed out, rather an expensive luxury for the taxpayers of Old Ontario, since it increases Provincial expenditure on roads, bridges, schools, etc., without increasing Provincial revenue. The Dominion treasury benefits, of course, through increase of customs and other revenue. On the other hand, we must remember that the bulk of our Provincial revenue in the past has been drawn from the timber and mineral resources in this same New Ontario, so that some return is justly due. The one particular branch of our Provincial public service vitally interested, from a business standpoint, in the settlement of the Northland is the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. Why not, then, cede it some contiguous townships to settle, as the C. P. R. handles its irrigation and other lands in the West? It looks as though the T. & N. O. Railway should have a Land Department, with a first class agricultural expert, to have charge of experimental demonstration and advisory work, and let it try its hand at settling the country.

If every publicly-operated utility were as efficiently and zealously managed as the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, the cause of Government and municipal ownership would make tremendous strides. Just as the average citizen who elects the representatives who employ officials and appoint commissions becomes educated by responsibility and develops his sense of probity, shall we be able successfully to enlarge our sphere of public ownership and public operation of public utilities, administering them in the interests of the people, rather than for the accumulation of dividends on privately-invested capital.

It augurs well when upright, capable business men with large private interests give cheerfully of their best ability for the promotion of great public projects, like the Hydro-electric enterprise and the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, placing service before salary, and seeking only the credit of achievement. It is such public spirit, developed throughout the whole fibre of our citizenship, that will make public ownership a success, with its tremendous potentialities of economic benefit to all our citizens. Nature never intended the resources of nations to be gobbled up by a few far-seeing capitalists. They belong to all the people, and all the people should profit.

One of the difficulties that has been met with in settling New Ontario is the cost of conveying settlers into it by railroad. The favorable rates offered by the T. & N. O. Railway have been offset by the comparatively high rates charged by the large railway systems, which connect with the T. & N. O. Railway at North Bay. Without the co-operation of the C. P. R. and the G. T. R., a favorable settlers' rate is impossible. The same applies to cars of ordinary freight. While there is a reasonable car rate to Liskeard, it does not extend to Cochrane, and a man shipping a car, say, from Renfrew to this point, is charged more than on a car from Renfrew to Winnipeg. It seems clear that here is a case for the intervention of the Dominion Railway Commission. It also indicates, incidentally, one of the evils of private ownership of railways, an evil which, while perhaps the lesser of two evils at present, will eventually be abolished when our citizens develop that sense of independence, probity and capacity that is requisite to make public ownership a success.

"The work of the Hydro-electric Power Commission is only begun. It is not finished until every part of the Province, from the largest centers to the smallest hamlets, is fed by these lines. No more coal oil, no more gas, and we hope, ere long, no more coal." With these words, Hon. Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-electric Power Commission, enunciated the lofty ambitions of that body of men, and their far-reaching responsibilities towards the whole population of the Province of Ontario. Through the faithful services of this, their own Commission, the people of Ontario will be supplied with heat, light and motive power at its actual cost, thus, in these imperative commodities, eliminating monopolistic control of the sources of supply and of prices. The execution of so great an enterprise on behalf of the people bears testimony to the development of a higher spirit in public service than we have been accustomed to see in Canada, and marks the beginning of that time when, in Ontario, at least, the people shall own and operate the public utilities.

Colonize New Ontario Now.

The settlement of New Ontario need not and should not await the filling up of Western Canada. Up in the clay belt of sixteen or twenty million acres, spreading out northward across the Height of Land to James' Bay, and sweeping in a tremendous base westward across the new Hinterland of the Province, is a marvellous region, offering certain very substantial advantages in comparison with the Prairie West. As Donald Sutherland, Director of Colonization, very well pointed out in our Exhibition Number, here is a timbered country affording a large supply of building material and fuel, besides pulpwood, telegraph poles, railroad ties, and other forest products, sale of which makes partial return for the clearing of the land. All kinds of opportunity for work at wages as high as \$2.00 a day, or still better in some cases, solve the new settler's problem of sustenance. Add to this, shelter from strong winds, and that inestimable boon, good water, not to mention the commercial advantage of navigable watercourses and numerous great water-powers, and it will be seen that a strong argument has been put up against the Western claim of being able to bring large areas promptly under the plow. As a matter of fact, much of the land now left in many parts of the West is not open prairie, but scrub land. Build on top of the foregoing catalogue of advantages the value of good local markets in Cobalt, Porcupine, and the dozens of other famous gold, silver, iron and other mining camps that are springing or will spring up, and remember again that the clay belt is on a direct line to the world's greatest export market. But the catalogue is not yet complete. New Ontario is pre-eminently a mixed-farming region. Clover thrives marvellously. Peas will probably prove a more uniform success when early, medium-strawed varieties are depended upon. Fall wheat is being extensively tried, with good indications of success. Potatoes and turnips yield well, and of super-excellent quality. As a stock-raising country, New Ontario is unquestionably better adapted than most parts of the West.

There are, of course, drawbacks. In summer the black flies are a pest, but will doubtless disappear with settlement. Lack of sufficient colonization roads is a serious handicap, retarding settlement. School and church facilities are liable to be lacking at first, and are not always of the best when they are provided in a new settlement. Conditions of life are for a time crude. It takes several years for a single pair of arms to make much impression on a green-bush homestead. Drainage, on some of the flatter homesteads, is a serious problem, though the lay of the country is such that, with settlement, it will nearly all be capable of advantageous drainage by means of the elaborate system of rivers and lakes which traverse it. In short, a young man with courage, muscle, grit, a little capital, and a reasonably good head, who goes into the north country to-day, sells the timber to advantage, and lets Nature assist him for the most part in stumping, can practically earn a farm by living on it, and in five years, if thrifty, may count himself worth four or five thousand dollars in stock and real estate. Not a few have done this, some better, and, while the majority have not done so well, it is generally attributable to lack of thrift and to the distractions of the mining fever, now cooling down, or of the ready dollar, which has prevented many from putting the steady work on their homesteads which would in the end yield them better returns. Wage-earners seldom save much. It is the man who strikes root into the soil, or invests in a thrifty business, who ultimately gets ahead.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
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matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve THE
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New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known,
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LONDON, CANADA.

We have no intention of eulogizing this North
country, to the disparagement of the South. There
is a warmth in the Southern landscape, with its
deciduous trees, a geniality in its climate, a pleas-
ing variety in its agriculture, a solid attraction
in its well-organized social institutions that no
one should forsake lightly. For the man with a
few thousands of capital, Old Ontario to-day of-
fers advantages in farming and farm life that
probably cannot be surpassed anywhere on the
globe; but, for the young man with small capi-
tal, and for those adventurous pioneer spirits who
ever lead the vanguard of civilization, New On-
tario might invite comparison with any region
now bidding for settlement. See New Ontario be-
fore going to the West.

Safety and Profit in Variety.

"Mixed farming," "specialty farming," and
"intensive farming" are three terms often used to
describe the systems and methods by which farms
are worked. The first is most general, and de-
scribes the usual practice of growing a great vari-
ety of crops, a large part of which is fed to live
stock, which, with its products, is also sold. The
revenues are, therefore, derived from many sources,
and usually spread over the year. In the second
class, the farm is devoted to a specialty, like
milk, cream, fruit, poultry, vegetables, or some
particular crop of grain, from which practically all
the revenue is derived. Proximity to a great
city market, or particular suitability of the land
and climate, usually determines the specialty.
Where the conditions are favorable, and the busi-
ness is pushed with energy and skill, the profits
may be great, but it is much more risky for the
average man. There is no fixed line between these
two classes of farming, and in many cases the two
practices run together some particular product or
class of stock, like beef cattle, milk for the fac-
tory, or hogs, being made a special feature. "In-
tensive farming," however, may be applied to
either mixed or specialty farming, and implies the
utmost thoroughness in soil culture or any other
operation, so that the very greatest results pos-
sible will be secured, with profit, both in quantity
and quality. Every man who works a piece of
land should be an "intensive" farmer, using the
best modern practice known.

It is not proposed here to discuss at length
the comparative merits and methods of mixed and
specialty farming, but to point out a few reasons
why the former has grown most in favor on the
majority of farms like those in Eastern Canada.

In the first place, it is natural and economical
to produce on the farm the bulk of products for
home use or live-stock feeding; and markets also
demand variety.

Then, there is also something for sale prac-
tically all the year round, and avoidance of bor-
rowing for current expenses, or running store bills
for domestic supplies. "Pay as you go," is still
a good old motto.

This plan of farming also avoids the risks of
slumps in prices in special products, such as hap-
pens when everybody rushes into hogs or some
particular crop.

Where some fall wheat, barley, alfalfa, clovers,
as well as other field crops, are grown, all are not
ripening at once, swamping the farm with work
at certain times, idleness prevailing at others. In
case of destructive storms, which visit various dis-
tricts from time to time, some early crops will likely
be saved, and others not far enough advanced to
be seriously damaged, so that the loss will only
be partial, at worst.

In a general way, it may be said that the ad-
vantages of mixed farming over specialty farming
are like those which induce most farmers to prefer

a good dual-purpose cow, if they can get her, to
one whose specialty is either milk or beef alone.

Mixed farming, carried on intensively, no doubt
requires a good general knowledge of all branches
of farming and close oversight, so that there will
not be loose ends in our practice, and consequent
losses; but, if it forces us to be studious and
careful in many directions, this surely will be
broadening to the mind, and more beneficial, than
narrowing down to one particular line of practice.
Farming cannot be run by maxims or proverbs,
but there is a good deal of sense in the old saying
that it is not wise to have all the eggs in one
basket, in case of mishap. As a general rule,
therefore, it would seem safest and reasonably
profitable, and, if done intensively, probably more
profitable in the long run, to pursue a system of
intensive mixed farming, with some specialty as a
leader.

On the question of keeping up the fertility of the
farm, mixed farming, which implies the keeping
and feeding of live stock of different classes, in-
volves the feeding of roughage and grains, part of
which goes into the form of products that now
sell at such satisfactory prices, and the residue is
returned to the land in the shape of manure.

Practical Idealism.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"Born a man, buried a farmer." The fore-
going inscription could with propriety be placed
on the monument of many a man who follows the
farming vocation to-day. I refer to the man who
knows nothing but farm work, and says that flow-
ers are all foolishness and will not fill his barn,
or that lawns are all right for city people, but
have no business in the country.

Such a man is missing most of the pleasures
and sweetness of life. It is true he may derive
some pleasure and satisfaction from a full barn
or a bursting pocketbook, but what is it in the
end, anyway, but selfish pleasure? It is all right
for a farmer to be pleased with his year's opera-
tions, but that is not all life is for. "Man does
not live by bread alone." There is something
else necessary to complete man's happiness to the
fullest extent. It is the occasional letting go of
the things that are purely material, and getting
in touch with those of the Spirit. Oh, no, I do
not mean to draw you into the realms of religion,
for, although religion of some kind is necessary to
man, it is not the only avenue through which we
can get in touch with the Spirit; and he who
sees nothing but foolishness and waste of time in
the beautifying of the farm, sees and has nothing
but the mere husks of life.

There are few farms on which improvements of
some kind could not be made, such as picking
stones, building good fences, draining wet places,
or grubbing out scrub trees along the fences. If
these improvements do not help to increase the
crops, they certainly increase the value of the
farm, and what the farmer does for the farm he
does for himself. Clean, tidy fences set off the
farm in the same way as a good frame sets off a
picture, as also does a beautiful lawn set off a
house.

So far we have considered improvements on the
farm from the material benefit standpoint. But
there is something else in beautifying the farm



Who Carries the Load?

(a) The Western Free-trade spirit, as depicted in a recent issue of Industrial Canada, official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. (b) The situation as it appears to "The Farmer's Advocate" artist. Which more nearly characterizes the case?

besides material benefit that has probably escaped the majority of my readers, namely, that these beautifying improvements not only increase the value of the farm, but they also increase the value of the man. Who has not noticed the difference in the man who has a love for the beautiful, the good and the pure, and the man who is lacking these qualities. Who has not himself experienced the elevating emotion when he thinks of beautiful things, or when he views some neatly and trimly kept lawn?

When using this spiritual faculty, we are practicing practical idealism, and who has not experienced the joy derived from it and the incentive to do better in the future? Practical idealism can and should be practiced on the farm far more than it is. It should be used in the stable, in the milk-house, in the kitchen, and, in fact, at every work that comes to our hand. We should first imagine in our mind how a thing should be done, and what a job should look like before we attempt to do it, and when we have pictured in our mind how it should be, then let us work as near to that ideal as it is possible, and success will be ours in whatever we undertake.

Bruce Co., Ont.

A. E. WAHN.

The Wool Question and a Revenue Tariff.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your comments on my letter in "The Farmer's Advocate" of Sept. 8th, you ask if I have essayed to compute the staggering cost to the United States of fostering its woollen industry? Let me say I do not hold up the United States woollen tariff as a model for Canada in any other respect than its principle of giving protection to the wool-grower, as well as to the wool manufacturer. The framers of that tariff went to excess in the degree of protection given to both, and the result is that the industry is handicapped by the needlessly high cost of certain classes of wool which will never be largely grown in that country. That mistake will not be made under the more moderate tariff ideas prevailing in Canada.

Now, as to your question: The woollen industry of Great Britain was built up by a series of radical protective measures extending over a period of seven hundred years, and in the United States the same industry has been the subject of various experiments in tariff legislation for about one hundred years, but in neither case has any well-known economist attempted to assess the cost of these developments. The attempt would be vain, for the reason that protective duties were never confined to wool and woollens alone, but were imposed, also, on other commodities to which these items were directly or indirectly related, and to try to estimate separately the cost of promoting each would be a hopeless work.

What I can state is this, that both Great Britain and the United States set about the task of developing their woollen and other textile industries as a measure necessary to achieve their industrial independence, and if such independence was necessary to those countries, it is even more necessary to a country with the rigorous winters of Canada. We ought to be able to feed as well as to clothe ourselves from our own resources, whether the cost be much or little, if we are to stand on our own feet as a nation. It required two wars—that of 1812 and the Civil War—to bring this home to the people of the United States, and the history of the wool industry of that country is the history of its industrial emancipation from the world.

Your question can best be answered by a statement of the achievements of these industries in the last half century, since the adoption of their national policy. The introduction of the census report of the United States for 1905 makes some instructive statements. It says: "In the grouping of industries by the census bureau, textiles rank third, according to value of products, the group of 'food and kindred products' being first, and 'iron and steel and their products' second." It goes on to state that, when the clothing branch is added, "the number of wage-earners in the textile and allied industries are far in excess of any other group. They reported the impressive number of 1,156,305 hands, which is but little below the combined number employed in 'food and kindred products' and 'iron and steel and their products.'" The capital employed in the United States textile industries in 1905 was \$1,343,324,605, and the increase in the short period from 1900 to 1905 was over \$300,000,000. The annual value of the products of these industries in 1905 was \$1,215,036,792. The million-and-a-half hundred thousand hands employed in these trades have three or four million others in families depending on them, not to speak of the host of people employed in the dyestuff and chemical trades, mill supplies and machinery trades dependent on the textile industries—and all these people are fed by farmers. Can you compute the staggering cost to the United States of the woollen industry who produce perishable stuff, if these industries were wiped out?

You say I ignore "the fundamental fact that wool is non-revenue producing in so far as it is

protective." I am sorry if what I have said seemed to bear this construction. In my last letter I said the purpose of a protective tariff was to check the inflow of goods in order to create industries within the protected zone. That is its purpose, and customs revenue from a particular line of goods is reduced according to the extent to which foreign imports are curtailed, and home industries substituted.

To my mind, the creation of home industries is the only justification of a tariff. A purely revenue tariff is indefensible from any point of view. In order to see this matter in a clear light, let us suppose that the seven million people of Canada were suddenly bereft of a fiscal system, customs houses and all, and were put to work to devise, out of whole cloth, some means of raising money to carry on Government. In order that the products of Canada may not be affected one way or the other, suppose the Government decides that it will not raise money by direct taxation on land or capital, but will impose a purely revenue tariff on articles imported, but of a kind not produced in Canada—say, bananas, oranges, lemons, pineapples, jute, manila and sisal fibre, cotton, ivory, silk, diamonds, India rubber, and other foreign products. There being no question of home manufactures or home production to complicate the problem, is it not plain that both the cost of maintaining the machinery of the customs department and the amount of the duties collected will have to be paid by the people who import and consume the foreign goods? It is, then, only a question whether it is cheaper to raise that money by building customs houses and maintaining the expensive machinery of the customs service, or employing tax collectors, and collecting the money direct from the people. The direct method would not only be cheaper, but would be more equitable, because, under the revenue tariff, only those who used diamonds, ivory, India rubber and pineapples, etc., would contribute the revenue; whereas, by general taxation, all would pay according to their means. Of all methods of raising money, surely a tariff for revenue would be the most clumsy, costly and unjust, even if it were not open to abuse by partisan politicians. Whether the creation of home industries is designed, or is only incidental to a tariff, the existence of such industries is the only justification for such a method of raising public money. It is by increasing the number of people employed in putting into use the raw materials of a country, whether these raw materials consist of soil and sunshine, or minerals from the earth, fish from the sea, or forests and water-powers, that the circle of opportunity widens

moderately protectionist country, and the former a high-protectionist country. In some lines of industry the United States and Germany have left Great Britain far behind.

The word "protection" is a misleading term, as an expression of a policy of industrial self-development. A customs tariff is not the whole of such a policy, and if the Canadian nation decides that it ought to produce out of its own resources such things as are necessary to feed and clothe its people, and give them shelter, it should not weakly halt at the question whether each feature of such a policy will be profitable in itself. If a series of storms should delay a farmer's spring work till late in May, he would not hesitate to pay such a sum for help and horses and implements as would seem extravagant under ordinary circumstances. He knows that the extra cost of help will be a wise outlay if he can get in the season's crop by rushing his work.

The woollen and cotton industries of Great Britain are considered marvellous achievements. How was the woollen industry planted there? When Edward III. came to the throne in 1327, England was already producing the best wool of Europe, but nearly all of it was shipped raw to Flanders—as we are shipping ours raw to the United States—and the Flemings were selling it back as finished cloth, and becoming wealthy by the industry. Edward brought over colonies of Flemings to England, and then, to secure the home market, imposed tariffs on the finished fabrics and prohibited the export of raw wool, just as the Ontario Government prohibited the export of saw-logs to the United States, and as the Quebec Government is now prohibiting the export of pulp-wood from Crown lands. This you see transcended the idea of customs tariff, but it laid the foundation of Britain's primacy in the world's woollen industry. There was a big outcry in England by those whose business was temporarily disturbed, and thousands of Flemish sellers were murdered, but the next generation hailed King Edward as England's greatest patriot, and the advent of the Flemings gave a splendid moral lesson to the British character.

E. B. BIGGAR.

HORSES

Horse-breeding Scheme for Great Britain.

Great Britain has been considerably disturbed over the insufficient supply of army horses within her territory, and, as a consequence, has been devoting time and energy to a study of the situation, with the hope of finding a feasible solution. The commission which has been employed at this task recently announced the promise of a substantial sum to encourage horse-breeding. The main provisions of the scheme for the contemplated expenditure are:

To have an Advisory Committee for Horse-breeding (on which the Royal Commission should be represented).
To pay a substantial sum in premiums to owners of approved stallions, and to encourage the latter to travel the country.
To encourage the keeping of suitable brood mares by farmers and small holders, and, with this object, enlist the assistance of persons locally interested in horse-breeding, including masters of foxhounds and harriers, and the secretaries of hunt clubs.

Free nominations to be given for the service of the best young mares of smaller tenant-farmers by premium stallions.

To assist owners of stallions to purchase a better class of horse than is now found in rural districts.

There is food for much thought in this horse-breeding plan. Here is Great Britain, the original home and the fountainhead of Thoroughbreds, and, consequently, the hunter and army types of horses, for Europe, Canada, Australia, United States, and practically the world, planning to spend large sums of money, and to pass laws for the encouragement of horse-breeding. The breed or type does not matter; it is the breed or type which Britain stands most in need of. In all parts of



Marchioness of Drummond (23028).

Clydesdale filly. First-prize three-year-old and champion female, London, 1910. Imported and owned by Alex. F. McNiiven, St. Thomas, Ont.

in the field of labor or in the acquisition of wealth. The right use of that wealth and opportunity is another question, and the misuse of wealth is common in every nation, no matter what its fiscal system. There are tyrannical combinations of capital in free-trade Britain, as well as in the United States, and the manufacturers of the Motherland have the same habit of selling abroad cheaper than at home that characterizes the German and French manufacturers. Britain prospered for hundreds of years under protection; she prospered still more under free trade when she became the greatest manufacturing nation of the world but the prophecy that she would become the world's workshop is not only unfulfilled, but of recent years she has receded, in comparison with the United States and Germany, the latter a

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Canada we have ample proof of an insufficient draft-horse breeding industry. About four years ago Ontario investigated the status of the industry and the people, regarding its improvement. The industry has taken on no new life; breeding stocks are not noticeably increasing in numbers or quality; improvement lags. Is there not a suggestion in the action of the British bodies for the Ontario and other Provincial powers? There are different lines of action, but the increase in the number and quality of mares, the eradication of the scrub stallion, the improvement of the general type of stallions now used, the improvement of the care of breeding stock, and the raising of more horses by farmers, are the things to be sought by the best means devisable.

Clydesdales in Canada.

By J. C. Snell.

While a few Clydesdale horses were imported from Great Britain to Canada previous to 1840, there were no pedigree records of the breed kept in either country until nearly forty years after that period, consequently the breeding of very few of the earliest importations could be definitely traced. The first edition of the first volume of the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, commonly called the Scottish Studbook, was published in 1878. The breeding of the horses recorded in that and some of the subsequent volumes was gathered largely from the memory and private records of breeders, and from route bills of horses that had travelled for service, which accounts for the very short pedigrees of many of the early entries.

Pedigree records of Clydesdales in Canada were first instituted in the office of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario in Toronto in 1882, with the late Henry Wade as secretary and registrar. The Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada was organized in 1886, with David McCrae, of Guelph, as its first president, and Henry Wade as secretary. The first volume of the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook was published in 1886, and contained pedigree records of 320 stallions and 240 mares, a total of 563 in the book proper, and, in the Scottish appendix, 363 stallions and 124 mares, a total of 487, making a grand total of 1,050. Volume 17, published in 1909 (the volume now being issued yearly), contains entries of 849 stallions and 1,799 mares, a total of 2,648, while the grand total in the 17 volumes published figures up to 25,448, which gives some idea of the growing popularity of the breed in this country. It is but fair to state, however, that a considerable number of these are entries of Old Country sires which have not been imported, but whose pedigrees have been inserted in order to make the records complete in the Canadian Book.

The earliest recorded Clydesdale stallion imported to Canada was Gray Clyde, numbered 170 in the first volume of the Canadian Studbook. He was a gray horse, foaled, according to the record, about 1837, and imported in 1842; while, in the footnotes of a portrait of the horse, copied from a drawing appearing in Volume 6, his date of birth is given as 1839, and his importation as in 1841, by Archibald Ward, of Markham, Ont. He was travelled in 1843 and 1844 by Wm. Armstrong, in 1844 and 1845 by Richard Geddes; was awarded first prize at the first Provincial Fair, held at Toronto in 1846 (when seen by the writer of these notes, when a boy), followed in a parade by 17 young gray stallions of his get. Since there is no standard color for Clydesdales, it has always seemed to the writer unfortunate that a prejudice should be entertained against gray, as appears to be the case. The color may not account for it, but many of the best and longest-lived horses I have known have been grays or roans, and when we read that both the dams of the parents of that greatest of Clydesdale sires, Prince of Wales (673), were grays, it would appear to have a valid claim to being a good Clydesdale color. Grays look particularly stylish in street lorries in large cities, and bring higher prices than horses of other colors, other things being equal. In 1847, Gray Clyde was travelled by Jos. Bell, and was again awarded first prize at the Provincial Fair, held at Hamilton in that year. In 1848 he was travelled by the late Joseph Thompson, of Columbus, Ont., and was that year shown at the New York State Fair, held in Buffalo, and obtained the first prize and championship in his class. In 1849 he was again awarded first prize at the Provincial Fair, held in Kingston, and was sold in the fall of 1851 to Kilgour & Cushman, of Kentucky, but was not delivered until the following spring, and he died in October, 1852. Gray Clyde was high-spirited, and a very showy horse for one of his weight, and was lacking, as are too many yet, in depth of ribs. His legs were of a good kind, but had less spring of pastern than is now in vogue. The feathering of his fetlocks was less abundant than the present fad of fashion requires, and, but for the demands of fashion, one might conclude that he was no worse for that feature. Certainly, quantity in this commodity should give place to quality, as fine, silky hair is almost invariably associated with strong, sound, flinty bone, and the absence of a tendency to

grease or scratches. Gray Clyde nicked remarkably well with the light mares of the country at that time, the breeding of which was much mixed, the blood prevailing being that of Thoroughbred and French-Canadian sires, the get of which were hardy, active, strong for their size, of great endurance, and well adapted for the long haul of farm products to market, before the era of railways in this country.

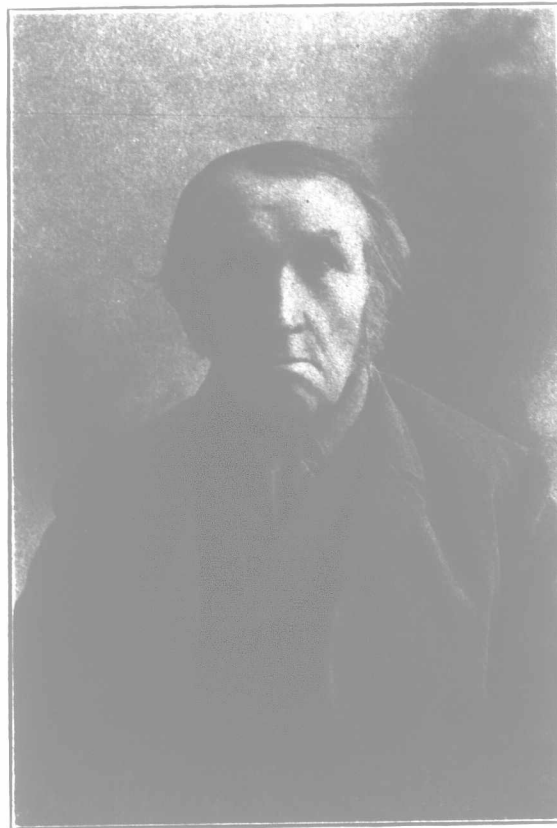
Mention of Joe Thompson recalls my first meeting with that born horseman, when, in the fifties, a bright, cheerful young man, he travelled through



David McCrae.

First President of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

the Counties of Peel and Halton the imported Cleveland Bay horse, Grand Exhibition, winner of first prize at the first International Exposition, at Paris, France, where he was purchased by a gentleman of Buffalo, N. Y., and soon after importation became totally blind. He was a remarkably handsome and well-proportioned horse, and left a lot of very desirable carriage and general-purpose progeny in the district in which he travelled. Thompson, for a man of moderate means, later on cut a very prominent figure as an importer of Clydesdale stallions, despite a number of serious reverses, he having several times lost on the sea



The late Joseph Thompson.

Photo taken at 80 years of age.

voyage his only horse, and returned with but a bridle and a blanket to show for his outlay, but his neighbors, admiring his courage and enterprising spirit, helped him out by subscribing to a fund to give him another chance to try his luck, and he succeeded in landing Netherby (126), in August, 1864, then a big, strong-boned, loosely-built bay colt, with a white spot on forehead, with very little pretensions of quality or style, and very far from the approved type of the present time, but he proved a remarkably successful sire of a class of colts that were in great demand,

and sold for very high prices, enabling his owner to wipe out his debt, and placing him financially on easy street. Gray Clyde's virility, or power of procreation, was extraordinary, an idea of which may be gathered from the statement of one claiming to have been cognizant of the facts, that in one year he was mated with 365 mares, and left 250 foals. Netherby proved a veritable gold mine to Joe Thompson, and set him soundly on his feet financially. The last time I remember seeing Joe in the show-ring was at the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa in 1879, when, in the Senate Chamber in the Parliament Buildings, he received from the hand of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise the gold medal for the champion heavy-draft stallion, a grand yearling Clydesdale colt, whose name I cannot now recall. A fellow feeling for Joe was entertained on that occasion by the writer, who, at the same time, received a similar token from the Royal hand, and, as neither of us had brought our dress suits, nor practiced the "goose step" essential to properly facing and retiring from the presence of Royalty, the ordeal was somewhat embarrassing. Thompson lived the life of a bachelor, and spent his last twenty years or more with William Smith, of Columbus, Ontario, where, with the many good horses imported and kept by that enterprising horseman, he was always at home, for he loved a good horse with all his heart, and talked horse as long as he had breath.

(To be continued.)

LIVE STOCK.

Alfalfa Hay vs. Bran.

Dairymen, to a large extent, consider bran an indispensable food, if high production is to be obtained and maintained in the herd. Those who have made a careful study of the subject are aware that protein is the constituent of the bran that makes it of value. Milk contains an approximate average per cent. of 3.5 of protein, which means, with a four-gallon cow, that about a pound and a half of protein appears in the milk each day. The process of milk secretion is accomplished by an extreme activity of the cells. Protein serves as a stimulant to cell activity, and, consequently, for these two reasons, high production in dairy cows is attained only by the use of rations rich in this constituent. But the high prices of bran have caused many men to seek an economic substitute for it. This has resulted in the use of cottonseed meal, oil meal, gluten meal, and various other by-products. Any man can readily tell which of these feeds is the most profitable for his use for dairying, if he obtains the per cent. of digestible protein in them. In this respect, some of these feeds as put on the market by different firms vary from time to time, though, if unmixed, they may be relied upon as being constant.

Only to a degree have farmers been able to supply this necessary protein from their fields. None of the grain crops are sufficiently rich in it. Of the hay crops, the clovers have been practically the only crops grown. Of late, alfalfa, which is essentially a clover, has been more and more coming into general use. It is about twice as rich in protein as the ordinary clovers, usually nearly equals or exceeds bran, containing, as it does, about 11 per cent., or higher, and may be compared with gluten feed or gluten meal, which runs from 18 to 25 per cent., oil meal, 29.3, and cottonseed meal at 37.2 per cent. Thus, from an acre, from three to five tons of a feed practically equal to bran is capable of production on a large percentage of farms. In actual tests made by J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist, in which alfalfa was fed in trials against bran, this valuable hay gave results practically equal to those obtained with the bran in the way of milk production. While the experiment may not be considered conclusive, yet we may confidently expect a duplication of it to be corroborative in the results.

Such results necessarily demand that the hay be saved in good condition, which is more difficult with alfalfa than with the other clovers, since it has more delicate leaves, and the first cutting often comes in poor haying weather. But even if it is not saved in the most desirable condition, if it can be produced in moderately good shape it may still prove equal to from two-thirds to three-fourths the value of bran for dairy cattle, and should surely still appeal to the man who has been paying out for feed almost as much as he has been getting for his milk.

"The Farmer's Advocate" is the best agricultural paper in Canada, and is brimful of useful information from cover to cover.
Huron Co., Ont. ALEX. GRANT.

Our Scottish Letter.

September has favored us with the best spell of weather we have had this year. When I last wrote, the outlook for harvest was dark to a degree. August had proved the month of heaviest rainfall known for many years. Not since 1872 had such a prolonged period of heavy rains been experienced in the first month of harvest. The condition of the crops a month ago was parlous to a degree. There had been heavy flooding in many parts, and acres upon acres of the most beautiful grain crops, ready for the sickle, were lying flat as a billiard table. It seemed hopeless to contemplate their ever being reaped by the self-binder, or even the reaping machine. The only hope of satisfactory harvesting seemed to lie in the employment of an army of Irish reapers wielding the primitive reaping-hook. Unfortunately, such an army is not now available. The use of the hook has become a lost art, and even men who can swing the scythe have become scarce. But Providence is kind, and man's ingenuity is great. By dint of patience and maneuvering of the lying crop, the knife-board was got in beneath, and a surprisingly good job has been made of the harvest, and September closes with the crop safely ingathered in all the lowland districts, and cutting completed, except in some of the very latest parts of the north country. The harvest of 1910, which opened so inauspiciously, seems likely to close as one of the best known in Scotland for a long time. Very little rain has fallen during the whole month. The air has been still or quiet enough, but during the past ten days we have had high drying winds from the north, and the grain was latterly housed in the very best condition. In the earlier part of the month, a good deal of stuff was stacked which would have been better left in the stook; but the drying winds of the past ten days have been most beneficial, and the outlook now is bright. Barley, in the circumstances, cannot be a bright sample, but wheat and oats are all right. Turnips are a first-rate crop, and the favorable outlook for roots has imparted liveliness to the lamb sales, the great bulk of the root crop, in many parts of Scotland, being consumed by sheep on the ground. This is a most successful method of farming, the droppings of the sheep greatly enriching the soil. Potatoes do not promise too well. The close, "muggy" weather experienced during some days in September being very favorable to the propagation of disease.

Cheese is not selling too well, and the average dairy is not making any more than just a paying price; a good many of them will hardly be making that. The opening Cheese Show of the season was held at Castle-Douglas in the middle of the month. The quality was high, but irregular, and the complaint of the merchants was lack of uniformity. No doubt, this is the drawback to home cheese, as compared with the Canadian or New Zealand product. These latter brands can be purchased by sample, and buyers can depend on hundreds of boxes being uniform with the sample. This is the result of the factory system of manufacture. Here, every individual dairy has its own cheesemaker, and, while the good are very good, the indifferent are both numerous and regular in their failure to attain a high standard. However, we strive to "warstle" through, as the farmer puts it, and, on the whole, we fare not so badly.

AYRSHIRES AND MILK RECORDS.

The Ayrshire cow has been receiving much attention during the past few years. The Milk-record scheme has developed wonderfully, and the most sceptical are now realizing that the foreign and colonial buyer has reason on his side when he demands to know the milking pedigree of the animal he is seeking to purchase. A large number of Ayrshires have been exported during the past year, and in every case the buyers discard all theoretical merit, and purchase on the milk record of the dam and the sire's dam. This is the only rational method of building up a dairy herd. Form counts for something, constitution is indispensable, but, unless both form and constitution harmonize with milk production, and are in some means an index to it, they are not of much consequence. Rather a sensation has been caused in some quarters by the assault made upon our show-yard cow in milk by President Valentine from New York. Possibly the critic rather overdid his onslaught, but, on the whole, his ideas commend themselves to those who seek in form and constitution only an index to value at the pail. The merciless criticism to which the American subjected some of the prizewinning cows in the milk section at the Highland has rather spoiled the effect of his general criticism. He is an out-and-out patron of the Milk-record Ayrshire, and showed his practical appreciation of the work done by the societies for promoting records by leaving a handsome subscription for their support. It must not be forgotten by those who indulge in exaggerated criticisms of the showyard Ayrshire, that one of the best herds in Scotland, that of Charles M. Douglas, of Auchlochan, Lesmahagow, has been as distinguished in the show-ring as in the Milk-record Societies. There is no necessary antagonism between the two types, but, unfortu-

nately, there are men in both camps who exaggerate what is best in all.

