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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Canadian and Standards  
Dept. of Agriculture  
Dec. 31, 09

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Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 14, 1910.

No. 929

## A Fire-pot That Won't Crack

*Less than one per cent. of Sunshine Fire-pots have been replaced.*

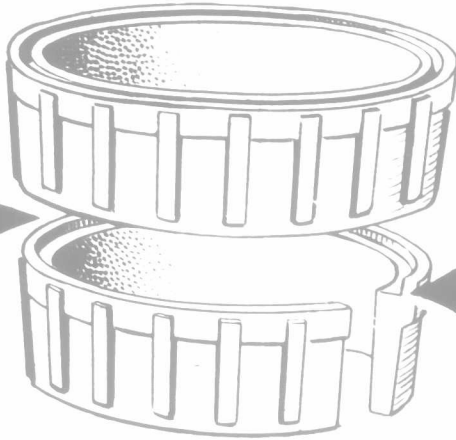
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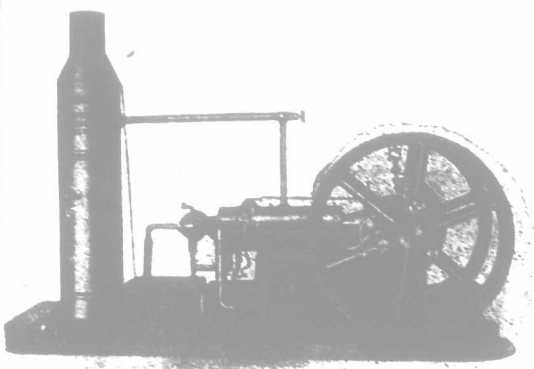
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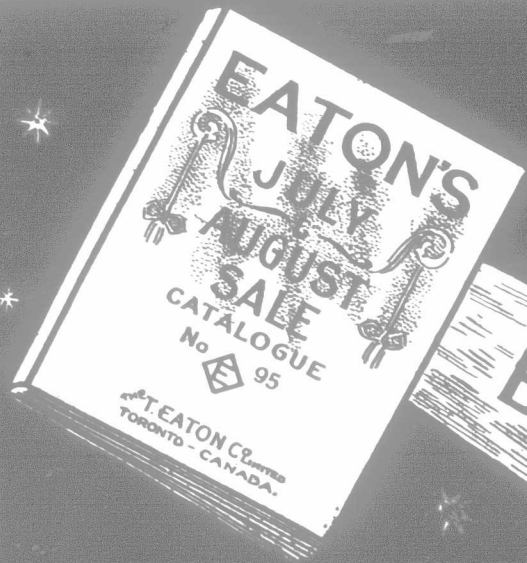
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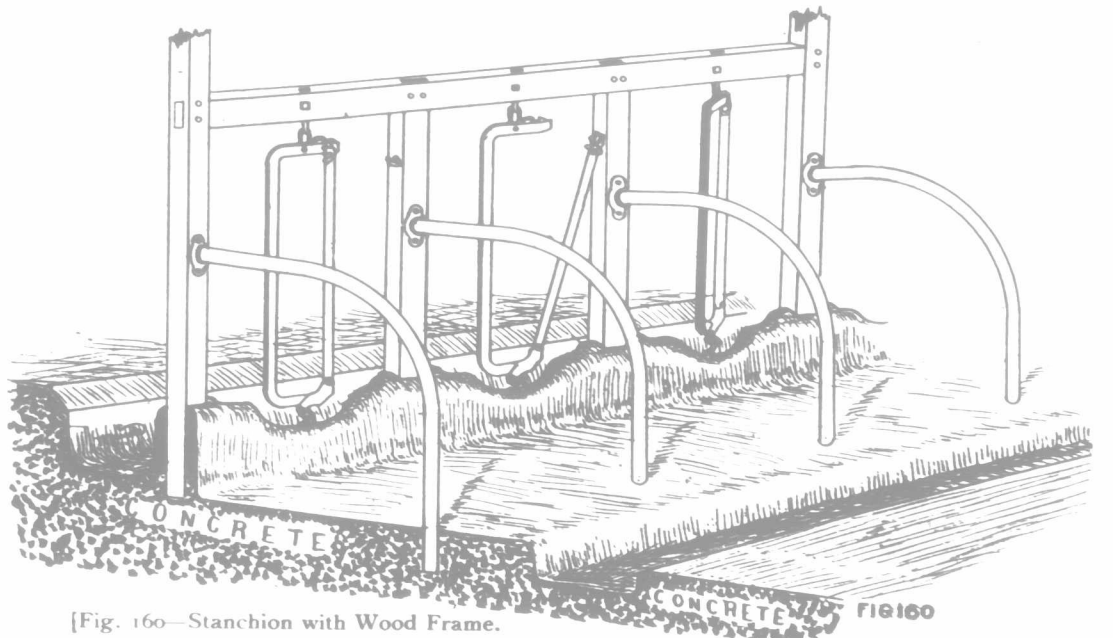
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[Fig. 160—Stanchion with Wood Frame.

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Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 14, 1910

No. 929

### EDITORIAL.

People are now "tumbling" to the conclusion that the best way to make money out of hogs, or any other class of stock, is to stay with the game through thick and thin, varying, if at all, by dipping in a little extra heavy when any particular line of stuff is flat. That is the way to have plenty to sell on the crest of the succeeding wave of high prices.

Canadian farmers should not allow Mr. Biggar or anybody else, no matter how well intended, to pull the wool over their eyes. Their true interests lie not in working for special protection on their products, but in a persevering, fair-minded effort to decrease cost of production and cost of living by a general decrease in existing tariff burdens. The man who accepts a sop weakens his case against others who get a bigger share.

Viewing the appalling extravagance which characterizes the naval expenditures in Great Britain and the United States, overwhelming the people with financial burdens in times of peace, President Brown, of the New York Central Railway, before the Minnesota Bankers' Association, expressed the desire that the money spent in building at least one battleship could be devoted to the work of improved, intelligent agriculture. It would be enough, he said, to establish two splendid agricultural demonstration farms in each State, and he believed the increased product accruing would in ten years pay for all the ships of all the navies in the world.

It is a mistake to assume that the establishment of a certain industry in a country through tariff intervention is necessarily of advantage to that country. It may be a costly disadvantage. This may be so, even though no increase in price of the commodity results. The transfer of a 25 or 35-per-cent. premium from the national customs house to some manufacturer's pocket deprives the country of just that much revenue, which must then be raised in some other way. The indirect advantages to the community resulting from the establishment of the new industry would have to be very great indeed to balance that loss. When a large new industry can be established by a temporary protection of say ten or fifteen per cent., it may sometimes be advisable, but thirty or fifty-per-cent. protection is absurd.

An immense number of new silos are going up in Canada. This is encouraging, indeed, but it is hardly a matter for congratulation that we should have taken a generation to become generally convinced of the profits of corn-growing and ensilage. Even to-day, probably not one-quarter of the farmers in Ontario have silos, while only a few have grown alfalfa to any extent worth mentioning. These, and many similar facts that could be mentioned, speak loudly of opportunities unimproved, and lend weight to Mr. Flavelle's somewhat overemphasized indictment of agricultural enterprise. There are, of course, explanations and extenuating circumstances. While we are not all forlorn enough to do even the things we are convinced would prove profitable, nevertheless, many of us are in a position to do much better than we have done. More earnest study of books, bulletins and the agricultural press; more earnest thinking, more receptiveness to new ideas, more energetic application of these new ideas, and more headwork generally will tell abundantly in the way of increased agricultural production and improved rural conditions. Let us try to improve.

### Who will Pick Our Plums?

In the symposium of farmers' opinions, published last week in reply to that trenchant article, "What is the Matter with Ontario Agriculture?" Mr. Campbell takes a rather neat lift out of Mr. Flavelle by answering: Nothing, only that hogs are now paying 120 per cent. Developing an argument along this line, he expresses the opinion that farmers will maintain present halcyon conditions by taking good care that production of agricultural products does not soon again overtake demand. There is, however, another side to the case. While we rest on our oars, other countries will certainly seize the opportunity to cinch our export markets. The steady-going Dane is not asleep. Agricultural Ireland is waking up. Argentina bulks yearly larger as a source of world food supplies. New Zealand begins to cut a figure in the British cheese market, and so all along the line. Unless this agricultural country is content to raise less than enough food for its own population, it behooves us to keep pegging away with a steady supply of choice goods regularly forwarded to our export markets, holding our own, or increasing our grip upon them. We are under no obligation to do this in the interest of the cheese-buyer or pork-packer. But it will pay to do it for our own sake. Steadily increasing production, developing expanding markets, is the soundest policy. Opportunities in trade are fruits that do not wait long to be plucked. If one nation does not snatch them, another will. Are we content to let the other fellow pick our plums?

### The Invading Moth.

The addition of experienced field workers to the staff of the Dominion Entomologist (Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt), as announced in last week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," to aid in coping with the Brown-tail moth invasion in the Maritime Provinces, is commendable, and necessary to the enforcement of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, which, with foresight, the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, had placed on the Canadian statutes last winter. The Brown-tail-moth area now extends from Rhode Island, northward along the coast of the State of Maine to the Canadian frontier, and the Gipsy moth has already spread as far north as York and Cumberland Counties, in Maine, within 100 miles of Canadian territory. There is little doubt, in the opinion of competent entomologists, that in a few years these two pests will be among the most serious with which the Canadian authorities and people will have to deal. Altogether, about one million dollars are being spent annually in the warfare against these moths in Massachusetts, and to this end the State alone devotes more than one-tenth its annual budget, the Federal Government contributing an equal sum. The serious and alarming nature of the devastation wrought by these two insects cannot be realized by anyone who has not visited the States affected, where large areas of forest and fruit trees have been defoliated and killed, or are dying. And not only this, but the personal discomfort arising from the irritating hairs of the larvæ of the Brown-tail moth is very great, and in several cases has already proven fatal. Laboratory workers and other specialists engaged in the campaign against the moths have to protect their hands and faces against the contact. Many towns along the Atlantic coast have lost large sums of money owing to the fact that people will not now spend their summer vacations there, because of the disagreeable presence of the moth caterpillars. It is, therefore, necessary to take every possible precaution to control the Brown-tail moth, and to meet the Gipsy moth upon its arrival. Readers of "The Farm-

er's Advocate" in the Eastern portion of Canada can render aid in countering the invasion, by sending to the Division of Entomology, at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, any suspicious moths, caterpillars, winter nests or egg-masses which they discover and may believe to be the Brown-tail or Gipsy moth.

### Some Flaws in Mr. Biggar's Argument.

Sincerity and temperateness in argument are qualities that must always command respect. Mr. Biggar has exhibited both in his lucid communication, entitled, "The Farmer and the Wool Tariff," published in "The Farmer's Advocate" last week. He has, furthermore, presented some facts calculated to add to the general information on the subject treated. His argument, however, while plausible to the casual reader, lacks cogency when subjected to the critical examination of cold, economic logic. Starting out with a frank admission that direct taxation would be a better and fairer way than customs tariffs to raise revenue for Governmental purposes, he proceeds to grant that, under our accepted policy of tariffs, involving a considerable element of protection calculated to build up a diversified system of national industries, agriculture has always had the short end of the stick—has borne the heft of the burden, in other words. He then invites Canadian sheep-raisers to espouse a policy of tariff revision designed to place a moderate duty on wool, a larger duty on tops, noils and yarns, a very high duty on woollen cloth, and a still higher one on manufactured clothing. The consumer is seductively cheered with the promise that after we have, at his expense, developed a vast, strongly-organized, highly-specialized woollen industry, as the United States has done, at a staggering cost, spread over a good part of a century, equally attractive values in woollen goods may eventually be obtained here as we now procure. Indeed, Mr. Biggar is even more optimistic than this. He offers the opinion that it is questionable whether the consumer would, under present-day conditions, pay more for his suit of clothes if higher duties were placed on woollen goods, "because the chief profit, after all, goes to the merchant or merchant tailor, and not to the maker of the cloth." Passing by this ingenious palliation of the incidence of a tariff burden, it is enough to point out that, unless prices were lowered as a result of home manufacture—and early consummation of this is improbable—we would, by using home-manufactured woollens, lose exactly the amount of the net customs duties which are at present collected, and which now go to defray Governmental expenditure. A dollar extra tacked on to the price of an imported article by reason of duty is not lost, but goes into the Dominion treasury. A dollar extra levied on the price of a home product (as compared with equal value in foreign goods), by reason of the duty, is either an outright economic loss or an extra profit to the producer, or may be partly both. This important principle, Mr. Biggar should not ignore. To say that a country can, by its fiscal system, put money in one citizen's pocket without taking it from another's—save to a slight extent—is tantamount to arguing that one can add by subtraction. It is absurd. To realize that Canadian agriculture is handicapped by our present system of tariff protection, and propose to remedy present burdens by adding others (in return for small concessions), is not good sense. Because we have, at an expense of many million dollars, established an iron and steel industry, only to see it wasting its substance in a gigantic legal battle, is scarcely sufficient reason for repeating that expensive brand of fiscal folly in the case of the



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DOMINION.