RAM SALES.

September is the great month for selling rams. In Scotland, the rams are put to the ewes in November, and, in order to have them acclimatized to their new surroundings, it is found necessary to have the sales of rams in September. That gives about two months to get the rams into working order, to free them of superfluous wool on the under part of the body, and generally insure them to the surroundings in which they are to find themselves. Trade in the main has been brisk, although, at Perth, the bottom went out of the trade at the finish of the day, because of the superabundance of shearing Blackface rams provided. The highest prices and averages this year in each of the principal breeds in Scotland have been these: Blackface rams sold up to the top figure of £170, which was paid at Perth for a shearling bred by Mr. McNaughton, Creegan, Strathyre. This sheep was bought by another breeder, M. G. Hamilton, of Woolfords, Carnwath, who was himself realizing good prices. The highest average was £15 10s., realized, also, by Mr. McNaughton for eight head. Mr. Howatson, of Glenbuck, sold one ram at £160, and made an average of £32 8s. 6d. for 21. Five of the best of his sold for the astonishing average of £95 each. These five formed a first-prize group at Lanark, and the figure is unprecedented. It is noteworthy that the sire of the £160 sheep was a ram bred at Woolfords, which, at four years old, was bought at public auction for £90. He was thought dear when purchased, but he has proved a splendid investment. The highest prices made for Border-Leicester rams have been £160, £125, £105, and £100, and the highest average has been £29 15s. 2d., realized by Messrs. Templeton, Sanly-

land for crossing purposes. They are mated with Half-bred ewes, and the lambs come early to maturity. Hence, the use of Oxfords has rapidly extended throughout Scotland, and at Kelso, almost as many representatives of this breed are sold as there are of Border Leicesters. The highest price paid for an Oxford Down ram this year was £30, and the highest average was £13 4s. 3d., for a small lot of seven from Mr. Usher, Courthill, Hawick. Cheviots are sold at Hawick, and are a popular breed. The rams of this breed are usually sold when two years old. This year, the highest price made by a Cheviot was £74, and the highest average was £20 15s. 8d., realized by Andrew Douglas, Riccalton, Hawick, for 15. The next best prices were £65, £57 and £34. The second best average was £18 6s. 8d., made by the celebrated Hindhope flock for 30. Shropshires have receded in popular favor in Scotland. The day was when many rams of this breed were sold at Kelso. This year, and for several years past, they have been unrepresented on the ground. The highest price made by a Shropshire ram in Scotland this year was 25 gs., the figure at which the first-prize shearing ram at the Highland was sold at Tom Buttar's sale at Corston, in August. Mr. Buttar does a big foreign trade, selling the larger number of his rams and surplus ewes for export purposes.

CLYDESDALE EXPORTATIONS.

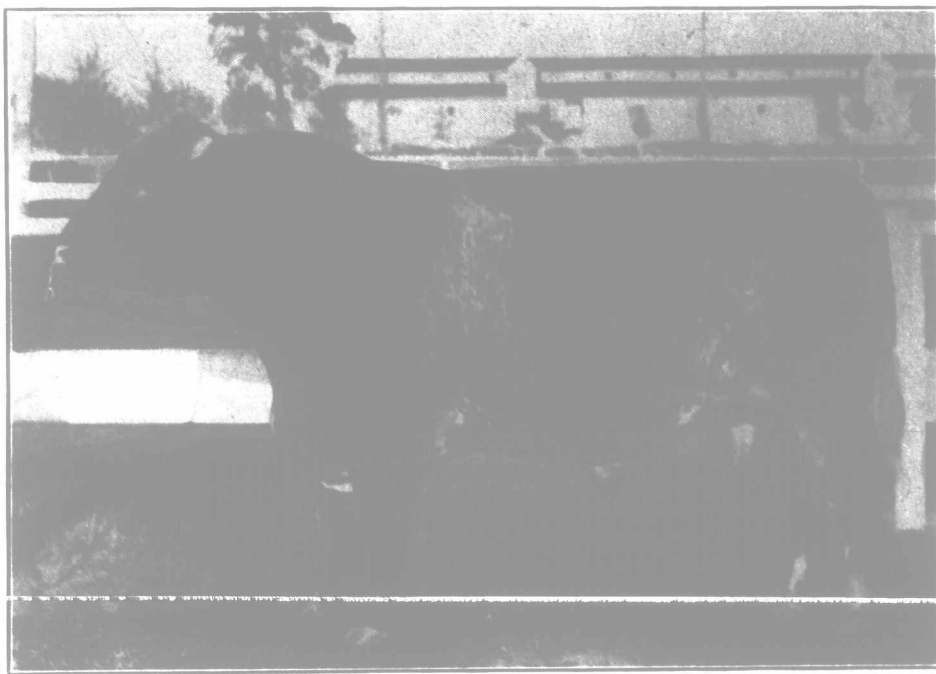
Clydesdales have been exported in large numbers all through this year. The home trade has also been brisk. In the beginning of September there was a big auction sale of pedigree Clydesdales at Perth. The highest price was £168, for a two-year-old colt, and a like figure for a mare. Another mare made £157 10s., and 57 head made an average of £51 each. A filly foal sold for £105. She was got by Revelanta, a horse which

breeds very good stock. Stephen Mitchell sold four mares at an average price of £67 19s. 9d. Mr. Bonella, a Fifeshire farmer, who is retiring from his farm, sold seven, three good working mares and their followers, at an average of £50 5s. for the seven. These figures may help your readers to estimate current prices for good, well-bred commercial Clydesdales, not show stock.

PURE-BRED CATTLE SALES.

We have also had a series of autumn sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. W. S. Ferguson has dispersed his noted Kinochtry herd, one of the oldest. He got an average of £24 17s. 3d. for 83 head, comprising cows and heifers of all ages, including calves. At Inverness joint-sale of black cattle, 19 head made an average of £21 18s. 10d. These figures, again, will enable readers to gauge the market value of good sound, commercial black cattle. The Shorthorn sales will begin a fortnight hence. A notable figure will this year be missed, viz., George Rodger, of Bridgelands, Selkirk. He died a few days ago. He it was who largely "made" the great Uppermill dispersion sale, by his heavy purchases for the South-American market. He was an enthusiastic patron of the Clydesdale in other days, and twenty-five years ago, or more, bred some quite notable, high-class animals which won high honors at the principal shows. He was a Manchester merchant, and did a big business with South America. Hence his interest in the Shorthorn trade there.

"SCOTLAND YET."



Ben Wyvis =72869=.

Shorthorn bull. Third in two-year-old class, Toronto. First and champion, Western Fair, London. Bred and exhibited by Harry Smith, Hay, Ont.

knowe, Kelso, for 25. The Blackface is purely a home sheep; he is rarely purchased for exportation. Hence, his high value is in no way stimulated by foreign competition. It is otherwise with the Border Leicester. He is our great crossing sheep, and is in demand for the New Zealand market. Several of the highest prices have in recent years been paid by colonial buyers. The highest price this year has been paid by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M. P., the late Prime Minister. He farms extensively in East Lothian. A notable variety of sheep is the Half-bred. He is not exactly a pure-bred. He is the product of a Border Leicester ram and a Cheviot ewe, and breeders are in the habit of going to the next cross, and putting the Half-bred ram to the Half-bred ewe, but the cross is never carried further. It is a debatable point whether, for the production of fat lambs, the first cross or the second is the more satisfactory. However the question be regarded, it is noteworthy that the Half-bred, the result of the Border Leicester-Cheviot cross, sets all the Mendelian theories at defiance. That may be because the Border Leicester and the Cheviot are not really distinct breeds. It is always a moot point how the modern Border Leicester was evolved from the English Leicester. He has small resemblance to the latter to-day, and possibly the Cheviot, which is indigenous to his native hills, may have been an element in effecting the change of type. Be that as it may, the Half-bred, so called, is a most useful variety. He was sold in large numbers at Kelso. The highest price reached by a ram of this type was £37, and the highest average was £18 15s., for 20 sold by John Mark, Sunnyside, Prestonkirk. Oxford Down rams are in high favor in Scot-

land for crossing purposes. They are mated with Half-bred ewes, and the lambs come early to maturity. Hence, the use of Oxfords has rapidly extended throughout Scotland, and at Kelso, almost as many representatives of this breed are sold as there are of Border Leicesters. The highest price paid for an Oxford Down ram this year was £30, and the highest average was £13 4s. 3d., for a small lot of seven from Mr. Usher, Courthill, Hawick. Cheviots are sold at Hawick, and are a popular breed. The rams of this breed are usually sold when two years old. This year, the highest price made by a Cheviot was £74, and the highest average was £20 15s. 8d., realized by Andrew Douglas, Riccalton, Hawick, for 15. The next best prices were £65, £57 and £34. The second best average was £18 6s. 8d., made by the celebrated Hindhope flock for 30. Shropshires have receded in popular favor in Scotland. The day was when many rams of this breed were sold at Kelso. This year, and for several years past, they have been unrepresented on the ground. The highest price made by a Shropshire ram in Scotland this year was 25 gs., the figure at which the first-prize shearing ram at the Highland was sold at Tom Buttar's sale at Corston, in August. Mr. Buttar does a big foreign trade, selling the larger number of his rams and surplus ewes for export purposes.

The Value of Hog-cholera Serum.

A successful demonstration of the value of the new Government serum for preventing hog cholera has just been concluded at South Omaha, Nebr., by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The efficiency of the serum has been proved many times in the past, but, in order that its value might be brought more strikingly before the people of Nebraska, a demonstration was arranged for at the Union Stock-yards at South Omaha, in co-operation with the Union Stock-yards Company, of Omaha. The Stock-yards Company purchased thirty pigs, weighing from 40 to 60 pounds each, from a farm which had been free from hog cholera for several years. These pigs were brought to the

stock-yards, and on July 23rd, 1910, four of them were injected with blood from hogs sick of hog cholera. These inoculated pigs were placed in a pen by themselves, and within five days they had become sick, at which time eighteen of the remaining pigs were each given one dose of the serum, while the other eight pigs were not treated in any way. The eighteen serum-treated pigs and the eight untreated pigs were then placed in the same pen with the four pigs which had been made sick by inoculation.

The four pigs which were first given hog cholera all died, and the eight untreated pigs all contracted the disease from them. The eighteen pigs which were given serum, and which were confined in the same pen with the four original sick pigs, and with the sick untreated pigs, remained perfectly well, and were finally turned over to the officials of the Stock-yards Company upon the completion of the experiment, September 17th, 1910. The Government authorities consider that this new serum treatment, if properly applied, will result in the saving of millions of dollars.

What Will the Average Hog Consume Per Day?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been making a careful comparison of the figures given as to cost of feeding hogs, recorded in your issue of Sept. 1st and Sept. 8th. There is little wonder that the farmer from Perth County is disgusted with hog-raising. If he had kept and fed these hogs much longer, he would have been totally bankrupt.

Laying aside for some future date his bold statement, that "not one farm product has yet reached the cost of production," I will take up the figures on the hog-feeding question, and examine them. Forty acres mixed grain, producing 30 bushels per acre, yields 1,200 bushels grain; 1,200 bushels, at 42 pounds per bushel, gives 50,400 pounds grain. Now, taking the time of seven months during which the hogs were fed, as commencing on August 1st, we find that we have 212 days during which the hogs were fed; 50,400 pounds grain consumed by 40 hogs in 212 days, shows that there was consumed 5.94 pounds of grain per hog per day.

Even with this feeding, as shown by these figures, the hogs only averaged 200 pounds at the end of seven months, or 212 days, an average gain per day of less than one pound. There is something very far wrong in this feeding proposition. To one who has experience in hog-feeding, many reasons for this condition of affairs suggest themselves, but, unless we know the conditions, how can we say where the leakage is?

It is interesting to compare these figures with those in the issue of Sept. 1st. Here, 17 hogs were fed 8,316 pounds of meal and other feeds for an average of 178 days. The other food-stuffs, milk, etc., should be equal in both cases; therefore, we only compare the grain ration: 8,316 pounds eaten by 17 pigs in 178 days, means 2.7 pounds meal fed per hog per day, which appeals more to one's sense of reason than 5.9 pounds per day, as in the other case. The prices obtained are almost identical—about \$18 per hog—but the one feeder has produced a gain per hog of about 9 pounds per day, while the other produced a gain of a little over 1 pound per day, during the feeding period.

The actions of producer and packer to-day present an interesting study. A few years ago the market was glutted with hogs, and prices dropped to a very low mark. The farmer who had overstocked previous to this drop was hard hit, and was ready to give his hogs away. So hardly was he hit that he has not yet recovered his good nature, and the cries and moanings of the Perth County farmer tell their own story.

Just so soon as the market is glutted, prices drop, and the ever-watchful farmer at once concludes that the packers have conspired to fleece him. The real truth is that we have the workings of the simple law of supply and demand. Following this glut, there is a very noticeable falling off in the number of hogs produced. Soon the demand increases, and prices slowly begin to rise again. The farmer tries again, and, encouraged by the high prices, again produces to excess, and again there is a drop in prices. Thus we have a continual rise and fall, influenced by the rate of production.

For the everyday farmer, the safest and most profitable course is one which will lead to the happy medium. He should not rush into hog-production with his eyes shut, just so soon as prices soar. Yet, on the other hand, he will gain nothing by sulking and going out of the business entirely. By producing just the number of hogs which his farm can carry profitably, and feeding these intelligently with the cheap dairy by-products, accompanied by a light grain ration, it has been proved again and again that there is profit in the business of hog raising. C. E. T.

The Dairy Situation.

There is, without doubt, much dissatisfaction among the dairymen who are supplying the milk for cheesemaking. Although prices for cheese have not been as low as six or eight years ago, still, dairymen do not look at that, but consider that, as the price of all other produce has risen considerably, they should be getting more for their milk. Especially are the patrons dissatisfied where they are near those supplying milk to condensers or for town and city trade. With the condensers paying for winter milk an average of \$1.50 per cwt., 80 to 85 cents per 100 pounds milk, which is about the price the cheese factory can pay, seems small. One reason why the milk for cheese does not bring more is on account of so much poor milk being delivered; that is, in regards to its sweetness and condition. It is now taking about one pound of milk more per pound of cheese than it did a few years ago. Whilst we hear a lot of the benefit the cheese business is de-

tinued. Those that are near enough to the condensers or towns and cities, and supply milk to that trade, have no by-products to raise young stock upon, and to raise a calf on milk worth \$1.50 per cwt. costs money. Those who are supplying milk to creameries can raise stock much more cheaply, and should make the raising of stock the big end of their business, while, by doing so, they can secure better milk cows. For instance, we have the results obtained in a pure-bred dairy herd. Although there is a good deal made from the returns from the milk, still the young stock has the first consideration. A good sire is used, and the calves are well looked after. A breeder of pure-breds who essayed to make milk production his first consideration, and neglected to raise his stock well, would not have much success. Much revenue is derived from milk products, still it is always considered as second in importance. With the price of grade dairy cows at from \$50 to \$100, and those ordinary cows with a probable capacity of 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk yearly; and \$100 to \$150 would quickly be paid for grade cows in this district, if they could be secured, with a capacity of from 8,000 to 12,000 pounds of milk yearly. There should be more money for all dairymen who cannot realize \$1.00 per cwt. for their milk in making the raising of stock and producing good cows the big end of their business. Such cows can easily be produced, and such prices easily secured, if the same attention is paid to their care as breeders of pure-breds must pay if they are to have any large measure of success. Prices of good grade dairy cows are now as high as breeders of pure-breds received for cows of like capacity, say, five or six years ago. The price of grades is so high that many begin to think they might as well breed pure-breds. But, on looking around, they find they have about doubled in price, and are, in fact, hard to get at any price. There are not enough pure-breds to go round. There is, in fact, a great shortage of dairy stock; too many calves are made into "Deacons," "Canned Chicken" and veal. Whilst the grade males should go, the females, especially from pure-bred dairy sires and fair to good cows, should be raised. If the patrons of cheese factories would raise more heifers, and raise them properly, they would greatly increase their receipts. Whilst a calf should have good care and feed for the first six or eight months, after that they cost very little, especially where ensilage is available, until they come into production.

If patrons would raise more calves, and feed more milk in the early part of the season, they would get more for their cheese, and also have a good revenue from the young stock raised.

GEORGE RICE.

Breed-study Contest.

Out of the answers received for our latest picture in the Breed-study Contest, one correct answer was received, and perhaps it is not much to be wondered at that so few knew the breed of swine represented in the picture, since it is at least rare in Canada. The pig belonged to the Lincolnshire Curly-coated breed. This breed has a coat of rather long curly white hair; its ears are rather long and heavy, coming down over the eyes and cheeks. Pigs of this breed should be wide, long and deep-bodied, and, while having quite a fat-hog form, yet supply excellent bacon.

The winner of this number of the contest is S. H. Hopkins, of Guelph, Ont., part of whose reply here is given:

The picture of the pig in your issue of September 29th is that of a Lincolnshire Curly-coated pig. The photo exhibits a thick coat of curly hair. The ears have a characteristic droop, not unlike the Chester White, but totally different from the ears of all the other white breeds. However, this pig cannot be a Chester White, because that breed possesses a much shorter coat of hair, and is not so deep as is the Lincolnshire Curly-coated. Not that the Lincolnshire pig is not a bacon hog, because, although it is able to carry a huge amount of flesh, as the picture shows, having a wide and exceptionally deep carcass, with strong legs to support it, and although they may seem to be of the "chunky" sort, the official tests at the Smithfield Show, London, Eng., show that this breed makes the highest average daily gain of any breed, and yet kills out with a higher percentage of lean meat than even the Yorkshires.

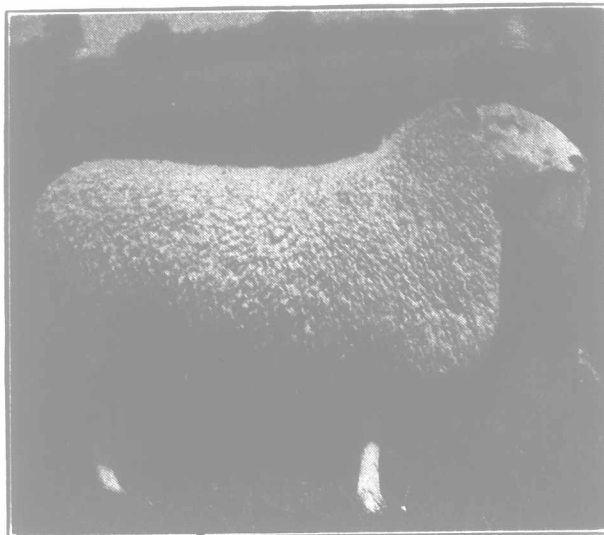
Cottonseed meal is a rich nitrogenous feed, valuable to use with silage, timothy hay, straw, roots and such feeds. Its composition, as sold, is not always uniform, however, and, prior to the passage of the Feeding Stuffs Act, inferior brands were often sold, more especially in the Maritime Provinces. Since then, purchasers have a means of judging by the guaranteed analysis. When inspection of the article itself must be depended upon, it is well to know that the genuine meals are a bright-yellow color, while inferior grades are much darker, and usually show, on close inspection, fragments of hulls intermixed with the finer meal.



Cotswold Shearling Ram.

First prize and champion, and winner of silver and bronze medals, at Toronto and London, 1910, and head of the flock that won at the Michigan State Fair, Detroit, 1910. Owned by T. Hardy Shore & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

Living from Government effort, it is not evident in the results. In fact, the inspection does not begin at the right end. If more attention was paid to inspection of milk and dairies, instead of doctoring up overripe milk, there would be vastly better results. If, in fact, the milk supplied the cheese factories was as well taken care of as the milk supplied the condensers, there would be at least 5 cents per 100 pounds more for the milk, on account of taking less milk to make a pound of cheese, and very soon 5 cents more per cwt., on account of the increased price for the better cheese. The condensers are able to pay a good price because they get good milk, and have no losses to make up from poor milk. That they get good



"Wooler" (Imported).

First in class two shears and over, and champion Leicester ram, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and Western Fair, London, 1910. Property of A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

milk is due to their rigid inspection of the patrons' premises, as well as inspection at the factory.

One great complaint the cheese-factory patron has is that the price of the milk is so low, compared with the greatly-increased price of dairy cows, especially in certain dairy districts. It would seem, then, to be sound sense, if the price of cows were high, compared with the price of their milk, it would be the better business to produce the cows, instead of depending upon milk for all the revenue.

Cows are high because they are scarce, and because the milk, for certain purposes, at least, commands a good price, and this is likely to con-

THE FARM.

Crops Good in Eastern Canada.

The Dominion Census Office, on October 11th, published a bulletin on the condition of crops in Canada at the end of September. The reports show lower averages of condition for the whole of Canada than those of a year ago, but the reduction applies chiefly to the North-west Provinces. In the Eastern Provinces a high per cent. is maintained for nearly all crops, and quantity and quality are better than a year ago, and still better than two years ago. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there is a drop of about 20 per cent. in the quality of grain and roots,

but the threshings indicate that the yield will be larger for wheat, oats and barley than was promised at the end of August. For the whole of Canada, the condition of rye at the end of September was 83.59, which is ten per cent. better than two years ago, and 2.39 better than last year. Peas and beans are nearly eight per cent. lower in condition than a year ago, but nearly ten per cent. higher than in 1908. Buckwheat is about the same as last year, and 12 per cent. better than in 1908, whilst mixed grains are better by 5 per cent. than last year, and by 19.47 per cent. over two years ago. Corn for husking, compared for the three years, 1910, 1909 and 1908, shows percentages of 85.12, 86.77, and 82, and corn for fodder, of 89.82, 87.18, and 92, for the respective years. The condition of potatoes

is 76.08 at the end of September, compared with 90.37 last year; of turnips, 82.69 to 83.34, and of sugar beets 83.13 to 71.02, whilst in 1908 their condition ranged from 68 to 74. Alfalfa has a condition of 83.30 for the end of September, and it exceeds 90 in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. In Quebec and the North-west Provinces it is not more than 70 per cent, and in British Columbia it is 88.33. All field grains in the Province last named exceed 82 per cent. in quality.

The estimated yield of rye this year for Canada is 1,634,000 bushels; of peas, 6,444,500 bushels; of beans, 1,089,600 bushels; of buckwheat, 7,302,000 bushels; of mixed grains, 20,103,000 bushels; of flax, 4,314,000 bushels, and of corn for husking, 17,682,000 bushels. ARCHIBALD BLUE.

What Men Have Done in New Ontario.

To the average man contemplating settlement in a new country, nothing else carries such weight as practical experience. What man has done, man can do. Sometimes he can do better. Following our general article of last week, we present herewith some details, in desultory form, as gathered from point to point, drawn chiefly from observations and interviews. Most—though not all—of the interviews, it should be stated, were with the more successful settlers, though what they have done, it would appear, could be likewise accomplished by any young man of good physique, average good-fortune, ordinary intelligence, and fair business instinct. After all, here, as elsewhere, man is the most important factor in his own success.

From Englehart, 138 miles from North Bay, an eight-mile branch line of the T. & N. O. Railway runs into the town of Charlton, on the south branch of the Blanche River, skirting a beautiful, broad valley. Charlton is on the shortest route to the Elk Lake and Gowganda mining regions, and, in the time of the rush, hundreds of teams were engaged here hauling supplies into these camps. The roads in the district about Charlton were seen to a disadvantage, following an exceedingly wet period of weather. Pitch-holes and ruts threatened to capsize the heavy carriage in which the visiting pressmen were driven over the country. Evidently, the clay in New Ontario, while capable of growing first-class crops when properly cultivated, is also capable of producing execrable clay roads. What these roads need is the frequent use of the split-log drag, not only when they are dry, but when they are sloppy wet. So far as we were able to learn, the drag has not been much used on these Northern Ontario clay roads at this season, when it could do much good by filling ruts and pitch-holes, and facilitating the drying of the surface.

Quite a number of settlers are at work in the Charlton district making more or less impression on their bush homesteads, though the area in cultivation here is not large, compared with the percentage cleared in the Liskeard district. As an example of what may be accomplished by an average man without particularly favorable opportunities, we quote an interview with a settler named Russell Darby, who came into the Charlton district from Pendleton, five years ago. This man had a neat little house, and quite a clearing about his buildings, amounting, perhaps, to about 25 acres. He has worked a good deal for wages, securing \$2.50 per day for man and team, at ordinary work. The timber on his land runs about 25 cords of all kinds of wood, and he obtained, one winter, \$4.00 per cord for spruce, and \$3.00 for balsam. Hay runs about two tons to the acres, with a good aftermath; oats, perhaps, 25 bushels. Pork sells at 20 cents per pound for long clear, and 22 cents for breakfast bacon, hams 25 cents per pound, and dressed hogs 15 cents. There is no trouble getting good water. Mr. Darby was taxed \$25 last year on an assessment of \$1,200, and values his place at \$1,500.

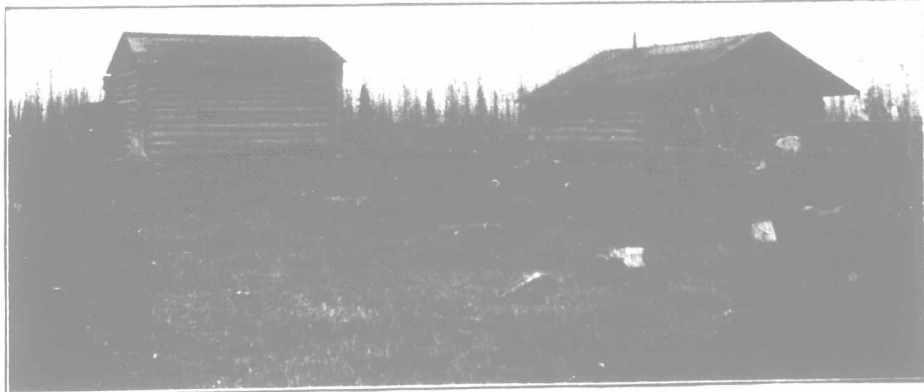
One of the most ideally situated towns it has been our privilege to see is Cochrane, at the junction of the T. & N. O. Railway with the Transcontinental. This town, on the shores of beautiful Lake Commando, nearly five hundred miles from Toronto by rail, mostly due north, gives promise of developing into an important center, having not only railway traffic to support it, but being surrounded by a choice farming section which has already been homesteaded for quite a distance around the town. It has grown considerably since we saw it last May.

Nearly everything in the North suggests newness. The accompanying illustration shows a portion of what might by courtesy be called the town of Kelso, where traffic leaves the railway to enter the Porcupine gold-mining country. Our illustration shows the boarding house of Alex. Miller, who runs a transportation business with a line of boats on the Frederick House River. Mr. Miller has seventeen teams, and will have thirty-

five this winter. He is also taking up 1,000 acres of land, having it homesteaded by proxy. The soil is sandy, and Mr. Miller proposes to grow potatoes largely. Teams and horses cost from \$400 to \$500 up at Kelso. Oats had been purchased for 55 cents per bushel, with freight 5 cents, and hay about \$15.25 per ton. Near Kelso

per acre. He had sold cordwood in Haileybury one winter that cleared him \$1.50, f.o.b., in Kelso. Mr. Culver appeared well satisfied with his prospects, but surprised his interviewers by admitting that he was a bachelor.

Originally established as a pioneer farm, the



A Settler's First Set of Buildings. Snapshot taken on Mr. Dahl's homestead.

we ran across an interesting settler, C. H. Culver, who hailed from Mattawa, and has been in the North country for two years. He has already cleared thirty-five acres, and showed Banner oats in the sheaf that had been sown in June and harvested on Sept. 25th; barley sown June 26th,

under cultivation this year. Pretty nearly every kind of crop was grown but flax and buckwheat. The fall wheat, noted last May as being fairly promising, having been sown on September 18th, 1909, gave the very surprising yield of about thirty bushels per acre. Peas grew straw four or



In the Four-months-old Town of Kelso.

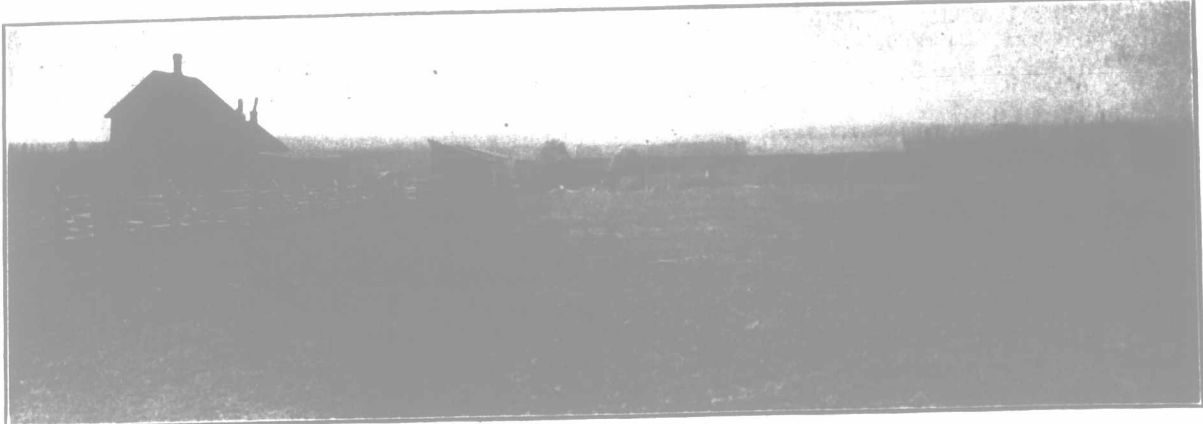
On the T. & N. O. R., where traffic leaves the railway for the Porcupine gold-mining camp.

was cut on October 21st. Mr. Culver says that he grows all kinds of roots, potatoes and vegetables successfully. His land cuts him about ten cords of pulpwood per acre, for which he received about \$3.00 per cord. It cost \$1.50 to cut it, 75 cents to haul it to the station, and 25 cents to load, leaving a net return of about \$5

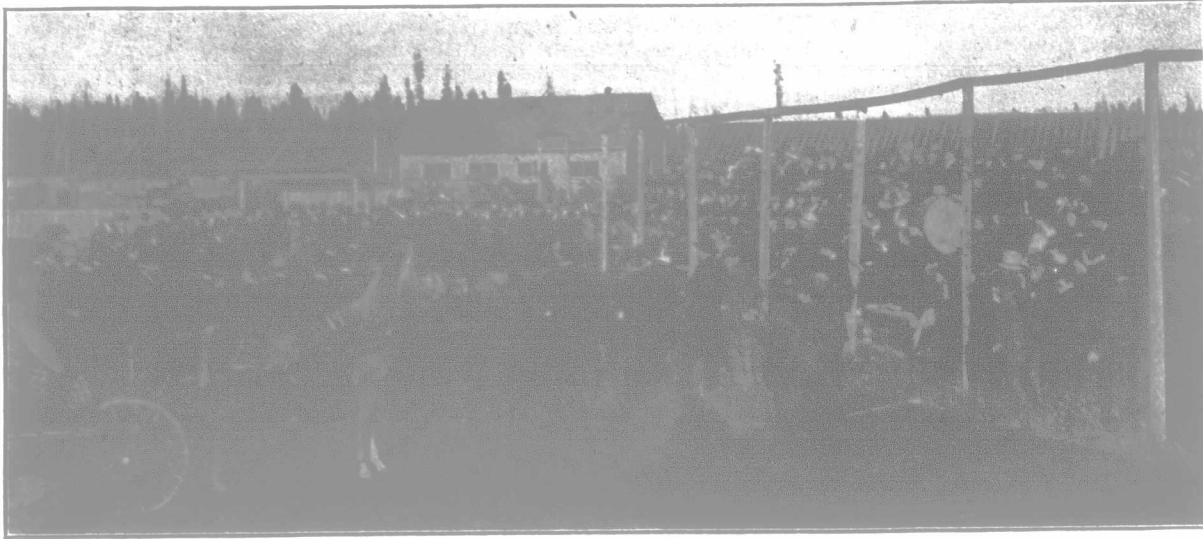
used to yield fairly well, though the tubers were not especially large, the growth having been arrested, no doubt, by the freezing of the tops. The yield had not been calculated, but was expected to be about one hundred bags from ten bushels of seed planted. J. H. Whitton, the superintendent of the farm, expects that small fruits may be grown

eight hundred acres of Government land at Monteith, on the Driftwood River, a tributary of the Abitibi, is clearly required for experimental purposes. As yet, little has been accomplished beyond the clearing of about one hundred acres of land and the growing of some crops in the regular way, a few varieties being incidentally compared. Of the one hundred and two acres cut, only about forty have been cleared for the plow, and of this, about twenty were

yielded as high as twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre where they were best. Timothy was grown five feet high, and clover four feet; potatoes did well, though frost killed the vines the first of September. White Cluster oats were sown April 18th, and harvested September 30th. Wild Goose wheat yielded well, and was of good quality. The potatoes grown for the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, in an experiment to test the value of Northern-grown potatoes for planting in the Southern portions of the Province, prom-



A Snapshot in the New Liskeard District.



Crowd at the New Liskeard Fair.

Listening to an address by C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

successfully. A portion of the land on this farm is quite rolling, and here most of the crops have been grown to date. The cost of clearing is higher than in most parts, owing to the large proportion of whitewood (Balm of Gilead), the stumps of which decay slowly. Mr. Whitton estimated the cost of clearing bush ready for the plow at one hundred dollars per acre, though other men in the locality say they could afford to clear it for forty dollars per acre, if allowed to make what they could out of the timber.

A case which excited the sympathy of the excursionists was encountered at Matheson, where a German named Dahl had made a nice clearing and erected serviceable log buildings, only to find, after two or three years' work and residence, that he was located on a veteran's land. According to his explanations in broken English, it seemed as though the veteran must have been aware of the settler's mistake, but allowed him to proceed clearing on the wrong farm. The evil of this idle holding of land by veterans is apparent in the North on every hand, and it would seem as though the Government would have done much better by making the veterans a cash grant than to impede the settlement of dozens of townships by allowing them to hold land untaxed and unimproved. The case in question was clearly one for compensatory settlement or compulsory change of the veteran's location. Even so, it has discouraged a settler, and prevented him from proceeding as he would have done with the clearing of his farm. It is interesting to note, by the way, that this settler had been born in the Province of Schleswig-Holstein, had spent two years in an agricultural college in Germany, and had gone to Brazil for his health, but was forced to move from there on account of his wife, who developed climatic fever in a chronic form. He was attracted to Canada by reading about it in a paper from the Fatherland. By such circuitous routes does publicity sometimes accomplish its ends.

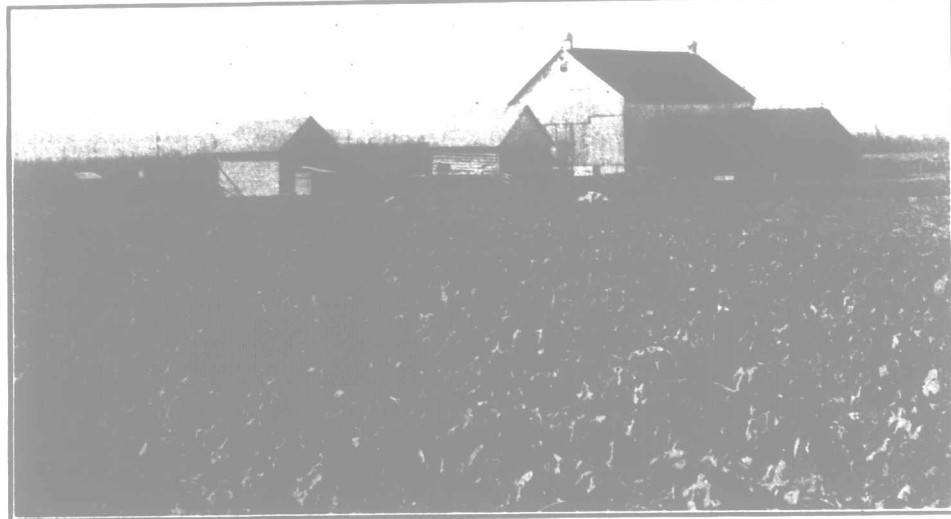
In the Township of Clergue, in which Kelso is situated, are one hundred and forty-four lots, of which thirty-five are veterans' claims, not one of which has been settled on or improved. Of the lots not taken by the veterans, twenty-seven have been entered for homesteads, and twenty-two of these are settled upon. In this same township are many mining claims staked, but no mining has been done on them. The effect is, however, to hold the lands from agricultural use, so that, between veterans' claims and mining claims, the real progress of this township is gravely retarded.

In the Township of Maisonville, twenty families of Danes have settled, many of them doing quite well. They seem to have been interested in the country through the efforts of one of their number, A. J. T. Wendtweit, who came to Sesekinika, the headquarters of the settlement, in 1897, from the Southern States, having been attracted, in the first place, by the finds in Cobalt. The Townships of Maisonville and Benoit were chosen, he states, on account of their adaptability for dairying, his expectation having been to establish a creamery. From conversation with him, however, it appeared as though he had really been keeping an eye out for minerals, and was evidently desirous of securing the right to mine, as well as to farm. From a physical point of view, this man was one of the finest types of settlers that could be conceived. Tall, strongly built, with a clear, blonde complexion and steady blue eyes, he seemed to embody the perfection of physical manhood, and it was with a sense of disappointment that the journalists who interviewed him came to the conclusion that he was seeking something more than appeared on the surface. Generally speaking, the Danes are a good class of settlers, and these

northern countries, and Mr. Wendtweit asserts that he could easily colonize two townships if the Government would deal fairly with the settlers, which, being interpreted, seemed to mean if the Government would give them the privilege to homestead two locations where one of them happened to be rough, and to mine their land, as well as farm it.

As examples of successful farming in the New Liskeard district, we publish a few interviews with men whose farms were visited, or who were met at Liskeard Fair.

The first of these was John McFarlane, who came to the country first in 1901, and whose experience was recorded in "The Farmer's Advocate" last June. Mr. McFarlane has two homesteads, with about one hundred acres cleared on



Farm Buildings in the New Liskeard District.

Barns and outbuildings on the farm of John McFarlane. Root crop in the foreground.

the home place, and fifty on the other. His stock consists of four horses, seven cattle, and four hogs. His hay this year ran nearly three tons to the acre in the one cutting, with a good aftermath left for winter protection. Across the road, however, was a farm on which some land had been to meadow for many consecutive years, and this yielded only about a ton and a half. From twenty acres of oats, nine hundred bushels had been threshed, with probably about one hundred more still in the sheaf. Six acres of peas yielded one hundred and seventy-five to one hundred and eighty bushels. The fall wheat, sown on a flat field, was not so good as last year, when it was on higher land, still his eight acres yielded one hundred and seventy-two bushels. Alfalfa was tried this summer, but was seeded only at the rate of ten pounds to the acre, with a heavy

mixture of grain. It was sown on July 2nd, and on soil not specially adapted. Investigation showed, too, that the roots were rather sparsely supplied with nodules, indicating a need of some kind of inoculation. It will be tried again with a larger quantity of seed, inoculated, and sown with a lighter nurse-crop on some of the rolling land, and we shall be surprised if it does not, under these conditions, prove successful. Mr. McFarlane has an interest in a co-operative threshing outfit which possesses a thirty-two-inch cylinder separator and a twenty-horse-power portable engine. We heard of at least two such co-operative threshing outfits in the Temiskaming country. Mr. McFarlane came to Liskeard without a dollar, and in less than ten years' time has accumulated property which he conservatively estimates at from eight to ten thousand dollars.

One of the most conspicuous examples of success among the settlers in the Temiskaming district was Sam McChesney, who has a fine farm in the Township of Dymond, near Liskeard. His total holding of land amounts to three hundred and twenty acres, one hundred and twenty being cleared on one homestead, and seventy-five on the other. An attractive cement-block house, 42x44, with a frame kitchen 22x24, cost \$4,500, besides his own labor. From nineteen acres of potatoes grown this year, he had already harvested one thousand four hundred bags, with another thousand expected. One carload shipped to Cochrane realized \$1.25 per bag, delivered. Some sold in Cobalt for \$1.10. He produced, in addition, one hundred and twenty-five tons of hay, and had last year four thousand bushels of grain, selling this spring one thousand bushels of Waverley oats for seed, at 75 cents per bushel. Mr. McChesney came to Liskeard thirteen years ago with twenty dollars in his pocket, and for his home place of one hundred and sixty acres has been offered \$15,000, including implements to the value of about \$1,000. He has made considerable at prospecting, but lost the most of it in mining stocks, \$13,000 having been blown in in this way. Just what is the total value of his property to-day we were not able to ascertain, but understand that his

farm is clear of debt, besides which he is receiving \$8.00 a day rent from property in Liskeard. As an example of success in a large way, Mr. McChesney's example is certainly inspiring, and would probably be even more so had he confined his attention wholly to agricultural interests, instead of dividing it between the farm and the mines.

William Fisher, of Hillview, came to Temiskaming from the Township of Scarboro, in York County, thirteen years ago, and homesteaded in the

green bush, thirty acres of which has since been cleared. He estimated that, since his bush has been burned over, he could clear it for one-third as much as when it was green. A log house, with a barn 30 x 50, eight head of Ayrshire cattle, six hogs and one hundred chickens, comprise the sum of his improvements and live stock. He has been offered \$4,000 for his holdings, all accumulated since coming to the country, as he had nothing to begin on but a little live stock, and is certain that he would not have done so well had he remained in the South.

John G. Richards is another very successful settler in Dymond Township, who came from Muskoka thirteen years ago last April, and bought land at \$4.50 per acre. At that time there were no roads leading to it. Starting \$1,200 in debt,



Harvesting Potatoes on the Government Pioneer Farm at Monteith
On the T. & N. O. R., 450 miles by rail from Toronto, nearly due north.

he now has one hundred and thirty acres cleared, and the cost of clearing he estimates at from \$10 to \$60 per acre, twenty-five acres costing him the latter sum. Log buildings have been erected, and his stock numbers eight horses, two colts, thirteen cattle, and fourteen pigs. He values his farm at \$15,000, and sold last year sixty tons of hay at \$20 per ton, eight hundred bushels of oats at 55 cents per bushel, thirty bags of potatoes at \$1.00 per bag, and other produce, amounting in all to probably over \$2,000. He hires some help, at wages running about \$30 per month and board. Everything has been higher in the Temiskaming district than in the Southern parts of the Province, wages being better and prices better. Dressed beef, for instance, commands \$8.00 per cwt., pork 14 cents to 15 cents per pound, and eggs 30 to 50 cents per dozen.

Fourteen years ago, John McChesney came to Temiskaming from Hastings County, and took up a homestead of Crown land, all covered with bush. To clear this, it has cost him about \$40 per acre, but the outlay has evidently been applied to good purpose, since, from having only \$90 when he arrived, he has heven out a home for himself, for which he was offered \$10,000 three years ago, and which he is now holding at \$20,000.

Neil McFayden, a native of Grey County, came to New Liskeard from Peel, and settled at Uno Park in 1897, on Crown land in the bush, with no road leading to it. He estimates the cost of clearing the green bush at \$40 an acre, though now, since it has been burned over, he says he could do it for \$5. The timber or wood was of little value in those days, but would now realize three times as much as could be made from it fourteen years ago, and, in some cases, enough to pay for the cost of clearing. Mr. McFayden has forty acres cleared, a house and small barn, a couple of head of cattle, and a span of horses. He started without a dollar, worked out the first five or six years, and went West three summers to work in the harvest. He values his property today at \$2,000 above encumbrances.

THE DAIRY.

Effect of Rusty Cans on Coagulation.

Cheesemakers have to face many difficulties in the process of cheesemaking, difficulties which upset their best intentions, and result in an inferior product, that has to be sold at a considerable financial loss. The elaborate studies which scientists have made of dairy problems have, however, enabled us to understand better the source of these troubles, and have given us a means to avoid them or overcome them, if necessary.

The cheesemaker is seldom able to control the coagulation of his milk with rennet. Apparently, without any cause, there is a considerable irregularity in this coagulation, and the cheesemaker is often at a loss whether to blame his rennet extract or the cows which secreted the milk. Very few of them know, however, that the utensils used in transporting the milk are nearly always to blame.

At present, the rennet industry has come to such a state of perfection that the cheesemaker can fully rely on the better-known trademarks. As long as he keeps in mind that rennet weakens when it gets older, no trouble is to be expected from this source.

The quality of the milk varies for the different breeds of cattle, and it takes more rennet to coagulate the milk of a Jersey than the milk of a Holstein. The cheesemaker, however, receives from day to day the milk of the same cows, and, as long as he mixes all his milk carefully together, the chances for trouble are very small.

The condition of the cans in which the milk is transported is, however, of the greatest importance. The presence of iron in milk has a retarding influence on the coagulation, and the milk has plenty of opportunity to come in contact with iron, as it is often transported in cans covered with rust.

It will certainly surprise our farmers to see the influence which iron rust has on milk, especially when this milk comes a long way. We did an experiment in which milk was kept in rusty cans for a certain number of hours, and then we determined the time it took to coagulate this milk with rennet. At the same time we kept milk in heavy, well-tinned transport cans for the same number of hours. The results were as follows:

Hours in can...	1	2	3	8	16	24
New can	23	20	20	19	17	14*
Rusty can	24	23	23	25	27	31*
Difference	1	3	3	6	10	17

*Minutes to coagulate.

We see from these results that it took, in one instance, 17 minutes longer to coagulate the milk on account of the milk being kept in a rusty can. Every time that we had to handle milk which arrived in rusty cans, we experienced the same trouble. Milk which has been in rusty cans for several hours has often a peculiar bluish-gray

color, and we have been able to extract as much as a pound of iron from 1,000 pounds of such milk.

The probable explanation is that the acid of the milk dissolves the iron of the can, and brings thus a new salt in the milk, which will make the total solids higher. We know that milk which is very high in solids, as Jersey milk, requires more time to coagulate than milk low in solids, and, therefore, the iron-containing milk will need more time for the coagulation. Further, the iron has absorbed much acid, reducing the acidity, and, with a decrease in acidity, milk takes more time to coagulate with rennet. It is thus quite natural that the coagulation should be retarded in this case.

Milk cans in this country are generally in poor condition. We do not need to describe the cheaper kind of American transport can; they are of such a poor construction that they become dented after being used half a dozen times. With the increase of indentures, the tin begins to crack, leaving fissures for water, milk and acid. We have seen many cans where the tin layer did not cover all of the iron, thus leaving small surfaces exposed, which become easily damaged. Under such conditions the skin peels off, and in a short time the can has the well-known appearance.

When visiting Europe, the attention is immediately attracted by the superior quality of the dairy utensils. As a rule, the cans are of heavy steel, and well tinned. Experience shows that these cans are the most economical in the long run, as there is less fear for denting and wearing off of the tin.

Not only the coagulation of the milk is retarded by these unsanitary cans, but our cheesemakers are also liable to accept milk which should be rejected, following their own regulations. Milk may contain more than two-thirds per cent. of acid, and still be satisfactory following the ordinary test, in case the milk contains much iron.

The only remedy to these unsanitary conditions is a good example of cleanliness given by the management of the cheese factory. They should enforce a sanitary appearance for their own utensils—which would be impossible if they allowed rusty cans to be used—and then they can require from our dairymen to live up to a certain standard.

3. The cheese factory should be an example of neatness.

4. Co-operation will improve conditions in general.

5. The production of milk of superior quality should be encouraged, and milk of low grade rejected or gradually improved.

F. VANDERLECK.

Macdonald College, Que.

Bringing Up the Cows.

One afternoon a visitor was looking about the well-kept homestead and lanes of an Oxford (Ont.) County farm, when presently from the pastures he noticed a long line of matronly-looking cows marching towards the stables.

"Who's driving them?" he asked of the dairy farmer. "I don't see any man or boy."

"Oh, no, we never have to go after them."

"Send a good dog, I suppose?"

"No, sir, I wouldn't have a dog on the place. He would chase away more milk in fifteen minutes than I could feed into those cows in half a day."

"Well, well, and how do you get them to come up, anyhow?"

"Oh, that's easy. They know that at 5.30 every afternoon there will be a little dish of meal for them in the stable mangers, and they are always on hand for it almost by the tick of the clock. The dog is out of business on this farm."

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Fine Potatoes and Turnips in New Ontario.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

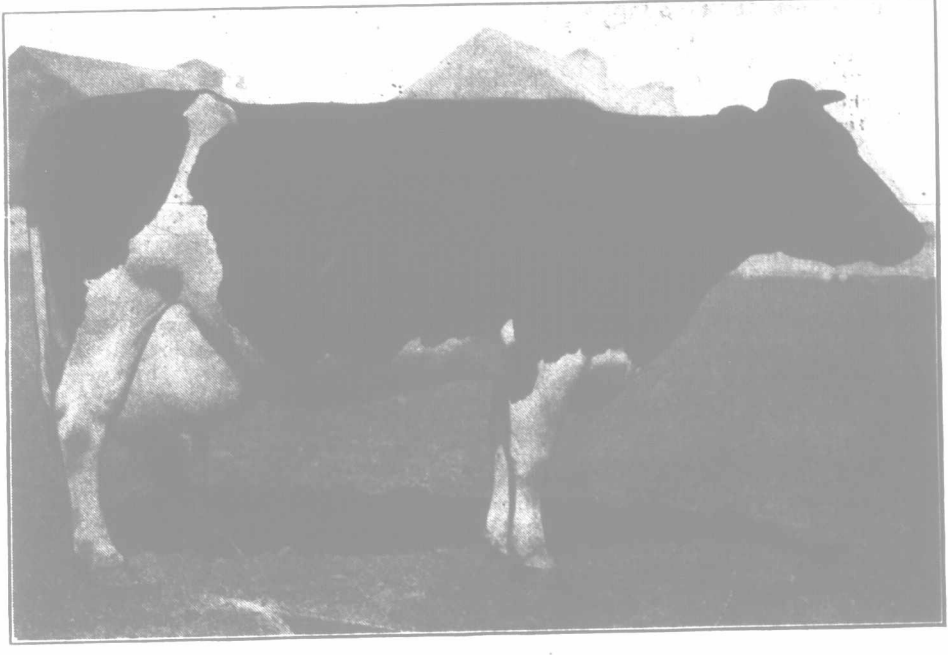
Responding to your request, I am sending a short account of my impressions gained by a visit to the New Liskeard Fall Fair, and a trip through that northern country. With regard to the Fair, the outstanding features of the root and vegetable exhibit, of which I had the honor to be judge, were: First, the potatoes. That northern country seems to be particularly adapted to their cultivation, and I believe the day is not far distant when they will be able, with proper business management, to supply a very profitable trade in them for Toronto and other older Ontario cities. But I fear that many of the growers there are making the same mistake that has been made in the past in Old Ontario, viz., too many varieties, and some of them altogether unsuited to their needs. They appear to have a most wonderfully productive soil, and when some of the coarser and larger-growing varieties, of the Maggie Murphy or similar types, are planted, the result is an almost abnormal growth — potatoes oversized, coarse in appearance, and altogether unsuited for a high-class city

trade. On the other hand, where farmers have wisely selected some of the finer-bred types, such as Delaware, Carman No. 1, Green Mountain, etc., the results are most excellent. We had some good examples of them at the Fair, and I saw some at several farms I visited, of fair size, good shape, clear skin, fine texture when cut, equal, if not superior, to the best stock shipped into Toronto from noted potato-growing districts.

Second.—Turnips. There were Purple-top Swedes that would weigh eight or ten pounds or over, with small taproot, smooth as if turned in a lathe, clear skins, no worms, no prongs. I cut several, and found them of very fine texture and flavor. Some very good white turnips were shown, also. In carrots, the display was large, White and Red Intermediate being especially good. Cabbages were also good. Coming to the more tender vegetables, while there were some very fair tomatoes exhibited, I doubt if tomato-growing can be made a commercial success in that district. Some very fair specimens of pumpkin and squash were shown. Onions, judging by those shown at the Fair, attain a very fair size, but ripen poorly.

Taking the exhibit as a whole, it would compare very favorably, indeed, with most similar shows in older Ontario.

THOS. DELWORTH.



De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale (5944).
Champion Holstein cow, Toronto and London, 1910. Owned by James Rettie, Norwich, Ont.

Sell Cull Apples to Evaporator.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We who sell our cull apples to the evaporator, and receive our checks after throwing the fruit into a bin at the evaporator, or into a freight car at our station, will remember that we have saved ourselves a lot of work and money on one of the many small side-branches that all work together to make farming one of the best-paying professions a man can follow.

Fifteen or twenty years ago the evaporator was unknown, but the twentieth century has found a brisk demand for factory-dried apples. The majority of Ontario farmers sell their cull apples to the evaporator; a few still cling to the old method of storing them for marketing, but those who have been selling to the evaporator have found it much more profitable than storing for marketing.

Those who cling to the old method of storing, do so with great labor. They first gather together all the old barrels and boxes available and put them in the cellar; then, with the aid of a couple of bins, they are able to store 50 per cent. of the culls of the orchard. The remaining 50 per cent. (the sweet ones and the smaller ones) are left in the orchard to house the worms which they are full of, and to injure the stock which may be turned in to eat them, no matter if they may be frozen.

When winter comes, you cull the smaller apples from those you have stored, to the extent of about 20 per cent. These are, with hard work and great inconvenience, peeled and dried. You then have the remaining 30 per cent. for marketing. You perhaps take a few bags to market in the early part of the winter, and find the price very low; you then determine to wait till spring, till the price gets higher. True, it does get higher in the spring, and you begin to sell, but 15 per cent. of your apples have rotted during the winter. You then realize on only 35 per cent., or one-third of your cull apples. Has not this been the experience of many farmers who have stored their culls?

When you sell to an evaporator you get pay for three-thirds of your apples, instead of one-third, and, although you get a higher rate per cwt. for stored apples, you do not realize any more, because of the extra expense in handling them.

Here (in Oxford Co.) our cull apples are put up in two grades, peeling apples larger than two inches in diameter, and chopping apples two inches and smaller in diameter. We receive 40 cents per cwt. all round.

These two grades cover every cull apple in the orchard. There are no worms housed in decaying apples to destroy next year's crop, no apples are left to be frozen for your stock to eat and injure themselves in so doing; it is much more profitable and labor-saving. Is there a cull-apple agency at your station?
J. G. S.
Oxford Co., Ont.

Dundas County Apples Complimented.

During the last week of September, A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, visited the section about Morrisburg, Ont., and purchased sixty boxes of McIntosh Red apples, to be sent to the World's Fair at Brussels, Belgium; the Festival of the Empire Exhibition, to be held at London, Eng., next summer, and to the National Apple Show at New Westminster, B. C., in November this year. This fruit was produced on H. D. Willard's farm, and the orchard, which has long been known as one of the best in that entire section, was pruned and sprayed under the direction of A. D. Campbell, the District Representative of the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture. Such success under the conditions prevailing this year must be most encouraging to the representative of the Department, and it is to be hoped that, when the orchardists of that section have learned their lesson sufficiently well, equal success on a generous scale may be attained by the Government's agent in advancing other farm practices.

The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission did an excellent thing for the North country when it established at Englehart a greenhouse to grow flowers and shrubs to decorate the line. This greenhouse, with the flower-beds and grass plots surrounding it, is already a beautiful spot, and an inspiration in home adornment to settlers, whose attention is liable to be engrossed with clearing and money-making. Pansies were observed here on October 5th, uninjured by frost; and some of the most beautiful specimens of potatoes that one could wish to see were exhibited by Mr. Kerrigan, the superintendent in charge. The varieties were Early Rose, Early Ohio, Beauty of Hebron and White Star, the first named variety having done rather the best this year. They were all planted, we understand, about the middle of May.

Ontario Peach Shipments to Britain.

The trial shipment of Ontario peaches to the Old Country is a departure into new trade channels worthy of the fullest encouragement. Some have been rather skeptically inclined regarding the advisability of such an adventure, but when it is remembered that, for the best English hothouse peaches the consumers readily pay sixty cents apiece, one must admit that Canadian shippers can accept prices far below that, and still enjoy a profitable trade.

Several shipments have been made from the Niagara Peninsula this season under the direction of the Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Up to a fortnight since, 1,500 packages had been shipped from Mr. Dobson's peach ranch at Jordan Harbor, and about 1,400 for the St. Catharines Cold-storage Co., in addition to several smaller private shipments.

For this trade, the fruit is specially packed in a box about 17 inches long, 11½ wide, and 3½ deep. No blemished, fully ripe or uneven fruit is packed. A layer of wood wool is placed in the bottom of the box, each peach is wrapped in tissue paper, then individually nested in wood wool, and finally a layer of wood wool is placed on top. Thus, about twenty peaches in a single layer is put in one package. As soon as possible after coming from the tree, the fruit is cooled in cold storage, then expressed to Montreal, and shipped in cold storage. The cost of a box is between 4c. and 6c.; wood wool laid down costs about 8½c. per pound, the cost being partly due to the lack of a sufficiently fine grade in Canada. Another method of packing is being tried, wherein the peaches are all nested together in the center, with wood wool on all six sides of them.

Reports of the marketing had not yet been received, save on Mr. Dobson's first lot. These sold at five shillings per case of Crawford peaches, or about \$1.23, which, after all expenses, would leave a very nice profit.

Regarding this fruit, the London Daily Telegram said:

"Taking into consideration that the shipment under notice is an early one, the quality of the peaches is quite satisfactory. The variety is the Early Crawford, and most of the specimens are good and juicy. To compare the fruit with the finest grown in English hothouses is not only unfair, but it is absurd. In the first place, there is a vast difference in price, best English peaches being worth 2s. 6d. each, whereas the Canadians can be bought for 6d. Ontario shippers have made a good start by sending "free-stone" fruit, the only kind for which there is a demand in this country. Peaches with stones adhering firmly to the flesh are quite useless on our market. Very soon there will be available the Elberta, which is superior in quality and shape to the Crawford."

What the Canadian National Exhibition is to stockmen, the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition is to the growers of fruit, vegetables, flowers, and to apiarists. The annual show this year is to be held a week later than usual, on Nov. 15th to 19th. The management promise more and better fruit than ever before, and special low rates will obtain on all the railways. There is much to see and hear. The show, with the conventions held in connection, is an education of a rare order. Be in Toronto the third week in November.

A ten-acre vegetable garden, in the pink of condition, was one of the sights which greeted the agricultural press excursionists to New Ontario, this month, on entering the town of Liskeard. A thriving horticultural society, with about one hundred and fifty members, is supported by the neighboring town of Haileybury, on Lake Temiskaming, where attractive flower-gardens were noticed, uninjured by frost, on October 5th, having been protected, no doubt, by canvas or other means.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Dragged Roads in Manitoba.

In those sections where earth roads are maintained, the value of the split-log drag as an economic and efficient road-making instrument has been many times demonstrated. It is especially adapted to the conditions of Western Canada, and, to encourage farmers to become familiar with this valuable implement, "The Farmer's Advocate," of Winnipeg, donated \$100 for prizes for a road-dragging competition. This sum was duplicated by Wm. Harvey, of Winnipeg, thus making a substantial sum for the purpose. Sixteen miles of road have been dragged during this last summer under the conditions of the competition. Every mile of these competitive stretches stands out conspicuously from the rest of the road as a striking object-lesson in good road-making. In some cases, roads that were almost impassable were made to approximate city streets by the use of this simple instrument. This implement is cheap, being homemade; it is easily operated, and

works rapidly; it is highly efficient on earth roads, and it is simple of construction and easy to operate. All these are characteristics which should lead councillors and road supervisors to become enthusiastic devotees of the drag wherever there are earth roads to be maintained.

P. E. Island Letter.

Harvest is now all finished; even the latest patches of grain are housed. It has been the best harvest here for many years. All kinds of grain were above an average, and the weather was ideal for saving the crop in the best condition. Considerable threshing has been already done, and the yield from the straw and weight of the grain is all that could be expected. Considerable of oats is going forward to market at from 36 to 40 cents per bushel. The potato and root crop is not so good as last year. The exceedingly dry weather of the latter part of August and all of September will lower the average of these crops very considerably. Still, the recent rains since October came in will help the root crop very materially. Grass is short now on account of the drouth, but the barns are full of clover hay, so that there will be no trouble to keep the stock thriving right along. We had the first frost that was heavy enough to wilt the corn on October 3rd. Potato-digging is now the order of the day, and we have noticed quite a little dry-rot showing up in the tubers. Very little spraying is yet done here to prevent the blight.

Dr. McPhail, a native of Prince Edward Island, now a citizen of Montreal, and one of the literary lights of Canada, is giving Islanders an object-lesson in the cultivation of the potato. He has seventeen acres of the tubers on his farm at Orwell this year. He has a number of the best varieties that are in great demand in Montreal and other large cities, and he expects big returns in cash from his venture, as he will cater to a class of customers who will demand the very best in their table potatoes. The Doctor, we understand, uses only commercial manures, and follows the most up-to-date system of cultivation, and expects to prevent the blight by spraying with the Bordeaux mixture. His venture will be closely watched by farmers here, and if he succeeds in getting the big crops and high prices he expects, he will find plenty of farmers to follow his lead, as our soil and climate here are specially suited to the production of potatoes.

The dairy season here has been quite successful, and the output of the factories will be the largest since the beginning of co-operative dairying.

Lambs are selling here for shipment to the United States at 5 cents per pound, live weight. Evidently, the "sheep has a golden foot" just now.

At a meeting of representatives from the Farmers' Institutes, held in Charlottetown during Exhibition week, a beginning was made to organize a "Central Institute Convention" for the whole Island. A provisional directorate was appointed to draw up a constitution and have the Legislature amend the "Institute Act," so as to give the new society a legal standing. The need of such a society has been felt here, in order that farmers as a whole could make their agricultural wants known to the Local Government. This society will be constituted of delegates from each of the local Institutes, who will meet from time to time and discuss and give expression to the authorities of the pressing needs of our greatest of all industries, Agriculture. W. S.

To Increase Grain Production.

An organized effort on the part of the National Association of North American Grain Exchanges was made at their recent convention in Chicago, to ultimately increase the yields of grain in this country. A committee on seed improvement was appointed by the Association to confer with allied interests in an endeavor to encourage the production of pure seed grain, and devise plans for locating and distributing same. Among the interests which promised to support the movement were representatives of all the leading grain exchanges on the continent, representatives from the principal railroads, the United States Department of Agriculture, the agricultural press, State Experiment Stations, seedsmen, millers, farmers' organizations, bankers' associations, private enterprises, such as International Harvester Co., and others of similar importance.

Each of the above-mentioned interests had delegates present who pledged their support in a manner which left no doubt as to their intention of doing everything in their power to insure the success of the new organization.

Aside from the magnitude of the benefits involved, the meeting was of special interest from the fact that it is the first time any organized effort of the kind has been made. It was also unique from the fact that Mr. Business Man was seen voluntarily playing the role of leader in an undertaking which, in the usual course of events is created and sustained only by loosening the purse-strings of the Government treasury.

H. H. MILLER.

OCTOBER 20, 1910

The Sayings and Doings of Donald "Ban." Shropshire Breeders, Attention!

"Whoa Jess!" Donald "Ban." By Peter McArthur.

which means in Gaelic "white or fair-haired Donald," threw the lines to his son, and sat in the buggy while the old mare was being unhitched. Of course, he had another name, but, as everyone called him Donald "Ban," the name will do for us.

"What's the news, father?"

"The greatest news that ever was," said the old man.

"Why, what has happened?" The son had all a young man's interest in current affairs, and he looked up eagerly from the tug he was unhitching. Then he noticed the twinkle in his father's eye and laughed.

"Well, what is it?"

"This afternoon, while coming home from the post office, I found out just what I was meant to be."

"Rather late in life to find that out, isn't it?"

"No, for I can be what I should be yet. You know I was always bothered because I never could make up my mind what I should have made of myself. I always knew that I was never meant to be a farmer."

"Oh, you did pretty well at it."

"No, John, I didn't. You know yourself I never knew about keeping the capillaries hoed out of the corn ground till you came home from the College and told me about it; and there are lots of other things like that."

The young man frowned and smiled as he remembered the mistake he had made in using scientific terms when explaining things to a man of his father's humorous and teasing disposition.

"I once thought I'd like to be a doctor, but the time your grandfather broke his wooden leg, I made such a botch of trying to mend it that I knew I wasn't meant to be a doctor. Another time I had it in my mind to go into politics, but on the day of the convention, when I might have been nominated, an old warhorse of the party took me aside and said to me, 'You can't lie down with dogs and expect to rise up without fleas.' I took the hint, and didn't go in for politics. Your grandmother wanted me to be a minister, but I knew I couldn't stand up in front of people and talk to them an hour at a stretch without wanting to make them laugh, and I knew that wouldn't do for a minister. But now I know what I was meant to be, and I am going to be it."

"This was how it happened," he went on. Like a true story-teller, he did not want to reveal the point too soon.

"While we were waiting for the mail to be distributed, I heard old man Allen grumbling, as usual, and you could never guess what he was grumbling about to-day."

"I thought he had already grumbled about everything."

"He has, pretty nearly, but to-day he had a new complaint to make. Of all things in the world, he was grumbling because the grasshoppers are so scarce this year that there will not be enough of them to fatten the turkeys. I couldn't keep from thinking about that when I was coming home. I never can forget the harvests when the grasshoppers were so plentiful that they nipped off all the oats, and I was especially thankful because there were so few of them this year. When I hear a man like that grumble, it always starts me thinking in another direction, and, do you know, John, I hadn't been thinking long before it struck me that you have made a bad mistake in your bookkeeping."

"How's that?" asked the young man. He had unharnessed the mare and turned her out in the pasture, and was listening to his father with amused wonder. He never could guess what the old man was driving at, for his education had been of the modern kind, that somehow seems to stifle the imagination.

"Of course, John, your bookkeeping is all right as far as money-making goes. You've kept track of every day's work we did, of the manure we put on, the seed grain we used, and the money we have invested, and when you struck a balance you knew just how much profit we made. Your books are kept all right in that way, and I am proud that you are able to do it. If your uncle had kept his books as well, perhaps he wouldn't have failed in the grocery business; but you left out all the things that seemed worth while to me to-day."

He paused a moment for effect, and then went on:

"I didn't see anything in your books about the sunshine we've had, and the cool breezes and the fine weather that gave us such a good harvest. And yet those are the things that really counted the most. If we didn't get them, we wouldn't have any bookkeeping to do. They are all things that do not belong to us, and to-day I was more grateful for them than for anything else."

"Of course, father, but what has all this got to do with your finding out just what you were

real point. You remind me of the man who was sitting behind the stove in the store when John Chisholm came in and told how his barns happened to be burnt. He had seen an owl on top of his barn one night, and took out his old muzzle-loader to shoot it. He had wadded down the powder with paper, and when he fired the burning wad fell in the straw stack and set it on fire. That set fire to the barn and then the stable and the granary, and even the pigpens were burned. Everybody felt sorry for John, and was asking how much he had lost, and when they got through talking the man behind the stove chirped up and asked:

"Did ye hit the owl?"

"All right, then, I'll stick to the point. What are you going to make of yourself?"

"John," said the father, solemnly, "I am going to be a tramp."

This was greeted with a roar of laughter.

"That's right, laugh! But you don't know what you're laughing at. What put it into my head was this little rhyme that I read in the corner of the paper while Jess was jogging along the road."

He hunted up the place, and then read aloud this stanza from Carman's beautiful lyric:

"Now the joys of the road are chiefly these:
A crimson touch on the hardwood trees;
An open hand, an easy shoe,
And a hope to make the day go through."

"When I read that and looked around, I knew that there was no place for me like the open road. The hardwood trees will soon be full of color, the roads were never better, and I wanted to jump right out of the buggy and go off tramping. I would find something worth looking at in every field, and the sun would shine for me wherever I went. To my thinking, the world has lost a lot since begging stopped being a profession in the country. You remember Eddie Ochiltree in the Antiquary? Even the Squire was glad to see him come and to get the news from him. The whole countryside belonged to him, and he was free to come and go as he liked. Then think of Burns' 'Jolly Beggars.' There are plenty of people who like his 'Cottar's Saturday Night,' but give me the 'Jolly Beggars' every time."

"When are you going to start?"

"Oh, you needn't be in such a hurry to get rid of me, but I am going to start to-morrow morning. I am going over to visit our Cousin Dan, and I'll beg my dinner on the way."

"You know well enough that there isn't anyone between here and Dan's that doesn't know you, and will not be glad to give you your dinner."

"That's the way with you. You try to spoil everything for me. Why can't you let me make believe I'm a beggar?"

"Well, I'll take Jess in before I do the milking in the morning, and I'll give her a feed of oats, so that she'll stand the trip."

"You needn't do anything of the kind. I tell you I am going to walk."

As he said this, he jumped out of the buggy and stood his full six feet of height. There was a springiness in his step that told of his unabated vigor.

"Many's the time I have made the walk before when there were no good roads or split-log drags to keep them in order. Dan and I used to change work when we were clearing our farms, and the first time I walked across I went through the woods, when everything was so wet I had to jump from log to log. I am going along the same way to-morrow, so that I can see the changes since then. I want to look at the corn fields and the big pumpkins, and the fat steers in the fields, and the fall wheat. If I meet any of the old fellows, I want to sit on the fence and talk to them, and take life easy, just as a tramp should. Don't you think I'll make a fine tramp, John?"

"I think you'll have a tramp's appetite before you finish your walk."

"That reminds me that I saw your mother getting ready to make johnnycake before I left. Let us go to the house. When I get back from my tramping, I'll have something worth while to tell you about the folks I meet and the things I see."

Coming Events.

National Dairy Show, Chicago, Oct. 20-29.
International Horse Show, Chicago, Nov. 22-26.
International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, Nov. 26th to December 3rd.
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 5-9.
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S., Dec. 5-8.
Toronto Fat-stock Show, Union Stock-yards, Dec. 12th and 13th.
Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa, Jan. 16-20, 1911.