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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday.  
It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairy-men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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woolen industry, even though in this instance the farmer did stand to participate in a minor share of the benefit. "Don't make the same mistake twice."

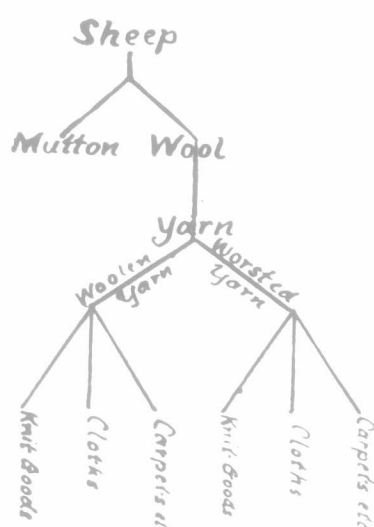
The causes of our decreasing exports of certain lines of farm products have been partly set forth by Mr. Flavell. Some more of them—for example, the retroactive effect of our long-established system of tariff protection—have been explained editorially by this paper. The outstanding fact is that production has not been keeping pace with demand. The cause of this is not—save, perhaps, in a few instances—lack of tariff protection on farm products. Such protection would not remedy the trouble, but would at times impose a real hardship on consumers, as the American tariff is now doing on consumers across the line. When we have not enough eggs or fruit or vegetables to supply home demand, it is fortunate that we are able to import. Of course, a narrow margin of duty is all right as a sort of buffer against dumping by other countries, which might otherwise disorganize our business by taking advantage of price fluctuations. That is all the protection our farmers want.

The main trouble with sheepraising is not the low price of wool, but failure of Canadian farmers to appreciate fully the profits and advantages of sheep husbandry under present conditions, coupled with failure to meet the specially lucrative seasonal demands of the lamb trade. Meat, and not wool, is the main source of revenue from the breeds of sheep kept in Canada, and would still be if the price of wool were doubled. An Ontario bulletin, issued in 1907, summarizing replies from correspondents, states that, instead of 34 per cent. of farmers keeping an average of 13 breeding ewes, as was found to be the case, there should be flocks of 10 to 20 ewes on fully 75 per cent. of the farms in the Province. Lack of appreciation of the real value of sheep on the farm was assigned as one great cause of the decrease of sheep husbandry. The growth of the dairy industry, which some have foolishly embarked in almost to the exclusion of all other branches but hogs and poultry, and not many of them, is another cause. Dogs have also had their effect

more by far than they need have had. To be sure, a higher price for wool would stimulate extension of the sheep industry, but the chief economic advantage to the Dominion of artificially enhancing the price of wool is that it would encourage what is already a profitable branch of husbandry, but neglected for want of appreciation. There is a measure of force in this argument, but hardly sufficient to justify a tax of fifteen or twenty million dollars a year.

There is, further, the fact that prejudice in favor of imported goods now operates to the handicap of Canadian woollen manufacture. It is only fair that this should be countered by a small percentage of import duty; but then, it is already so countered by a duty of 30 to 35 per cent. on knitted goods, tweeds, worsteds, and the like. Similar duties are collected on wearing apparel, but in the case of some goods, to be finished in Canada, such as serges, dress goods, buntings, etc., duties as low as 15, 17½ and 15 per cent., respectively, are levied under the British preferential tariff, while our manufacturers have the further privilege of importing shoddy at 7½ and 12½ per cent.

Mr. Biggar seems to take it for granted that the establishment of a woollen industry in Canada would be advantageous. It would not be unless within a reasonable time it became able to continue business without tariff aid, earning sufficient profit to recoup us for the initial loss incident to its establishment. Not the number of industries a country has, but the profit they earn, and the liberality of the wages they pay make the community truly prosperous. We already have liberal protection on woollen goods in Canada—too much, if anything. To increase the duty substantially, even for the sake of giving some small protection to the Canadian wool-grower, is not a reasonable proposition. The tariff on woollen goods is high enough, but, without increasing this tariff, it is only fair to collect the present nominal duty of 3 cents a pound on Canadian wool, and to collect a proportionate duty on tops, noils and yarns. The elaborate tariff proposition Mr. Biggar has been advocating, looking to the establishment of a Canadian worsted industry, is not judiciously considered. As we observed before, the whistle would cost more than it is worth. It would be very much more advantageous, if possible, to obtain free or freer admission of our wools into the United States through reciprocity negotiation with the United States.



This diagram, reproduced from E. B. Biggar's pamphlet, "The Canadian Farmer, the General Consumer, and the Wool Tariff," shows the genesis of woollen and worsted fabrics and knitted goods. The main difference in the process of manufacturing woollen and worsted yarns is that the carding machine used in making woollen yarns tends to cross the individual wool fibres at every angle, which explains why woollen cloths are so easily felted or matted. The combing machine, which prepares the wool for worsted spinning, separates the long fibres from the short and lays them parallel, and those fibres, being longer than in the carded wool process, makes possible the spinning of a much finer and relatively stronger yarn. Hence the greater versatility of the fabrics obtainable by worsted spinning, which is adapted to the coarsest, as well as the finest yarns. "Tops" are the first product of the worsted combing machine, being the longest and best of the fibres drawn from long wools, and used in spinning worsted yarns. Noils are shorter fibres of the same wool dropped from the comb to become material for spinning woollen yarns, etc.

## What Would a Worsted Industry Cost?

Anent his communication, published last week, and commented upon in the foregoing editorial, we have asked Mr. Biggar two questions: First, whether he had ever considered what a stupendous sum it had cost the United States (in sacrifice of revenue and heavy premium in price of woollen goods to the consumer, made possible by tariff) to establish its present somewhat imposing woollen industry? Secondly, what scale of duties he would consider necessary to establish a worsted industry in Canada? To the first question, he replies that he is accumulating data on the subject, and will be pleased to deal with it later, remarking that he considers the present United States woollen tariff by no means the best that could be devised, high as it is. On this point, however, we may be permitted to cite a fact brought out in Mr. Biggar's own pamphlet on "The Canadian Farmer, the General Consumer, and the Wool Tariff." On page 25, this pamphlet states: "Though there was only one period of free wool in the United States since 1865, there was a short period, beginning in 1883, when the duty on wool was reduced ten per cent., and even this was a disaster to the wool-growers, as the number of sheep fell from 50,500,000 in 1884, to 41,500,000 head in 1888." The decrease in sheep husbandry following such a small tariff reduction would seem to indicate that the whole United States woollen industry, from the keeping of the sheep to the manufacture of clothing, was an expensive, pap-fed business. It is the artificial encouragement of such extraneous industries that has run up the cost of living across the line, despite probably the most magnificent diversified endowment of natural resources possessed by any country under the sun. The Americans have pretty nearly done their best to commit commercial suicide, and have only escaped more serious consequences because of their great resources and vast belt of internal free trade.

Our second question, Mr. Biggar must have overlooked, as he makes no mention of it in his letter to hand. In the absence of such answer, we fall back upon his statement, made at the Dominion Sheep-breeders' meeting, where he advocated a protection of 25 per cent. on wool, with "a corresponding net protection to the manufacturer on the labor expended by him." How much this "corresponding net protection" would be, goodness knows—probably enough to run the duty on manufactured clothing up to 50, 75 or maybe 100 per cent. And yet Mr. Biggar submits that this will probably not increase the cost of woollen clothing! This scarcely coincides with the assertion of Mr. Lloyd-Jones at the meeting above mentioned, who exhibited a suit of clothes purchased in England for \$15, the like of which, he claimed, could not be bought in Canada under \$25. If our present protection on woollen goods adds 66½ per cent., or even 30 per cent., to the cost of a suit of clothes, what would happen under a tariff twice or three times as high?

To make some attempt to arrive at probable totals, we recall the statement made in Toronto last February by the special committee appointed by the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association to look into the wool question. At an abortive conference with some few of the manufacturers, this committee had concluded that, in order to satisfy the manufacturers with a readjustment of the tariff, the duty on the finished goods would have to be raised to such a point that, for a prospective benefit of four and a half million dollars a year to the wool-growers, about fourteen millions per annum would come out of the pockets of Canadian consumers, of which class, of course, the wool-growers form a part. Needless to say, the committee could not meet their demands.

Canadian farmers and Canadian consumers generally would be very foolish to consent to another dollar of protection to the woollen industry. But it is only fair that our present nominal duty of three cents a pound on raw wool should be collected, likewise an equivalent duty on imported tops, which, being imported, displace more than the same weight of wool and several worsted spinning plants to manufacture which have, according to Mr. Biggar, been established in Canada within the last three or four years. They spin their yarn from imported tops. Tops are the first

product of the worsted combing machine, being the longest and best of the fibres drawn from long wools and used in spinning worsted yarn. The wool tariff should be revised, as our whole Canadian tariff should be revised, by gradually shortening the manufacturers' end of the stick. Then, prices of food products, cost of living, and cost of manufacturing, will largely take care of itself.

**Like Filling a Leaky Granary.**

Periodically a cry is raised in some quarters for more effort to secure immigration to Eastern Canada to relieve the labor problem. Many fancy that because this imported labor is cheap it must be economical. But the more we try this class of labor, the more do our hopes of thus really solving the labor problem sink. There are some good laborers secured from these immigrants. Those who voluntarily come here to better their fortunes frequently do all right, but very often the Europeans and Englishmen lured to Canada by glowing immigration literature descriptive of Western or other opportunities, make discontented laborers, and are liable to leave us about the time they have gained a little experience. If, instead of seeking this cheap labor, we were to pay a proportionate figure to Canadians accustomed to the country and trained to the work, hiring them by the year, providing good houses, and treating them well, we would find farm helpers not quite so scarce as they seem, and would not only be benefiting ourselves, but laying the foundations of an enduring economic and sociological structure. Once more we repeat that the problem of Eastern Canada is not immigration, but emigration: it is not now we can induce the riffraff of Europe to come and toil for us, but how can we provide more remunerative and more congenial employment for our own people at home? He who sets himself individually to solve this problem is his own and his country's best friend. He who tries to find some expedient, such as pauper immigration,

is allowing himself to become a victim of circumstances. Immigration, by increasing the competition among laborers, may lower wages temporarily, and may alleviate labor scarcity, but it will never solve the problem. It requires deeper thought and more earnest mental effort than that, else it would have been settled long ago. It may be all right for a young and growing country, with large, undeveloped resources, to swell its population by welcoming worthy emigrants from the Old World; but, while doing so, it is well to remember that the only way we can really solve the labor problem is by getting down to the causes, dealing with economic conditions, and meeting them with sweeping, if gradual, changes in farm practice. Seeking European immigration merely as a means of solving the labor riddle, is like trying to keep a leaking granary full by dumping in inferior wheat. The only economic or permanent remedy is to stop the leak. This may be awkward, but it is the sensible thing to do.

People who view with such light-heartedness the embarking of Canada upon a naval policy, might be sobered down through knowing what financial burdens it may entail by a consideration of the growth of naval expenditures in Great Britain. The cost for the fiscal year 1910-11 exceeds that for the preceding year by about \$28,000,000, and 1908-9 by about \$38,000,000, the total appropriation of the present budget being nearly \$200,000,000, four times the annual expenditures for the decade 1870-80, and double the expenditures for 1880-90. Not only this, but it has withdrawn from the productive industrial work of the nation the vast number of 132,000 men. To secure competent men to till the soil is one of the great problems of Canada. It will be a mark of statesmanship now to keep the brakes upon the naval propaganda, and devote the money and the energies of the people to the development of the land and industry.

**Diversification.**

Some men seem to have a very wrong conception of this term as applied to farming. Driving across country, one rides through districts where men truly diversify. Dairy cattle, hogs, horses and sheep appear on farm after farm. Then one's road leads over a hill or through a low woods, and he emerges into a new community, where diversity means something else. Here are found a few cows; a forlorn, lonesome pig here and there; a chance colt, and never a sheep. The diversity shows in the fields, instead; wheat and cockle are found growing together; ox-eye daisies vie with and overtop the alsike, and the wild mustard brazenly flaunts its colors everywhere in one's very face. These two types of diversified farming do not mix well; the one or the other prevails. Where all kinds of stock are found and cared for, one does not often find weeds running riot, displacing the grasses and grains which are needed for stock. And the addition of a flock of sheep to a farm's equipment is especially gratifying. Wherever they are to be found, the thistle, the buttercup, and the myriad weeds that infest, disappear. Whether the sheep are responsible directly or indirectly, they accomplish a splendid end. Of these two types of farming much might be said, but the lessons are obvious.