Shropshire Breeders, Attention!

Owing to the large amount of work we have had on hand this summer, caused by adding new equipment, and making improvements in our system, in addition to recording a great many sheep, we have found it impossible to move the office to Chicago, as announced the fore part of the season, and will continue to receive mail addressed as usual to Lafayette, Indiana. Due to recent improvements, we have been able to reduce the time required for recording pedigrees very materially, and were able to issue all work for the fall shows on time. Not a single exhibitor has been disappointed, to the best of our knowledge. We have recently closed Volume 24, which contains 25,016 pedigrees, which is more, by a wide margin, than is contained in any previous volume. We are now receiving pedigrees for Volume 25, and wish to call the attention of members to the fact that December 1st is the time limit for recording 1909 lambs at fifty cents each. After that date the fee is twice as much. We also wish to announce that, at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, it was decided, after mature deliberation, to refuse to credit members of officers, or hold money in deposit for the same, to be drawn on from time to time for work issued, and require, as most of the best breed associations do, remittance, with all applications to cover same in full. The co-operation of patrons of the Association in this matter is heartily desired. If you have any sheep to record before the time limit, you will greatly aid us by sending them in at once, and avoid the rush of work which is close at hand.

L. E. TROEGER,

Secretary Amer. Shropshire Reg. Ass'n.

\$3,500 in Prizes for Horses at Winter Fair.

Thirty-five hundred dollars is offered in prizes for horses at the coming Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, at Guelph, December 5th to 9th, 1910. This large sum is distributed over fifty-five sections in classes for Clydesdales, Shires, Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Shires, Hackneys, Standard-breds, Thoroughbreds, Ponies and Heavy-draft horses. Besides the regular prizes, there are a number of valuable specials, including a silver tea service, valued at \$40, for the best two Canadian-bred Clydesdale fillies foaled on or after January 1st, 1908; two gold medals, one each for the best Hackney stallion and for the best Hackney mare. Brant County Council offers \$12 for the best heavy horse shown by an amateur exhibitor from that county, and the same for a light horse. Wellington County Council offers prizes of, first \$6, second \$4, for heavy-draft teams shown by amateur exhibitors from that county. Complete prize lists are now ready for distribution, and may be secured free on application to the secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Stock Sales Advertised.

Oct. 20—D. McKenzie, Hyde Park, Ont.; Short-horns and Shropshires.
Oct. 20—D. Brown & Sons, Iona, Ont.; Oxford Downs.
Oct. 26—Mrs. E. K. Sibbald, Sutton West, Ont.; Shorthorns.
Oct. 26—D. McEachran, Ormstown, Que.; Imported Clydesdales.
Oct. 29—John Ferguson, Camlachie, Ont.; Ayrshires.
Nov. 1—Wm. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.; Holsteins.
Nov. 2—John Senn & Sons, York, Ont.; Short-horns.

New Brunswick's Big Apple Show.

On October 31st, November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, over 400 boxes, 150 barrels and 1,000 plates of New Brunswick apples will be on exhibition in St. John. Over \$700 are offered in prizes, and indications point to a large number of entries and keen competition. In addition to the competitive exhibit, the Provincial Department of Agriculture is making a large display of boxed and barrelled apples. A three-days' convention is being held on the same dates by the Fruit-growers' Association.

There is held at the American Royal Show, at Kansas City, a students' stock-judging contest, similar to that held in connection with the International at Chicago. At the show recently held, the students from the Iowa State College came out at head of the contest, winning, besides the trophy, four out of the individual prizes. The Iowa team was trained by Prof. W. J. Kennedy.

The high opening prices quoted to the trade for canning-factory produce this year are discussed in the Canadian Grocer by W. R. Dryvan. After pointing out that this year's prices include allowance for freight, wholesalers' profit, etc., whereas last year's prices were net f. o. b. factories, he goes on to state that, notwithstanding a large pack last year on top of a large carryover, yet, when the new pack came on the market this year, there was not a single case of corn, peas, to-

matoes or beans in packers' hands, and the present season's pack, notwithstanding a heavier acreage than ever before, is very much lighter than that of last year."

A Canadian Record for Standard-bred Horses.

A Canadian Record for Standard-bred horses has lately been opened under the Canadian National System. The following are the rules of entry:

TROTTING STANDARD.

1. An animal recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Trotting Division.
2. An animal whose sire and dam are recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Trotting Division.
3. An animal whose sire and dam are recorded in the Trotting Division of the Canadian Standard-bred Studbook.
4. A mare sired by a registered Standard Trotting Horse, providing her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered Standard Trotting Horse.

PACING STANDARD.

1. An animal recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Pacing Division.
2. An animal whose sire and dam are recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Pacing Division.
3. An animal whose sire and dam are recorded in the Pacing Division of the Canadian Standard-bred Studbook.
4. A mare sired by a registered Standard Pacing Horse, providing her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered Standard Pacing Horse.
5. The progeny of a registered Standard Trotting Horse out of a registered Standard Pacing mare, or the progeny of a registered Standard Pacing Horse out of a registered Standard Trotting mare.

It will be noticed that the Canadian basis of registration is the American Trotting Register, heretofore the only recognized record in the world for the breed. There have been other so-called Standard-bred Records in both Canada and the United States, but none of these have been recognized by the Governments of either country. Purchasers of Standard-bred horses should in all cases see that the animals they buy are recorded in either the Canadian National Record or the American Trotting Register.

Heretofore it has been necessary for importers of Standard-bred horses, in order to obtain free customs entry, to apply to the Canadian National Record Office for an import certificate, certifying that their animals were recorded in the American Trotting Register. Now that a Canadian Record has been opened, the customs regulations will require Canadian registration. Purchasers of animals in the United States should immediately forward to Ottawa the American certificate, with transfers, properly endorsed, in order that there may be no delay in making customs entry either at the border or at destination.

Breeders of Standard-bred horses recorded in the Canadian Studbook will now be able to take advantage of the half-rates for pure-bred live stock for breeding purposes, shipped by freight over leading Canadian railways, in accordance with the agreement between the Department of Agriculture and the Joint Freight Committee.

In all probability, Exhibition Associations will now demand, as a protection to exhibitors, the production of Canadian National certificates of registration before exhibition entries will be accepted.

As the Standard-bred Horse is the most widely disseminated of all the breeds of horses in Canada, there are, no doubt, hundreds of Standard-bred horses scattered throughout the country, and thousands of mares with two or three crosses of Standard-bred blood. These mares should be bred to registered Standard horses, in order that their descendants may ultimately be recorded. A breed which produced practically all our fancy drivers, roadsters and delivery horses, and at least one-half of all work horses on Canadian farms, is surely worthy of a Canadian Record, and, if our breeders will take hold of this matter in the spirit of hearty co-operation, they should soon have the strongest and most influential horse-breeders' organization in Canada.

Life membership in the Society is \$25; annual membership, \$2 per year.

Manitoba Agricultural College Moves.

The Manitoba Government has recently purchased 600 acres of land at St. Vital, five miles south of Winnipeg, along the Red River, to which the Agricultural College of that Province will be transferred. This is undoubtedly an improvement for the College, since the farm where it is now located is small, and of bad shape. The present College buildings will be occupied by the Deaf and Dumb Institute and the Children's Home.

Hydro-electric Installation.

The first pivotal point in the largest scheme of public administration of national monopolies in Canada was turned Tuesday, October 11th, at Berlin, Ontario, when the plans of the Hydro-electric Commission were put into practical co-operation by Sir James Whitney turning the button which furnished the above town with an abundant supply of electricity, procured from Niagara Falls through contract with the Hydro-electric Commission. It was an epoch-marking event, and justly so celebrated. Special railroad rates from all parts of Ontario brought to Berlin a large concourse of people, amongst whom were the Hon. Wm. Lyon McKenzie King, Sir James Whitney, Hon. Adam Beck, and the mayors and other prominent citizens of the cities and towns from Ottawa to Windsor.

Berlin was in gala attire, effulgent in her new light. About six hundred people were banqueted royally that night, all the cooking for the occasion being appropriately done with hydro-electricity. The people were all happy in the actual realization of so great a vision, and, led by Mayor Hahn and the civic authorities of Berlin, expressed in no uncertain voice their approval of the spirit of the undertaking, and the courage of the Governments which assailed and successfully executed the gigantic undertaking. But, most of all did they delight to honor Adam Beck, the Chairman of the Commission, whose boyhood home was not far from Berlin, who has fostered the enterprise since its incipency, who has served on every commission dealing with the project: who, with altruistic vision, has always seen the great good to the people that was to come with the accom-



Hon. Adam Beck.

Chairman Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission.

plishment of the task, and has devoted his energy and time unsparingly to that end. Right and just was such honor, for it is a great thing to find men who will serve the people unselfishly and without taint; the whole population of Ontario might, without mistake, join to honor the spirit manifested by the commissioners and their colleagues. For there lies the hope of democracy.

In the afternoon, about 11,000 people filled the auditorium, participating in the inaugural exercises. Sir James Whitney and Mr. Beck were the conspicuous speakers both in the afternoon and evening. The Premier gracefully placed the latter gentleman in the more prominent position on account of his signal services on the Commission, and used the hand of Mr. Beck in turning on the power.

In his address during the afternoon, Mr. Beck outlined the development and duties of the Commission. The Commission had its inception in 1902, when there met in Berlin a body of far-seeing men to discuss the possibility of obtaining cheap power by harnessing Niagara Falls. To D. B. Detweiler, of Berlin, must be given credit for the earliest agitation. Out of this meeting grew an Hydro-electric Commission, appointed in 1903 by the Ontario Government. They reported in 1906, and ultimately out of their work and the general discussion of the subject, there was created, by law, an Hydro-electric Commission in May, 1906. The powers of this Commission are as follows:

"It is duly authorized to investigate and report to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council upon any and all hydraulic, hydro-electric and other power undertakings, whether developed or undeveloped, throughout the Province; to inquire and report upon the Ontario branches of power undertakings originating outside, but bringing power within, the boundaries of the Province; to inquire and report upon the power and lighting needs of the Province in all its parts, and upon the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to purchase, lease, expropriate or otherwise acquire lands, water-powers and water privileges; to purchase, lease, expropriate, construct, or otherwise acquire, generating, transmitting and distributing plants and works, and to operate the same; to expropriate the power product of, or to contract with, any person, firm or corporation for a supply thereof; and to enter into all necessary arrangements with Ontario municipalities or other corporations, including railway and distributing companies, for the fullest exercise of these powers, with the object of providing adequately for the supply of the power and lighting needs of the Province at the lowest possible cost. Authority is also given to the Commission to control the rates charged by municipalities upon the sale of power purchased from it, with the object of preventing excessive charges to the public or the veiled bonusing of favored undertakings, and to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to borrow on the credit of the Province all moneys required to carry on the various objects of the Commission."

Without enumerating the many difficulties encountered by this Commission, its object and accomplished results in part may here be given. Its purpose is to develop from Ontario's natural water-powers, and to distribute the same to the entire Province, until even the smallest hamlet is reached, electricity at its natural cost, preserving these natural rights to the people, and preventing monopolistic control. The Commission has partly finished installing the distributing equipment, coming well within the original estimates, and will, ere long, have covered the area included by Niagara, Toronto, Stratford and St. Thomas. Ultimately, the whole of Western Ontario will be served by this power-plant. At present, the power is being purchased from the Ontario Power Company.

As showing what the Commission has already accomplished, Mr. Beck pointed out that \$150,000 per year was being saved to the people of Ottawa; that Hamilton was being saved \$36,000 per year on her street-lighting alone. Nineteen corporations, as varied in size as Toronto and Norwich, have applied for power, and, with the present equipment, three times as many more can be supplied. The Commission is now planning for the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valleys, and has the option on power sufficient for their needs. Thus it is pushing its task forward, and before long Ontario will be supplied with "white coal" so fully that "No more coal oil, no more gas, and, let us hope, no more coal," will be needed. Thus the people will be freed from the grasp of a few monopolies.

Sir James Whitney called attention to the fact that no effort had been omitted in attempting to have the Hydro-electric legislation of the Province disallowed, even the Prime Minister of Great Britain being approached, but in vain. Thus was accomplished the important precedent that each Province may legislate freely regarding its own affairs, without fear of the exercise of the veto. Sir James disapproved the argument that this great undertaking would upset the financial credit of Ontario by concrete examples, proving that her credit never was better.

In his evening address, the Premier drew attention to two important questions affecting the Province. One of these was our Provincial relations abroad. He cited how, in Australia each Province or State has its representatives in direct touch with the Colonial Office in England, but that in Canada the Provincial Agent must act through the Dominion representative. Thus it is impossible to get large men to represent the Provinces abroad, and, if they could be obtained, their ability to render service would not justify their employment. The other question was in regard to immigration. The Premier pointed out that, for every dollar expended in immigration, the Province reaped no direct benefit, save in the increased Dominion subsidy, while every settler brought into the Province makes necessary additional expenditure on the part of the Provincial Government. This being the case, and it is, some remedial measures should surely be adopted.

Amidst such speech-making and celebration was initiated the beginning of the practical application of this large peoples' own power supply. It will take a generation to show how great an influence it is going to exert. It will prevent monopolistic control and prices; it will bring a new era of business into Ontario; its electrifying influence will, as the lines extend, be felt in every part of the Province, both urban and rural. And let us hope it may be a harbinger of other co-operative efforts on the part of the people and the people's Government.

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

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OVER 200 BRANCHES throughout Canada, including Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Charlottetown, New Glasgow and Truro.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, October 17th, receipts of live stock numbered 117 cars, comprising 2,806 cattle, 80 hogs, 713 sheep, 21 calves, 7 horses. Quality of cattle generally good. Exporters easier, at \$5.75 to \$6.25; bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.25; butcher cattle, 15c. to 20c. dearer; prime picked, \$5.90 to \$6.15; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.80; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.40; common, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$5; feeders, \$4.50 to \$5.50; feeding bulls, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers, \$5 to \$8.5; calves, \$3 to \$8 per cwt. Sheep—Ewes, \$4.75 to \$5; rams, \$3.50; lambs, \$6.20 to \$6.30 per cwt. Hogs lower, \$8.10, fed and watered; \$7.75, f. o. b. cars.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	240	214	454
Cattle	3,374	3,644	7,018
Hogs	4,680	2,061	6,741
Sheep	3,984	2,828	6,812
Calves	236	141	377
Horses	4	40	44

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	272	174	446
Cattle	3,897	2,630	6,527
Hogs	6,067	1,267	7,334
Sheep	6,085	2,818	8,903
Calves	370	108	478
Horses	6	121	127

The above figures show a total increase in the combined receipts at the two yards, compared with the corresponding week of 1909, of 8 carloads, and 491 cattle, but a decrease of 593 hogs, 2,091 sheep, 101 calves, and 83 horses.

Receipts of live stock at both markets were moderately large. The main feature of the trade last week was the continued large receipts of cattle from the Northwest Provinces, especially at the Union Stock-yards, which have developed a large stocker-and-feeder trade. The quality of fat cattle was good at the Union yards, while at the City yards there were many common and medium, with very few good. Trade was generally good, especially for the better classes. Prices were about steady, with the exception of the export class, which were fully 10c. to 15c. per cwt. lower, when the quality is considered.

Exporters.—Steers for London market sold at \$6.10 to \$6.30; steers for Liverpool, \$5.65 to \$6.30; bulls for export, sold at \$4.75 to \$5.35. One load of extra quality export steers, sold at \$6.75.

Butchers.—Loads of good butchers' sold at \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.40; common, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$4.75; canners, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Feeders and Stockers.—Good to choice feeders, 900 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$5.25 to \$5.60; steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, \$5 to \$5.25; stockers, \$4.50 to \$4.85.

Milkers and Springers.—The buyers from Quebec and Montreal still keep coming on the market, taking fully 80 per cent. of the cows offered on both markets, paying from \$50 to \$90 each. Common cows sell at \$40 to \$45 each. More cows would have sold.

Veal Calves.—Receipts light, and prices firm, at \$3.50 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were moderate, with prices firmer at the close of the week than at the commencement. Ewes, \$4.75 to \$5; rams, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; lambs, \$6 to \$6.40 per cwt.

Hogs.—Prices remained about steady, at the decline. Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$8.50, and \$8.15 to drovers, for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Manager Smith, of the Union Horse Exchange, Union Stock-yards, reports the horse market as being very quiet. Receipts were light, but equal to demand. Prices keep about steady, at \$275 for top-notchers in the draft class. The general run of sales were as follows: Drafters, \$200 to \$250; general-purpose, \$190 to \$225; express and wagon horses, \$200 to \$225; drivers, \$100 to \$300; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$90.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c. to 86c., outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.02; No. 2 northern, 98c., track, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 66c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 82c. to 83c., outside. Barley—New, 48c. to 55c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 35c.; No. 3, 34c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 32c. to 33c.; No. 3, 31c. to 32c., outside. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 58c.; No. 3 yellow, 57c., Toronto freights. Flour—Ontario winter wheat, \$3.60, at seaboard. Manitoba flour—Toronto quotations are: First patents, \$5.70; second patents, \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

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

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

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts from the creameries have been falling off, and a good demand prevails. Creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 27c.; creamery solids, 24c. to 25c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 21c.

Eggs.—Receipts have fallen off during the past week. New-laid were worth 30c. per dozen, by the case; cold storage, 24c. to 25c.

Cheese.—Prices firm, but unchanged; large, 12c., and twins, 12c.

Honey.—The market for honey was firm, with prices unchanged. Extracted, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; comb honey, \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen sections.

Beans.—The new crop was being sold at \$1.75 per bushel, on track. Old beans were scarce. Primes were quoted at \$2 to \$2.10, while hand-picked were worth \$2.15 to \$2.20.

Potatoes.—Receipts moderate; prices steady, at 50c. to 55c. for car lots of Ontarios, on track, Toronto. New Brunswick Delawares are worth 60c. to 65c., on track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts liberal. Prices steady, as follows: Turkeys, 15c. per lb.; geese, 10c.; ducks, 12c.; chickens, 12c. to 13c.; hens, 9c.

HIDES AND WOOL.

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

SEEDS.

Liberal offerings of alsike and red clover seed were being sold on the Toronto market at the following prices: Alsike, fancy, per bushel, \$8 to \$8.50; alsike, No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8; alsike, No. 2, \$6.75 to \$7.25; alsike, No. 3, \$6 to \$6.50; red clover, No. 1, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.50; red clover, No. 2, \$6.50 to \$6.75; red clover, No. 3, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of fruit of some kinds are be-

coming smaller each week, while vegetables, as a rule, are plentiful. Prices given are per basket, unless otherwise specified. Grapes, 15c. to 30c.; peaches, 65c. to \$1.25; pears, 35c. to 60c.; plums, \$1 to \$1.10; beets, 15c. to 20c.; cauliflower, per dozen, 75c.; cabbage, crate, 30c.; cantaloupes, crate, 40c.; celery, 23c. to 40c.; carrots, 15c.; cucumbers, 15c. to 25c.; citrons, dozen, 60c. to 75c.; egg-plant, 15c. to 25c.; gherkins, \$1.50 to \$1.75; onions, pickling, 75c. to \$1.25; peppers, green, 30c. to 40c.; peppers, red, 60c. to 75c.; pumpkins, dozen, 75c.; sweet potatoes, barrel, \$3.50 to \$3.75; tomatoes, basket, 17c. to 25c.; water-melons, 15c. to 25c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The exports of cattle from the port of Montreal for the week ending October 8th, amounted to 2,827 head, as compared with 2,554 the previous week. The supply of cattle on the local market was quite liberal, and consisted principally of Northwest ranchers. The weather was favorable, being cool. There was a good attendance of buyers, and it is thought that some of the butchers have commenced buying for future requirements. Several loads of Northwest steers have been bought at \$4.65 per hundred pounds. It is thought that a considerable quantity of these will be killed and put into cold storage in expectation of an advance in price. Meantime, a few choicest steers may have brought as high as 6c. per lb., the price ranging down to 5c. for fine stock, and 5c. or a fraction less for good, while medium sold for 4c. or 4c. to 4c. or 4c. per lb., while common sold down to 3c. per lb. or 3c. There was a liberal supply of sheep and lambs, but the demand was active and prices held firm. It was said that butchers were putting these away in cold storage also. Sheep sold at 3c. to 4c. per lb., and lambs at 5c. to 6c. per lb., while calves ranged from \$5 to \$7 for common, and up to \$15 for choicest. Hogs, 8c. to 8c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$2.5 to \$3.50 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$2.25 to \$2.75 each; light horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each; and choicest saddle or carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs, about 12c. to 12c. per lb. Potatoes.—Market firmer, demand from Cuba for New Brunswick stock having had a considerable influence on the market. Dealers were unable to make purchases last week at less than 65c. to 70c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track.

Eggs.—Dealers were said to be paying 22c. to 23c. per dozen, country points, for straight-gathered; No. 1 candled stock, 23c. per dozen; selects being 27c., and new-laid, at 32c.

Butter.—The market showed a slight decline. Apparently, it was impossible to obtain 24c. last week, 24c. being the top quotation for small lots of finest Townships. The price ranged down to 23c., while Quebec makes ranged from 22c. to 23c., and occasionally a fraction more.

Exports of butter from port during the season have amounted to 27,000 packages, or 10,000 less than in 1909.

Cheese.—10c. to 10c. per lb. for Quebec; 10c. to 10c. for Townships, and 10c. to 11c. for Ontarios.

Exports from port during the season are now 1,454,000, or 5,000 boxes more than a year ago.

Apples.—There are hardly sufficient apples sold by the fruit auction to make a market. Finest apples should bring not less than \$4 per barrel, while good No. 1 have sold at \$3.50 to \$4. Alexanders, Wealthies, and similar apples, No. 2 quality, sold at \$2.75 to \$3. Oregon apples have arrived in boxes; they are choice, and may bring \$2.50 to \$3 per box.

Grain.—Oats are easier, being 38c. to 39c. per bushel for No. 2 Canadian Western; 37c. for No. 3, and for No. 2 local white, and 1c. less for No. 3. No. 4 Manitoba barley, 49c. to 50c., feed being 48c. to 48c., No. 2 Ontario barley being 64c. to 66c.

Flour.—Manitoba spring wheat first patents are \$5.80 per barrel, seconds being \$5.30, and strong bakers' \$5.10; Ontario patents, \$5.15 to \$5.40, and straight rollers, \$4.70 to \$4.90.

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Put your private expenditures on a business basis, and pay your bills by cheques on the Traders Bank.

Then you are never short of cash to make a payment demanded unexpectedly. Nor do you need to bother with receipts—your cheques provide them automatically.

There's a prestige, too, in paying by cheque, that is well worth while.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA
Capital and Surplus \$6,550,000

Chicago.

Cattle.—Heaves, \$4.75 to \$7.85; Texas steers, \$4.25 to \$6.50; Western steers, \$4.25 to \$5.65; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.50; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.

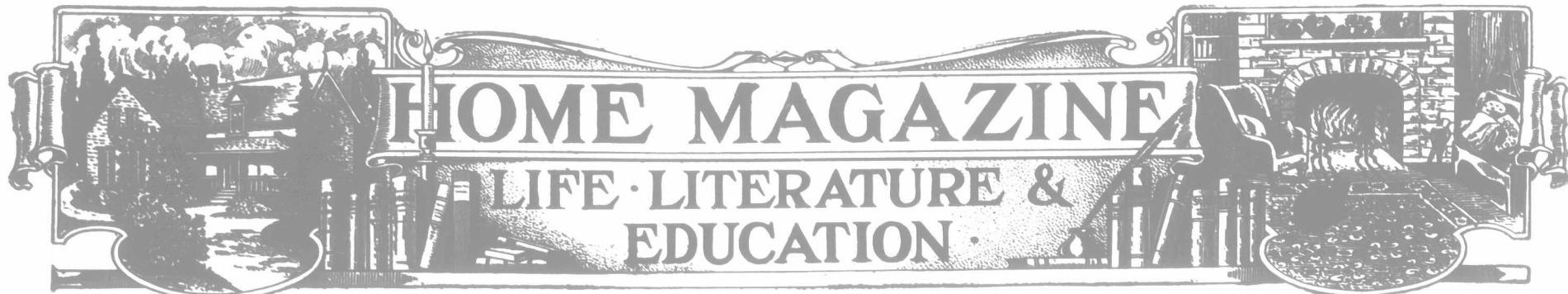
Hogs.—Light, \$8.50 to \$9.35; mixed, \$8.90 to \$9.80; heavy, \$8.15 to \$9; rough, \$8.10 to \$8.35; good to choice, heavy, \$8.85 to \$9; rough, \$8.15 to \$8.85; good to choice heavy, \$8.85 to \$9; pigs, \$8.30 to \$9.10; bulk of sales, \$8.50 to \$8.95.

Sheep and Lambs.—Natives, \$2.50 to \$4.25; Western, \$2.95 to \$4.25; yearlings, \$4.35 to \$5.40; lambs, native, \$4.40 to \$7; Western, \$4.75 to \$6.90.

Cheese Markets.

Campbellford, Ont., 11 1-16c. and 11c. Stirling, Ont., 11c. Brockville, Ont., 11c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 11c. Kingston, Ont., 11c. Belleville, Ont., 11 1-16c., 11c. and 11 3-16c. Victoriaville, Que., 10c. Kemptville, Ont., 11c. Ottawa, Ont., 11c. bid. Picton, Ont., 11c. and 11 3-16c. Napanee, Ont., 11 1-16c. Brantford, Ont., 11 1-16c. London, Ont., 11c. Chicago, Ill., daisies, 15c. to 15c.; twins, 14c. and 15c.; young Americans, 16c.; longhorns, 16c.; butter, creameries, 24c. and 29c.; dairies, 28c. to 27c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 10c.

Markets concluded on page 1682.



Longfellow.

Little Trips Among the Eminent.

Longfellow.

Although not the most brilliant among American writers, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow has the distinction of being the best loved of his country's poets, partly because of his own unusually beautiful character, partly because of the simplicity and sweetness of his work.

He was born at Portland, Maine, Feb. 27th, 1807, of Yorkshire ancestry, a descendant on his mother's side of John Alden, the hero of his "Courtship of Miles Standish."

The whole atmosphere of his early home was that of the best English books, but it was to his mother that he always ascribed the poetic temperament which, all his life, was a leading characteristic of him.

While but a little child, he entered the academy of his native town, and even then appears to have been sturdily possessed of those gentle and noble qualities which has made his name one to be revered. Indeed, we find his first teacher writing of him at the age of six: "Master Henry Longfellow is one of the best boys we have in school. He spells and reads very well. He also can add and multiply numbers. His conduct last quarter was very correct and amiable."

At the age of twelve he wrote his first known poem, entitled "Venice, An Italian Song," which was never printed, but is still preserved; and, two years later, a second poem, on "The Battle of Lowell's Pond," was published in a local magazine.

In 1821 he entered Bowdoin College, where he had Hawthorne for a classmate, the fine avenue of trees where the future poets used to walk, together or alone, being still pointed out.

During his college course he wrote much minor poetry, some of which was published, side by side with Bryant's, in the Literary Gazette. All of this early work, it is true, was plainly imitative, now of Bryant, now of Irving, and of Richter, but that the youth had firmly resolved to devote himself to writing may be judged from the fact that, during his last year in college, he wrote to his father: "I most eagerly aspire after future eminence in literature; my whole soul burns ardently for it."

Other opportunities, however, changed his plans. On his graduation from college, determined to re-

tain him for its new Chair of Modern Languages, sent him to Europe for a two years' polishing, and, on his return he remained at Bowdoin for five years, during which he accomplished very little literary work, except a series of translations from the Spanish and German, although the poem, *Outre-Mer*, published at a later date, was a result of his European travels.

In 1831 he had been married to a lovely girl, Mary Porter, and in 1835 he was appointed to a chair in Harvard. In preparation for its occupancy, he went again to Europe for two years' study, but the pleasure of his stay was sadly broken by the death of his young wife during his first year abroad. Profoundly shaken, he turned again to poetry as an outlet for his pent-up emotions, and produced "Hyperion."

On arriving at Cambridge, in 1837, he established himself as a boarder at the house of Mrs. Craigie, who was quite a character. "I remember her well," says Thomas Wentworth Higginson, "as she sat at the window in black garments, reading Voltaire, or forbidding the destruction of the cankerworms—on the ground that 'we are all worms, worms!'"

Of the poet himself at this time, Mr. Higginson has also given an interesting account: "I can remember him in a golden-brown coat, buff waistcoat, and light-green trousers, with a spiral stripe of some darker color surrounding each leg." Like Dickens, Longfellow, indeed, appears to have had an eye for bright colors. The time, it is true, was the one which directly succeeded the wearing of ruffles, powdered hair, and cocked hats, yet it is on record that for long enough Cambridge young ladies continued to designate the young Professor as "the flashing sickle," having seized upon the nickname from some words of Edward Everett, who, on being called to speak after Longfellow at a public meeting, described himself as "following in the field where the flashing sickle had already passed." As time went on, however, the poet's taste became more sedate, and we find him writing of himself: "Most of the time am alone; smoke a good deal, wear a broad-brimmed black hat, black hair and a black cane. Molest no one. Dine out frequently. In winter go much into Boston society."

Into Harvard he brought new ideals. "For the first time, among our untravelled Professors," says Mr. Higginson, who was one of his pupils, "there entered an amiable and polished gentleman, who treated the students as if belonging to his own world and circle." His custom, while holding classes, was, as is further noted, to group them about a large oval table, in comfortable chairs—not on benches, like less lucky students.

Although Longfellow continued his translations, it was not until 1839 that his first really important original work appeared. This was "Voices of the Night," followed in 1842 by "Ballads and Other Poems," a series of short poems containing such gems as "The Village Blacksmith" and "The Wreck of the Hesperus."

In 1843 he married a Miss Frances Appleton, whose father, as a wedding gift, presented the two with the very house which had been occupied by Mrs. Craigie, a fine old colonial mansion with a "stately doorway and staircase." It was surrounded by tall oaks, most of which have

now disappeared, and was additionally interesting from the fact that it had been Washington's headquarters in 1775.

The year of Longfellow's marriage was furthermore marked by the publication of "The Spanish Student," and eight "Poems on Slavery."

In 1850, "Evangeline" appeared, and, although the critics of the day found fault with its form, it has proved to be the best loved of Longfellow's productions. In the same year, a collection of poems, entitled "The Seaside and the Fireside," numbering among them "The Building of the Ship," and "Resignation," was printed, "Chrysaor" being the short poem with which he himself was most pleased.

In 1854 he resigned his Harvard Professorship, in order that he might devote his whole time to literature, and the first fruit of his leisure was "Hiawatha," modelled on the Finnish Kalevala. This poem, as was said, "pleased everybody except the dryasdust professorate." To Emerson it seemed "sweet and wholesome as maize."

The "Courtship of Miles Standish," whose John Alden and Priscilla were the poet's ancestors of the Mayflower, appeared next, ranking with "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha"; then, closely following, came the "Tales of a Wayside Inn" and "Birds of Passage."

In 1861 the poet suffered a terrible calamity. His wife's light summer dress took fire, and she was fatally burned. Longfellow made no publication of his grief at the time, but, after his death, a little poem, "The Cross of Snow," pathetically referring to the tragic event, was found among his papers.

In translating Dante's trilogy, he found immediate occupation, but the best of his work was done, and he drifted into a benign and peaceful old age, rendered as happy as it might be by the presence and ministrations of troops of friends. He continued, however, to write constantly, his last poem being written about a week before his death, which took place March 24th, 1882. Its concluding lines were

"Out of the shadows of night
The world rolls into light,
It is daybreak everywhere."

There have been stronger, more forceful, more intellectual poets than Longfellow; he has been criticised for his indifference to geographical and historical accuracy, yet no American writer, perhaps, has come so close to the great mass of the people. His sweetness and purity of life, his gentleness and kindness, were reflected in his writings, and his personal influence was great, not only in his own day, but in ours, for he lives still among us, not only through his works, but also by reason of the multifarious sketches and biographies which have been written by a host of admirers of his own time. "There is a halo of goodness about him," wrote Lord Ronald Gower, "a benignity in his expression which one associates with St. John at Patmos, saying to his followers and brethren, 'Little children, love one another.'"

"Never before have I known a more beautiful character," said James Russell Lowell at Westminster Abbey. "His nature was consecrated ground into which no unclean spirit could ever enter."

He lived, in short, according to the

spirit of that entry which, in early life, he had made in his diary: "We have but one life here on earth; we must make that beautiful."

"The White Mr. Longfellow."

[From "Literary Friends and Acquaintances," by William Deans Howells.]

Once your friend, Longfellow was always your friend; he would not think evil of you, and if he knew evil of you, he would be the last of all that knew it to judge you for it. This may have been from the impersonal habit of his mind, but I believe it was also the effect of principle, for he would do what he could to arrest the delivery of judgment from others, and would soften the sentences passed in his presence. Naturally, this brought him under some condemnation with those of a severer cast; and I have heard him criticised for his benevolence towards all, and his constancy to some who were not quite so true to themselves, perhaps. But this leniency of Longfellow's was what constituted him great, as well as good, for it is not our wisdom that censures others. As for his goodness, I never saw a fault in him.

All men that I have known, besides, have had some foible (it often endeared them the more), or some meanness, or pettiness, or bitterness; but Longfellow had none, nor the suggestion of any. No breath of evil ever touched his name; he went in and out among his fellow men without the reproach that follows wrong.

I saw the poet for the last time, where

"Dead he lay among his books," in the library behind his study. Death seldom fails to bring serenity to all, and I will not pretend that there was a peculiar peacefulness in Longfellow's noble mask, as I saw it then. It was calm and benign as it had been in life; he could not have worn a gentler aspect in going out of the world than he had always worn in it; he had not to wait for death to dignify it with "the peace of God." All who were left of his old Cambridge were present, and among those who had come from farther was Emerson. He went up to the bier, and with his arms crossed on his breast, and his elbows held in either hand, stood with his head pathetically fallen forward, looking down at the dead face. Those who knew how his memory was a mere blank, with faint gleams of recognition coming and going in it, must have felt that he was struggling to remember who it was lay there before him; and for me the electly simple words confessing his failure will always be pathetic with his remembered aspect. "The gentleman we have just been burying," he said to the friend who had come with him, "was a sweet and beautiful soul, but I forget his name."

What Do You Think About This.

So frequently has it been charged that the public schools force too many and too difficult tasks upon the pupils, that any contrary statement is read with surprise. The retiring president of the National Education Association, recently expressed his disagreement with the prevailing view when he said that a mistake far too

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common in many of the best schools is that of making the way too easy for the child.

He feared that such "made-easy and rapid-transit methods" would produce a crop of intellectually-spoiled children, flabby of mind, weak of will, superficial in character, inaccurate in scholarship, doing nothing well except what they like to do.

This is wholesome doctrine to preach to young persons, and to those who are engaged in training the young. It applies to parents, as well as to more formal teachers.

The rule to find out what a boy likes to do, and let him do that, is good, provided, in addition, you find out what he does not like to do, and make him do that, also.