Up go the silos! But if the most is to be made out of them, alfalfa-growing should be adopted in conjunction. Good corn silage and well-cured alfalfa hay make a cheap balanced ration, each supplying an excess of what the other lacks. Quite profitable results in milk production may be obtained from these two feeds alone. Clover hay is about the best substitute for alfalfa, but falls quite a way short of being as good.



Scene on Northwest Miramichi River, N.B.

HORSES.

Changing from old hay to new hay should not be made hurriedly. New hay should be well cured, and preferably mow-cured, before fed to horses. Digestive troubles frequently arise from the too-free use of improperly-cured new hays.

Working horses may have too much hay. A pound of hay per hundred pounds live weight is conceded best when hard work is being done. More hay and less grain may be used when the horse is doing light work. When a horse is idle, it is best not to give all the hay it will consume, as horses frequently develop enormous capacity for hay, and from overeating work permanent injuries to themselves.

The teeth of old horses almost invariably require occasional floating. If an animal is not properly digesting its food, if it is not thriving as you would expect on the feed given, or if it is not feeding well, examine the teeth. While this is especially necessary in horses that are getting up in years, it is also frequently found as markedly in young horses. One cannot expect a horse to eat with a sore mouth, neither can he be expected to work if he cannot eat.

Closed bridles, or bridles with blinders, are probably needed with a few horses of very nervous disposition, but in the great majority of cases horses drive much more safely with open bridles. Without the blinders, the horses certainly have a better opportunity to see things as they are, and consequently are less likely to shy at unusual objects. With work horses there is still less argument to present in favor of the use of these usually objectionable bridles.

The whip is generally a valuable implement in driving all other but work horses. Consequently, all horses should be thoroughly accustomed to it. The driving horse should regard the whip as an essential part of the master, and should fear it no more. Many horses, when the driver even approaches the whip give a great jump forwards, others threaten to kick, while most horses fear to have it brought near the head. None of these conditions should be, and their existence is due largely to a lack of proper training. When the horse is properly educated, the whip is very valuable; otherwise, its use is very questionable.

A study of the market reports indicates a firm present and very promising future to the horse trade. At this season of the year farmers do not have much to offer, nor is the trade strong in its demands, yet prices are keeping very steady, and buyers have a hard time to get what is needed. The indications clearly point out the proper course of action to be followed. Producers should retain their present breeding status and strengthen it as far as possible by the purchase of desirable young mares. What geldings may be for sale should not be hurriedly parted with to save on the feed bill, but should be put in proper market shape, when they will handsomely repay all investments in feedstuffs.

Meeting the Market.

The growing cities and the Western Provinces are giving a large market for all sections producing a surplus of horses. They will continue to do so for a good many years. This fact should have a large influence in all farm sections, especially of the older Provinces. The strong prices that have and are likely to prevail have already had a depleting influence upon the horse stock in many sections. In reality, this circumstance should have a stimulating effect upon all breeding localities. Strengthening markets should produce maximum production, a result attained by the retention of all fecund females on the farm. This, through a period of a few years, would produce an increase in the number of brood mares and marketable stock in the country. However, the reverse condition results, and, after a period of high prices, there is a lesser number of animals in breeding centers. This is due to the irresistible temptation to cash in all animals that are not needed for work, on account of the apparently high values obtainable. Such action has a paralyzing effect. Horse stock is slow of replenishment; the dearth consequent upon the sale of mares makes prices still higher, so that producers, having sold short, cannot cover without loss. They therefore, wait for the slow process of the years to multiply their small holdings of stock. In this way, a moderately high horse market usually is followed by a still higher one.

The proper policy is clear. Mares should not be sold, no matter how high prices are, unless they are unfit or undesirable breeders. Geldings should represent the salable horse stock, and should not be retained on farms, excepting, perhaps, one good team per farm for the very heavy work. It costs approximately ninety dollars a year to feed the average work-horse on a Minnesota farm. In Canada the expense cannot be much less. This is a large item, but it can be largely offset by the use of brood mares for work stock, thus producing a colt each year that will largely, if not entirely, offset the expensive feed bill. This double function of the horse has con-

fused many. The dual-purpose character must not be lost by emphasizing one or the other function unduly. Breeding and working are these two capacities, and few farmers can specialize upon one, to the elimination of the other, without suffering considerable monetary loss. It consequently behooves farmers to trim their sails according to the wind. Replacing geldings by suitable brood mares, and selling only geldings or undesirable mares, forms the basis of a policy that cannot easily bring a man to financial grief.

Report of Committee on Horse Supply.

On the 17th of February last, the Council of the Hunter's Improvement Society of Great Britain entrusted the investigation of the subject of the supply of horses for army purposes to the Horse Supply Committee which it appointed. The Committee held six meetings, and have recently presented their report, which has been made public, and is of considerable interest to horse-breeders everywhere. In that report, their chief recommendations may be quoted as follows:

CO-OPERATION OF THE WAR OFFICE.

- 1. That horses for the Army should be purchased at three years old, at the same average price as now given for older horses, and, if older horses are purchased, that the price given should be increased.
2. That horses for the Army should be purchased, as far as possible, direct from the breeder.
3. That a certain number of high-class fillies should be purchased for the Army at two or three years old. That they should be served at that age by a Thoroughbred or registered sire, and left with the breeder until passed into the Army at four or five years old, the produce to be the property of the breeder.
4. That mares good enough to breed from should be cast from the Army at twelve years old, or preferably sooner, and be distributed to breeders.

RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REGARD TO MARES.

- 1. That, in order to restock depleted districts with mares, facilities should be given to breeders to acquire them:
(a) By advancing loans for the purchase of mares.
(b) By purchasing mares and reselling them on easy terms to breeders.
(c) By leasing mares to breeders at a small annual rent.
Estimated expenditure £7,000
2. That approved mares should be given nominations to the value of £2 or £3 to approved stallions.
Estimated expenditure £14,000

RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REGARD TO STALLIONS.

- 1. That, in order to keep in this country some of the high-class Thoroughbred stallions, they should be purchased by Government, with a view to their resale at a reduced price, on conditions, to breeders, or to their being let out to breeders.
Estimated expenditure £5,000
2. That there should be a system of loans to breeders for the purchase of approved stallions.
Estimated expenditure £6,000
3. That approved stallions should be registered for the purpose of serving mares awarded nominations. (Estimated for under mares, £14,000.)
4. That the annual spring show of stallions in London should be continued.
5. That entire colts (Thoroughbred or registered) should be purchased, preferably as yearlings, with a view to resale to breeders when four years old, for use as stallions.
Estimated expenditure £2,700
6. That no stallion should be allowed to travel the public roads for hire without a certificate of soundness from hereditary disease.

RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REGARD TO ORGANIZATION.

- 1. That the funds provided should be under the control of the President of the Board of Agriculture, as Minister responsible to Parliament.
2. That he should be assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of representatives of various bodies.
3. That the Advisory Council and the Board of Agriculture should work through local committees with a paid corresponding member.
Estimated expenditure £ 5,000
Contingencies 300
£ 5,300
That a separate grant should be allotted to Ireland £10,000
Total £50,000

Of the suggested grant of £40,000 to Great Britain, about £20,500 would be annual non-productive expenditure. The balance of £19,500 would be, to a large extent, reproductive. The annual income thus obtained, after the first five years, could be added to the fund, and would admit of extended operations on those parts of the scheme which proved to be the most successful. [The Farmers' Gazette, Dublin, Ireland.]

Regulation of Importations.

The more important rules, adopted at a recent meeting of its executive by the American Percheron Registration Society, regulating importations to United States, are:

- 1. The registration fee, owing to additional expense incurred in the new plans, to be increased, after October 15th, 1910, to \$50 for members, and \$75 for non-members, provided the application is made within ninety days after landing.
2. From June 15th, 1910, no imported horses will be accepted for record by the Percheron Society of America until they have been inspected and checked by an authorized representative of the society.
3. By action of the Board of Directors at a meeting in May, the by-laws were so amended as to permit the employment of inspectors for these purposes. Under the new by-laws covering such inspection, authority is so broadened as to provide for a rigid veterinary inspection for soundness, and a general report as to whether the animal is of suitable size, conformation and quality to be of value in improving American Percheron horses. This veterinary inspection will be begun whenever the directors deem it advisable. Horses reported not fit will be refused registration, but any owner may, on suitable showing, be granted a reinspection. Any American breeder may call upon the society for such official inspection, and the society may, at any time, order the inspection of any, or all, American-bred horses before recording them. On account of the magnitude of the undertaking, no attempt will be made to put this full plan into force at once, but authority for such work now exists, and it will be extended as rapidly as the Percheron breeders of America deem wise and expedient.
4. At a meeting between representatives of the Percheron Society of America and officials of the Department of Agriculture, held in Washington, D. C., June 16th, the Department was requested to establish a thorough inspection, both as to identity and soundness, for all imported horses. It was pointed out that such inspection should properly be made at the European port of shipment, as cattle are inspected for disease before being loaded in ships for transfer to the United States. In event such inspection cannot be made there, the Percheron interests urged that it at least be made at the port of entry to the country, so that full information as to the horses imported may be at once available to the Percheron Society of America.

This action of the American Society is of importance to Canadians. It will result in the culls and dubious animals being debarred from the States. The general tendency will be to unload them where there is a less careful supervision exercised. Canadian buyers of Percherons will do well to make the strictest scrutiny of their purchases. The Percheron Society of America is to be commended most highly for the steps inaugurated. While it will be some time before the rules become fully applied, they undoubtedly will exert a great influence upon importers in causing them to be keenly discriminative in their selections. The highest standards for the breed are evidently to be sought, incidentally, it will work a vast influence upon the horse product throughout the country.

LIVE STOCK.

The feet of sheep, and especially of rams, should be carefully trimmed whenever they begin to get long at the toes. A sharp knife is the only implement necessary.

The ram will be in better shape for his autumn work if kept in a small pasture away from the flock of ewes. He should not be expected to pick his living entirely, but should receive a small daily portion of oats.

Sheep should not be turned upon a clover pasture when it is wet. When dry, it is scarcely excelled by any pasture, but when wet, bloating follows very quickly. The same applies to cattle, though probably not quite so markedly.

Salt should always be available for all kinds of stock. Some use rock salt in the fields; stock get plenty, and never too much, from it. However, it is more costly, and contains many impurities. Most men who are really interested in their stock prefer not to use it. A trough is easily arranged, with a cover to protect its contents from the weather, and in it pure, coarse salt may always be kept. Taking a pail of salt to the field once a week, and, as it were, feeding it to the stock, is not the best plan.

It is often necessary to keep the bull confined, since he, becoming regardless of fences, develops into a veritable traveller. Care has to be taken that, in confining the bull for the summer, serious damage is not done to him. Too often bulls become stiff and crippled from summer stabling. It is best to construct a paddock from which it is impossible for him to escape. It is preferable to have this a couple of acres in extent, so that it affords grazing. In such a place he may remain



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all day. Many, however, have bulls that cannot be restrained by wire. These must build smaller paddocks of boards; here, exercise, sunlight and fresh air are obtained, and the health of the bull maintained.

**Honor Roll of Shorthorns.—IV.**

By J. C. Snell.

In 1869, the Hillhurst herd of Mr. Cochrane was enriched by the importation of the bountiful red-and-white two-year-old heifer, Queen of Diamonds =5198=, bred by John Lynn, of Lincolnshire, and sold, soon after winning first honors at the Provincial, to Col. King, of Minnesota. She was one of the most perfectly-formed and attractive heifers of the breed ever seen in Canada or elsewhere by the writer.

In 1870, John Miller, of Brougham, imported the grand cow, Rose of Strathallan =480=, bred by Lord Strathallan, of Perth, and sired by Amos Cruickshank's noted bull, Allan. She won first prize at the Provincial Fair, and was in calf to the Booth bull, Prowler, producing the fine red bull, Lord Strathallan =156=, which developed into a grand show bull, and was sold to S. F. Lockridge, of Indiana, for \$2,500. He also won many important prizes and championships in the States. This cow was the ancestress of a valuable family which still holds a prominent place in the breed in this country. One of the best of her progeny was the handsome and well-proportioned roan cow, Rose of Strathallan 2nd, which Mr. Miller sold to Snider Bros., of German Mills, in Waterloo Co., and which was a first-prize winner on more than one occasion at Provincial Fairs. She looms up in my memory as one of the most attractive cows I have seen, being bred-looking, with a fine head and neck, and a form somewhat of the dairy type, and a milk vessel to match.