It is a wholesome sign of the times that teachers are coming back to belief in the value of good old-fashioned mental discipline.

The Windrow.

Official reports show that 225,000 people attended the fifty-nine performances recently concluded at Oberammergau.

Miss Theodora Josephine Franksen, the blind student at the University of Chicago, who was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society last year, received at the Convocation of the University, in June, the degree of Ph.D., with honors for excellence in Latin and in German, and was awarded a graduate scholarship for excellence in Latin.

The longest novel ever written is said to be a Japanese romance, "The Story of the Eight Days," which comes to a conclusion in 106 volumes. The modern novel seldom exceeds 100,000 words.

On the front of the house in which Professor Goldwin Smith was born, in Reading, Eng., an identification stone has been placed, which was recently unveiled. The house is No. 15 Friar Street, not far from the town hall and St. Lawrence's church.

The schoolboy who, in his essay on "Popularity," laid down the principle that "a popular thing or person is what you see on picture postcards," enunciated a great modern truth. The definite consecration of flying as a pastime is thus to be found in the introduction of the "aerial postcard." A representation of the aeroplane, balloon or airship is usually given on one side of the card, on the other a form is provided for filling up, stating the height and situation of the "aerial" at the time of writing, with a space for the address and a printed space for the person who picks up the card.

Some enthusiastic philatelists are begging the Post Office to issue postage stamps for such communications.

It is true that this is a new thing, but it is giving

equally true that it is far and away the most interesting and most momentous age the world in its history has yet seen. Let one illustration familiar to everybody suffice. Three years ago there were three men who believed in aviation, and were ready to risk their necks in the pursuit; to-day there are three hundred. This vast process of new science, new arts, new discoveries in every realm of knowledge is going on all around us. Diseases that were hopeless a few years ago, operations that nearly always meant death, have ceased to have even a small terror for human beings. And there is no scourge of humanity, before which previous generations cowered, that to-day is not being assailed, hemmed in, driven to its last fortress by the invading army of science and patient work.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Gladness of Enthusiastic Service.

I will very gladly spend and be spent for you, though the more abundantly I love you, the less I be loved.—2 Cor., xii.: 15.

O, the rare, sweet sense of living, when one's heart leaps to his labor, And the very joy of doing is life's richest, noblest dower!

There are plenty of people in the world to be pitied—among them many miscalled "rich" people, who are finding God's great gift of Time a heavy burden on their hands—but don't let us waste pity where it is entirely uncalled for.

Our Master, who came to be the King of servants, must have found joy in stooping to wash His disciples' feet, the joy of willing service which He calls us to share.

No one can read the wonderful story of the gentle Francis of Assisi without feeling the childlike gladness which was the natural result of his crystal purity of soul and wholehearted devotion to his fellows for Christ's sake. It is only a very shallow critic who will dare to call him a "fanatic," just because his methods are not exactly what we approve of in this century.

upward—giving upward of the whole self, its gifts, its present and its future. It is the life of courageous freedom, the life of security in peril, the life of abundance in the midst of care, the life of large fellowship in the heart's loneliness.

God is faithful, and the promise to those who take up the cross and follow the King is continually being fulfilled: "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it; and whosoever will lose his life for My sake shall find it."

A greater light puts out the lesser light— So be it ever!—such is God's high law.— The self-same Sun that calls the flowers from earth, Withers them soon, to give the fruit free birth;— The nobler spirit to whom much is given, Must take still more, though in that more there lie The risk of losing all;—to gaze at Heaven, We blind our earthly eyes;—To live we die!"

If life is not interesting to us—if we find it more prose than poetry—let us try this plan of enthusiastic service. Then, unless the fountain of joy is choked or poisoned by some cherished sin, we, too, shall find life full of glad interest.

One day I was talking to a Jew who has been for fifteen years engaged in relief work among his own people. He is very enthusiastic in his plans for uplifting the poor, flinging himself into the work seven days in a week, utterly regardless of the strain on his own body, mind and spirit.

"But," I said, "that is just where you Jews make a great mistake, for He is alive and in the world to-day."

The Church is the Bride of Christ, and must rejoice in preparing for His return. "Behold, I come quickly," He says. Why, He may come to-day! Indeed, He surely will come to-day in the person of some of His brothers and sisters.

God send us men whose aim 'twill be, Not to defend some worn-out creed, But to live out the laws of Christ In every thought, and word, and deed.

is the Midas-touch which can change common earthenware into bright and shining gold. I have no patience with the pessimists who tell children that youth is the happiest time in life. It is an instinct with us all to press forward to something better than we already have, and it is a true instinct. Those who consecrate their lives to God in childhood, will surely find that their path shines more and more until the Sun of Righteousness floods every day with inner sunshine—deep joy, which is infinitely more satisfying than the gay light-heartedness of childhood.

We hear a great deal in these days about a "strenuous life." Well, that is the kind of life we should live. Those who settle down to a half-hearted kind of Christianity, are sure to find life dull and disappointing. Christianity is not just the conscientious doing of one's duty, it is enthusiastic devotion to the only Master who can fully satisfy the hungry heart.

With all these doors of opportunity standing wide open, surely no one should find life narrow, commonplace or uninteresting. And no one can walk through life with the fearless, happy trust of a dearly-loved child in his own father's house, without radiating brightness. Joy is very infectious, and we can render grand service to our brothers and sisters just by being happy.

There's heaven above, and night by night I look right through its gorgeous roof, No suns and moons, though e'er so bright,

Avail to stop me; splendor-proof I keep the broods of stars aloof: For I intend to get to God, For 'tis to God I speed so fast, For in God's breast, my own abode, Those shoals of dazzling glory, passed, I lay my spirit down at last."

God Send Us Men.

God send us men whose aim 'twill be, Not to defend some worn-out creed, But to live out the laws of Christ In every thought, and word, and deed.

God send us men alert and quick, His lofty precepts to translate, Until the laws of Christ become The laws and habits of the State.

God send us men! God send us men! Patient, courageous, strong, and true! With vision clear and mind equipped, His will to learn, His work to do.

God send us men with hearts ablaze, All truth to love, all wrong to hate; These are the patriots Britain needs, These are the bulwarks of the State.

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.]

Perhaps some of you read, a fortnight or so ago, the account of the investigation into conditions at the Isolation Hospital, Toronto. Although the hospital officials were exonerated, as you may remember, it yet was made evident that some of the servants in the building had but little idea of the deadliness of bacteria or "germs," or the necessity of thorough disinfection after all exposures. Truly, it seems to take a long time to make people in general understand the constant necessity there is of guarding against harmful bacteria.

One's hands may look clean after waiting on a patient suffering from contagious disease, but they are not clean; they are poisoned, unless one takes care to wash them, after each service, with soap and water, with some disinfectant added to it.

A scratch or cut may seem but a trifling thing, yet the germs of blood-poisoning may be there, and the prompt use of disinfectant may save much trouble.

And so the list goes. Every house should contain in its medicine chest a few disinfectants. Carbolic acid is good, mixed with water before application. Iodoform is a splendid disinfectant, constantly used in hospitals. Listerine is of use in an emergency. There are many others.

Again, drinking water may look clean. But if it is in the slightest degree "smelly," if it is close enough to barnyard or cesspool to have any chance of drainage into it, if there is a case of typhoid in the close vicinity, that clean-looking water may be dangerous. Remove every possible evident source of pollution far from it, then, if there is still suspicion, but not proof, send a bottle of the water to an analyst, or to Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Write him for directions and all information.

Winter is coming, and with it another danger. Have you ever been astounded to note how many people there are who seem to have no grasp whatever of the idea of ventilation? I know people right in this city, people who look as if they should know better, too, who never think of keeping their bedroom windows open at night, and who seem to imagine that an airing of the house once a day, in the morning, is quite enough. When, oh, when, will everyone understand that pure air at all times is as necessary to perfect health as is food itself, and that more colds are caught through sitting in over-heated rooms, or cold rooms filled with bad air (which are quite as injurious as hot ones), than in any other way? You readers of this column can at least be apostles of the gospel of fresh air. You can preach it in your own neighborhood, and so do more good than, perhaps, you well imagine.

Some people will say they "cannot stand draft." But it is quite possible

to have fresh air without draft. Every house should have a screen or two, but if it does not, screens may be very readily made to suit the occasion, a shawl thrown over a chair-back often being all that is necessary. Windows, too, may be drawn down a little at the top, and up a little at the bottom. Some fit a board at the bottom, to deflect the current upwards into the room, instead of letting it come straight in so that it blows upon people. The method is immaterial. Let the truth of the matter be grasped and devices will form themselves, and that truth may be expressed in very few words: "Impure air is poisoned air, and pure air must be admitted somehow from out-of-doors." Arrange the ventilation so that the poisoned air will be driven out and the pure air will take its place. If you have no perfected ventilation system built into your house, throw doors and windows open three or four times a day; keep windows open as widely as possible at top and bottom, contracting the openings only as the air becomes cold and the wind blows strongly in. "Ainsi-soit-il."

A Trip to Niagara.

Sometimes I see in this paper descriptions of a pleasure trip that some of the readers have taken, and I should like to tell you about one I had to Niagara Falls this summer, and don't know that I ever enjoyed a trip so much.

We took the train about 6.30 a. m., and arrived in Toronto at 10.30. It was a special excursion train, and took passengers on at nearly every station; the ten coaches were packed full. It was raining when we started, but as the day wore on, the sun came out, and our ride to Toronto, mostly along the lake shore, was all we could wish for. We just had time at Toronto to catch the boat for Lewiston. Our boat was a fine one, the "Chippewa," and the sail on Lake Ontario and up the Niagara River was delightful.

We reached Lewiston at 2 p. m. Of course, we were on Uncle Sam's territory now, but opposite Lewiston is Queenston Heights, and about the first thing to attract your attention on landing is Brock's monument looking down on you.

We took the electric car from here to the Falls, around by what is known as the "Gorge route." I do not know how I am going to describe to you the trip along the river bank, with its magnificent scenery of rocks on each side, and the water dashing down through them like little falls. As we pursued our journey, we noticed the current getting swifter and swifter. Soon we come upon the Whirlpool rapids, and then from this point you catch a glimpse of the Falls in all their glory, pouring over the rock at a height of one hundred and sixty feet. The sight was grander than I had expected, seen through the mist that overhangs it all.

On reaching Niagara, we went over to Goat Island, and along Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side. We stayed there about an hour, and some places the spray was so thick, our clothes were nearly wet. About half-past three, while we were there, a man committed suicide by leaping over the Falls at Prospect Point. It certainly gave me "thrills." I have often heard that a spell comes over you at this place, and you want to jump in, but this man came from Syracuse purposely to do this.

As we had a great deal to see in a short time, we thought it better to move on. We did not do much sight-seeing in Niagara. We saw there, though, the only

woman who went over the Falls and came out alive. She has a stall on one of the streets, and sells photos of herself, taken just after she had made the descent. If you buy one, she will explain all about her trip. She is a very common-looking woman for such a daring deed.

We saw quite an amusing scene on the cars coming over from Lewiston. An engaged couple (I am sure) sat directly across the aisle from me, and, in order for her to get a good view, she thought it was necessary for her to sit on his knee part of the time. Finally, they took to kissing each other, and using those endearing words that only they know how to use. At last I felt I would have to say something or "burst." Although the things I said to my companion were quite suitable to the occasion, the engaged ones did not think so, and if looks would kill, I should not be alive now to tell you about it. I was hoping they were Americans, but, shameful though it is, they were my own countrymen, and almost neighbors at that. It nearly spoiled the effect of the Falls.

Next we took a car for Buffalo, a ride of about twenty-five miles. We got in Buffalo about six o'clock, and went to spend the night with friends. That night we went to a good show and visited a few other places. Buffalo is a fine old city. We took in some of the principal places the next morning. We saw McKinley's monument, and the house where he died. At 11 a. m. we took the car back to Lewiston, and the boat to Toronto. We got in Toronto that afternoon and stayed until the next day—for as yet we had seen nothing of Toronto.

That night we went out to Scarborough Beach, and I got on all the scenic railways and water-chutes I could. Some, I suppose, think I am silly, but I thought it was fun, if I am a grown-up young lady.

A gentleman of the city had promised to show us about next morning, and we were to meet him at nine o'clock. I stayed with a friend that night, and did not awaken next morning until my sister came over from the hotel at twenty minutes to nine for me to go down town, and I was in bed yet. Well, I hurried that time, for sure. I had some four or five miles to go by car to reach that appointment, but you know the old saying, "More haste, less speed," and I proved it true, for in my efforts to run and catch the car, I stepped on my skirt and tore a jagged piece out, right in front. Of course, that did not add any to my appearance. However, we reached the place just as our crowd was moving off.

Well, we visited the noted places that forenoon, and I was beginning to think our fun was about over, when I awoke to the fact I was no longer in possession of my purse, which contained my return ticket, besides my money. When you know you must do a thing, somehow you manage to do it, and I knew I had to find it. At last I remembered I had been at the hair counter in one of the stores last, so I rushed in and began tossing rats and puffs at an awful rate, much to the clerk's consternation; but I found it, and then I tried to explain. Rats and puffs seem very suggestive to me now.

We took the noon train from Toronto, and arrived home tired and rather delapidated, but happy. The next time I go on an excursion I shall wear a very short skirt, and carry my purse in my stocking, if necessary.

[From a correspondent who forgot to sign name, or pen-name.]

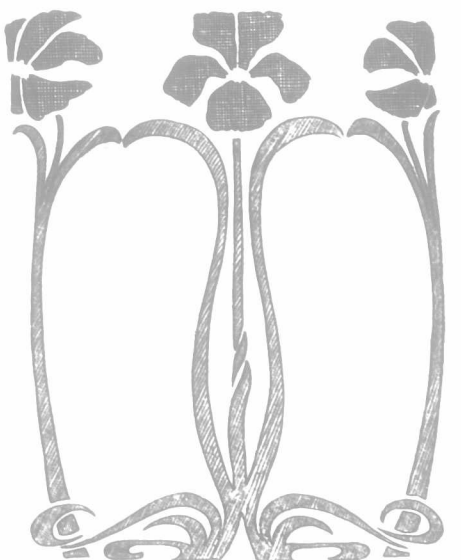
Some Extra Hints on Stencilling.

The following points have been gained from an authority on stencilling:

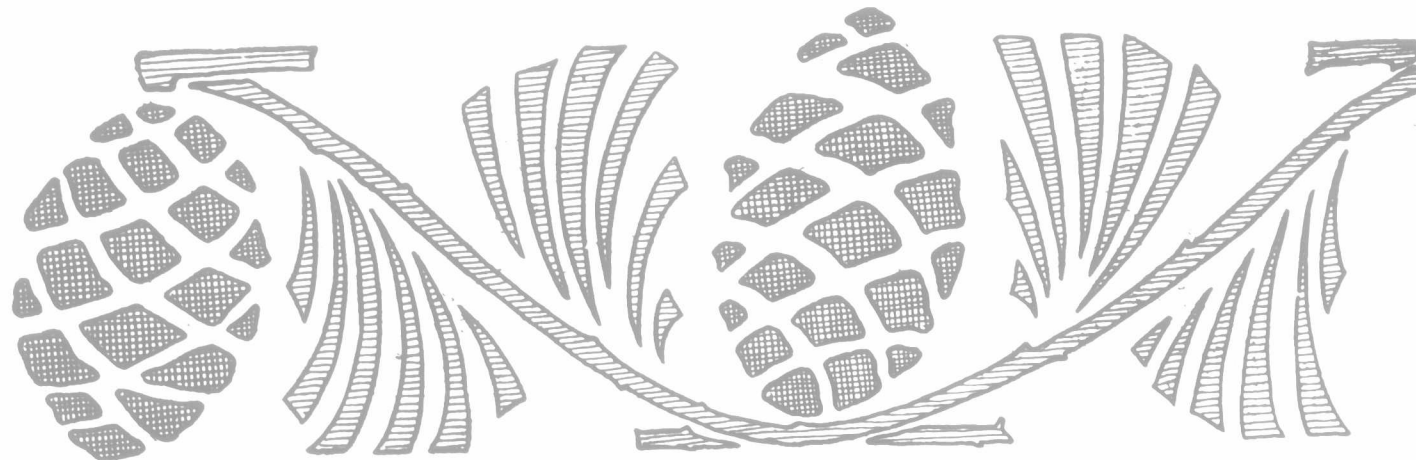
Have two or three oil brushes, with medium-stiff bristles, and try all colors, after mixing with the turpentine, on an extra piece of the material. By so doing you will get the right proportion of paint and turpentine, and be able to avoid having the color run, or having it look painted. The paint should never show as paint, but should have the appearance of colored textile.

As a rule, have colors dull. Have the green a dull green. To make it, mix yellow and blue, adding burnt sienna, and, perhaps, a little Vandyke brown, if a dull olive is required; or white, black, and a little extra blue, if a dull sage-green is liked. Blue may be given the pretty, old-blue shade, by mixing it with white and a little black; indeed, most bright colors may be softened by adding white and a little black. For a pleasing dull red or terra cotta shade, use Indian red.

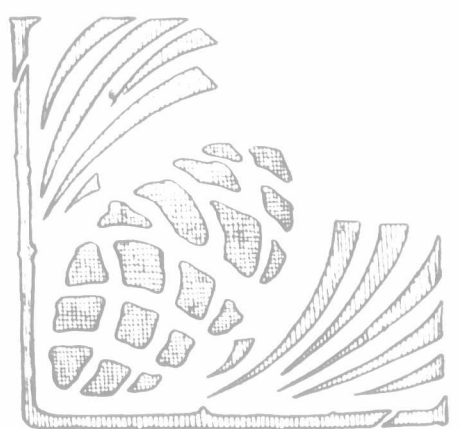
All of these paints may be procured at a hardware store. Ask for artists' tube paints. With a selection of white, Prussian or permanent blue, burnt sienna, Vandyke brown, chrome yellow, black, Indian red, and crimson lake, you can have nearly all the shades you will ever



Designs for Dull Purple and Dull Green.



Pine-cone Design for Cushion Cover, Curtains, Table Cover, Etc.



The Corner.



need to use. But you can start with two or three colors. Materials stencilled with these colors, mixed with turpentine, will wash nicely, if the water is not too hot, but do not rub soap directly on the colored portions.

Among materials most used for stencilling are scrim, net mesh, cheesecloth, plain muslin, and pongee, for thin curtains; burlap and linen for cushions; linen and crash for table-covers; monk's, also called abbots' and monastery cloth, heavy crash, etc., for portieres. Sometimes the stencilling is done on linen, cut out, and applied to a heavier material for portieres, etc., but the ground material must, of course, be plain.

Often, stencilling is improved by outlining it, with heavy embroidery floss for thin materials, or with cord or "rat-tail" braid for heavy materials.

If great care is taken, plain chiffon scarfs for party or concert wear, may be made by stencilling the ends with delicate colors.

When stencilling, be sure to have plenty of blotting paper under the material, changing it when necessary. Also have an extra piece to drip the brush off upon, and plenty of thumb tacks to tack the design down with. The secret of good stencilling is to have the pattern tight on the material, the color rather thin, but dripped off the brush so that it will not run. Keep the brush just moist enough to shed the color, and scrub it well into the material. When one side is done and quite dry (for curtains), turn, and apply the color to the other side.

How to Get Stencilling Patterns.

So many of our readers have written, asking where they can get stencilling patterns, that we have bestirred ourselves in the matter, and are now able to give you an extra good chance. We have procured several lots of these patterns, all ready to be cut out (which may be easily done by laying the pattern over glass and cutting with a sharp knife), and are prepared to let you have them in either of two ways: (1) You can, by sending \$1, obtain a set of 20 patterns. (2) If you choose, you can get this set as a premium by sending us one new subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate." The patterns, it may be stated, contain a variety of designs for curtains, cushions, portieres, table-covers, etc.

The rest of your outfit, consisting of from one to three brushes, from one to six or eight tubes of paint, and a bottle of turpentine, may be obtained at a trifling cost from your hardware merchant.

If you want one of these sets, kindly order as soon as possible. You may wish to use some of the patterns in making Christmas presents, and the sooner you order the sooner you can be accommodated.

Our Scrap Bag.

To make brooms last, dip them in hot, clean suds once a week, then rinse in cold water and leave to dry, brush upward.

Borax is excellent for cleaning oiled or painted floors, as it does not injure them as strong chemicals do.

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

White clothes may be put away, starched and ironed, for the winter, if wrapped well in newspapers. The papers will yellow, but the garments will not.

Grease the rim of a kettle all round with butter. This will greatly prevent boiling over.

To mend split taffeta, paste court plaster on the wrong side of the material just as soon as it begins to crack.

Work up the garden well and fertilize it during this month.

To clean white furs and feathers, rub them in flour and shake, repeating until clean.

Hair-brushes should be washed once a week, and dried in the sun, with the bristles down. A good cleansing fluid for this is made as follows: To 1 quart warm water, add 1 teaspoon ammonia, 1/4 teaspoon borax, and a small bit of soap. Wash the brush in this, then rinse in clear cold water.

Lemonade taken every morning before breakfast is a splendid liver tonic.

Common kitchen salt is a very good dentifrice to use occasionally, a milder wash being used the rest of the time. The salt whitens and preserves the teeth.

removes tartar, and hardens the gums, but is too gritty to use constantly.

Horse-radish is delicious and healthful, but most people are affected disagreeably by the fumes while grating it; the unpleasantness can be almost entirely overcome by putting it through the meat-grinder.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6721 Long Coat with Convertible Collar 34 to 42 bust.



6738 Fancy Waist for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6769 Plain Blouse or Guimpe for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6712 Outing Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 42 bust.



6774 Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 42 bust.

Kindly order by number, giving age or measurement, as required. Allow at least



Now—and Then

YEARS ago when none of us knew better we took our wheat to the village mill and our good friend the miller ground it for us the best he could.

It wasn't his fault if our wheat was mostly grits or if it was frosted or smutty. He did the best he could with the materials we gave him and the facilities he had for grinding.

The making of flour to-day is not a mere grinding process. The great Ogilvie Flour Mills of to-day are a vast commercial enterprise extending from ocean to ocean.

Royal Household Flour

is a world product. It is well known in Africa as well as in Canada. It is as much appreciated in the poorest household at home as it is in the Royal Household abroad. To make Royal Household Flour the product it is, involves vast capital and resources. Every advanced process, every modern device that can in any way improve the quality of Royal Household Flour is immediately adopted regardless of expense.

If the production of ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR was purely a milling process it would not be better than any good flour. But it is not the milling alone that

makes it the finest flour in the world. It is the all embracing system of care and watchfulness and scientific knowledge that surround it at every stage from wheat field to kitchen.

Canadians may well be proud of Royal Household Flour. It is no small thing to have it to say that the world's most perfect flour is made in Canada from Canadian wheat and has become a world-wide factor through Canadian skill and capital.

"Royal Household" is head and shoulders above ordinary flour in quality.

The best flour for Bread and Pastry is "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD". To try it is to prove it.

If you send in your name and address, also the name of your dealer, "Ogilvie's Book for a Cook", containing 125 pages of excellent Recipes will be sent free of charge. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Limited.



Bedroom Furniture To You at Factory Prices

THIS NICELY DESIGNED CHIFFONIER ONLY \$10.95

An example of the splendid values contained in our large catalogue. Made of selected hardwood, quarter-cut surface, oak finish; 5 drawers, solid brass handles; oval-shaped British bevel mirror; polished finish; easily worth \$15.



\$5.45 FOR THIS MASSIVE Iron Bed



\$10.95

Frame is made of heavy tubular iron, 1 1/2 inch continuous posts; ornamental fillers and husks gold tinted. Drop extension foot; 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Equal to any \$10 bed sold.

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Exceptional Value

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AIM TO GIVE OUR FRIENDS A FULL STANDARD OF VALUE IN EVERY WAY, WHETHER IT IS OUR CHEAPEST OR BEST GRADE.



8005—MISSES' TAILORED DRESS, made of good quality Panama. Colors: black, navy, brown. Trimmed with silk and soutache braid. Buttons on box pleat and fold over the shoulders. Full sleeves finished with silk and braid. Sizes—12, 14, 16 and 18. Price,

\$4.90

8006—MISSES' SERGE DRESS. Can be made in any of this season's popular colors. Sailor collar, waist band, cuffs, pockets and tie are trimmed with silk. Plain and well tailored. Sizes: 12, 14, 16 and 18. Price,

\$5.25

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Louis XV. Design Very Handsome

The illustration gives you some idea of the beauty of the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano. It is a design from the Louis XV. period—chaste, graceful and simple in outline. While the pilasters and trusses are artistically hand carved, they are altogether in sympathy with the charming simplicity of the case.

Sherlock-Manning



LOUIS XV.

20th CENTURY PIANO

The beautifully figured mahogany or walnut, whichever you prefer, is polished by hand until the surface attains a plate-glass smoothness.

The tone of the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano is in keeping with the beauty of the locality.

SHERLOCK - MANNING ORGAN CO. LONDON, ONT.

case. It is pure, brilliant and powerful. Far above the average in quality and durability. You will wish to see the 20th Century beauty before buying any other, so write us for name and address of nearest agent in your locality.

ten days in which to receive pattern. Price, ten cents per pattern. Address: Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Recipes in Season.

Wild Grape Jelly.—Put a peck of grapes in a kettle, adding a quart of vinegar, cinnamon, and whole cloves, 1 cup each. Bring slowly to a boil, and simmer until tender. Drain through a cheesecloth bag. Put this juice on the fire in a granite kettle and boil 20 minutes, then put in 6 lbs. warmed sugar, stir until dissolved, boil 5 minutes, and put in glasses.

Garden Grape Jelly.—Stem the grapes, wash them, and cook until soft. Drain through a jelly bag and measure the juice. Put it on the fire and let come to a boil, then add 1 lb. sugar for each pint juice. After adding the sugar, boil from 5 to 10 minutes, skimming frequently. Pour in jelly glasses, and cool before sealing. Put brandied paper, or melted paraffine, over the top of the jelly.

Pumpkin Pie (for one pie).—One egg, two-thirds cup milk, two tablespoons sugar, two heaping tablespoons pumpkin, season with ginger, butter, and spice.

Another (for four pies).—Two quarts milk, 8 eggs, 2 cups sugar, enough mashed pumpkin to thicken, 2 teaspoons nutmeg and cinnamon. Beat the yolks of eggs with the sugar, add the pumpkin, then the spice and whipped whites.

A New Way to Can Tomatoes.—Scald and peel the tomatoes, and place them, whole, in sterilized sealers. Pour in boiling water to fill the sealers (sealers should be warm, and have a hot, wet cloth around them), then put on covers. Place sealers in a boiler, pour in boiling water till it reaches the neck, put the lid on boiler. Let come to a boil on the stove, then set the boiler away at once, wrapped in blankets. When cold, the jars are ready to set away in a dark place.

Unfermented Grape Juice.—Mash ripe grapes, heat to boiling point and press out the juice. Fill bottles with juice, set in a boiler, pour in cold water to necks of bottles, cover, and after boiling begins, let boil 10 minutes. Fill up bottles with hot juice, and seal at once. Sugar may be added to the juice if you choose.

Parsnips.—Scrape, cut in slices and boil until tender. Put a pint of slices into a baking dish. Have ready a sauce made of ¼ cup each of butter and flour mixed, and 1½ cups milk. Season, and pour over the slices. Sprinkle all with grated cheese, and bake until the cheese melts.

Current Events.

Parliament will meet on November 17th.

The trial of Dr. Crippen and Ethel Leneve began in London this week.

Ex-King Manuel, of Portugal, and his mother will go to England shortly.

Canada's new warship, the Niobe, is due to arrive in Halifax on October 21st.

The new monument to Laura Secord, at Queenston Heights, will be unveiled next June.

The decree expelling religious orders from Portugal will not be enforced against the Irish Dominicans.

The fires in the Rainy River District have been the most disastrous in the history of the country on the Minnesota side. Many lives were lost, and thousands are homeless.

A conductor and a brakeman on a Montana railroad differ as to the proper pronunciation of the name Eureka. Passengers are often startled upon arrival at this station to hear the conductor yell:

"You're a bar!" "You're a bar!" And then from the brakeman at the other end of the car:

"You really are!" "You really are!"

This Home-Made Cough Syrup will Surprise You.

Stops Even Whooping Cough Quickly. A Family Supply at Small Cost.

Here is a homemade remedy that takes hold of a cough instantly, and will usually cure the most stubborn case in 24 hours. This recipe makes sixteen ounces—a family supply. You couldn't buy as much or as good ready-made cough syrup for \$2.50.

Mix two cups of granulated sugar with one cup of warm water, and stir 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16-oz. bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. This keeps perfectly and has a pleasant taste—children like it. Braces up the appetite and is slightly laxative, which helps end a cough.

You probably know the medical value of pine in treating asthma, bronchitis, and other throat troubles, sore lungs, etc. There is nothing better. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in guaicol and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The prompt results from this inexpensive remedy have made friends for it in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

Be Watchful

And attentive to your hair and complexion, and you will be rewarded with a prepossessing appearance that your more careless friends with rich apparel will envy.



Princess Complexion Purifier

Is a natural aid to natural beauty. It improves and preserves the complexion by removing the waste matter from the skin and the secretions from the pores. Freckles, Tan, Mothpatches, Sallowiness and Muddiness disappear, so also do Acne, Eczema, Ringworm, Ivy Poisoning, etc. Price \$1.50, express paid.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

MOLES, WARTS, RED VEINS, etc., detract from one's appearance. These are cleared from the skin permanently without mark or scar by own method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Booklet "F" mailed on request.

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61 College St., Toronto.
Established 1892.

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Absolutely the best way to remit money by mail.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED
Money sent by Telegraph and Cable
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Rates for Money Orders

\$5 and under	3 cents
Over 5 to \$10	6 "
" 10 to 30	10 "
" 30 to 50	15 "

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

"DAT NEW CENTURY WASHER SUAH DO CET DE DIRT OUT."—Aunt Salina.

The easy-running principle on which this washer is built is correct, and it will extract every particle of dirt from all descriptions of wearing apparel and household fabrics without injury to the goods, and without the use of acids.

Sold by dealers everywhere. If your's doesn't handle it write direct.

"Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy" is our new FREE book, and gives valuable hints and secrets about washing. Send postal for it to-day.



CLIMBER DOWSWELL, Limited
HAMILTON - ONT.

PHONOGRAPHS and RECORDS



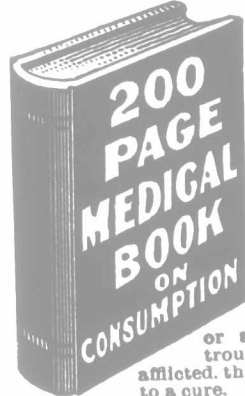
ENTERTAINING
"the Boys"

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

Cash or monthly payments. Send for catalogue.

WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LTD.,
194 Dundas St., London.

Consumption Book



FREE

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

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

Cowan's Maple Buds

(NAME AND DESIGN REGISTERED)

are different from and better than any other chocolate confection you ever tasted. Maple Buds are not made by any other concern, as the name and design is fully patented. Look for the name on every Bud.

The Cowan Co. Limited,
Toronto.

ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.

The Beaver Circle.

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

Honor-roll Letters.
London Fair.

Two years ago I went to London Fair with my mother and father. We got up about five o'clock in the morning, and found that we were going to have a fine, warm day.

We started for St. Mary's about half-past six, and got there about half-past seven. There was a large crowd at the station, and we had to wait a long time for the train. When at last it did come there was a great rush, but some were left behind. We could not get a seat, and it was rather tiresome standing all the way to London.

There were quite a few on the car that I knew. Some of the schoolboys stood a few feet away.

There was a drunken man behind us acting and talking very foolishly, so that nobody could be heard.

We could not see much, as we were not near a window, but we passed the asylum. Just as we got off the train we saw the Wild West show entering the fair grounds.

The McClary Company were throwing tin cups among the crowd, and we caught three. I had great fun watching them make sap pails, which they seemed to do in a minute.

There was a man with no arms, who used his toes instead of hands in eating, drinking, writing and picking up the money which people gave him.

In the evening we went to the grandstand, but had a great deal of trouble getting our tickets. We saw clowns acting, and also the fireworks, which were very beautiful.

One car made of paper and lighted up was going along the track when another ran into it. There was a loud crash, and both cars burned up.

Then we went out of the fair grounds and walked up the street. We walked so far that we thought we had gone the wrong way. At last we got to the station, and found a seat in the train.

We soon got to St. Mary's, where we got off the train and rode home. I was very tired when I got home, and soon went to bed.
T. ALVIN CRAGO
(Age 10, Book IV.)

How I Grow Sweet Peas.

Dear Puck,—
In answer to your inquiry, "How I grow sweet peas?" I will describe the culture as fully as I can.

I begin in the fall by giving the ground a heavy coat of hen droppings, mixed with lime. I dig it into the ground in a space about two feet wide. Early in the spring, as soon as the ground will work, I dig it over, have the soil nice and fine, and make a trench about five inches deep. I plant the seed in two rows, about four inches apart, alternate in rows. As soon as the peas are about five inches high, I stretch the wire, which is about three feet high, with stakes at ends about six feet high. When the peas get near the top, I stretch another wire the same width on it. I might say mine grow on the south side of the house, about three or four feet from the wall. I water them every two weeks with soap-suds, sprinkle suds over the vines to kill any green lice, and keep the blossoms picked every day.

I was awarded first prize for peas at Brampton fair.
CHARLIE McLEAN (age 10, Book III.),
Snelgrove, Ont.

Many thanks, Charlie. I hope many more of the Beavers will follow upon your example, and grow some sweet peas next spring.

A Visit to the Western Fair.

The Wednesday morning of the Western Fair week broke clear and bright. The sun rose and sparkled on the dewy trees and on the grass, which was beginning to show the effects of Jack Frost's powerful fingers.

We had a great deal of work to do be-

Learn To Mount Birds & Animals

We teach you right at home, by mail, how to mount all kinds of birds, animals, fishes, game heads, tax skins for rugs and robes, etc. Only school of its kind in the world.

Expert instructors, latest and most approved methods. **Success absolutely guaranteed or no tuition.** Pleasant, fascinating work for men, women or boys. Quickly and easily learned in your spare time. Decorate your own home with the unique specimens of your own handiwork or make beautiful gifts for your friends.

FREE!

"How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals," copy of Taxidermy Magazine, and sample Diploma. Write today.

SPORTSMEN and NATURALISTS— You can quickly learn in just a few lessons how to mount your own specimens and trophies as well as a professional.



Write Today for **FREE Book**

BIG PROFITS Good Taxidermists are scarce and always in demand. Many of our students earn \$12 to \$18 a week in their spare time or \$2000 to \$3000 a year as professionals. You can do as well. Write today for FREE copy of Taxidermy Magazine and handsome book "How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals," fully explaining our work.