In 1870 was imported by Jos. S. Thompson, of Whitby, the bright, particular star, Golden Drop 1st =212=, bred by Silvester Campbell, of Kinellar, Scotland, a charming roan cow, purchased by John Snell's Sons, of Snelgrove, at the Thompson sale, in 1872, for \$1,005, and shown by them at the Provincial Fair at London in 1873, winning first prize and sweepstakes. She was a cow of medium size, low-set, wealthily-fleshed, mellow-handling, and carrying a beautiful head and neck—one of the most attractive cows ever shown in Canada. The heifer calf she was carrying when purchased (Golden Circle) was sold at the dispersion sale of the Snell herd, in 1874, for \$1,000, and the cow for \$1,200, to Day Bros., of Davenport, Iowa.

Heading the Snell herd at the Provincial Fair in 1873 was the splendid roan bull, British Baron =35=, bred by Col. Townley, of Burnley, England, and purchased by the writer from Joe Culshaw, manager of the Townley herd, at the Royal Show, at Wolverhampton, in 1871, where he was highly commended. British Baron was a massive dark-roan bull, of fine character, a first-prize winner at the Provincial Fair, and head of the first-prize herd, and was sold at the Snell dispersal for \$1,000 to Simon Beattie, who sold him to head the show herd of Gen. Sol Meredith, of Indiana, at a considerable advance, where he also made a good record as a prizewinner.

In 1871 were imported by the late Hon. John Dryden, from the herd of Amos Cruickshank, the notable pair, Royal Barmpton =217=, and Mimulus =343=, both reds, the sire and dam of Barmpton Hero =324=, the most remarkably prepotent bull figuring in the history of the breed in Canada. Neither of his parents were first-class show animals, though Royal Barmpton won first prize at the Provincial Fair at Hamilton in 1873, the only time he was shown outside his own county home. I saw him at Maple Shade soon after his arrival, and so thin and gaunt was he that Arthur Barnett, the herdsman, said to me, "I am ashamed to show him to you," but, on looking him over, I said, "Arthur, I think I can see something good in him." The bull had a head that showed strongly what we call character, he was straight, and a good handler, proved a good sire, and was finally sold to Mr. Jordan, of Iowa.

Mimulus was a lengthy, bredy-looking cow of the milking-Shorthorn type, a daughter of the renowned Champion of England, the bull bred in Mr

Cruickshank's herd which largely transformed the type of the modern Shorthorn. Mimulus was the dam of the noted bull, Royal Duke of Gloster, used in the Sittyton herd with great success, and her best Canadian-born son was a topper as a show bull and sire. Barmpton Hero was a light roan, born in 1878. He was sold when a calf nearly a year old to J. & W. Watt, of Salem, near Guelph, in whose hands he made a great record as a championship winner at Provincial Fairs, and the progenitor of sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, that were champions for many years. He was used in the Watt herd until he was fourteen years old, a good example of the wisdom of retaining a bull that has proved prepotent, rather than trusting to an untried one.

In 1871 also came Cherub, a capital red two-year-old bull, imported by Mr. Cochrane, bred by Lord Sudeley, and sired by Baron Booth, the sire of Imp. Baron Booth of Lancaster. Cherub was second, and should have been first, at the Royal Show at Wolverhampton that year, where the writer saw him shown, and where he was purchased by Mr. Cochrane. He was in the same class with British Baron, the bull I bought at the same show, which was not then in show condition, but was highly commended. Cherub was a model of the breed, and was sold the same year to Mr. Iles, of Illinois, for \$6,000.

In 1872 came The Doctor =250=, a red two-year-old bull, imported by Mr. Cochrane, and sold to John M. Fell, of Pickering. The Doctor was a remarkably smooth animal, of fine character, winning first prize over British Baron in 1873, and was sold in 1871 to Day Bros., of Iowa, for \$1,500.

About this time Simon Beattie imported the excellent roan two-year-old heifer, Maid of Honor, bred by Garne, of Gloucestershire, which was an easy winner in strong company, a heifer of practically perfect conformation, smoothly-fleshed, and carrying a coat of hair the handling quality of which once felt is never forgotten. I saw her sold at an auction in Markham, in the winter of 1874, to Geo. Murray, of Racine, Wisconsin, for \$2,600, and several others sold for prices ranging

from \$1,000 to \$3,100, among them being the Garne-bred cow, Ruberta, a rich roan, imported by Wm. Miller, a first-prize winner at the Provincial Fair, and one of the best in my recollection, which went to Gen. Meredith, of Indiana, for \$1,275. That sale furnished the most reckless bidding I had ever witnessed in Canada. It was a terribly cold day; the sale was held in an hotel yard in the village, and, to keep up the spirits of the buyers, hot mixed drinks were freely distributed, having the effect of causing many men to see double, and bidders, under its influence, challenged each other to come on with one-hundred-dollar bids. Personally, I have no recollection of imbibing, but I do remember, on the way to the station, reciting the tipster's soliloquy:

"Everything's reeling, now isn't it odd  
I am the only thing sober abroad."

In September, 1873, came the climax and the bursting of the Bates boom, when, at the dispersion sale of the herd of Hon. Samuel Campbell, of New York Mills, N. Y., under the skillful management of our Richard Gibson, 109 head of cattle sold for an average of \$3,504, one cow selling for \$10,600, another for \$35,000, and several for \$20,000 to \$25,000 each. It was my privilege to be present at that unprecedented event of its kind, and a crazier crowd I never saw, wealthy men of Britain and America competing in fabulous figures for what were considered prizes, but which proved to be fortune-breakers, as the cattle had been unwisely inbred, to the injury of their constitution. Many proved barren, and the bottom soon dropped out of the market for the family, causing heavy loss to many men.

(To be continued.)

**The Farmer and the Protective System.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

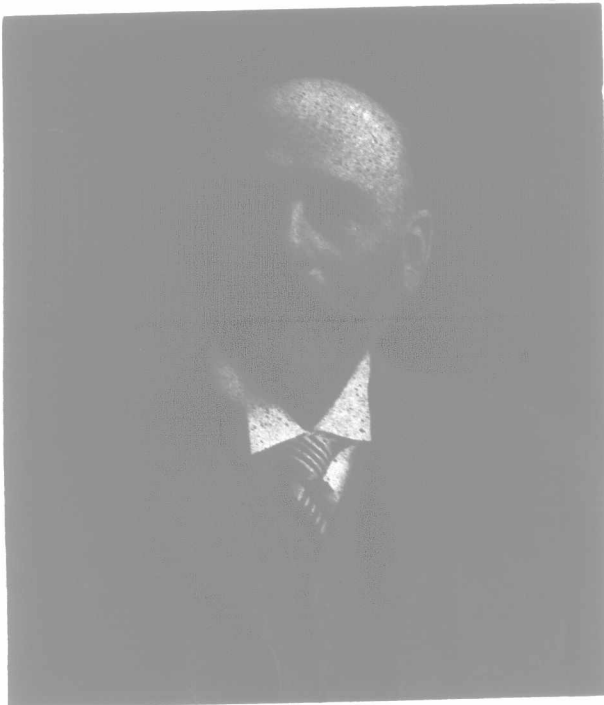
It seems as though this country is on the eve of witnessing another dead-set upon the Government by some of our captains in the field of Canadian industry for a further strengthening of protective duties.

The agitation for an increased duty upon woollen goods has again commenced. In his letter to the Toronto Globe of 27th May, Thos. B. Caldwell, although refusing to discuss the question from a national point of view, throws up the cry that, "Surely the woollen industry has a place in the building up of Canada." And now follows an article in your own columns, from E. B. Biggar, who, in his deep anxiety to see established a worsted industry, becomes extremely solicitous for the welfare of the farmers of Canada.

Again, since the announcement by President Taft, of his deep desire to establish better reciprocal trade relations with Canada, we find some of the Canadian manufacturers, through the Montreal Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, declaring emphatically against free-trade arrangements with the United States.

In view of these signals, it behooves the farmers of Canada to be up and doing, thoroughly organize their forces, and not only resist any further encroachments, but demand that the day has more than come when the pursuit of agriculture shall no longer be the milch cow over which the manufacturers shall continue to dance, but, by a gradual reduction of the existing customs tariff, agriculture shall be given the fair place to which its importance in the further development of Canada demands it shall be given.

Mr. Biggar's article, in seeking the help of the sheep-grower to aid in placing a further burden upon the great body of Canadian consumers, reminds me of the attitude of the Millers' Association some years ago, in deciding to send delegates to every Farmers' Institute in Ontario, to get the farmers to co-operate with the millers in petitioning the Dominion Government to increase the duty upon flour from fifty cents to a dollar per barrel. In that mission the millers were successful at a meeting in Goderich, partially successful at a meeting in Brantford, but when they came to Brussels, the cloak was so mercilessly torn from their shallow arguments, that they at once con-



Richard Gibson.



The Late John Dryden.



Mimulus.



Queen of Diamonds.

sidered "discretion the better part of valor," and retired in disgust.

Let us examine a few facts in connection with this woollen industry. If we take the volume of woollen goods imported into Canada for home consumption for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1908, we find there was an average duty of 29½ per cent. collected thereon. This represents the margin which the consumers of woollen goods in Canada pay for the protection and encouragement of the woollen industry. From the Statistics Bulletin II, of the Manufactures of Canada, published in 1907, we find the output of the Canadian woollen industry in 1905 was \$5,871,735, and there was employed therein 4,274 workmen, receiving in wages \$1,196,375. From this output, and the above rate of duty, 106 woollen manufacturers are given, as a margin against foreign competition, the sum of \$1,717,000 per annum, or over \$16,000 each. With such a degree of protection, if the woollen industry of Canada cannot stand, it is the plainest possible proof that it is simply a burden upon the Canadian people, and should be tolerated no longer. Of course, at such an argument the manufacturers will at once set up, the hue and cry that the industry must be protected, in order to secure the employment which will furnish an additional home market to the farmers' products. This is one of the most fallacious contentions ever presented in favor of the continuance of any industry. If the people of Canada would take this \$1,717,000 per annum, and with it pension the 4,000-odd employees to the extent of the wages they receive, they could do so, and still have half a million to the good. These 4,000 men could then be returned to labor on the soil, where their exertions would go towards increasing the output of the means of livelihood, and thus ameliorate the condition of the whole body of our people, as the question of the cost of living is still the vital question with the large percentage of the people of Canada.

Mr. Biggar, in his argument, calls for a duty on wool, in order to build up the sheep industry; yet those farmers who are foremost in the sheep-breeding industry are ready and willing to stand up, as they now do at our fat-stock gatherings and Institute meetings, and declare and demonstrate that the business of sheep-keeping is the most profitable branch of the live-stock industry of Canada to-day.

In the face of this fact, I am indeed surprised that any of these farmers will condescend to appeal for a duty upon wool, when they know, or ought to know, that the protection system, as a whole, is the greatest burden which at present rests upon the pursuit of Canadian agriculture, the burden which, along with other conditions, is largely responsible for the constant movement of our people away from the soil.

The argument which I have applied to the woollen industry can be applied with equal force to other lines of industrial life, which are basking in the sunshine of our Canadian protective system, forming their gigantic combinations, and revelling in the wealth which that system enables them to reap, at the expense of the consuming population of Canada.

Take, for instance, the prices which have followed the recent merger in the cement business. A twelvemonth ago we could buy all the cement we wanted for \$1.20 per barrel, but to-day, after a combination has been effected, which was to cheapen production and reduce prices, we are paying from \$1.90 to \$2.00 per barrel. True, an investigation might be instituted under Mr. King's "Combines Investigation Bill," but who, in this case, is going to institute proceedings, and even to do so would be to venture the uncertain attack upon a powerful enemy, right in the midst of its own entrenchments? Surely the cement industry is now sufficiently well grounded that it can stand upon its own bottom. If the duty of 12½ cents per cwt., or 40 cents per barrel, and 20 per cent. on the cotton bags, does not enable cement manufacturers to enhance prices, then cut it out, for the paucity sum received in duty is of no particular moment. If the duty does enable them to enhance the price, then it is the best reason why such a necessary article of general use should be given to the general public at a very reasonable price.

Let us return, however, to the consideration of the real interests of agriculture. No one now disputes that this is the great industry of our people. Not only so, but its constant condition forms the very basis of the healthy pulse-beat of the Canadian people. Never was any fact brought home with greater emphasis to any people than when, in 1907, the wheels of Canadian agriculture slipped a cog, and old Mother Earth ceased for a time to produce its customary fruits. The effect upon the country was electric. Business life staggered; our merchants began to stand at their shop doors with a longing eye; the trade of the country fell by nearly \$80,000,000 in the year; the Government had to draw in its sails; banking institutions had to apply the brakes, and everyone prayed for a return of the increased receipts from agriculture, and the consequent return of the country's progress. In view of this striking fact, is it not the supreme duty of the Government to make the conditions surrounding

the pursuit of agriculture as favorable as possible.