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PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"

35

Pleases people hard to satisfy

Dairy-bred Shorthorns at Auction

AT THEIR FARM, 5 MILES FROM CALEDONIA STATION, ON

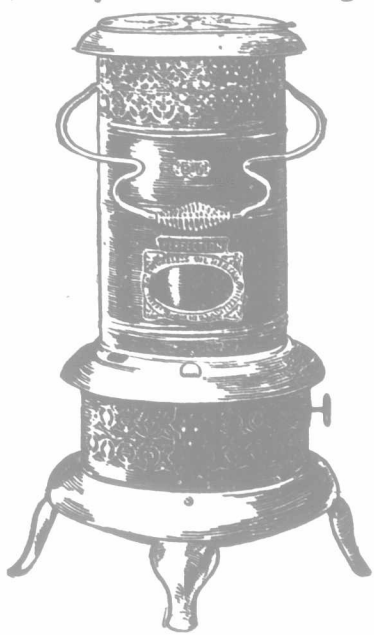
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1910

John Senn & Son will sell by auction their entire herd of **26 HEAD OF SHORTHORN CATTLE**, including their stock bull, 5 other young bulls, the balance females. All in good condition and of modern type. Prizewinners in strong company. They are essentially dairy-bred, and are heavy milkers. Terms: 11 months on bankable paper. All morning trains met at Caledonia. Catalogues on application to:

JOHN SENN & SON, YORK P. O., ONTARIO

Temporary Heat Quickly

Did you ever stop to think of the many ways in which a perfect oil heater is of value? If you want to sleep with your window open in winter, you can get sufficient heat from an oil heater while you undress at night, and then turn it off. Apply a match in the morning, when you get out of bed, and you have heat while you dress.



Those who have to eat an early breakfast before the stove is radiating heat can get immediate warmth from an oil heater, and then turn it off.

The girl who practices on the piano in a cold room in the morning can have warmth from an oil heater while she plays, and then turn it off.

The member of the family who has to walk the floor on a cold winter's night with a restless baby can get temporary heat with an oil heater, and then turn it off. The

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

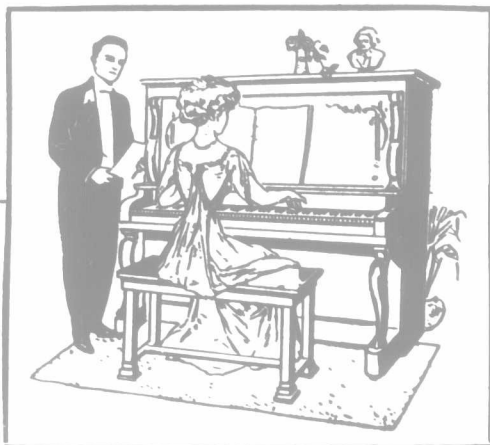
is invaluable in its capacity of quickly giving heat. Apply a match and it is immediately at work. It will burn for nine hours without refilling. It is safe, smokeless and odorless. It has a damper top and a cool handle. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font.

It has an automatic-locking flame spreader which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that the wick can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be quickly unscrewed for reworking. Finished in Japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

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

**The Queen City Oil Company,
Limited.**



AN INVITATION

is extended to you to come and examine our display of Gourelay Pianos. Even if you are not yet ready to purchase, come now and spend an hour in seeing and hearing these superb instruments.

Gourelay Pianos

are all of one quality—the best. The lowest priced style is as well made as the highest. The ambition of the makers of Gourelay Pianos is not to make the greatest number of instruments, but to make each one so rich in tone, so responsive in action, so artistic in design and so durable in every way that it will bring prestige and added reputation.

If you cannot come in write for Catalogue and prices.

**Gourelay, Winter & Leeming,
188 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.**

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

fore we got ready; at least we thought so, anyway. We had to get the breakfast, wash the dishes, get our lunch, and many other little tasks. It also took us a long time to get packed into our vehicle, as there were twelve of us to go in a two-seated auto. Our hand bags were very troublesome, because they were so bulky with that which was to supply us for the big day.

All went well until we reached the River Thames bridge, when Tommy Smith, who was steering the machine, became suddenly sick, and let us go through the river. We went so fast that we didn't get wet.

When we first reached the fair grounds we all greatly enjoyed a ride on the merry-go-round. We next visited the wonderful Crystal Palace, where we saw almost everything but live stock. Our next visit was to the poultry house. They looked so proud as they strutted up and down their cages. The flowers and fruit were also very nice, but I thought that the dogs were the nicest things shown.

By this time it was noon, and our big lunch was unpacked, which we all enjoyed. Now the grand-stand's turn had come. I watched the races until one horse unfortunately stumbled and threw its driver upon the hard track, but both escaped without being seriously injured. Clowns and acrobats performed, whom I watched closely, with a determination to try their tricks the next day.

We soon left the grand-stand, and prepared to return to our country homes. We reached home just as the good old sun was sinking and long shadows were to be seen stretching across the road. The great Western Exhibition was decided by all to have been a perfect success, and we resolved to visit it again.

DOLLY (Age 13, Book IV.).

Bryanston, Ont.

Insects.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—One day about two weeks ago, as I was walking through one of our fields, I saw some little black bugs running along the ground. I stopped to watch them, and this is what they were like: Their backs are black; there are two wings which lie close together and are quite hard; these wings are ribbed and cover most of its body. There are thin glassy wings between the body and the black wings. Its shoulders are smooth, hard and black all the way around, with its two front legs fastened in under. You can scarcely see the ridge which separates the head from the shoulders. Its eyes are tiny round balls on each side of its head, and there are two long prongs which grow out from its eyes; they are very much like a hair. It has six little prongs fastened to its mouth; each pair is a different size. These are what they feed themselves with. I think. It has six legs, which are a light brown color; the legs are different lengths, the same as the prongs, the front ones being the shortest. The under part of the body is a dark brown, almost black in color. The bug is about a half-inch long. These bugs lay the eggs from which the wireworm is hatched. The worm is fat and white, and has rings running all the way around its body, and is from a half to an inch long. The bugs lay their eggs in the fall, and the worms hatch in the spring. The worm is very troublesome; most all farmers know what it looks like. This year we had an early spring, and the farmers had their grain in early; then there was a cold snap, which kept the grain from growing, and the worms had a good chance to eat it. Well, I must stop, for I am making a terribly long composition. HAZEL A. MUIR
Scarboro P.O., Ont. (Book IV.).

Smith says in regard to the beetles, whose larvae are known as wireworms: During May or June, earlier or later, according to the species, the eggs are laid in grass-land or wherever vegetation, especially of a grassy character, is abundant. The larvae hatch by mid-summer, and feed upon roots, growing but slowly, and requiring, indeed, in many cases, two or three years to complete their development. Pupation (changing to pupae) takes place in fall, and usually the change to the adult also takes place before winter sets in, though they remain quiet, and do not fly about until the spring following.



A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM KEROSENE COAL OIL

The Aladin Incandescent Mantle Lamp generates with kerosene (Coal Oil) a light more brilliant than gas and electricity. It is simple, durable, portable, odorless and safe.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY by showing the light, the lamp sells itself. It revolutionizes rural lighting; needed in every home. Every lamp guaranteed. The Sunbeam Burners fit all ordinary lamps.

Ask for agency proposition or how you can obtain a lamp free to introduce it.
The MANTLE LAMP Co. of AMERICA,
Chicago and Dept. B, MONTREAL.

Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

This is the greatest washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spot-

lessly clean in double quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.

Any woman can have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER On 30 days' free trial.

Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. Let us pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Let the 1900 Washer pay for itself. Just send us 50 cents each week out of the money it saves you. Write to-day for our Free Washer Book. It explains the "easy payment plan." Tell us your nearest freight station. Address me personally for this offer. F. A. D. BAUGH, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 367 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. 2190

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

New-Laid Eggs and Dressed Poultry



We are open to buy, and we pay the highest market prices for strictly new laid eggs and crate-fattened poultry.

HENRY GATEHOUSE,
Fish, Game, Poultry, Eggs, Vegetables.
348-350 West Dorchester St.,
MONTREAL.

Logs Wanted!

400 Maple Logs, 10-16 ft long, 22 in. and up diameter small end; 500 Rock Maple Logs, 15-30 ft long, 12 in. and up top end; 2 carloads of Walnut Logs 15 in. and up diameter small end.

BRADLEY CO., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Orono Fall Fair.

Dear Puck,—The fall fair I attended was Orono Fall Fair, on the 16th of this month. I went to it and had a nice time. There were many beautiful horses, buggies and wagons there. There were races with horses. Some had little carts with horses hitched to them to race with, and I think the poor horses must have got pretty tired before they got around the large ring three times at the rate they were going. We stood and watched the horses racing for a while, and then we thought we would go over to the tent and get something good. They had ice cream, as it was such a warm day, and chocolate candies, mixed candies, oranges, popcorn, peaches, grapes, gum, sweet cider, lemonade, and all sorts of nice refreshments. I got a dish of ice cream and some popcorn; then we went into the drill-shed, where there were all sorts of things in there to look at. The Bowmanville Band was there, and it played many beautiful pieces. Then it was getting dark, and we went down to the town and got our horse and started for home. Well, I think I have taken up enough room in

OCTOBER 20, 1910

100 Holsteins by Auction 100

100 HOLSTEINS OF THE RICHEST BREEDING, including stock of the greatest Holstein families, will be sold by public auction at

Inkerman, Dundas Co., Ont., Tuesday, November 1, 1910

PROPERTY OF WM. HIGGINSON.

Cows offered in this sale have, in 14 months, produced over 17,000 lbs. of milk, and made over \$208.00. This was between freshening, and one of the good cows to be sold in this sale is Francy 2nd's Blossom No. 3418. This cow gave 17,204 lbs. milk in 14 months, and made \$208.70. In 12 months she produced 15,551 lbs. milk, and made

LAWRENCE LARNE, CLERK.
THOS. IRVING, AUCTIONEER.

\$190.85. This cow's dam is a sister to Francy 3rd, the Canadian champion-bred cow that produced over 29 lbs. butter in 7 days. Another 5-year-old, Althe Posche No. 10964, gave 13,107 lbs. in 11 months. She produced two heifer calves three days inside of a year. For the offspring inside of a year I refused \$190.00. I have many others equally as good, and as well bred as can be produced in Canada.

The terms are 9 months' on bankable paper, with 5% interest, or 5% per annum off for cash. Good accommodation at Temperance House at Inkerman. All morning trains will be met at Inkerman, main line C. P. R. If weather is unfavorable sale will be held under cover.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION TO:

WM. HIGGINSON, INKERMAN, ONT.

this valuable corner. I will close, wishing the Circle every success.

ZITA W. HALLOWELL
Starkville, Ont. (Age 12, Book IV.).

A Fall Fair.

The fall fair which I am going to tell you about happened in a pretty village in Perth County. It was held on the 6th and 7th of October, in the year 1908. There was a prize offered for the best drill and patriotic song to the schools within five miles of this village. There were two schools entered the contest, I being a pupil of one. There were 32 in our drill, 16 girls and 16 boys. We chose as our patriotic song, "The Maple Leaf Forever." But the other school got first prize, which was \$8.00, and the second prize was \$6.00. The fair started at one o'clock, and people gathered in all directions. The agricultural society try to make everything as interesting as possible. The contest was the first on the programme. The cows, horses, pigs and cattle are judged beforehand, and these are these to look at for those who are interested. They also have pets and fowls there. In the agricultural hall are shown fancywork, burnt work, photos, harness, pianos, organs, fruits, vegetables and flowers, also ready-made boots and shoes. After the contest is lady driving, horse hurdle and lady hitching, and driving around a third-of-a-mile track. The fair ground contains eight acres. There is always a number of tents on the grounds for refreshments. There was also a balloon ascension, which turned out a failure, as the canvas caught fire and went up in smoke without the man. We are beginning to look forward to the airship being an interesting part of our county fair. The usual fee was taken at the gate. I am in senior-fourth reader. I will close now, hoping I have written an interesting account of a fall fair.

M. G. SWITZER (Book IV.).

R. R. No. 3, Anderson, Ont.

Watford Fair.

Dear Buck and Beavers.—On the day before Watford Fair I got permission from my father that I could go the next day to the fair. That night I went to bed early, and in the morning I got ready to go. On my way there I met an automobile which frightened my horse a little, but I soon got him going again. When I got there I put my horse in a shed, and went down to the fair grounds. When I got inside the gate I met one of my friends, so we went together all the time. Then we went to look at the horses and cattle, which were very good. Soon we got on the merry-go-round and had a ride. After that we saw the races and clowns perform some very funny things. We laughed at them so much that it made our sides ache. A little distance away was a tent, so we bought some ice cream. After that we went into the Crystal Palace, and saw lots of things which were very good. Soon we were on our way up town in an automobile, which went very fast. When I got home I got my horse and went

The Machine the Farmer Needs

AND THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY OF THEM ALL IS TOLTON'S

NO. 1 DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER

POINTS OF MERIT:

1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work in either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.



THE ONLY DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER MANUFACTURED. Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

TOLTON BROS., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.

EUREKA

SANITARY CHURN



There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn.

Also made with Aluminum top. The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright.

If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue. EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

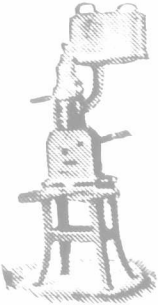
New Brunswick's Big Apple Show

YOU are cordially invited to attend the **Sixth Annual Convention and Fruit Exhibition of the New Brunswick Fruit-growers' Association**, to be held in the **St. Andrew's Curling Rink, St. John, October 31st, November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1910.** Over 400 boxes, 150 barrels and 1,000 plates of apples on exhibition. Demonstrations and addresses on all phases of fruit-growing by leading horticulturists of the Dominion. Single-fare return trips on Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways. For further information, or if interested in the real-estate end of fruit-growing, write to:

A. G. TURNEY, Secretary, Fredericton, N. B.

OCT. 31st, NOV. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, ST. JOHN, N. B.

\$15.00 AND UPWARDS The DOMO Separator



Excels any other separator in the world. Our liberal offer enables you to prove this. Our prices for all capacities, SIX SIZES, is astonishingly low. The quality is HIGH. Our machines are well built, up-to-date, handsomely finished. Skim Closer, Turn Easier, are Durable and Guaranteed. Thousands in use. We send them to you on trial, FREIGHT PREPAID, and if YOU are not satisfied, return it at our expense. We take ALL the risk. Can we offer anything more fair? Write to-day for our circular "A," which gives Our Special Trial Offer, Testimonials, Remarkably Low Prices, and Easy Terms of Payment. It's Free.

DOMO SEPARATOR COMPANY
Brighton, Ontario.

home. When I arrived I was very tired after my pleasant day.

Hoping this will escape the w.p.b. I will now close.

CHARLES PATTERSON
Arkona, Ont. (Age 12, Book IV.).

GOSSIP.

The Scottish National Show will be held at Edinburgh on November 30th and December 1st, 1910. The 1911 show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, will be held at Norwich, June 26th to 30th.

Clydesdales shipped from Glasgow October 1st, for Canada, were 14 for Geo. O'Brien, Calgary, Alta.; 14 for J. D. Larkin, Queenstown, Ont., and 21 for McCallum Bros., Brampton, Ont., this being their third shipment this season.

The first annual Toronto Fat-stock Show is advertised to take place at the Union Stock-yards on December 12th and 13th, when \$1,000 in cash prizes will be dispensed; entries free, and close December 1st. For prize list and entry forms, apply to J. H. Ashcraft, Jr., Union Stock-yards, Toronto.

POULTRY BUYERS.

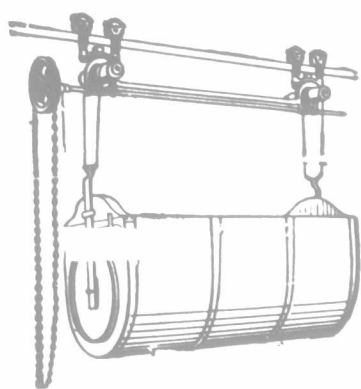
At this season of the year, it is of particular value to farmers to know just where they can find a reliable purchaser for their marketable poultry, a firm that will pay all that it is worth, and knows good stock when it is presented. Just such a firm is the Flavell-Silverwood, of London, Ont., whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue. They pay promptly, and pay well; they are an old firm, and have established an enviable reputation for square business methods and generous treatment. Look up their advertisement and get in touch with them.

AUCTION SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

At the noted stock farm, "The Briars," Sutton West, Ont., as advertised in this issue, twenty head of registered Shorthorns, the property of Miss E. K. Sjobald, will be sold by auction. These cattle are well bred, sires of first-class breeding having been used in the herd, of which, among the latest, was Royal Sovereign (imp.), a Kinellar Claret, by Emancipator, and Sir Robert, by Robert Bruce, dam Imp. Wedding Gift 5th, by Lord Roseberry (imp.). The Metropolitan electric cars run from Toronto, and the Jackson Point stop is near the farm. G. T. R. trains also run to Sutton.

ENCOURAGING THE RIGHT KIND.

The Union Stock-yards Cup, donated at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this year, was awarded to James Leask, Greenbank, Ont., for the best two export steers. The prizewinners were: Roan James, pure-bred Shorthorn; Red King, grade Shorthorn. Both were sired by Gloster's Choice. Gloster's Choice is the sire of the steer that won grand champion at the International Show in Chicago, 1907. It will be interesting to note that the Union Stock-yards Company are doing all they can to encourage the raising and breeding of good beef cattle. Special attention is called to their advertisement in another column.



No. 17—1910 Model.

BEATH'S LOAD AND LITTER CARRIER, illustrated herewith, is in many ways a decided improvement on other styles of hoists and carriers. The load is raised by means of an endless chain—no dog or brake required—and the four flexible steel cables supporting the load are wound on drums projecting both ways from the spiral gear. The machine is simplicity itself, and for ease of operation, strength and general utility it has no equal. All parts subject to strain are made of malleable iron and steel, and the box is made in the most approved manner, entirely of galvanized iron. Capacity, 16 cubic feet.

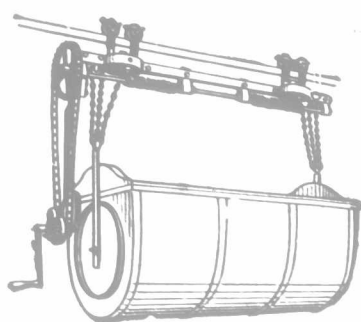
Litter Carrier Bargains

Take Your Choice. They're Both Leaders. AWARDED MEDAL, Toronto Exhibition, 1909.

Regardless of expense, only the best selected materials are used in their construction, equipped with every improvement and latest 1910 models only are offered in this sale. The only Carriers made with all working parts of malleable iron and steel carefully machined and fitted.

Our President, W. D. Beath, personally supervises their construction, and finally inspects and tests every machine before it leaves the factory. When you buy a Beath Litter Carrier at the prices we are offering them you get a rare bargain—absolutely guaranteed—works better and lasts longer than any other Carrier on the market—has given greatest satisfaction to hundreds of delighted users, and will do the same for you.

Write us for further information and sale prices on Litter Carriers, Stanchions and Steel Stalls.



No. 19—1910 Model.

Plate No. 19 represents Beath's heaviest type Feed and Litter Carrier—a machine that will handle the heaviest loads with ease. It is built for heavy work. The wrought steel frame gives it great strength, and being fitted with triple purchase hoist and slow gear, any boy can handle heavy loads quite easily.

This machine is also equipped with Beath's Patent Automatic Clutch Brake, which makes the lowering of the box an extremely simple operation. The box can be stopped at any point in its descent without effort, the clutch working automatically. Box same as No. 17.

W. D. BEATH & SON, LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA. LIVE AGENTS WANTED.



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. Beath initial counts for one word and figure for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

EXPERIENCED FARM HAND—Married, seeks situation. Good plowman and milker. Excellent references. E. L., Farmer's Advocate, London.

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

FOR SALE—Creamery in Ontario. Up-to-date plant; output, 140,000 pounds butter. Runs year round. Address: Box C, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

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

NAGARA DISTRICT annually productive and highly profitable peach, berry, and other fruit farms, at most reasonable prices; safest opportunities for investment. Inspection invited. State your wants; get my free information. Some choice bargains on hand now. W. H. Brand, Jordan Station, Ont.

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

WANTED—A married man, as farm superintendent. Knowledge of farming and ability to handle men essential. Wife to board 3 to 6 men. State wages expected, experience, and give references, if possible, in first letter. Apply: Box G, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

WANTED—Immediately, men of character, ability and ambition, to prosecute the sale of "The Underwood Home Tours." Just the thing to make winter evenings attractive and profitable. Salesmen gain a liberal education, at the same time earn good money in their districts. When applying, please give local references. The Underwood Home Tours, 62 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

WANTED—Experienced cattleman, for herd of Shorthorns. Good wages, steady employment. Apply: Box 5, Stouffville, Ont.

YOUNG MAN wishes position on dairy farm, is a good milker, and free from bad habits. State wages and particulars. Thos. Rielly, Caesarea, Ontario.

SHROPSHIRE WANTED!

One or more cars recorded Shropshire lambs. Can buy small lots and bunch them. Write at once. Kope Kon Farm, Kinderhook, Mich., U.S.A.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7.25 to \$7.50. Veals.—\$7 to \$11. Hogs.—Heavy, \$9.15 to \$9.25; mixed, Yorkers and pigs, \$9.30 to \$9.40; stags, \$6 to \$7; dairies, \$9 to \$9.40. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.10; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.40.

British Cattle Markets.

London and Liverpool cables quote American cattle weak, at 13½c. to 14½c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef lower, at 10½c. to 11c. per lb.

GOSSIP.

POULTRY MARKETING.

Readers having any quantity of poultry to dispose of this fall, or wishing to establish connections in a good marketing center, will do well to look up the advertisement of Henry Gatehouse in this issue, who is buying poultry products at right prices.

At the auction sale of Shorthorns on October 7th, from the herds of C. C. Norton and L. C. Reese, at South Omaha, Nebraska, 52 head sold for an average of \$214. The highest price for a female was \$625, for the red five-year-old cow, Lavender Bud, and the highest price for a bull, \$650, for the red three-year-old, May King. Five other females brought \$400 to \$450 each.

As an indication of the healthy home demand for well-bred Shorthorns, it is reported that within a period of twelve days, at recent sales in England, conducted by John Thornton & Co., 340 head were sold to average £50. At the dispersion sale of the herd of J. A. Peters, Berkeley, three females sold for £100 to £125 each, and the herd of 41 head averaged £54.

HIGGINSON'S HOLSTEIN SALE GOES ON.

The great dispersion sale of 100 head of richly-bred Holstein cattle belonging to Wm. Higginson, of Inkerman, C. P. R., Dundas County, Ont., advertised in the October 6th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," and notice of postponement of which, on account of illness of owner, appeared on page 1647 of the same issue, is announced in the advertisement this week to take place on the original date, November 1st. Those interested will do well to look up the advertisement, send for the catalogue of the largest Holstein sale ever held in Canada, and arrange to attend on November 1st, when reduced railway rates will be available, owing to the Thanksgiving holiday. Holsteins were never in so great demand as now, due to their proven value as profitable-producing, rent-paying, mortgage-lifting stock. Look for fuller notes next week.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Rose-comb White Wyandotte pullets and cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Percy Clapp, Tecumseh, Ontario.

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

WHITE ROCKS, Buff and Black Orpington cockerels, \$2 and \$3 each. (Andrews strains). Highworth Poultry Yards, London, Ontario.

GOSSIP.

In your issue of September 22nd, 1910, page 1523, referring to Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B., you give P. D. McArthur, of North Georgetown, Quebec, the credit of winning first place on breeder's young herd. Please correct this error, as first place was won by us.

McINTYRE BROS., King's Co., N. B.

Among the shipments of pure-bred stock from Glasgow on October 3rd, were ten Border-Leicester sheep, eight ewes and two rams, for Mr. Cossar, of Gatetown, New Brunswick. One of the rams was sired by Lord Skerrington, which was purchased at Kelso, for £110. These were shipped by J. Young, Hurford, and should do credit to the land of their birth.

DAIRY SHORTHORNS BY AUCTION.

On Wednesday, November 2nd, 1910, there will be sold by John Senn & Son, of York, Ont., five miles from Caledonia Station, their entire herd of 26 head of dairy-bred Shorthorn cattle. They are all in splendid condition and modern in type. At Cayuga and Caledonia, both last year and this, in strong company, they won practically everything hung up. They are big cattle, and big milkers, the kind the people are looking for to-day. They will be sold without reserve, and on eleven months' credit. Look up the advertisement in this issue, and in next week's issue for fuller particulars.

TRADE TOPIC.

The Cranston Novelty Advertising Co., of Toronto, whose advertisement of the Billings egg-tester will have been noted in our columns, have opened a branch office and show-room at 605 Bidders' Exchange, Winnipeg, in charge of a local manager, Alexander Gray.

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.

Veterinary.

TICKS ON EWE.

Ewe is not sick, but is uneasy, and has failed greatly in flesh. An examination revealed the presence of a large number of ticks. Did these cause her to fail, and is it too late to dip? H. L.

Ans.—According to symptoms, there has been no cause other than the ticks to cause her to fail. By all means dip her. Heat the fluid to 100 degrees Fahr., and keep in dry and comfortable place until she is thoroughly dry. V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Cow gave bloody milk out of one teat, then out of another. Is the milk from the other teats fit for use?

2. Does boiling blue vitriol alter the strength? If so, how can it be pulverized?

3. How many grains of nux vomica is equal to a drop of the tincture?

4. Is chopped grain alone a good ration for turkeys?

5. Yearling colt knuckles on hind fetlocks when standing. Z. E. E.

Ans.—1. This is due to rupture of small blood vessels in the udder. Some cows are predisposed to it, and it is very liable to recur. Give an ounce of tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench, three times daily, and bathe the quarter often with cold water until blood ceases to flow. The milk from the other teats is healthful.

2. Boiling injures the drug. The proper way to pulverize is with a mortar and pestle, but it can be done with a hammer or other hard instrument, or can be ground in a coffee mill.

3. One grain of nux vomica is equal in strength to two drops of the tincture.

4. It would be better to give some whole grain.

5. Blister the fetlock joints once every month all winter. V.

LAME MARE, ETC.

1. Mare goes lame at times in fore foot. She has been this way all summer. When standing, she puts the foot out in front, and rests upon the toe.

2. Another mare voids milky urine in small quantities.

3. Have two or three times lately noticed small grubs, like bots, in mares' faces. W. G. B.

Ans.—1. The trouble is in the foot. She has navicular disease, and a perfect cure is very doubtful. Remove her shoes; pare the heels well down; clip the hair off for about two inches high all around the hoof. Get a blister of two drams of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Tie her so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days, on the third day apply sweet oil. Let her loose in a box stall now and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, blister again, and after this blister once every four weeks, as long as you can allow her to rest. If you give this treatment until spring, she should go almost or quite sound.

2. Give her four drams nitrate of potash every night for three doses.

3. It is possible these are bots that have been very late in being voided. They will do no harm. V.

A Yorkshireman was standing next to a representative of the Red Rose on the second day of the Blackpool flying meeting, when he remarked: "I understand that justice is meted out very quickly in these parts."

"Quickly?" exclaimed the Lancastrian. "I should think it is. Why, mate, only yesterday an arman fell out of his aeroplane, and he was tried and sentenced to six months in jail before he hit the ground."

"You don't say so? What was the charge?"

"Vagrancy, he had no visible means of support."

Elementary Engine Mechanism.

The many adaptations that have been made of engine power to farm use, and the degree of reliability to which these engines have been perfected, have resulted in general interest and a widening use of this form of power on the farm. To familiarize our readers with the principles of engine mechanism, we give here the gist of Bulletin 277, United States Department of Agriculture, which treats of this subject:

Every exploding engine operating with crude oil or its distillates, or alcohol, must have certain parts, no matter how

the name four-stroke cycle or four cycle is given. There are certain other engines with different valve arrangements, which may complete a series of operations in two strokes, and these are called two-cycle engines.

The series of operations requiring four strokes is best illustrated by a set of diagrams. In figures 1 to 4 is shown a cylinder with the parts connected to it. On the first stroke or outstroke (fig. 1) the piston is drawn forward either by hand when starting or by the action of fly wheels after the engine is put in

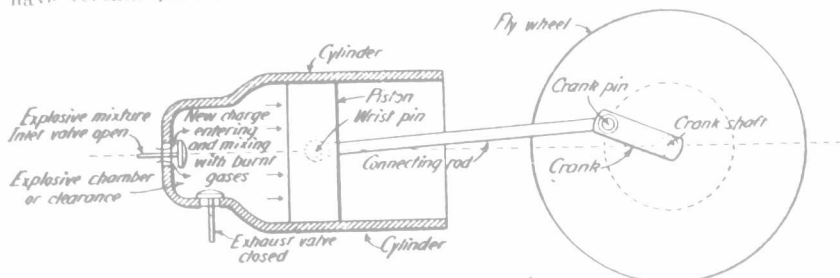


FIG. 1—THE FIRST STROKE: SHOWING POSITION OF VALVES WHEN PISTON IS DRAWN BACK ON THE FIRST STROKE AND ENTRANCE OF EXPLOSIVE.

different engines may vary in other details. These parts are a cylinder in which a sliding plug or piston works back and forth, carrying a pin called the wrist pin, to which is fastened a connecting rod, the other end of which fits in another pin called a crank pin. This crank pin is at one end of an arm called the crank, on the other end of which is the shaft or crank shaft. The piston moves back and forth in the cylinder, but

motion. This moving forward of the piston is accompanied by an opening of the inlet valve, permitting the explosive mixture to follow the piston and fill the cylinder. The clearance space, before this suction stroke begins, is filled with burnt gases from the previous explosion, so that the amount of mixture drawn in will be equal to the volume displaced by the piston, and this fresh mixture will be mixed with some burnt gases. At the

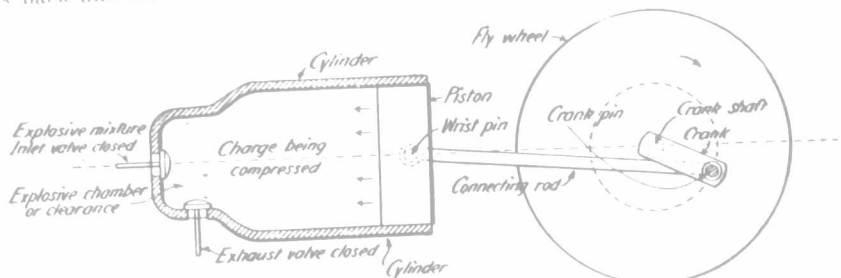


FIG. 2—SECOND STROKE: THE EXPLOSIVE BEING COMPRESSED WITH ALL VALVES CLOSED.

when nearest the cylinder head there is still some space left between the walls, valves and the piston head. This space is called the clearance, or the explosion chamber, and is the space in which the charge is compressed before it is exploded. In the clearance walls or cylinder head there are two valves in the form of disks, which cover the openings or ports. Through one of the valves an explosive mixture, having certain char-

acteristics to be explained later, is admitted from the source of fuel supply and from the air. Through the other valve the products of combustion after an explosion are expelled. Their duty gives these valves the names of inlet and exhaust valves, respectively. Four strokes are usually required to complete the cycle of events occurring within the cylinder, and to engines requiring these four strokes

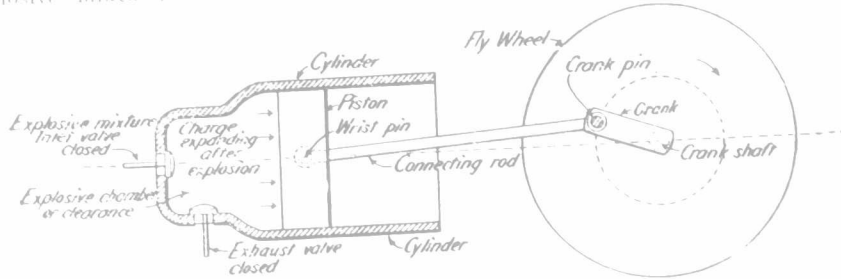


FIG. 3—WORKING STROKE: THE GASES HAVE BEEN FIRED BY AN ELECTRIC SPARK WHEN COMPRESSED IN THE FORWARD END OF THE CYLINDER, AND THE FORCE OF EXPANSION DRIVES THE PISTON BACK.

causing the pressure to rise two to four and one-half times the compression pressure. This high pressure in the clearance space will then drive the piston forward. This stroke, the third, or outstroke (fig. 3), is accomplished by the high pressure of the gases filling the explosion chamber, and during the progress of the piston the pressure gradually falls as expansion takes place. During this

stroke the pressure gradually falls as expansion takes place. During this

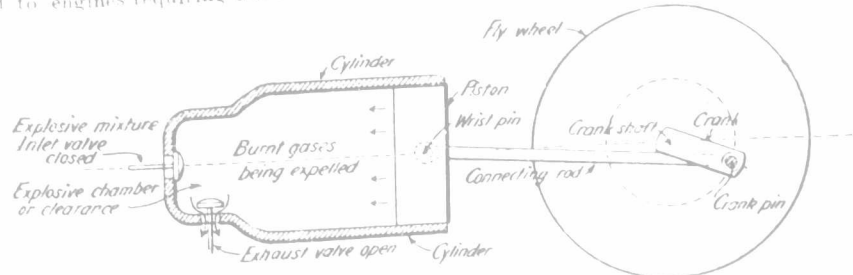


FIG. 4—CLEARANCE STROKE: THE PISTON RETURNING TO DRIVE OUT THE BURST GASES. VALVES OPEN.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

Values shown with factory prices in this book have saved \$5 to \$40 for over 140,000 satisfied farmers and home-folks.

**—“And Gas Stoves Too”
Spend One Cent For This Big FREE Book**

We invite the people of Canada to write us and get our Big Free Stove and Range Book which gives you our factory wholesale prices and explains all—saving you \$5 to \$40 on any famous Kalamazoo stove or range, including gas stoves. Sold only direct to homes. Over 140,000 satisfied customers in 21,000 towns—some near you—to refer to. \$100,000 bank bond guarantee. We give you

**—30 Days' Free Trial
—360 Days' Approval Test
—Freight Prepaid**

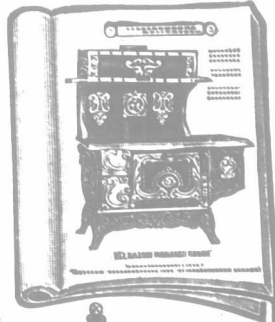
Save \$5 to \$40



Over Thermometer Makes Baking Easy

Write a postal for our book today—shows over 400 styles and sizes, more than any ten stores can show you in stock—and you save \$5 to \$40 cash. No better stoves or ranges than the Kalamazoo could be made at any price. Prove it before we keep your money. Be an independent buyer. Send name for Free Catalogue No. 628

**Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs.
Kalamazoo, Michigan**



SEE FREE BOOK

Over 400 Styles and Sizes to Select From

Kalamazoo "Radiant" Base Burner
—Over 16,000 in most satisfactory use. Most perfect hard coal burner.

The above saving can be made after paying duty.

**FIRST ANNUAL
Toronto Fat Stock Show**

UNION STOCK YARDS

TORONTO, MONDAY and TUESDAY

Dec. 12 and 13, 1910

\$1,100.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Entry free. Entries close Dec. 1, 1910.

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

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

Reduced rates on all railroads.

**Ontario Horticultural
Exhibition**

TORONTO, NOV. 15th TO 19th

Special Low Rates on all Railways.
More and Better Fruit than Ever.

For Prize Lists apply to:

P. W. HODGETTS, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AT AUCTION

At the noted stock farm, "THE BRIARS," SUTTON WEST, ONT., property of MISS E. K. SIBBALD.

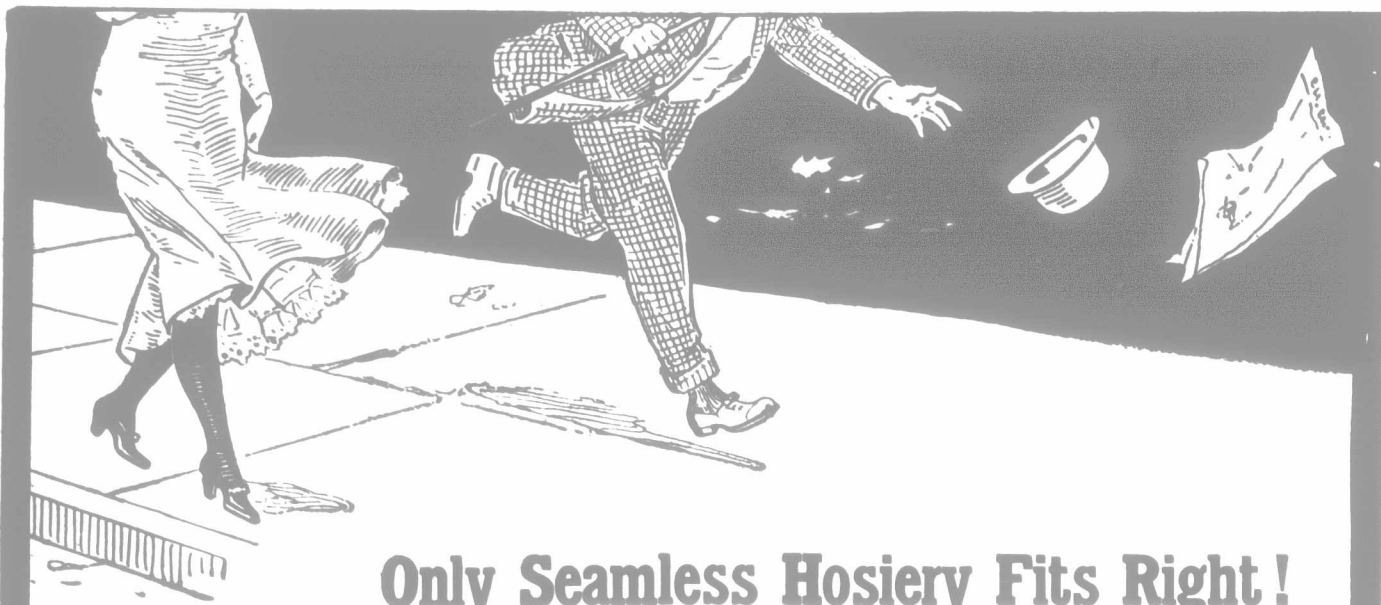
20 Head of Registered Shorthorns

Consisting of 4 bulls and 16 females, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1910

Sale to commence at 1 p. m. Metropolitan cars run to Jackson's Point and Sutton. The Jackson's Point stop is quite near "The Briars." Cars arrive from Toronto at 10 a. m., 1 p. m. The G. T. R. train due at Sutton 11.30 a. m. Full particulars will be furnished on application to:

A. CROZIER, SUTTON WEST, ONT.



Only Seamless Hosiery Fits Right!

You should wear Pen-Angle Hosiery, and no other kind. For this is the only Canadian-made hosiery that is seamless AND priced moderately AND guaranteed.

All three merits ought to be in your hosiery. Because no hosiery that is not SEAMLESS can be comfortable — and Pen-Angle machines are the only ones in Canada able to knit such hosiery, form-shaped to the leg and

FOR LADIES

No. 1760—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns, 2-ply leg, 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving strength where needed. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1020—Same quality as 1760, but heavier. Black only. Box of 3 pairs \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1150—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg, 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, hello, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1720—Fine quality Cotton Hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, hello, sky, pink, bisque. Box of 4 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$1.50.

No. 1175—Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

foot, instead of merely water-shrunk into shape.

Thus, though priced reasonably, Pen-Angle Hosiery holds its shape indefinitely. And it is reinforced wherever wear falls.

To these merits add the GUARANTEE you read here—two pairs for one if Pen-Angle Hosiery disappoints.

Note next the modest price you need pay to get all this—and then remember name and trademark when next you need hosiery.

FOR MEN

No. 2404—Medium weight Cashmere, 2-ply Botany yarn with special "Everlast" heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, hello, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 500—"Black Knight" winter weight black Cashmere half-hose, 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool, 9-ply silk splice heels and toes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1090—Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500, but lighter weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

No. 330—"Everlast" Cotton socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan. Put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

READ THIS REMARKABLE GUARANTEE

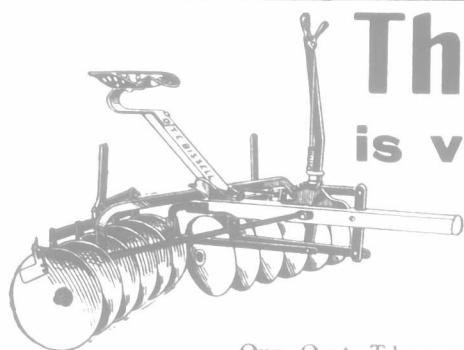
We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same prices. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge.

ORDER THIS WAY

Ask at the store first. If they cannot supply you, state number, size of shoe or stocking and color of hosiery desired and enclose price, and we will fill your order postpaid. Remember we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box. BE SURE TO MENTION SIZE.

ADDRESS AS BELOW:

Penmans, Limited, Dept. 45 Paris, Canada



Our Out-Throw Harrow is such a great success we have decided to advertise it, and give you your choice between it and the famous "Bissell" In-Throw Harrow. Other Out-Throw Harrows are usually heavy draft — heavy on horses' necks.

The "Bissell" Out-Throw is very light draft

But the "Bissell" Out-Throw is light draft—easiest on horses' necks of any Out-Throw Harrow. The location of arch directly over gangs and projection of seat in the rear of harrow take weight off horses' necks. Instead of setting opposite to each other, one gang is set slightly ahead of the other, which prevents crowding or bumping together. All parts are in correct

proportion—that's why draft is so very light. Ask Dept. W to send you booklet fully describing the "Bissell" Out-Throw and In-Throw Harrows, which are also made with Two Levers for hilly territory, 16-plate wide-cut harrows a specialty with us. Remember it isn't a genuine "Bissell" unless the name "Bissell" is stamped on harrow

T. E. Bissell Company, Limited, Elora, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE

On the English River, Co. Chateauguay; 185 acres, more or less; in first-class order, with buildings up-to-date; suitable for a large dairy; within half a mile of church, school and post office, and situated three miles from Howick Station on G. T. R. For further particulars apply to the proprietor:

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

218 Mountain Street, Montreal, Que.

"My lord, the carriage waits without."
"Without what, base varlet, without what?"

"Without horse, my lord—it is the automobile."

HIGH PRICES FOR MILK-FED POULTRY

Milk-fed chickens are in great demand, and we advise poultry-raisers to make a specialty of them. If you have any milk-fed chickens we will pay you a high price for them. We also pay highest market prices for good, plump chickens fattened in the usual way. Tell us the number and kind of fowls you have to sell, and we'll quote you prices for all of them.

Flavelle - Silverwood, Ltd., London, Ont.

time both valves are closed, as during the compression. At the end of the expansion (fig. 4) the exhaust valve opens and the piston returns under the influence of the fly wheel, which has been spun around by the explosion, giving the fourth stroke or instroke. The exhaust valve being open for this stroke, most of the burnt gases are expelled, but some are retained in the clearance. After this the fifth stroke begins, which is the same as the first stroke, and subsequently the whole series repeats itself indefinitely and automatically.

While the above operations are usual and the above parts are likewise important, an engine having no more mechanism than is shown would not run. There will be required, in addition to what is shown, a valve gear, which is a mechanism for opening and closing the valves at the proper time. There must be also some device for making a mixture having the proper characteristics for explosion. This mixture will consist of air and the vapor of the liquid fuel, so that there must be supplied a carburetor, which vaporizes and mixes at the same time, or a vaporizer which vaporizes without mixing. There must also be a mechanism for automatically producing an electric spark at the proper time. This constitutes an igniting gear. The explosions will heat the cylinder so much that a lubricating oil will burn and the piston stick; therefore, some cooling device must be supplied, generally in the form of a jacket surrounding the whole cylinder and containing water. If the engine is to do stationary work it must operate at a constant or nearly constant speed, regardless of the amount of work done. This requires a governor. The explosions are very loud; therefore, such engines are equipped with a "muffler" to lessen the noise. The rubbing parts, viz., the piston, the main bearings, and the crank shaft, wrist pin, crank pin, valve gear, igniting gear, governor, etc., must all be lubricated to prevent overheating and undue wear, so that a lubrication system is required.

Different makes of engines differ in the above details. All have some provision for performing what is pointed out as necessary, and it is here that inventors and engineers exhibit their skill. All of these engines work as a result of the combustion of the explosive mixture of vapor and air, and a proper understanding of how the various styles of mechanism or changes in detail may affect the engine, requires a preliminary knowledge of their effect upon the explosive mixture.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

EJECTION.

A's and B's father dies, leaving A, by will, four acres of land, on which B has built a house and has lived on about four years. B has no deed to property, and has paid no taxes on same. A now has died, and has paid taxes since father died. Can A make B move off, if B refuses to pay for property? A. B. B. C.

Ans.—Yes.

MERCIFULLY COMMUTED.

Judge Emory Speer presides over the Federal Court in the Southern Georgia district.

A prisoner was brought before him for sentence, and the Judge gave the man fifteen years in the Atlanta Federal prison. "Your honor," said the prisoner's counsel, "I beg that you will reduce that sentence. As you can see, my client is in very poor health. He cannot live for fifteen years. He can live but a short time. He is dying now, your honor, and I beg that you will not be so severe in your penalty. I ask you to be merciful. I beg of you to reduce my client's sentence, in the name of humanity, for he cannot live fifteen years."

"Very well, sir," said the Judge; "I will commute the sentence to life imprisonment."—[Saturday Evening Post.

In a hotel in Montana is the following notice:

Boarders are taken by the day, week, or month. Those who do not pay promptly are taken by the neck.

To Prospective Stallion and Mare Buyers

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

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

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

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

Correspondence invited from all interested parties.

R. HAMILTON & SON, SIMCOE, ONT.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SERVICES OF STALLION.

A is owner of stallion and breeds mare for B, who afterwards sells her by public auction to C, at the same time making the announcement that the man that bought the mare must pay for service fee of stallion. C simply buys mare for his brother, D, who afterwards sells her to E, at the same time agreeing that he, D, is to pay for colt. Who is A to look to for payment of said account? STALLION OWNER.

Ontario.

Ans.—To B.

ACTION AGAINST MUNICIPALITY.

The council of our township have constructed large ditches on the roadside. While I was driving on the road in the night, my horse took fright and plunged into one of those ditches, doing a lot of damage to my rig.

1. Is the council responsible for the damages?
2. If so, how shall I proceed?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. It is probable that the municipal corporation is liable for the damages sustained.

2. A preliminary notice to the council is required to be given; then, if necessary, an action may be brought. You should instruct a solicitor at the outset to take the requisite proceedings for you.

OMISSION TO ASSESS.

An assessor fails to return his roll by the time prescribed by the Municipal Act, namely, the 30th of April, but returns it several days later. The Clerk, looking over the Roll, notices some property not assessed. The Assessor takes the Roll away again and adds these parcels of land to the Roll and returns it to the Clerk. The Council hold a Court of Revision, and, after some changes, a motion is passed that the Assessment Roll, as revised, be adopted. Afterwards, it is found there is other property that was not assessed.

1. Can this property be placed on the Collector's Roll?
2. Would the foregoing be a legal assessment?
3. Who would have the right to place it on the Collector's Roll?

Ans.—1. Yes. Not, however, upon the Roll in question, but upon the next Collector's Roll.

2. Yes. See Section 51. of the Assessment Act (4 Edw. vii., Chap. 23).

SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES.

I have a horse fifteen years old that has been coughing more or less for the last two months, and, in breathing, draws his sides in rather quickly. Would those symptoms indicate heaves? Cough is dry.

Ans.—In heaves, the act of inspiration, or "breathing in," is somewhat shorter and quicker than in a healthy horse, but not always so different as to be noticed. It is in expiration that the difference is noticed. In heavy horses, expiration is in two jets, the second part of the outbreathing being accompanied by a contraction of the walls of the flank.

When the disease is established, there is no cure. Proper attention paid to the diet will relieve the distressing symptoms to an extent. Clover hay, bulky, nutritious food, or dusty, moldy food, should be omitted entirely. The diet should be confined to food of the best quality, and of the smallest quantity.

Feed good hay only once a day, and then only a little. Preferably, it should be cut and dampened with lime water. Water always before, never right after a meal. Carrots, potatoes, or turnips, chopped and mixed with oats, are good diet. If the bowels do not act regularly, a pint of raw linseed oil may be given once or twice a month. You might give, every morning, a ball composed of 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram powdered opium, and 1 dram camphor, with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic, roll in tissue paper, and administer, or mix with 1 pint of cold water, and give as a drench.

HORSE OWNERS! USE



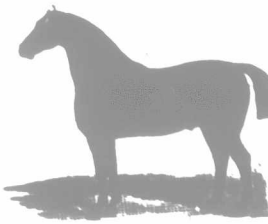
CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St., E. TORONTO, ONT.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even had 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

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Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

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"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE



CONSUMERS ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO. El Paso, Tex., May 11, 1910. Some time ago I tried to use large windpuffs; these were hard and I who was too lame to drive. Used one bottle and she worked all summer on ice wagon and never showed a sign of lameness. JOHN SCHUBERT.

Easton, Pa., May 23, 1910. Just purchased a bottle of A. J. Odenweller for sprained ankle. Have great faith, as I cured one ringbone of three years standing and a spavin with one bottle. L. F. HUSTED, R. D. 6, Box 90.

\$5.00 a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet & letters from business men & farmers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curbs, Splints, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Bole, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealer or Exp. post.

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N. Y.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hook, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE will clean them off without laying the horse. After horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book \$1.00 free.

Mr. S. Nixon, Kilbuck, Ont., writes, Jan. 21, 1910: "I have used ABSORBINE with success on a curb."

W. F. Young, P.O.F., 250 Temple St., Springfield, Mass., Lymans, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

Gerald Powell, Commission Interpreter, Nogent Le Rotrou, France, will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references; correspondence solicited.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England. EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the fall months the export of heavy horses will be a specialty. A trial order will convince you that it is to your advantage to do business with us. Write for full particulars, stating what you require.



UNION STOCK - YARDS Horse Exchange WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

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

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

Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

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

JNO. SEMPLE, SPRING HILL STUD FARM, MILVERTON, ONTARIO.

Stations, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Phone connection, long-distance.

Our Special **CLYDESDALE FILLIES** On Sale

Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Simcoe Lodge, Beaverton, Ont. G. T. R., C. N. R. Phone L.-D. 18.

CLYDESDALES COMING!

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

T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ontario.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS SPACE.

The Columbus, Ont., firm of Smith & Richardson will keep you posted on their Clydesdale stallions and mares.

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

OUR NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

Landed May 20th, consisting of three 4-year-old mares, four 3-year-olds, and two 2-year-olds, by such sires as Baron's Best, Baron Millar, Baron Cedric, Dryden, Benedict, and Dunure Blend, and a few stallions by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Ruby Pride, and Majestic Baron. These are the best collection of stallions and mares we have ever had, full of quality and size. Phone connection. R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

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

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

Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Quebec. Champion Clydesdales and Hackneys. We have for sale 2 imp. Clydesdale stallions, Champion of Blaen and British Chief; 2 imp. Hackney stallions, by Copper King and Ter-rington Temple-bar. Prizewinners. Prices right. Long-distance phone. E. Watson, Manager. T. B. Macaulay, Proprietor.

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

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

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

ELM PARK Clydes, Aberdeen-Angus and Suffolks. We have at present six Clyde mares recorded in both Canadian and American Studbooks. Three of them sired by Lord Charming (2264), and two of them in foal to Montecieffe Marquis (6735). Our cattle number fifty-five head of both sexes. Our Suffolk sheep are doing well, and flock numbers sixty-seven. James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

HIS FACE AND NECK WERE COVERED WITH PIMPLES

Pimples are caused by bad blood. There is only one way to get rid of them, outward applications are no good, and that is to get at the seat of the trouble, by using a good reliable blood medicine.

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for over 30 years, and is one of the most reliable blood cleansers procurable.

It removes all the poisonous matter from the blood, and leaves a beautiful clear complexion.

Mr. Philip S. Cobb, Crapaud, P.E.I., writes: "About a year ago my neck and face were entirely covered with pimples, and having tried nearly every medicine I could think of, and getting no relief, I at last thought of Burdock Blood Bitters and decided to try a bottle.

"After the first bottle was done the pimples were almost gone, so I got another and after finishing it they entirely disappeared, and I now have a beautiful clear complexion free from all ailments of the skin. To all persons troubled with pimples or any other skin diseases I highly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters. I feel quite sure it will cure them."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Ontario Provincial WINTER FAIR Guelph, Ontario Dec. 5 to 9, 1910

Large prizes and classes for **Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Seeds, Judging Competition,** and a

HORSE SHOW

Entries close November 19th.
Single-fare rates on the railways.

\$16,000.00 IN PRIZES.

For prize list apply to the Secretary.

**John Bright, Pres., Myrtle Station.
A. P. Westervelt, Sec'y, Toronto.**

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

WEAR A
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
SLICKER

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

SOLD EVERYWHERE

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KENDALLS SPAVIN CURE

Sure Cure for Spavin

Seattle, Wash. Nov. 1st, 1909
"I have used your Spavin Cure and find that it is a sure cure for Spavin and Ringbone."
Yours truly, A. T. Lynch.

Equally good for Ourb, Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints and all Lameness.

Hundreds of thousands of horse owners have used it in the past 40 years. Today, it is the world's standard remedy. Good for man and beast.

\$1. a bottle—4 for \$5. Buy at dealers and get free copy of our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us.

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HAME FASTENER**

Do away with old hame strap.
Horse owners and teamsters
will about them & Fasten
instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if
not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.
F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 714 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

LICE ON HOGS.

I have a number of pigs; they are infested with lice. Kindly give an effectual remedy for exterminating them.

J. H.

Ans.—Thoroughly dip the pigs in a two-per-cent. solution of any of the coal-tar disinfectant products, and in ten days repeat the operation. If you cannot dip them, spraying will accomplish much, but is not as effective as the dipping tank. A mixture of coal oil and linseed or other oil will also destroy the lice.

STORING CELERY.

What do you consider the best way of keeping celery and cabbage during the winter?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Celery may be kept for several months thus: In a box somewhat deeper than the plants, put two or three inches of damp sand or soil. Trim off the roots of the plants a little, and pack the plants closely in the box. Keep in a cool cellar, and in a place removed from direct light. Occasionally, dampen the sand, using a pipe or hose so as not to sprinkle the stems or leaves.

Cabbage do not keep well in a cellar, but can be nicely kept in a bed outdoors. Trim off the loose leaves, turn the cabbages on their heads, setting them closely together in a bed four by five feet; put a second tier above the first, in between the stalks, packing them closely together. After that, put about three to five inches of earth over them. If kept late into the winter, a further covering of about six inches stable manure is best. No trench is needed.

GOSSIP.

Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont., in sending in a change of advertisement, write that they have sold the imported ram they had advertised in this paper. Their large flock of sheep is looking extra well, and the year has been a most profitable one. They still have for sale some extra choice ram and ewe lambs, also a few shearing ewes, but intending purchasers had better send in their orders early, as old customers know the worth of "Springbank" Oxfords, and are picking them up rapidly. They also have for sale a few choice Yorkshire sows of modern type and high-class quality.

The death of John Price, the famous Hereford breeder, took place last month at Pembroke, England, at the age of eighty-three. When Mr. Price relinquished farming at the Court House, Pembroke, in 1901, his herd was sold, 18 bulls averaging £94 0s. 3d.; 69 cows and heifers, £72 19s. 3d.; 30 two-year-old heifers, £64 1s., and 26 yearlings, £37 8s. 8d. Mr. Price was a most distinguished breeder, and was very successful in the show-yards, winning at Birmingham the Elkington Challenge Cup outright in 1882, with a Hereford steer of his own breeding, also special prize of £30. He also won the President's Cup at the Bath and West Show at Brighton in 1885, for the best family group, out of 22 entries, representing all breeds. He was the son of a noted breeder, Edward Price. His selection of the famous bull, Horace 3877, was an historical event in the history of the Hereford breed, this sire impressing upon his offspring his rare wealth of flesh and magnificent quality. Other noted bulls were Regulus, Hotspur, and Monarch. The Court House herd made a great impression on the breed, and was a testimony to Mr. Price's skill and eminence.

The story is told by a city alderman that when he was a boy he drove the milk cart, and every day when he drove through the creek he took his two-quart measure, dipped it full of water, and emptied it right quick into the can of milk. This was his "candy and cigarette money," as he explained. But one day his father met him as he drove into the lot, jerked him out of the cart, whipped him until he was tired, and then showed him a small mirror wrapped in tissue paper, that a warm friend of his father's had found in the milk.

Standard Gas Engine Oil

Is the Only Oil You Need for
Gasolene and Kerosene Engines



It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally

good for the external bearings.

Steam Traction
Engines
and
Steam Plants

Capitol Cylinder Oil

delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

Mica Axle Grease

makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

Granite Harvester Oil

insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circulars to

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited
Ontario Agents: **The Queen City Oil Co., Ltd.**

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

The General Animals Insurance Co'y of Canada

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

All kinds of live stock insured.

For particulars apply to:

**The General Animals Insurance Co.,
Limited,**

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'Phone M. 4154.

J. D. Reesor, Manager Western Ontario.



ORMSBY GRANGE Duncan McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., LL.D., Etc., Proprietor.
STOCK FARM. The June importation being immediately disposed of, to fill numerous
ORMSTOWN, QUE. orders a large consignment of yearling and two-year-old Clydesdales will arrive at the end of September. Special orders will be executed at minimum cost. Everything so far imported by us has given unequalled satisfaction as to quality and price.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS.

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

T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ontario.



Ring-Bone

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

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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

SKIN SUFFERER SAYS "IF I HAD ONLY KNOWN"

"If I had only known how quickly Eczema can be cured, what long years of awful suffering it would have saved me," writes F. A. Will, of 2506 Washington St., San Francisco.

This, after 40 years of suffering, and after using less than one bottle of the Oil of Wintergreen-Thymol D. D. D. Prescription.

Try at least a trial bottle. Write for it to-day to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. A, 49 Colborne St., Toronto. To our certain knowledge, D. D. D. Prescription always gives instant relief—absolute relief inside of ten seconds! For sale by all druggists.



Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton. Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont. G. J. CLIFF, MANAGER.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

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

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

FOREST VIEW HEREFORDS! I have lately purchased the Govenlock herd of Herefords, and have for sale sons and daughters of Toronto winners and g. champions; also Galloways of both sexes. A. E. Caulfield, Mount Forest, Ont., P. O. and Station.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE 5 choice yearling bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Also females any age. Parties requiring stock will get good value. Correspondence invited. GEO. DAVIS & SONS, ALTON, ONT.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854-1910.

A lot of choice young SHORTHORN BULLS, and a splendid lot of LEICESTER rams and ewes for sale. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

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

Offers a few choice **Shorthorn Cows** at bargain prices, bred to stock bull, Benachie (imp.) = 69954 =, also Shorthorn heifer calves. Three Clydesdale fillies 1 and 2 years old; and Yorkshire sows ready to breed. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.

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

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

W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.

A HIGH-CLASS YOUNG FOR SALE, sired by imp. Ben Lomond; also a heifer calf of good quality. Prices reasonable. Stewart M. Graham, Port Perry, Ontario.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotchtopped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P. O. and station, also Waldemar station.

Imp. Scotch Shorthorns—When looking for Shorthorns, be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service, and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right good ones. A. C. PETTIT Freeman, Ont.

ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.

GOSSIP.

SMITH & RICHARDSON'S 1910 IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.

There never was a time in the many years that Messrs. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., have been importing Clydesdales, that they have been in so favorable a position to meet the demands of their many customers for high-class Clydesdale stallions and fillies as just now, for there never was a time when their stables were filled with so choice a lot of big, well-bred horses. Their 1910 importation of seven stallions, and the same number of fillies, show a most careful selection for big size, exceptional quality of underpinning, and choice, fashionable breeding. The oldest of this importation is the bay four-year-old, Helsington Glory, a son of the Glasgow champion, Gold Mine, dam by the noted prize-winning horse, Look Again, grandam by Bay Garnet. Helsington Glory won the Clydesdale Horse Society's medal at Windermere. He is a horse of commanding appearance; big, stylish, and showing quality all over. He is a horse that will take well in this country. Dunure Shapely is a bay three-year-old, by the renowned Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by the Royal and Highland first-prize horse, Prince Alexander. This is one of the best three-year-olds in the country; he has size, character and quality, and his breeding is the very best. Glenavon is another bay three-year-old, a horse of superb quality and conformation. He was second at the Royal this year in a very heavy class; second at Toronto and Ottawa; first and champion at Ogdensburg, N. Y. He is sired by the noted breeding horse, Baron of Boquhan, and out of a mare by the famed sire of winners, Fortune Still; grandam by Oliver. Another three-year-old is Invergowrie, a bay, sired by the noted prize horse, Marmion, and out of a mare by the renowned sire, Baron Hood, grandam by Baron's Pride. This colt is of big size, and will easily reach the ton, is choke-full of character, and his bottom is faultless. There are four two-year-olds, King's Edict, by the H. & A. S. champion, Benedict, dam by the famous breeding horse, MacMickan. Baron Mansfield is a bay, by the world's famous Baron's Pride, dam by Flashwood's Best. Kirkconnel, a brown, by the great Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by the noted premium horse, Mains of Aries. Baron Crawford, a bay, by Blacon Sensation, dam by Royal Chief. These colts are big in size, have ideal underpinning, and show draft character to a marked degree. Among them are Toronto, Ottawa and Ogdensburg winners of this year. The one yearling is the bay colt, Stirling, sired by the noted premium horse, Royal Edward, dam by Balmedie Prince Charming. Others on hand are the big, thick, brown eight-year-old, Tarron, by Handsome Prince, dam by Macaroni, grandam by Bold Briton. This horse is up to the ton in weight, very thick and smooth, has strong, flat bone, and comes up to the standard of an ideal draft horse. Another is the black seven-year-old, Duke of Malton, by Sir Everest, dam by Londonderry, grandam by Duke King. This is a horse of splendid draft character, and is particularly good at the ground; he is a proven sire of worth, and a most desirable horse to breed from. In Canadian-bred stallions, there is one three-year-old and two yearlings, the former sired by Imp. Alexander's Heir, the latter two by that grand show horse, Imp. Black Ivory. Here are three Canadian-bred stallions that show wonderful quality, and ankles equal to any imported horses. The fillies are an extra large lot, showing great draft character, with heavy, flat bone. Among them are much show material, that have won at Toronto, Ottawa and Ogdensburg. Baroness Insh, a brown three-year-old, is a superb quality filly that was first and reserve champion at Ottawa, and champion at Ogdensburg. She was sired by the Glasgow champion, Casabianca. Countess of Croy is a black two-year-old, by the H. & R. S. first-prize horse, Baron's Best. She is a very flashy filly, full of quality. Others are the get of such renowned horses as the champion, Oyama, the H. & A. S. four-times winner of first prize, Pride of Blacon, the Kilmarnock and Ayr champion; Royal Edward, the Aberdeen prize horse; Edward Margregor, attractive; Prince; Hillhead Cheftain, and May King, and dams by such celebrities

(Continued on next page.)

First Annual Auction Sale

At Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.

WILL BE HELD ON

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26TH

When 5 two-year-old and 6 yearling imported **Clydesdale Fillies**, ex S. S. Hesperian, will be sold by auction. They are all of the best breeding, and of a heavy, large-boned type. Terms, which are liberal, will be made known at time of sale. For catalogues apply to:

D. McEACHRAN, ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.

OIL CAKE

J. & J Livingston Brand

The finest feed known for stock. Once a user, always a user. Sold either fine or coarse ground. Write:

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONTARIO. 31 Mill St., MONTREAL, QUE.

RAW

TORONTO, 1815. WALKERTON, 1895.

ALL KINDS WANTED.

FURS

In any quantity. Ship by freight, express or mail. We pay charges, and remit full market value same day. Send trial shipment, or write for information, prices, tags, etc.:

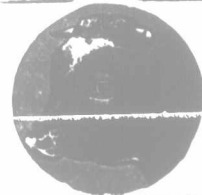
C. H. ROGERS, WALKERTON, ONT. DIRECT EXPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.

Salem Shorthorns

I have a large number of young bulls for sale under one year. In this lot are bulls to suit the showman, breeder and farmer. They are mostly sired by (Imp.) Jilt Victor. Come and see them if you are interested.

Elora Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R.

J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont.



H. CARGILL & SON

have to offer at the present moment an exceptionally good lot of young bulls, which combine all the requisites necessary for the making of superior stock sires, viz.: Quality, Size, Conformation and Breeding. If interested, come and make your selection early. Catalogue on application.

John Clancy, Manager, Cargill, Ontario.

Scotch Shorthorns

Eight extra good young bulls, from 10 to 15 months old; 20 choice cows and heifers, forward in calf or with calves at foot. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Farms close to Burlington Junction, G. T. R.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.



Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs

1- and 2-year-old Shire stallions, females from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes, beautifully belted.

PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P. O., BURLINGTON STA. 'Phone.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I breed Scotch Shorthorns exclusively. I have some choice young females safe in calf and some good young bulls for sale at present at prices you can pay. Long-distance 'phone.

A. EDWARD MEYER, BOX 378, GUELPH, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns

—One choice imported bull, a Cruickshank Butterfly, dam bred at Uppermill. Six extra good bull calves, suitable to head high-class herds. Two good farmers' bulls. 25 heifers, mostly forward in calf to high-class imported bulls. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R.

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



Rowan Hill Shorthorns

Herd headed by "Best of All," a Campbell Bessie, sired by Uppermill Omega.

For sale is a roan 15-months show bull, one 2-year-old show heifer and a few young cows and heifers. Write, or, better, come and see.

R. F. DUNCAN, Carluke Ont.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

For Sale: 1 red, 1 roan, 2-year-old show bulls. Several good bull calves, also some yearling heifers. Some show propositions among them. If interested, write or call and see us before buying.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO. Farm 11 miles east City of Guelph on C. P. R. ½-mile from farm.

CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS

FOR SALE. HERD-HEADING QUALITY.

H. SMITH R. R. J. Hay, Huron Co., Ont. Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.

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.



ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Young bulls and ones and two-year-old heifers, of show-ring quality and most fashionable breeding; thick-fleshed, smooth and even.

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

Could we afford to buy and give away hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) if we did not know from a third of a century's experience that it was the greatest vitality-builder of the age?

You know what it would mean to us were Psychine a preparation without a definite, beneficial action.

After the first bottle which we would buy, no more would be purchased.

And we would go out of business. But we're not going out of business, and our confidence that we're not is based upon our third of a century's experience with Psychine.

Ten years after Confederation we commenced compounding Psychine.

Since that time, we have sold many millions of bottles.

We have cured many hundreds of thousands of virulent and oftentimes fatal cases of diseases.

We have in our files many hundreds of thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

And we have grown from a small beginning to be one of the largest proprietary manufacturers in this country.

Here then is proof that we have in Psychine a preparation with abundant and demonstrated effectiveness, more so than any other preparation we, or anyone else, ever heard of.

Here then is the reason of our unalterable confidence in Psychine, that it is in fact the greatest preparation of its kind in the world.

Here then is why we have inaugurated a policy of actually buying hundreds of thousands of bottles of Psychine to give to those who should use.

To those who are blindly groping in the dark for relief from their misery, who may perhaps be using wrong methods to recover their health and their strength.

LAGRIPPE.

The greatest and most effective agents for the bodily health are the white corpuscles, phagocytes.

These white corpuscles eat any germ of disease that gains an entrance to the body, when they're in large enough numbers and sufficiently strong.

When they're not sufficiently strong, the disease germs devour them and disease holds the body.

For centuries almost, herbs, nature's own remedies, have been the most efficient foe to disease.

We have not known very definitely just how.

But now science tells us that certain of these herbs increase the number of the white corpuscles and their strength.

These certain herbs are incorporated in Psychine.

We go to the ends of the earth for these herbs—to Arabia, to South America, to China and to Japan.

They are compounded in the most costly chemical appliances in this country.

And the result is Psychine—for a third of a century the most effective vitality-builder the world has known.

The one preparation that has cured many thousands of the following diseases:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| La Grippe | Bronchial Coughs |
| Bronchitis | Weak Lungs |
| Hemorrhages | Weak Voice |
| Sore Throat | Spring Weakness |
| Anaemia | Early Decline |
| Female Weakness | Catarrhal Affections |
| Indigestion | Catarrh of Stomach |
| Poor Appetite | Night Sweats |
| Chills and Fevers | Obstinate Coughs |
| Sleeplessness and | Laryngitis and |
| Nervous Troubles | Dyspepsia |
| After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and | |
| La Grippe | |

Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 34

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd., 193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 1687.)

as the invincible champion, Hiawatha; the great breeding horse, Royal Favorite; the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Pride of Blacon; the Glasgow first-prize horse, Orlando; the noted premium horse, Ascot. All are for sale, at right prices.

H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal, Ont., writes: Our Yorkshire trade is brisk. We have disposed of some first-class young sows and boars during the past week, including a young stock hog for the London Asylum farm. The Asylum farm is now heavily stocked with Yorkshires descended from sires from our herd, and this last one should make his impression also. When just six months old he weighed 240 lbs., and was then only in nice breeding condition. We have two litter brothers just as good for sale. We never had so many young sows and boars of 200 pounds and over as we have at present. Farmers who have feed and no pigs should write us for something choice in the line of Yorkshires. We are prepared to ship c.o.d. and on approval.

FERGUSON'S AYRSHIRE SALE.

Saturday, October 29th, as advertised in this issue, is the date of the auction sale of the fine herd of Ayrshire cattle belonging to John Ferguson, of Camlachie, Ont., a station on the G.T.R. between Stratford and Sarnia, extended reference to the breeding of which appeared in the October 13th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," page 1655. The fourth bull used on the herd was Enterprise, by Sensation of Glenora, by the Pan-American champion, Imp. Douglassdale, dam Daisy of Neudpath 3rd, out of Daisy of Auchincram (imp.). A three-year-old cow, carrying the blood of the four richly-bred bulls, used successively in the herd, and forward in calf, is a very attractive proposition, white with dark cheeks, straight, deep-ribbed, with a shapely udder and good-sized, well-placed teats, carrying the blood of several champions, male and female, at International exhibitions.