In so far as its efforts have been directed towards the improvements in the means of communication, by which our products are transported to the markets of the world in the finest condition, it has certainly done yeoman service; but when we realize that, broadly speaking, there is no such thing as protection to the products of the Canadian farmer, the prices of which have, in the past, been very largely regulated by the prices prevailing in the open markets of the world, have we not a right to ask, in return, that farmers, in the purchase of the articles, commodities and machinery they require, be allowed to consult, without restriction, and profit by the prices of those goods prevailing in the open markets of the world? Would not that be simply making the request that agriculture, the very mother of the industrial life of Canada, be given the privilege of buying its raw material at the lowest possible cost? What are the facts?

Agricultural implements and machinery are subject to a duty of from 15½ to 25 per cent.; carriages and wagons, 25 to 35 per cent.; harness and saddlery, 30 per cent.; leather—tanned, curried, and finished, 15 to 25 per cent.; pumps and windmills, 20 per cent.; wash machines and wringers, 20 to 35 per cent.; axes and tools, 22½ per cent.; boilers and engines, 20 per cent.; foundry and machine-shop products, 25 to 35 per cent.; iron and steel products, 20 to 30 per cent.; metallic roofing, 20 to 30 per cent.; cottons, 25 to 30 per cent.; woollens, 30 per cent.; hats, caps and furs, 20 to 30 per cent.; furniture and upholstered goods, 30 per cent.; boots and shoes, 30 per cent.; men's and women's custom and factory clothing, 15 to 30 per cent.; bread, biscuits and confectionery, 20 to 35 per cent.; canned meats and goods, 17½ to 30 per cent.

These, and a hundred other articles, which constitute the raw material of the Canadian farmer,

he refers. Nevertheless, the situation is before us, and it is greatly deepened through the conditions of which I speak.

Mr. Biggar, in his article, seeks to cure the disease by asking the wool-growing farmer to cooperate with manufacturers in aggravating the cause, not that, by this increase in duty, foreigners would be forced to pay an additional tribute to the treasury of Canada, but simply to enable the wool-growers to increase the price of wool to our own manufacturers; and these, in turn, be empowered to charge the general public that much more for their woollens. Such is the unvarying tendency of all protective duties. They teach the beneficiaries to look to further public favors, rather than to ask an open, fair field, in which they would be compelled to work out their own salvation by relying on the ingenuity of their own resource.

One of the great characteristics of the present age, and more particularly upon the American continent, is the thirst after great wealth, and the successful scheming of the few to concentrate in their hands the wealth that should belong to the many. Across the border, to the south of us, these conditions obtain to such a degree that it is now said that nine-tenths of the wealth of the country is in the hands of one-tenth of the people. As a final result, we are now witnessing an almost life-and-death struggle for mastery between the American Government and the huge combinations of capital which have been built up under its influence. Indeed, the signs are not wanting that the great body of American people have become so entirely disgusted with their high-protection system that, at the earliest opportunity, they may give it an overwhelming defeat.

In the face of a knowledge of these conditions, and in view of the friendly representations recently made at Washington, would it not be manifesting a broad, national spirit, that our sneering, farmers and others should endeavor to

strengthen the hands of the Government, if the time be opportune, not to be a party towards further burdening themselves, but to obtain access to the market which, in many respects, is the very best in the world, and lying right at our very doors. But no! some of our manufacturers (I am glad to say not all) would have them shrink from the very thought.

Why should these manufacturers not imitate the noble attitude of Elbert Hubbard, who, in writing for the Oliver (Chilled Plow Co.), says "The Canadian manufacturer is very much better situated than the American manufacturer, for two reasons: First, the United States have no merchant marine; and, second, the American tariff has so barred

the products of the world in many instances, and the countries that we bar, in turn, bar us."

Influences at work in Canada show that corporate interests, organized capitalists, and promoters of various sorts, are constantly on the alert to secure from a silent public favors for themselves by which they may gather wealth at the public expense, and the customs tariff of this country enables them to do so. As a result, combinations are everywhere being effected. We also find the increase in the cost of goods going on simultaneously with the organization of capital on a large scale, and the formation of trusts, mergers and combinations of one kind and another. It has been asserted by the Monetary Times that the formation of mergers and combinations in 1909 constituted an outstanding feature in the industrial and financial situation of Canada during the year. Since the commencement of the present year, scarcely a day has passed that mention has not been made in the public press of some new combination or another.

No objection can be taken to the formation of these large aggregations of capital as such. There is no doubt that these large concerns should be able to cut down expenses and produce more cheaply than smaller plants competing against each other. But the whole outcome is that the goods which these turn out are continually becoming dearer, rather than cheaper, showing conclusively that, whatever else is happening, the great body of consumers who make up society are not getting the benefit they should receive through the consequent reduction in the cost of the production of goods. And it is the duty of the Government, being the custodian of the general interests, to see



Duke of Kingston 2nd.

First-prize junior two-year-old Shorthorn, and male champion, Royal Show, Liverpool, 1910. Sire King Christian of Denmark.

show how he is being aided by the beneficent customs tariff of this country. On the other hand, if we scan the tariff schedules, we find that at every convenient turn our manufacturers are allowed to obtain their raw material at the lowest minimum cost. Yet some of these same manufacturers are standing around the public crib, and with a scorpion eye still demanding from the great consuming public an additional pound of flesh.

As the result of these conditions, which have had the effect of stimulating so many lines of manufacturing industry, these manufacturers have become wealthy, have joined their forces in effective combination, and are now such strong competitors in the labor market that it has become well-nigh impossible to secure the necessary help on the farm. To such a degree is this the case that the greatest problem which presents itself to the Canadian people to-day is the problem of retaining our people on the soil.

As the result of this scarcity of labor, together with the great rush for the cheap lands of the West, the agriculture of Ontario (upon which the country is largely dependent for many of our staple live-stock products), is so paralyzed that its reduced production in these lines of goods is being acutely felt in the greatly-increased cost of living.

There is no doubt that Mr. Flavelle, in his timely and able open letter, is right in saying that the large body of Ontario farmers do not sufficiently grasp the possibilities of their favorable situation. It seems almost impossible to arouse many from their present lethargic field of view. They, in their attitude, are almost a deadly handicap to the notable exceptions to which

that these interests are protected. The only way it can be sure it has done its full duty in this respect is to see that the tariff gives these large concerns no margin by which they can do this.

Talk about investigation under the new act, but who, in many instances, is going to institute proceedings? And in the meantime, the pursuance of a waiting policy is simply parrying with the inevitable conflict, while the enemy obtains the opportunity to complete the deep encroachments of such an opposing force.

Huron Co., Ont. THOS. McMILLAN.

**Ireland's Native Breeds.—II.**

By Emerald Isle.

**SHEEP.**

The Roscommon.—If our native cattle are conspicuous by their smallness of size, the exact opposite must be said of the Roscommon sheep, which holds sway over the great central plain of Ireland, an important tract of rich, fertile grass land, over limestone. Massive, great-boned sheep the Roscommons are, with broad, deep, lengthy bodies, obviously of robust constitution, and fine, upstanding animals that attract and fill the eye in any ovine company. This long-woolled, white-faced breed has had an ancient record in Ireland, and has been bred by families for generations, while there are well-authenticated evidences of systematic improvement of type by individuals during the middle of the 18th century. Fully 40 years ago, the Royal Dublin Society recognized the variety for special provision at their shows, and a great fillip was given to the breed by its triumph in winning the championship, open to all long-woolled breeds, in the year 1895. The following season witnessed the appearance of the first volume of the Roscommon Flockbook, started by a number of enthusiastic patrons and admirers.

For the production of fat lambs, either pure or cross-bred, the big, deep-milking Roscommon ewes enjoy a great reputation, and they always transmit bulk to their progeny, no matter what sire is used. Roscommons, of course, run the risk of becoming unpopular should the public ever refuse to buy big joints of mutton, but the demand for hotels and large boarding establishments is very likely to remain constant, especially as the meat of our native breed is choice in quality, and well "grained" in texture. On the score of early maturity, the Roscommon has to yield the palm to some of its rivals in the matter of early lambs, but it possesses compensating advantages. As showing the remarkable size to which typical specimens grow, some records by me are very striking. One three-shear ram, which headed his class at Ballsbridge some years ago, sealed the great weight of 32 stone 4 pounds, and when slaughtered, he showed so little waste that he dressed 288 pounds, or 72 pounds per quarter. A first-prize pen of three lamb rams at a show in the same place weighed on an average 13 stone 2 pounds each; a pen of ewe lambs averaged 12 stone, and shearing ewes 16 stone 4 pounds each. Then, again, to glance at a couple of carcass returns, a pen of grass-fed hogget wethers, which weighed alive were 7 cwt. 6 qr. 1 lb., dressed 4 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs., an average of 161 2-3 pounds each; and a pen of hogget ewes, 6 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs. alive, dressed 3 cwt. 3 qr. 27 lbs., an average of 119 pounds each. As a wool-producer, the Roscommon gives an excellent fleece, of great length, and it can be bred to the finest texture; but, for climatic reasons, it is essential, more or less, to maintain a good thick coat on outlying sheep in exposed places, and this militates to some extent to the obtaining of the highest market prices for the finest staples.

Roscommons should do well abroad, and representatives that have gone to South America and Australia have been well thought of by the importers. At this year's great exhibition at Buenos Ayres, a fine lot of typical Roscommons are to be exhibited, being specially sent across the ocean from the home of the breed, and this speaks well for the enterprise and push of its admirers in Ireland.

**PIGS.**

Last September I had a pretty detailed account to give of the Irish swine industry, and in the course of my remarks, to which I would refer the present reader, the newly-established Large White Ulster breed was dealt with specially. It is making headway in the North of Ireland, and also in other parts, where its thriftiness is standing well to it. Of course, there are old, unimproved local types of pigs throughout the country, but they are not among the "recognized." Indeed, the constant use of Large White York blood has stamped the bulk of the Irish pig stock in most districts with the stamp of this variety.

**A Valuable Encyclopedia.**

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G. S. BENT.  
Price, Edward Co., Ont.

**THE FARM.**

**A Rotation Question.**

I am trying to start a short rotation here, and would like your opinion on the one I have in mind. I was thinking of a four-year rotation, as follows: First year, clover; second year, grain; third year, cultivated crops; fourth year, grain seeded with clover. If I couldn't use up all the ground with a cultivated crop, would it do to sow peas on the sod, followed by winter wheat?

A. M. B.

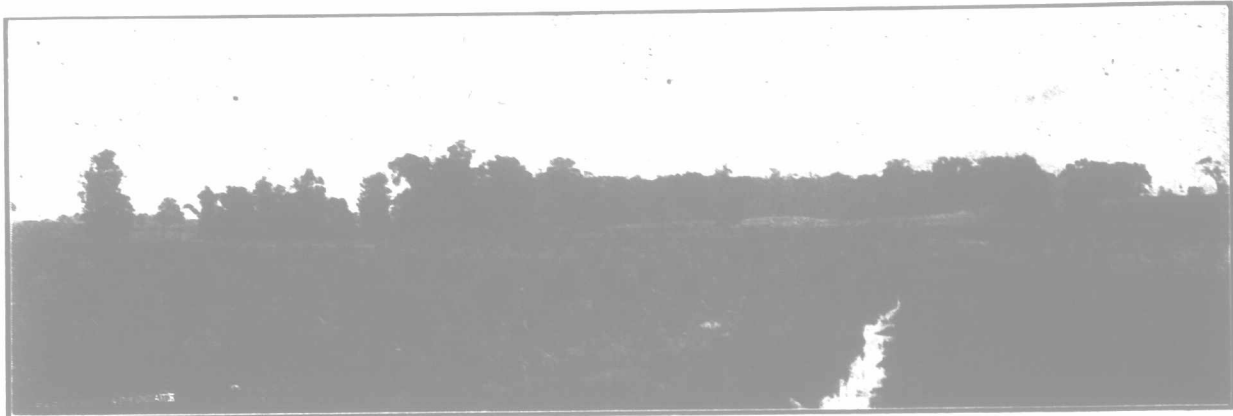
The proposed rotation is commendable in certain respects, and it is pleasing to know that you are studying this important question. The plan, however, comprehends one common feature

will do very well indeed after a well-prepared clover sod.

Another objection to your plan is that it keeps the land three years out of grass or clover, which is too long for best results. Neither is it the best way to circumvent damage by white grubs and wireworms.

Then, again, unless you have some permanent pasture available, you will be short on meadow.