COW VS. AUTOMOBILE.

A Kansas City man who has owned an automobile for a year offers to trade it for a cow. This is encouraging, in showing that the "back-to-the-farm" propaganda is taking hold where it ought to. A whole lot of people own automobiles who would be better off with cows. No civilization will ever outlive the gentle and mild-eyed sister of the ox. The world sucks its life from her udder, and poetry, commerce and statecraft subsist by reason of her ministrations. She is the dumb and inarticulate savior of little children, the friend of tottering age, and the fountain of healing to the sick. You don't have to wind her up to make her work, or pour her full of water when she gets hot.

She doesn't smell like an oil refinery, and you don't have to get down under her with a monkey wrench every half mile to screw up something that has worked loose. Her spark plug is always in working order, and her tires are punctureless. She never "blows" out, and your wife can run her as well as or better than a hired chauffeur. She is more precious than many limousines, and more beautiful to behold than the pictures in the Saturday Evening Post. She encourages domestic tranquility, and makes for virtue and chastity. No man who owned and operated a cow was ever correspondent in a divorce case, or came home to find that his wife had left the dog and gone with the chauffeur.

The smell of gasoline suggests disloyalty, but the fragrance of fresh cow's milk awakens visions of peace, virtue and a holy content. It carries with it the breath of clover fields and the music of the voices of happy women and joyous little children hedged in by love and purity. A cow shed is the open door to paradise, guarded by good geni, and the garage is often a sliding panel to the infernal regions. The two of them, the cow and the automobile, stand at the opposite poles of our civilization, and the choice we make is going to determine the destiny of a people. The announcement from Kansas City indicates a return to safety and sanity.—[Paris Mercury.]

Willow Bank Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.
 Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The great Dutchie-bred bull, Imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 =, 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.

SHORTHORN FEMALES
 OF ALL AGES FOR SALE.
 Prices to suit all kinds of customers. Have one red eleven-months-old bull left; a Clipper; price \$100.
J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

Glenburn Stock Farm
 SHORTHORN calves of both sexes. SHROPSHIRE ewes, ram and ewe lambs, and one 2-year-old ram.
JOHN RACEY,
 Lennoxville, Quebec.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A choice lot of young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices, from such noted families as Miss Ramsden, Crimson Flower, Lady Sarah, Imp. Clementina, Jealousy and Mina. A fine litter of the Improved Yorkshires ready to wean, of prizewinning stock.
ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS—Present offering: Eight choicely bred one and two year old heifers, also bull calves. Choice shearing rams and ram and ewe lambs. Show material. Write: **W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont. Caledonia Station.**

Ayrshire Cattle
 Of the choicest producing strains. Record of Performance work a specialty. Good udders. Good teats. Good records. For particulars write: **WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ontario.**
 Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

Farmers and Cattlemen, Read This!
 When you cannot sell your export cattle at satisfactory prices at home, and wish to ship them to the Old Country markets, write or wire for steamer space, market and shipping information to **Donald Munro, Live-stock Forwarding Agent and Commission Salesman,** 43 St. Jacques Street, Montreal. I provide the necessary feed, insurance, etc., pay freight and all other expenses from shipping point, and give liberal cash advances on all consignments. Cattle are loaded on steamer under my personal supervision, and placed in charge of capable attendants for the ocean voyage. I represent the most reliable salesmen at all the different British markets. BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1890. REFERENCES: THE MOLSONS BANK, MONTREAL.

AYRSHIRES BY PUBLIC AUCTION
At Camlachie, Saturday, October 29th, 1910.
 On above date I will sell over 20 head of Ayrshires, of which are 15 cows and heifers in calf; one bull two years old, yearling heifers, bull and heifer calves, and 3 grade Ayrshire heifers. Send for bills describing their breeding, and come to the sale. Sale commences at 3.00 p. m. Terms: Six months credit on bankable paper.
W. E. MOLOY, AUCTIONEER, THEBTFORD, ONT.
John Ferguson, Camlachie, Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires! We still have a few choice individuals of almost any age on hand in Ayrshires, and are always ready to price any. Other breeders in this section. Bull calves from Record of Performance cows. A few young Yorkshires on hand. Long-distance phone.
ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Ayrshires Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.
N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.
FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

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.

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES Canada's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Big records, big cattle, big udders and big teats. Present offering: Four spring heifer calves. All good ones, with good breeding. Are now booking orders for calves of either sex. **A. S. TURNER & SON, RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONTARIO.** Three miles south of Hamilton.

Springhill Ayrshires Headed by two bulls whose dams have the highest official records in Scotland. Order a bull calf out of our best cows.
 We can please you in all ages and sexes.
Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

HAD TRIED MANY REMEDIES FOR CONSTIPATION

FOUND NONE TO EQUAL Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills

Constipation is one of the most prevalent troubles the human race is subject to, and is the greatest cause of many of our ailments. Keep the Bowels open and you will very seldom be sick.

Mrs. M. Bell, 467 Harris St., Vancouver, B.C., writes: "I had tried many remedies for Constipation and never found any so satisfactory as your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills."

We always keep them in the house and would not be without them. I recommended them to a neighbor and she is highly enthusiastic about them, as her's is a very difficult case, and she expected no good results from them.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

BRAMPTON Jerseys

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them or write.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT. WANTED! Ten Jersey Heifer Calves, from 2 to 4 months old, eligible to register. Send description, with lowest cash price, to: High Grove Stock Farm, P. O. Box 111, Tweed Ont.

Recently one of our most fastidious young men bought a pair of overalls, and found in them the name of the sewing girl who made them. He very promptly wrote her a letter with all the effusiveness necessary in such a case, and in due time received a reply, which, however, was void of the romance usual in such cases. Here it is: "I am a working girl, it is true, but I make a good living, and do not care to support a husband, as I would do if I married some silly noodle who gets mashed on a girl he never saw. Permit me to say that I do not know how my card got in that pair of overalls, and that when I do marry, if ever, it will be some fellow who can afford something better than a 47-cent pair of breeches."

ARE KNOWN AS THE FARMER'S FRIEND

Dodd's Kidney Pills Doing Great Work in the Prairies.

Michael Anderson joins the throng who are shouting their praises-They cured his Gravel and Rheumatism.

Pine Valley, Man., Oct. 17.—(Special.)—Michael Anderson, a well-known farmer living near here, is added to the number of those who have sent the cry echoing over the Prairies, "Dodd's Kidney Pills are the farmer's friend." And truly, Mr. Anderson has reason to praise the great Canadian Kidney remedy. Listen to his experience:

"A strain and a bad cold started my troubles," says Mr. Anderson, "and for twelve long years I was a victim of Kidney trouble, Rheumatism and Gravel. Doctors attended me, and I tried many medicines, but they did not cure me. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me in less than one month."

It is easy to do anything when you know how. Mr. Anderson went right to the root of his trouble. He cured his kidneys by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and, with the root gone, the other diseases disappeared. Dodd's Kidney Pills always make healthy kidneys, and with healthy kidneys, you can't have Rheumatism or Gravel.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BUCKWHEAT FOR PIGS.

Will you please inform me as to the feeding value of buckwheat for fattening pigs. Also, would it be better fed alone, or with other grain? A. W.

Ans.—Buckwheat is fairly valuable for pig-feeding. It is considerably lower in digestible nutrients than barley, rye, wheat or corn, and would probably not rank higher than about two-thirds the value of barley or corn. Its woody hull makes crushing rather a necessity before its greatest value can be obtained by swine. Better results would be obtained by feeding with skim-milk, or by adding one part wheat shorts to two parts buckwheat.

SALTING HAY.

What value has salt upon hay that may be put in mow green or wet? I am told, if mowed wet, salt will prevent mould. F. L.

Ans.—It is difficult to say what is the extent of influence which salting has upon stored hay. Where hay is put up somewhat immature, or, on account of showery weather, more or less damp, salt undoubtedly has a marked preservative influence. When cattle do not receive enough salt, in other ways, this salted hay is greatly appreciated, but when they have plenty of salt, then the salting of hay does not increase its palatability. Some think salting decreases the digestibility to an extent. When hay is well cured before storing, salting is not necessary, and probably not advisable, but with hay stored when damp or immature, salting is safe practice.

INTEREST ON TAXES—SCHOOL RATES.

At a recent meeting of council, a by-law was passed, stating taxes paid before Nov. 1st, 5 per cent. discount would be allowed; and on taxes paid after Dec. 14th, 5 per cent. interest would be charged.

- 1. Is the council justified in charging the 5 per cent. interest?
2. If so, would the 5 per cent. allow the taxpayer till Nov. 1st, 1911, to pay the taxes?
3. Can they charge school taxes on a farm two miles from the school, farm being a mile from a road, only being approached by a trail for the other mile, which is practically impassable spring and fall?
TAXPAYER, Ontario.

SILO—SWEET CORN.

- 1. What size silo would you recommend for feeding 10 cows?
2. Please state quantity of material required to build silo recommended?
3. Would sweet corn make first-class silage? E. A. W.

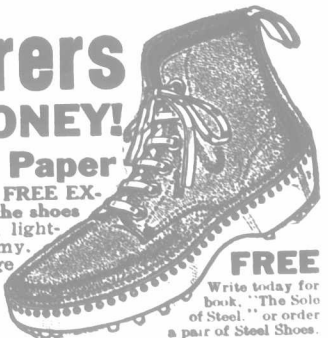
Ans.—1. A silo 12 feet in diameter and 25 feet high will hold about 58 tons silage, which is more than 10 cows will eat in six months, giving them 50 pounds each per day. However, we would recommend the structure of a silo somewhat larger than one's immediate needs demand, and would, therefore, suggest the building of a 12 to 15 foot silo, 25 feet high, or a 16-foot silo, 22 or 23 feet high. If one has more silage than is required for winter feeding, it may serve a good purpose in a dry summer, if pastures fail, as the silage will keep for years. With greater height and less diameter there will be less waste of silage by spoiling on the surface in warm weather, or when a small number of animals are kept.

2. You do not specify the kind of material you wish to use. We would recommend the round cement silo, with a solid wall. A 12-foot silo 25 feet high, with a wall eight inches thick at the bottom and four inches thick at the top would require, approximately, 20 barrels of cement, four loads sand, 500 ft. gravel or crushed stone, and the cost will approximate \$120 when built.

3. Yes, though the excess sugar tends to develop too much acid in fermentation but is not enough so make a serious difference in the silage, other things being right.

Steel Shoe Wearers Are Saving BARRELS OF MONEY!

GRAND To Every Reader of This Paper OFFER We offer to send you a pair of Steel Shoes for FREE EXAMINATION, on deposit of the price, and let the shoes themselves tell you their story of comfort, lightness, neatness, strength and wonderful economy.



They will tell you more in five minutes than we could on a page of this paper. If they don't convince you instantly, don't keep them! Notify us to send for them at our expense and every penny of your money will be returned without delay or argument.

World's Grandest Work Shoes These shoes are our own invention. The soles and an inch above, all around, are pressed out of one piece of light, thin, springy, rust-resisting steel.

Corrugated Steel Soles! The bottoms are corrugated, making them 100 per cent stronger than before, and are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, that take the wear and give a firm foothold. When Rivets are partly worn, replace them with new ones, by hand, yourself, making shoes as good as new. 50 Extra Rivets cost 30 cents, and should keep shoes in repair for two years at least.

Stronger! Lighter! Better! Many Times More Durable! One pair outlasts 3 to 6 pairs best all-leather work shoes. They are stronger, lighter, better, more comfortable and economical than leather shoes. They absolutely do away with corns, callouses, bunions and swelling of the feet! Give splendid protection against coughs, colds, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., by keeping the feet bone-dry in spite of mud, slush or water. Uppers are of finest quality pliable waterproof leather, joined to the steel by non-rusting metal rivets, making water-tight seams.

SEND NOW! Don't put it off! Simply remit price and get a pair for FREE EXAMINATION at our risk. Be careful to give correct size of shoe. Then if you don't say at once that they are the grandest work shoes you ever put on your feet, your money will be refunded.

N. M. Ruthstein, Sec. and Treas. Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 456, Toronto, Can. Main Factory—Racine, Wis., U.S.A. Great Britain Factory—Northampton, England.

Holstein - Friesians

FAIRVIEW FARM offers young bulls, sired by Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke, without question the two greatest Korndyke bulls in the world, and out of cows with large A. R. O. records and testing 4% fat. Come and see them or write.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y. Near Prescott.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have added to head our herd a young bull from King Segis, world-record sire, and a 26-lb. 4-year-old dam. Have 2 bulls born in January from Bonheur Statesman. Their granddams have over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also younger ones from good A. R. O. dams. These will be sold right, considering their backing.

P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Stn. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

We own the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. We own the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old and champion cow in the Record of Merit. We own the sire and dam of champion of the world and the champion three-year-old. We are breeding 30 heifers to this great bull, which are for sale. Also bull calves from high-record cows, and one two-year-old bull, dam's record over 27 pounds butter in 7 days. Trains met by appointment.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont. Farm phone 2471, Hamilton.

Tramp (to lonely spinster)—"Come, Missus, arst yer 'usband if 'e ain't got a old pair o' trousers to give away." Spinster (anxious not to expose her solitude)—"Sorry, my good man, he—er—er—never wears such things."

WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.

Lakeview Holsteins

Several bull calves sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and one ready for service sired by Brightest Canary. These young bulls are from A. R. O. cows, and are big and strong. Come and see them, or send for catalogue. Telephone.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

World's Champion-Bred Bull

Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha. His dam, sire's dam and two sisters average 31.80 lbs. butter in 7 days. For further particulars send for catalogue. Address M. L. HALEY or M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ontario.

High-class Holsteins and Tamworths.

I am now offering a number of two and three year old heifers, with official records from 11 to 20 pounds butter in 7 days; also bull calves with rich backing. Tamworth boars from 6 weeks to 1 year old—imp. sire and dam. A. C. HALLMAN, BREBLAU, ONT.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

SPECIAL OFFERING: Four-year-old cow, fresh last October; bred April 23rd to Choicest Canary, whose dam is the highest seven- and thirty-day record cow in Canada. G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont. Bell 'phone

Holstein Bulls

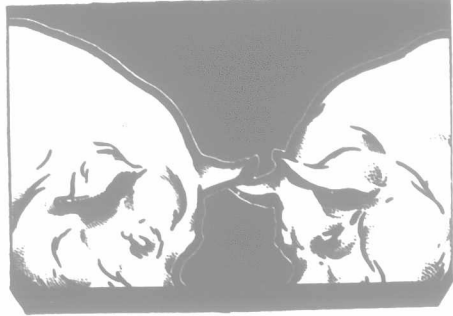
From high-class, officially-tested cows. Ready for service. Also bull calves. R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook, Ont., York Co. Toronto Shipping-Point.

Holstein Bull Special offering: Bull calf, dropped Jan. 14th, 1910. Individually and breeding one of the best ever produced at Maple Grove. Three world's records close to him in his pedigree. If you want that kind write: H. BOLLERT CASSEL, ONT.

Silver Creek Holsteins—Official records range from 13 lbs. for 2-year-olds to 22 lbs. for mature cows. Stock bull, King Fayne Segis Clothilde, his 7 nearest dams' records average 27 lbs. For sale are young stock of both sexes, sired by bull with high official backing and out of Record cows. A. H. TEEPLE, Currie's P.O., Ont., Woodstock, Sta. 'Phone connection.

Holstein Cattle—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America. F. L. HOUGHTON, Secy, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt. When writing please mention this paper.

Lake View Dairy Farm Holsteins I am offering for sale 2 young bulls and females of all ages. I have several of the noted Fancy tribe and daughters of Sir Admiral Ormsby. W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA BAY, ONTARIO.



Double Your Hog Profits

this year by using Pratts Animal Regulator. It's guaranteed to make healthy, quick-growing hogs—to make the weight and quality that bring top prices.

Pratts Animal Regulator

is also a money maker for thousands of hog raisers because it prevents cholera and constipation. It makes digestion perfect and the hogs get the fullest possible return from every pound of feed.

Test Pratts Animal Regulator on a few hogs and then compare with those who did not get it. It is

Guaranteed or Money Back

Your dealer will instantly refund purchase price in case of dissatisfaction.

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Will give your show beasts a coat like silk, and a healthy, pliant skin.

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It is the most successful remedy for

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Is the source to which practically all the leading export buyers have resorted from time to time to obtain stud sires and dams, and rams and ewes of unrivalled merit and quality. The record of its show-yard success is unequalled, and so are its sale averages. Selections of Sheep and Cattle always for sale.

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Leicester Sheep and Duroc-Jersey Swine Chosenly bred. Either sex. Various ages. Bell telephone Chatham. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, Ontario**

POOR FISHING.

He was very bashful, and she tried to make it easy for him. They were driving along the seashore and she became silent for a time.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"O, I feel blue," she replied. "Nobody loves me, and my hands are cold."

"You should not say that," was his word of consolation. "for God loves you, and your mother loves you, and you can sit on your hands."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DRAINAGE—WEEDING.

Most of the water from our farm flows onto my neighbor, into a large tile lying about the center of his farm, and, in turn, empties into an open ditch which crosses the back of our place.

1. If my neighbor lays tile from the main drain, across his fields to our line fence, and asks me to pay part of the price of these tile, what is my share?

2. Who is to judge the difference between the size of tile that will drain his land, and the larger one that will drain both his and ours satisfactorily?

3. As our farm has been tile-drained for many years, the tile emptying into open ditches at the line fence dividing our farms, and I need and ask for no other outlet for my tile, am I compelled at his request to pay in any way for tile which may be put in on his farm?

4. What weeds is a pathmaster required to cut on the roadside in Ontario at present?

5. Is the pathmaster expected to cut the weeds along one side of a farm which faces another road, and is in another beat?

Ontario.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. All these matters—if the parties are unable to agree—should be disposed of by the award of the Engineer appointed by the municipality to carry out the provisions of the Ditches and Water-courses Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 285, and amending Acts).

4 and 5. All noxious weeds growing on the highway are to be cut down and destroyed; but it is the duty of the owners or occupants of the lands adjoining the highway to attend to it, and only in case of default on their part is the Council, or their inspector or overseer, supposed to act in the matter. Each owner or occupier of such adjoining lands is required to destroy all noxious weeds from the boundary of his land to the center of the road. As to the duties of the inspector, if any, appointed by the Municipal Council, see the local municipal by-law.

RUNNING SEPARATOR WITH ENGINE.

1. Could I run a 500-lbs.-per-hour cream separator with an 8-h.-p. Gould, Shapley & Muir gasoline engine satisfactorily, or could I run any other capacity separator? If so, please explain fully.

2. What speed would a barrel churn require to be run at for best results by gasoline engine?

J. F. M.

Ans.—1. A 500-pound-per-hour separator could easily be run with an eight-horse-power gasoline engine, so far as power is concerned. The objection to a gasoline engine operating a separator is, that with some styles of engines, the motion is not steady enough for good results. As I am not acquainted with this particular style of engine, I could not say whether or not it will be satisfactory for operating a separator. It is, however, very necessary that the cream separator shall run at a uniform speed, and not more than one or two horse power is necessary to operate a machine of the capacity stated, or even a larger machine. In running a separator from the engine, it is always better to use a countershaft. The reason for this is, that by allowing the power to be transmitted to the countershaft and then to the separator, there is less danger, in getting up speed, of injuring the separator, as the countershaft takes off part of the friction. A tight and loose pulley is also an advantage for starting a separator with an engine, otherwise the speed must be got up slowly with the engine. Sometimes a "governor pulley" is used.

2. The speed for a barrel churn varies according to the size of the churn. Ordinarily, from 50 to 70 revolutions per minute is sufficient; the slower speed for larger churn. One authority states that the motion of the particles of cream should be just short of centrifugal force, or at the rate of about 700 feet per minute. If the speed be too great, then the cream has the same speed as the churn, and there is no friction, consequently no churning taking place. The speed must be such that the speed of the cream is a little less than that of the churn—this produces coagulation, and, consequently, brings butter. H. H. D.

BOVRIL

used in any way—soup, gravy or chowder—makes the dish to which it is added more nourishing, and at the same time it gives piquancy and palatability.

BOVRIL contains all that is good in beef in a highly concentrated form.

RAW FURS

Another fur season approaches, and we take this occasion to again request the confidence of shippers. TO OUR OLD CUSTOMERS Price Lists will be mailed regularly as issued. TO ALL OTHERS interested we will gladly do the same on receipt of their names and addresses. WRITE AT ONCE, that you may miss none of the lists. We pay express charges in addition to all quotations, and remit promptly on arrival.

E. T. Carter & Co., 84 Front St. E., Toronto, Canada

FARNHAM OXFORD DOWNS

The Champion Flock. First Importation, 1881. Our present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, from our imported champion ram, and a number of them from imported ewes. Also a first-class imported yearling and a two-shear ram. Fifty superior yearling ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. We are also offering a few large Hampshire ram lambs from imp. sire and dam. Long-distance phone on the farm: Central, Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

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Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

I have big, thick and woolly rams and ewes, mostly lambs, but some yearlings, both

Shropshires and Cotswolds

Have also the best lot of young SHORTHORN BULLS have ever bred, sired by one of Whitehall Sultan's greatest sons. They will be sold worth the money. You should write soon. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

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Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

First-prize Canadian-bred flock at Toronto, 1909 and 1910. Your choice of the best lot of rams I ever owned. The prices are right.

Long-distance phone. ROBT. McEWEN, Railway station, London. BYRON, ONTARIO.

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I am now offering a choice lot of yearling rams of my own breeding from imp. Minton ewes, also ram and ewe lambs of both breeds. A few rams and ewes fitted for showing.

John Miller, Brougham, Ontario
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FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS We now offer a choice three-shear ram (second at Toronto), a few shearlings, and some extra choice ram lambs. All are sired by our champions. They are such as we can confidently recommend to breeders desiring to produce high-class Shropshires, as they are good individuals, and their breeding is of the very best. Prices moderate. Send for them and circular to: J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

SPRING BANK OXFORD DOWNS Ram and ewe lambs and shearling ewes. A superior lot. Prices right for quick sale. Also a few Yorkshire sows. Long-distance phone on farm. Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont. Fergus Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Highest Quality LEICESTERS We are offering 8 shearing rams, 25 ram lambs, 10 shearling ewes and 15 ewe lambs. Big in size, very heavy covered and choice quality. Flock headers and show stock a specialty. C. & E. Wood, Freeman Ont.

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Are ideal in type and quality. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, and a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 22nd. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.

Bradford or Beeton Station. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head P. O., Ont.

NEWCASTLE Tamworths and Shorthorns—For sale: Young sows, due Sept. and Oct., by imp. boar. Dams by Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls—Syme and Lavender families; 6 choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices right. Bell phone. A. A. Colwill, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

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, Gleanworth P. O., Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires! Nothing to offer but suckers and three extra choice young sows, bred to farrow May and June. Be quick if you want one. J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Hillcrest Tamworths are second to for type and quality. For sale are note in America all ages, from sows bred and boars fit for service down to youngsters. Herbert German, St. George, 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.

MORRISTON TAMWORTHS A grand lot of boars from 2 to 10 mos., also young sows (dandies). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Prices right. Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.

Maple Grove Yorkshires

NEVER LOOKED BETTER.

We have the choicest lot of pigs we ever had to offer: 25 March and April farrows, long, straight and smooth, with good strong bone, 50 March and April sows, very choice, of richest breeding. A few nice young sows in farrow. Will have about 30 September litters. We have doubled our hog-producing facilities, so great has been the demand for our stock. A fair deal and satisfaction to everyone.

H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont. Shedden Station. Long-distance phone at farm.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

Have on hand at the present time a choice lot of boars ready for service, and a fine lot of young bred sows for the fall trade. Young pigs all ages. Pairs supplied not akim, from large imported stock. Write, or call on

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Long-distance Bell phone. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

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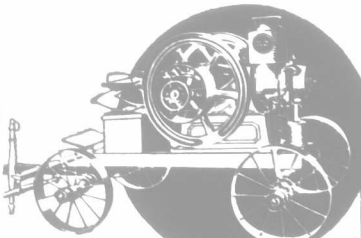
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W. C. STERLING & SON COMPANY
 Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business
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GOSSIP.

DAIRY SHORTHORNS AND COUSIN WOLDS.

By the purchase of the cow Anchoy 2nd 5294, a daughter of 8th Anchoy 1328, and out of Imp. Anchoy 2101, twenty-seven years ago, was founded the renowned herd of dairy-bred Shorthorn cattle, now 45 strong, the property of C. E. Bonnycastle, of Campbellford, Ont. Since then, practically the only addition made to the herd of other blood was in the purchase of the cow, Twin Countess 5th (Imp.), a Marr Clara, by Challenger. Of this cow's progeny there are several, all the rest being of the Bates Anchoy strain, essentially dual-purpose, big, thrifty cows, and good milkers. All the one- and two-year-old heifers, of which there are six of each, are the get of Pride of Day 55192, by Merry Master, a son of Imp. Merryman, dam Imp. Morning Sunshine, by Pride of Morning. These heifers show a remarkable uniformity of type, being even, smooth, and carrying a deal of quality. Anyone wanting this now popular strain of Shorthorns, cannot do better than get in touch with Mr. Bonnycastle relative to these heifers. In younger things, there are about a dozen spring heifer calves, and two bulls the same age, all the get of the present stock bull, Stamford's Nonpareil, by Imp. Nonpareil Duke, dam Stamford Lucy 11th, by Riverside Stamp. All these are for sale. In Cotswolds, there are for sale this year's crop of lambs, fifteen ram lambs and ten ewe lambs, sired by Rawlings 1555, a son of Thompson's 1358 (Imp.). Among these are some particularly good ones, big, well-covered, and full of quality, of the kind to make flock-headers and foundation stock. Write Mr. Bonnycastle to Campbellford P. O., Ont.

MINSTER HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES.

In Northumberland county, about equal distance from either Campbellford and Hastings Stations, lies Minster stock farm, the property of Richard Honey, Brickley, Ont. The produce of the Holstein cattle and Yorkshire hogs bred on this farm have been advertised in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" for a great many years. Hundreds have been sold, going all over the country, and so far as we have known without a single word of complaint from a dissatisfied customer. The Holsteins are practically all descended from that great cow, Queen of Minster. Though never officially tested, she gave, on grass, 844 lbs. of milk per day, and, under the modern conditions of to-day, would, undoubtedly, have made a phenomenal record. Daughters, granddaughters, and great-granddaughters of hers, make up the herd as it now is. Several of them have qualified for the yearly Record of Performance, and others now being in the test, some of which have already qualified, and have still until the 28th of March to run. Their butter-fat test shows up to 4.08 per cent. The yearlings and two-year-olds are the get of that richly-bred bull, Prince Posch Calanity Bleske. The present stock bull is Lakeview Burke Fayne, a son of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, own brother to the world's champion milk cow, De Kol Creamelle, one-day record, 119 lbs., also brother to the world's champion butter cow, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, record 35.55 lbs. in seven days; his dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, has a record of 26.30 lbs., and her dam, Grace Fayne, a record of 23.30 lbs. With this most intensely-bred bull nicked on big, heavy-milking cows, the result should be a vast improvement. For sale are a few heifers and four young bulls, the latter an exceptionally choice lot, ranging in age from three to six months. One of them is out of a two-year-old heifer that, in her Record-of-Performance test, made 47 lbs. of butter-fat more than the amount required for entry. Another is a grandson of Snowflake, whose record is 13,292 lbs. milk in Record-of-Performance test, testing 4.08 per cent. The Yorkshires are all that is required in type, size and quality. First-prize Toronto winners have been bred in this herd. For sale are both sexes, of breeding age, and younger.

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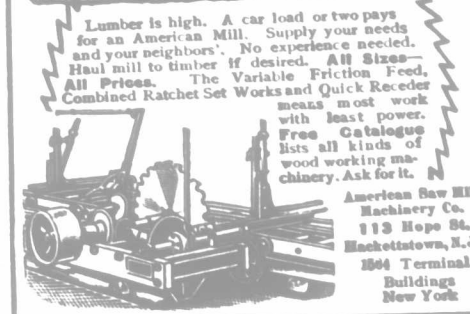
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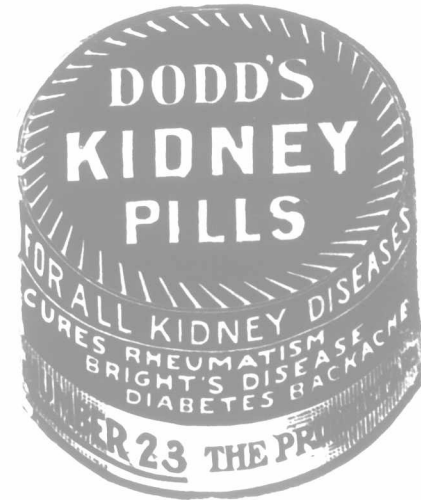
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The man about to pay his fare on a pay-as-you-enter car, dropped a dollar, which fell to the platform and rolled off across the pavement into an opening, where it disappeared.
 The loser watched his course.
 "It wouldn't have gone half as far, if I'd spent it," he said.



This Mill Earns \$10 an Hour!

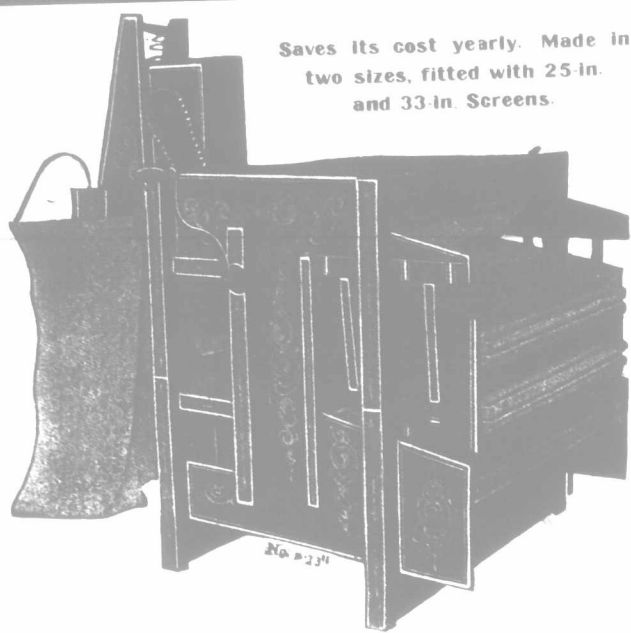
Saves its Cost
Each Year

Runs Fastest

Works Easiest

Cold fact—because the Chatham Fanning Mill adds ten cents value to every bushel of seed grain it cleans—and it will clean a hundred bushels in an hour! You gain MORE than the ten cents a bushel, in fact. For this is the machine that helps rid your farm of the weed post—separates every weed-seed from the seed grain; separates the shrunken, immature or broken grain from the sound seed—makes your crop yield bigger, and cuts down the cost of cultivation besides.

Twice a year a Chatham Fanning Mill rewards the farmer who buys it. At planting-time it cleans and grades your seed. At selling-time it cleans and grades the grain yield. DOES it easily, does it perfectly, does it at the rate of 800 bushels a day. YOU NEED A CHATHAM if you sow grain at all! Don't imagine it's only suited to the big farms of the West. It belongs on EVERY farm—and it PAYS ITS WAY ON ANY FARM.



Saves its cost yearly. Made in two sizes, fitted with 25-in. and 33-in. Screens.

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Its seventeen screens grade and clean every size of grain from millet to maize—do it without a miss—separate cockle and wild oats and weed seed from grain quicker and more thoroughly than any other mechanism ever built. If that is so, you need it—and it IS so.

Prove It
Before
You Plant

For your own sake, don't confuse this Chatham Fanning Mill with the experiments and the untried machines that some farmers mistakenly buy. The Chatham has been profiting its buyers for more than forty years. It has made good in every grain-growing country on earth. It will do its work with absolute thoroughness, under conditions that would stall any other machine of the kind. YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHATHAM. If it doesn't make good you don't have to pay for it.

Built for Lifelong Service

The Chatham is the easiest-running grain-cleaner there is, and it is built with such regard for the Chatham reputation that you can count on it to stand hard usage, year after year. Nothing about it to go wrong; hardly anything about it to wear out. Literally good for a lifetime, and certain to satisfy and profit you.

Get
Bigger
Crops

Comes to You Ready to Use

The Chatham is a complete machine—a combination fanning mill, grain-grader and grain-separator, fitted with seventeen screens and riddles of every necessary mesh. You have no "extras" to buy; no "special" attachments to reckon on. The Chatham is ready to go to work the minute you set it on your barn floor.

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Fewer
Weeds



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Send now for FREE BOOK and FREE TRIAL OFFER.

SAVES -MONEY- -TIME- -WORK- AND REALLY COSTS NOTHING

You can easily afford this handsome, practical kitchen necessity. For our special offer (please send for details of it) lets you pay for it out of what it actually saves in lessened grocery bills. You should ask us about it at once.



Whole table-top one heavy sheet

OF BRIGHT ALUMINUM

You cannot begin to know the CHATHAM by this picture. For the picture cannot show even one of its most pleasing and valuable features—the SOLID SHEET OF BRIGHTLY-POLISHED HEAVY ALUMINUM that forms the covering of the table-top and extension leaves. This ALUMINUM is extra-heavy weight, pure metal—LOOKS LIKE SILVER—LASTS LIKE STEEL—cannot rust—won't gather dust or dirt—easily cleaned—simply perfection! And this is the ONLY kitchen cabinet you can buy with an aluminum top—which ADDS FULLY FIVE DOLLARS TO ITS VALUE. Yet you pay NOTHING EXTRA for it!

You must see it to know it

You must see the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet to appreciate how handy, compact, sensible it is. Exterior of specially-selected black ash, hard as rock and beautifully polished. Panels of golden chestnut. Bake-board, drawers and flour-bin of snow-white basswood. With the CHATHAM everything you use in cooking is at your fingertips. You can get meals ready sitting down. Your flour-bin (metal lined—holds 75 pounds!) is right under your hand in easy reach. Sugar-bin (opened or closed by a touch) is just in front of you. Six air-tight canisters (free with every Chatham Cabinet) stand in the shelf-rack. Big, dust-tight drawers hold spoons, egg-beater, funnels, strainers, etc.; ample closets for kettles, pans, and the like.

Everything in its place **Easily moved to sweep under**

And you can tidy up as you go along when you have a CHATHAM. There is a place provided for all the things you now walk back and forth for, between pantry and table. The CHATHAM spares you all those countless steps. Cupboards for jams and tinned foods; three roomy drawers (besides the two large ones) for small packages. High top makes a fine shelf for dishes—enclosed on three sides, and a rod at the back as a plate rack. Fine French plate mirror in center door—fix your hair in a second if anyone comes. The CHATHAM is mounted on ball-bearing castors. You can readily move it when you are sweeping up. Yet it is most solidly built—nothing shaky nor wobbly about it. Whole thing is dust-tight, mouse-proof—a permanent, durable, satisfying kitchen help.

You should now investigate

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