In view of all these points, we would suggest, as an improvement, a three-year rotation of clover followed by corn, roots and peas, or some fodder crop, with grain the third year, seeded to clover, with a little timothy to insure against failure to catch. Spring grain should follow the hoed crop, while fall wheat is admirably adapted to succeed peas. As an alternative rotation, we would strongly commend the one followed at the Ontario Agricultural College, viz., corn, roots, etc., second



**Benefits of the Municipal Drain.**

A big crop of corn on land last year that never before grew anything but widows and swamp grass. On the farm of S. Walker, Middlesex Co., Ont.

that is seriously open to criticism, namely, the putting of grain after sod. This is the place for corn and such crops. Few crops are so little adapted as grain to make the most of the virtue in a decaying sward the first season after plowing. For one thing, its period of growth is pretty well over before the sod has had time to decompose and its plant food to become available. Corn and such crops, having a longer season of growth, make fuller and much more advantageous use of the sod in the first summer after its being plowed down. Then, again, the vegetative crops, such as corn and roots, those prized for their growth of stock or root, are particularly in need of the nitrogen and potash resulting from the decay of sward. Grain crops, on the other hand, demand a fine state of tilth. And what nitrogen and potash they require are chiefly needed early in the season. Later on they require a liberal quantity of phosphorus to make seed. Favorable conditions for a grain crop are provided by working up well a piece of land that has been plowed out of alfalfa or clover sod, manured well, planted the first season to corn or roots, and then worked up for grain the next. Such land has been, or should have been, pretty well cleared of weeds by the cultivation given the hoed crop, it has plenty of decomposed nitrogenous humus for the grain crop to get a good start on, and the fine state of tilth tends to the liberation of phosphorus which will be available when the seed-forming period arrives. Spring grain, sown on fresh-plowed sod, generally does not find the best physical conditions, and certainly does not find abundance of available nitrogen and potash at the season when these are needed most. True, grain sometimes does fairly well after clover sod, because clover is a good preparation for almost any crop, but the best utilization of the sod virtue consists in putting corn and roots on sod, followed by grain seeded down. Some object that roots will not do well after sod. They will not after an old, tough sod, but they

year grain seeded down with clover and grass seed, third and fourth years hay and pasture. Either of these rotations, if rightly handled, will give excellent results. Our choice is the three-course one, which we have tried successfully, and have seen tried by many, with the best of satisfaction.

**Crop Rotation Cleans Land.**

Weed eradication has long been a subject of experimentation at the Minnesota Station. Spraying with sulphate of iron has been practiced, with more or less beneficial results, proving, however, a better retarder of weeds and of weed-seed development than an actual exterminator. The best results in destroying weeds have come from rotation of crops, according to an article by Prof. A. D. Wilson, Superintendent of the Division of Extension and of Farmers' Institutes, at the Minnesota Experiment Station. Two one-tenth-acre plots have been cropped under differing systems of cultivation over a period of sixteen years. One plot was cropped to a five-year rotation system of corn first year, grain second, grass third and fourth, and grain fifth year. The other plot was devoted to wheat each year, the land being plowed early in the fall, carefully disked and prepared for seed. The rotated plot is now substantially free from weeds. The wheat plot is infested with wild oats, though the Station has practiced careful hand-pulling of weeds over the several years of experimentation. The two years that the rotation plot grew grass, the hay has been cut so early that weeds had no chance of maturing seed. When the plot was in corn, thorough stirring of the ground was practiced, and weeds were killed before they ripened.



Roscommon Sheep.

Round Barn with Central Silo.

The desire for convenience in barn construction and arrangement has called forth much originality. One of the latest types of barns that as a consequence has been evolved is the round barn. Such a barn is just being completed by Wilson McCready.

Having a brickyard of his own, Mr. McCready has been able to indulge himself in the use of hollow brick for the entire height of all his walls, but economy would prevent such as a general practice.

This barn is especially interesting for its silo, its internal plan, and for the problems which it presents. The silo is in the center of the barn, is built of hollow brick, like the barn, is round, measures on the inside 10 feet in diameter, and is 45 feet high. The wall of the silo is 14 inches thick for the first 11 feet, after that 9 1/2 inches. It is strengthened by the joists of the floor butting against it at a height of 12 feet. If properly reinforced, this should make an excellent silo. The type of silo now much advocated in Iowa is constructed of this material.

The plan provides for all live stock, as in a basement barn. The outside circumference of the barn is 181 ft. 6 in., and the wall is 14 in. thick. The silo occupies a circular space in the center 12 ft. 4 in. in diameter. Between these two circles the stock is arranged. The basement is divided by brick walls into four compartments. In one is to be room for six horses; another is a small carriage-room; a third is to contain three pigpens about 10 x 12 ft., the fourth compartment provides for eighteen cattle. All stock are headed toward the alleyway, which is to be 8 1/2 ft. wide around the silo. Doors lead from one compartment to the other both in the alleyway and again at the rear of the stock.

Ventilation is provided for on the basis of the King system. Light in the stable seems to be well provided by a generous number of large windows.

The roof of the barn rests on and forms the roof of the silo. There are no windows in the barn, but a number of 18-in. tile placed in the wall serve the purpose of windows. There are a few problems in such an arrangement. A silo needs to be conveniently gotten at at filling time, which is difficult to accomplish when it is in the center of the barn. Threshing outfits also require considerable room. There are attractive features about such a barn, but those to whom they appeal must study the details of their plans.

Plank-frame Barn.

The increasing scarcity of framing timber in many localities, and its expensiveness where still obtainable, makes the plank-frame barn of interest to a greater number each year. During the early part of this season, William Martin, of Belmont, Elgin Co., Ont., having occasion to tear down the old barns and build greater, erected a building of this newer type. His barn proper is 40 x 76 ft., with an L 32 x 46 ft., the latter not being plank-frame, but old-frame material. It is built upon a concrete block wall that is 7 ft. 6 in. high, and in turn has a solid concrete foundation, which, together, will place the floor of the barn about 9 ft. 6 in. above the level of the ground. The corner-posts are 16 ft high. There are no posts in the interior of the barn, the purlines being supported by a truss construction from each post of the side wall. The posts are made from two planks spiked in regular plank-frame fashion. The entire barn is bound together so that lateral pressure will not cause any bulging, by a strong iron rod in each end of the barn, from plate to plate, and by four special trusses similar to those supporting the purlines, but more strongly built, and bolted together beneath the peak of the barn. Planks 2 x 10 in. are used throughout in the frame.

The barn is very convenient. There are no interior posts or cross-beams, the trusses supporting the purlines are so near the sides of the barn as to be little or no obstruction.

It is an economic barn. The lumber to complete the frame cost \$246, which, according to estimates for this and for other barns, is considerably less than the complete timber frame would cost. It costs much less to erect. One man, in seven days, with two assistants for one day, and the aid of five men for one day, had the barn ready for the carpenters to close in. True, such a barn needs the frame of a "raisin," if such work and risk can be called a "raisin," but those who have broken their collarbones erecting purlines will not regret the passing of such planks.

What is the best way to shock grain in round or long shocks? Which way is quicker, and which is better? In case of round shocks, how should they be carried? Answers to these questions are in next

Duster on Threshing Machines.

I would like to ask through your paper what is the reason we do not see more threshing machines fitted with the dust conveyor? I have only noticed one. I would gladly pay an additional fee to any machine that would keep the barn quite free from dust, which is neither troublesome nor expensive. The straw conveyor is good, but the dust conveyor in another direction is better, and saves men.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[Note.—This seems to be a question for threshermen. The duster is certainly a good thing, and the cost a mere trifle of twenty or twenty-five dollars. A considerable number of threshers use it,

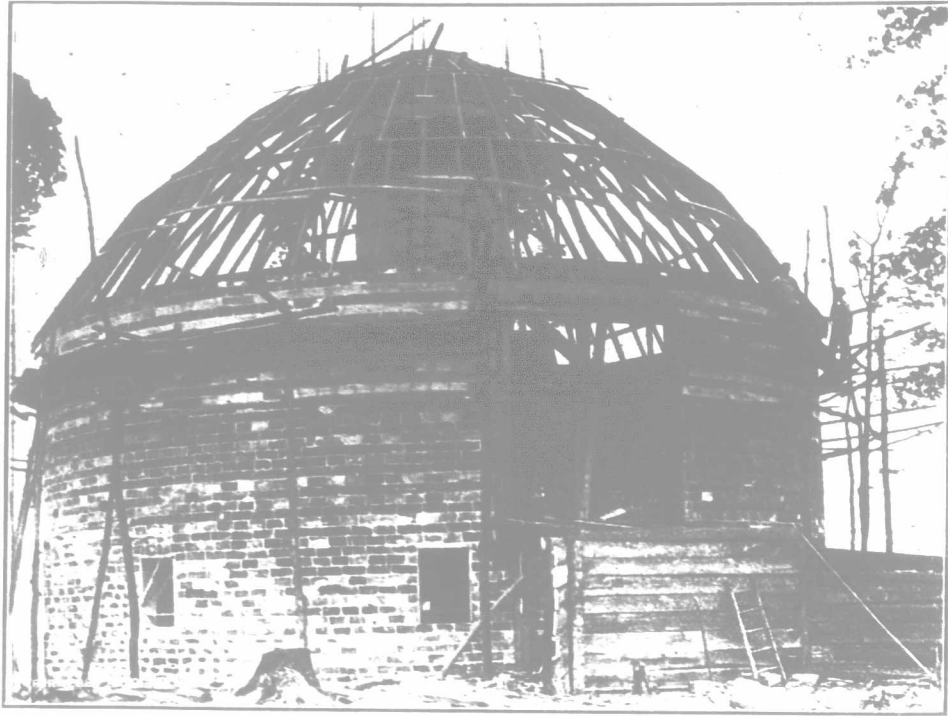
A Spray to Keep Thistles from Seeding.

Showing us over his farm the other day, the proprietor apologetically accounted for the thistles choking the grain in every field, by reminding us that the farm had been rented for several years, until he took it over this spring—"Although," he frankly added, "I don't know that there would be any less thistles if I had been on it myself. They will come in." We afterwards drew from him that he always shocks grain with a fork, and raises no cultivated crop to speak of. When accosted, in the middle of the afternoon, he was lounging in the shade at the house. "It isn't the time to cut thistles," he said, though some of his neighbors were at it.

Now, Canada thistle should not be a very bad weed to control, but with that sort of men in a community, it takes some work to keep a farm clean. The principal difficulty is to keep the thistles from ripening seed in the grain crop. Topping with the scythe at time of coming into bloom is probably the best plan, but sometimes the work crowds, and it is neglected.

The Minnesota Experiment Station reports that spraying with sulphate-of-iron solution, properly applied with force, will destroy the leaves and stems of the weed, and so far hold their growth in check as to prevent the ripening of the seeds. Of course, it does not kill the roots, though it is said to weaken them somewhat. The spray does not hurt the grain, but rather gives it a chance to mature, with less hindrance from the weed. We doubt whether it would pay many Canadian farmers to buy a spray pump merely for the purpose of fighting thistles, but those who have purchased mustard-spraying outfits might try them on thistles, using copper sulphate, instead of iron sulphate, as, at the prices of these two articles in Canada, copper sulphate is the cheaper, difference in strength considered. Ten-pounds copper sulphate to the 40-gallon barrel is the quantity recommended for mustard. For thistles, a little more might be tried, though not much more, for fear of injuring the grain. We should be pleased to hear from any who may see fit to try this experiment.

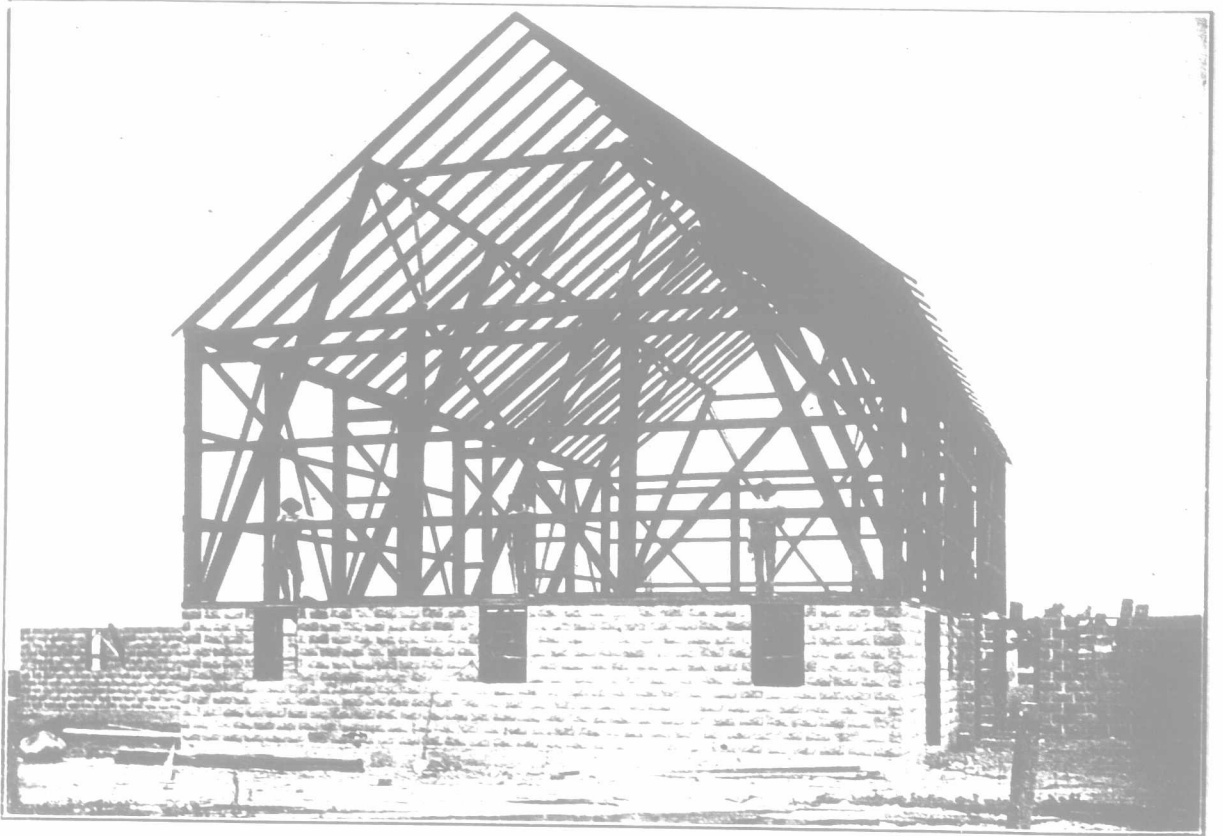
The amount of alfalfa seed sold to farmers during the past spring months has considerably exceeded that of any previous year. The inspectors



Circular Barn Built Around a Silo.

but some, it seems, find more or less difficulty in preventing straw going out with the dust; others appear to have no particular trouble. We have often seen dusters working that would take out nothing but the fine, fluffy dust. It is certainly the part of wisdom to patronize an outfit that has the duster, the chaffer, the straw-blower and other modern conveniences. One could well afford to pay a little extra to get his threshing done—Editor.]

Whatever may be one's practice as to the stage at which the general wheat crop is cut, there can be little room for doubt that the portion of the crop from which the following year's seed is taken should be allowed to mature well on the standing straw. In experiments conducted by Pro. C. A. Zavitz, at Guelph, for fourteen years, seed wheat taken from grain cut when quite ripe, produced a greater yield of both grain and straw, and a heavier weight per measured bushel, than that raised from wheat cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity.



A Plank Frame Ready to Enclose.



cupied the rest of the evening discussing how eggs are handled, how they should be, and how they could be. Keen interest was manifested from first to last, and a resolution passed, unanimously, placing the meeting on record as being in hearty sympathy with the movement, and asking Mr. Brown to come back next (last) week to larger meetings, which he willingly agreed to do. Judging by all appearances to date, the outlook for this form of co-operation is very hopeful, and we trust farmers in many other districts of Canada may interest themselves in its promotion.

### 120 Eggs from Four Turkeys.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Our four turkeys, two old and two young, have laid, up to date, 120 eggs. The two young are laying for the second time, and to all appearances will lay quite a number yet. I am not in favor of turkeys laying too early or too many eggs. We set them under Plymouth Rock hens, with very good results, seven and eight eggs to each hen. When old enough to take to the fields, we divide them between the old turkeys. When shorts are fed, the best should be used, as the cheap grade, which is only ground bran, is a starvation diet. Shorts should be just dampened, as it is then in a crumbly state. When made too wet, it becomes soft and sticky. Rolled oats, such as is now commonly fed to horses, makes good feed for a change. For young fowl, when scattered on the ground or floor, they can pick out the inner substance and leave the hulls. S. C. ASKIN.  
Peel Co., Ont.

### Alfalfa for Poultry.

Alfalfa and clover hay, cut early, and well cured, will be relished by the hens next winter, and will do much to make them lay. Large quantities of chafed alfalfa are retailed every winter to suburban poultry-keepers. One dealer in London tells us he sells about five tons of it a year, at prices from 2 to 2½ or 3 cents a pound, depending on the quantity. In 50-pound lots it sells at a price equal to \$40 a ton. If it pays suburbanites to buy alfalfa at this figure for their hens, will it not pay a farmer to put some by in prime condition for his flock?

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### Sow a Cover Crop.

While cultivation during spring and early summer is the correct and most profitable practice for the majority of orchards, it should in nearly all cases be supplemented by the sowing of some crop in midsummer, the time of seeding ranging from the end of June, in northerly latitudes, to the latter part of July in more southerly sections where there is less danger of winter-killing of the late growth. The middle of July is about right in most localities. The advantages of such a cover crop are thus enumerated by Prof. H. L. Hutt:

Cover crops may benefit in many ways, of which the following are some of the most important:

1. A cover crop, by adding a large amount of fibre to the land, prevents hard soils from cementing or puddling.
  2. On bare and rolling land, where the rains quickly run off, and snows blow off the high portions, a growing crop tends to hold these until they have time to soak into the soil.
  3. Land covered by a growing crop dries out more quickly in the spring, owing to the transpiration of moisture through the leaves, and consequently may be plowed under earlier in the season than land which is bare. This is a very important point, as it enables the orchardist to gain several days in the busy season of the spring.
  4. Ground covered with vegetation will hold the snows in winter, and thus prevent deep freezing, thereby avoiding the liability of root-killing.
  5. A cover crop affords the most economical means of furnishing a supply of humus in the soil.
  6. The roots of a cover crop assist the tree roots in rendering available certain mineral plant food in the soil.
  7. A large amount of plant food is liberated in the soil after the tree growth has ceased. This is taken up by the growing crop and held in a readily available form for the following season.
  8. Leguminous crops, such as clover, vetch, alfalfa, peas, and beans, by virtue of certain bacteria which form nodules on the roots, are able to assimilate nitrogen from the air. As nitrogen is one of the most expensive fertilizing elements, the value of this class of plants cannot be too highly appreciated.
- As to the kind of crop to use, considerable room for choice exists. It is good practice to use a different crop from year to year. Except in orchards where the wood growth is excessive, we strongly recommend a leguminous cover-crop. We did a little experimenting in a small way in our demonstration orchard last year, trying alfalfa, red clover, mammoth clover, hairy vetches,

rye and oats. Everything considered, we regarded hairy vetch as the most satisfactory, and expect to use it altogether this year. It is a legume, drawing nitrogen from the atmosphere. It makes a thick, even growth, nice to work on, and not difficult to plow under, especially where a rolling coultter is used. Thirty-five pounds of seed should be sown per acre, and, while the seed is rather expensive, there is little doubt that, in an ordinary season, it will be repaid by the increase in fertility and humus content of the soil. Next to these we would rank alfalfa, sown at the rate of 30 pounds seed per acre, and red and mammoth clover at the rate of 20 pounds. Rape gives fair results in young orchards. Rye is to be recommended in orchards where more desirable crops cannot easily be made to grow. Sow preferably when the ground has been moistened by a rain. Harrow in, roll, and then give another brush with a light harrow to re-form the mulch.

The best fruit-growers make extensive use of cover crops. Join the ranks of the best growers.

### Vegetable Crop Prospects June 1st.

Crop reports, dated July 1st, received by the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association from the Central part of Ontario, from the branches of the Association at Oshawa, Toronto, Berlin and Brantford, show that the tomato crop is looking well, but rain is needed. Early potatoes are rather patchy, suffering from drought, bugs very plentiful; spraying with poisoned Bordeaux mixture is effective. The onion crops are looking well. Celery shows an acreage much the same as last year, with the crop looking fairly well. No damage as yet from blight, although some reported to be running to seed. Cabbage and cauliflower have not much change in acreage so far. Drouth has retarded late planting, much damage is reported from cutworms, and the pest controlled by using poisoned bran. Oshawa reports that the beets grown for canning factory are looking well.

In the Southern Division, as represented by the branches at Ojibwa, Tecumseh, Dunnville and Hamilton, the tomato crop is reported to have decreased in acreage, owing to the reduction in prices by canning factories. The crops are looking well. The early crop of potatoes is a little late; the main crop good. Dunnville reports damage from the flea-beetle, with bugs abundant. In onions, the conditions of the crop are fair, although the root maggot is very bad. In celery there is a slight increase in acreage, with crop looking good. Rain is needed. Cabbage and cauliflower shows a fair crop. Dunnville reports that beans, peas and corn for factory purposes are looking well, peas excellent. Ojibwa reports a heavy frost on June 10th, killing melons and cucumbers.

The reports from the Eastern part of the Province, from Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville and Picton show that the tomato crop has been reduced, owing to heavy frost in Ottawa and Kingston on June 3rd. The crops at Picton and Belleville are looking fine, although there is some damage from cutworms. The onion crop is very satisfactory, except at Ottawa; the celery fine, but needing rain; cabbage and cauliflower crops are looking fair. Ottawa reports: "Unless we get a marked change in weather conditions very soon, vegetables will be very poor. We are having one of the worst drouths we have ever had. Strawberries about a quarter of a crop, raspberries seriously threatened. Currants and gooseberries dropping badly."

In the Western Division of the Province, as shown by reports from Sarnia, St. Thomas, Stratford, Woodstock and London, the tomato crop is fair, although improving rapidly. It shows some damage from cutworm and potato bug. The potato crop is doing well, and the onion crop looks promising, while the celery crop shows the early planting delayed by drought. Sarnia reports an increased acreage in peas and beans for the Port Arthur market. Reports from all parts of the Province show that the long-continued drouth is causing great anxiety for the future in the minds of vegetable-growers. Late plantings of cauliflower and cabbage and celery are being delayed beyond their proper time, and if drouth continues much longer, will be the cause of great damage to other crops.

It is generally known, and has been stated from time to time through these columns, that our common cultivated fruits do not usually reproduce true from the seed. Sometimes they may, but usually not. Color, shape, flavor or other characteristics, any or all may be different. There are a few familiar exceptions, such as the common sour cherry. There are also, we believe, a few varieties of apples and peaches which reproduce with fair faithfulness. Last week, Mrs. Morris McMoray of Middlesex County brought into our office laden branches of two cherry trees, one sweet and one subacid, taken from trees grown from pits she planted herself. In each case, she informs us, the fruit is of the same kind as that grown on the trees which bore the pits she planted.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### Another Budget from Australia. JUTE IN WOOL—PROGRESS OF THE LAND INDUSTRIES.

An economic method of settling the jute-in-wool problem is still bothering experts. The paper-lined packs, as suggested by the London committee, is generally regarded in Australia as too expensive a plan. A local suggestion is that only superior canvas should be used, and that the loose fibres should be removed by cleaning and singeing. But what is the wool-grower going to get in compensation for the added expense? The buyer's only hope of a reform is to make some provision in a monetary sense, by applying the proceeds of the sale of the empties to a fund, and foregoing the draft allowance. Quite lately, however, they decided, at a meeting in London, not to entertain the abolition of the draft allowance. So the sheepmen are likely to use the cheap jute packs as a set-off to the conservative buyer who suits his own ends all the time. It is now proposed in Australia that a referendum be taken amongst wool producers, as to whether they will force the draft question on the buyers. There may be some delay while the splendid prices and prospects keep up. But on the slightest sign of a slump, the fight will begin. And when it starts, it will be a solid battle, make no mistake. The Australian crowd is pretty determined that the old custom must go.

### THE PRICKLY PEAR OCCUPYING MILLIONS OF ACRES.

The State of Queensland has discovered that the figures relating to the prickly-pear curse must be amended. Officialdom has been saying for the past four or five years that the vegetable pest had control of five million acres. They seemed to forget the rate it was spreading. One authority now gives the area at twelve million acres. During the past three years 1½ million acres have been given away at a peppercorn rate for the least-stricken patches, and a bonus with free land for the worst; but that area does not cope with the spread during the time of settlement of the affected belts. It is hard to foresee the end of this colossal evil. It is also making great headway in north-west New South Wales, where the lost country amounts to a couple of millions. The trouble is that the pear has adapted itself to the country with a limited rainfall, and if we railwayed it we have not the population to occupy the areas. At one time it was hoped that the pear could be turned to account as a stock fodder, as material for paper pulp, and for the production of a low-grade spirit. But all these schemes have exploded, as the vegetable is not worth treating in any direction as a commercial proposition. So it has to be tolerated as an unmitigated curse, which never slumbers nor sleeps. It is one of the evils of having too much land and a climate which induces great growth at all periods of the year.

### A MACHINE THAT CUTS, THRESHES AND BAGS GRAIN.

Australians note with interest the progress made in the United States and Canada with harvesting machinery. They concede the hope that the motor harvesters, or those drawn with thirty mules or horses, are economic. Australians will not look at these big lumbering concerns, for every trial has been unsatisfactory. They claim that the local combined harvester is the most economic known for their purposes. It practically bags the grain from the field in one operation, with a minimum of labor. The 30-horse concern requires eight hands to work it; but a similar number of men and horses, split up amongst a number of 3-horse machines, will, it is claimed, do more work in a day. Then, again, if the smallest breakage occurs on one of these big machines, all horses and men are idle, whereas a breakage on our Australian harvester only affects the one small team. A year or two ago a harvester was designed so that the horses pushed, instead of pulling, but it had a short life. It easily bogged in soft land, just as the big motor concerns bog, as they are pushed, instead of being pulled. The principle is well illustrated by a hand barrow. Every man knows that on soft ground it is easier to pull than to push it.

### AFTER IRRIGATION FARMERS.

Australia wants some irrigation farmers to occupy some of the thousands of acres of land which is, and will soon be, served by good supplies of water. Can any be expected from America? An organized attempt is to be made to obtain a few hundred skilled men from your country. Although irrigation so far has been very successful, Australians are not rushing the openings. The tendency is for farmers to increase their areas, rather than reduce them and go in for intensive culture. No doubt this disease will be cured in time, but the Governments which have spent millions of money in opening up the schemes cannot wait for evolution, and they have decided to go abroad for farmers. The Australians who did take to the plots are doing well, and the Minister of Agricul-

ture and the Irrigation Expert of Victoria have both gone abroad looking for farmers.

A NEW GROWTH STIMULANT.

Victor Nightingall, a Victorian scientist, has found that radio-active material, when applied to plants, causes a great stimulation to growth. While investigating the cause of sterility of the spermatozoa in the male, caused by the excessive exposure of X-rays, first noticed a few years ago by a London scientist, he thought that possibly some light might be thrown on the subject of experimenting on plants. He found that plants were sensible to the rays in a marked degree, and stimulation of growth was seen at an early stage in the development of the seed. Of course, the experimenter knew that the rays could not be applied to a field, so he thought of trying the effect of some radio-active ore which happened to be in the laboratory for use in wireless telegraphy. He found that results almost equal to the rays were got. Wheat exposed to the action of the ore made rapid progress; it was twice as thick as that treated naturally. It was also found that the eel-worm pest was destroyed in soil subjected to the influence of the ore. Extensive trials are being made this season under the direction of the Department of Agriculture in Victoria.

WHEAT VARIETY TESTS.

Last wheat season innumerable experiments were conducted throughout the wheat States of Australia with various varieties of grain, imported and locally-bred. Federation, the creation of William Farrer, is easily the favorite. There are, of course, soils where other kinds do better. Federation carries a very poor straw, but it was bred for the dry districts, and a short straw was, therefore, a necessity. Another favorite is Dart's imperial, which is a sport, discovered some years ago. It is recognized by the various Departments of Agriculture that neither these two kinds, or the others being grown, mean the final triumph of either the farmer or the scientific breeder. The Jonathan wheat, boomed a few years ago, was also a sport picked out by an observant farmer, so were Steinweidal and others which could be named. For this season more extensive arrangements have been made for tests and observation.

PROPOSES 14-PER-CENT. MOISTURE MAXIMUM FOR BUTTER.

A commissioner, appointed to inquire into the export butter trade in Australia, has recommended complete State supervision from the yard to the ship. The moisture contents, he suggests, should be not more than 14 per cent., but other experts are suggesting that the maximum should be further reduced.

HAS HE A SUBSTITUTE FOR RUBBER?

The rubber boom has reached Australia, but the white-Australia policy seems to destroy any chance of the trees being raised on the continent. New Guinea, however, is very handy, and there are illimitable areas there at very low rates for 99-year leases. It is interesting to mention, however, that a Mr. Gayner, of Middle Park, Victoria, has made a discovery which he claims will supplant rubber. The process is said to be very simple. It consists of anointing the fabric, whether canvas or cloth, with a glutinous vegetable compound possessing remarkable qualities. The application of this mixture to the fabric not only endows it with all the qualities of rubber, but, in addition, creates a tire which is proof against deflation from ordinary punctures. The self-sealing characteristics of tires and inflated goods made on this principle form one of their most valuable qualities, and will readily appeal to the legion who have had experience of puncture troubles. Additional features in favor of the new discovery are that tires under its process are as resilient as rubber, while the cost of manufacture is not more than one-half, and is likely to be reduced as manufacturing operations expand. If this discovery turns out as successful as the syndicate which has it in hand thinks, it will prick a lot of the rubber bubbles lately blown up. J. S. DUNNET.

Sydney, Australia.

The Real Thing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": When reading the remarks of Mrs. Hopkins on the subject of farmers, I was under the impression that she was romancing about a variety almost as exact as the Poda or Great Auk, but I am pleased to be able to state that I came upon two well-bred specimens of the F. Hopkinsii on the 1st of July last. It was during a celebration in our little town and while I was observing them carefully through my glasses, which are not of a high magnifying power, I saw one take a bite from a small plug of tobacco, such as used to delight the hearts twenty-five years ago, when tobacco was cheaper than it is now, and MacDonald's "The Real Thing" was the only kind obtainable in a single district. Whether these two specimens were brought to the district, or whether they were immigrants from the part of the country where Mrs. Hopkins is familiar, I am unable to say. Should they again come under my observation, I may be able to give you further particulars as to their sanitary arrangements and standards of etiquette when driving out with the females of their kind. LUSUS NATURÆ.

particulars as to their sanitary arrangements and standards of etiquette when driving out with the females of their kind. LUSUS NATURÆ.

Coming Show Dates.

- Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 13th to 23rd, July 19th to 22nd.
Highland and Agricultural Society, at Dumfries, July 19th to 22nd.
Brandon, Man., July 25th to 29th.
Regina, August 2nd to 5th.
Saskatoon, August 9th to 12th.
Edmonton, August 23rd to 26th.
Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 27th to Sept. 3rd.
Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 27th to September 12th.
St. John, N. B., Dominion Exhibition, Sept. 5th to 15th.
London, September 9th to 17th.
Ottawa, September 9th to 17th.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 20th to 24th.
Victoria, B. C., Sept. 26th to October 1st.
Halifax, N. S., Sept. 28th to Oct. 6th.
New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 4th to 8th.
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S., December 5th to 8th.
Smithfield Club Show, London, Eng., Dec. 5th to 9th.
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 5th to 9th.
Toronto Fat-stock Show, Union Yards, December 12th and 13th.

Breed-study Contest.

As stimulating an interesting study in breed type, we offer a prize for the first and best answer to the question, "What breed is this bull, and why?" Contestants are expected to name the breed of the bull represented in the picture, and in a brief sentence or two, not exceeding thirty words in length, to state the points, both negative and positive, which lead them to their conclusion. The first correct answer will not necessarily win the prize; neither will the best answer necessarily do so. While the main stress will be laid upon discrimination, as exemplified by rea-



What Breed is this Bull? (See breed-study contest.)

sions given, still, in case of a close decision, priority in receipt at this office will turn the scale. The sooner your answer is in, the better your chance of the prize. The contest will close July 23rd, and the award will be published the following week, together with the winning answer. Send a letter or postcard giving decision, reasons, name and post-office address, to "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont., marking it "Breed-study Contest." The prize will be any book, of value not exceeding one dollar, advertised from time to time in this paper. If the winner desires a more expensive book, he may have his choice by paying the difference in value. Only one prize will be given, but several answers may be published. Now, judges and agricultural college students, here is your chance. Anybody is eligible to compete.

A revised edition of Bulletin 11, containing the Inspection and Sale Act (Fruit Mar's Act), is now ready for distribution. This bulletin contains the amendments up to date, together with notes upon the various sections of the Act, suggested by its enforcement during the last few years. A copy of this bulletin will be sent, postage free, to all who ask for it. Address, The Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

United States Crop Conditions Below the Average.

The general average condition of crop growth in the United States on July 1st, 1910, according to the official summary of the United States Government's July Crop Report, was about 5.5 per cent. lower than on July 1st, 1909; 3.8 per cent. lower than July 1st, 1908, and 3.4 per cent. lower than the ten-year average condition on July 1st. In the New England States, conditions are 5.5 per cent. better than a year ago, and 4.1 per cent. above the average. In the Southern States, conditions are about 3.5 per cent. better than on July 1st a year ago, and 2.4 above the ten-year average. In the North Central States, east of the Mississippi River, conditions are 8.7 per cent. below a year ago, and 4 per cent. below the average. In the North Central States west of the Mississippi River, 15 per cent. lower than a year ago, and 12.2 per cent. below the average. In the far Western States, 3.6 per cent. below a year ago, and 4.3 per cent. below the average. The acreage of the cultivated crops so far estimated by the Bureau of Statistics is about 4.2 per cent. greater than last year.

The preliminary estimate of the area of corn planted is 114,083,000 acres, an increase of 5,312,000 acres (4.9 per cent.), as compared with the final estimate of last year's acreage. The average condition of the corn crop on July 1st was 85.4, as compared with 89.3 on July 1st, 1909; 82.8 on July 1st, 1908, and 85.1 the ten-year average on July 1st.

The amount of wheat remaining on farms is estimated at 5.3 per cent. of last year's crop, or about 38,739,000 bushels, as compared with 15,062,000 on July 1st, 1909, and 38,708,000 the average amount on farms on July 1st for the past ten years. The average condition of winter wheat on July 1st, or when harvested, was 81.5, as compared with 80.0 last month; 82.4 at harvest, 1909; 80.6 in 1908, and 81.3 the average at time of harvest for the past ten years.

The average condition on July 1st of spring and winter wheat combined was 73.5, against 85.2 last month; 86.5 on July 1st, 1909; 83.9 July 1st, 1908, and 84.0 the ten-year average on July 1st.

The average condition of some other staple crops on July 1st was as follows: Oats, 82.2, as compared with 91.0 last month; 88.3 July 1st, 1909, and 86.6 the ten-year average on July 1st. Of barley, 73.7, as compared with 89.6 last month; 90.2 on July 1st, 1909, and 88.1 the ten-year average on July 1st. Of rye, 87.5, as compared with 90.6 last month; 91.4 on July 1st, 1909, and 90.4 the ten-year average on July 1st.

White potatoes is estimated at 3,521,000 acres, or 4,000 acres (0.1 per cent.) less than last year. The condition of the crop on July 1st was 86.3, as compared with 93.0 on July 1st, 1909, and 90.9 the ten-year average on July 1st.

The acreage of tobacco is estimated at 1,216,000 acres, or 35,700 acres (3.0 per cent.) more than last year. The condition of the crop on July 1st was 85.3, as compared with 89.8 on July 1st, 1909; 86.6 on July 1st, 1908, and 86.3 the ten-year average on July 1st.

The acreage of flax is estimated at 3,103,000 acres, or 361,000 acres (13.2 per cent.) more than last year. The condition of the crop on July 1st was 65.0, as compared with 95.1 on July 1st, 1909; 92.5 on July 1st, 1908; 91.2 on July 1st, 1907, and 91.1 the average on July 1st for seven years.

The average condition of the hay crop on July 1st was 80.2, as compared with 86.1 last month; 87.8 on July 1st, 1909, and 92.6 on July 1st, 1908. The condition of timothy on July 1st was 79.2, as compared with 87.1 on July 1st, 1909; 90.2 on July 1st, 1908, and 85.1 the ten-year average on July 1st. The condition of clover on July 1st was 82.8, as compared with 83.8 on July 1st, 1909; 95.5 on July 1st, 1908, and 84.6 the ten-year average on July 1st.

The strawberry crop was abruptly shortened by dry weather. Rosette processes for strawberries are always heavily discounted when drought characterizes the season prior to acid drying packaging.

### Fruit Crop Report for June.

Cool, wet weather prevailed in Eastern Canada while the fruit was in bloom, and in many sections was accompanied by more or less severe frosts. As a consequence, the fruit has not set as well as the bloom prospects indicated. Since the middle of June it has been fine and warm, inducing rapid growth throughout Ontario and Quebec. In Nova Scotia, during June, it has been cool and showery. The wetness and late frosts, undoubtedly, have done serious damage. In British Columbia, during June, the weather has been favorable for fruit of all kinds.

#### APPLES.

The prospect for apples has decreased during June, and is not as good as for the same month last year. The Ontario crop shows a better prospect for early apples than last year, but the winter-apple prospects are decidedly below those of last year. In the Lake Huron counties the prospects are very poor; around Georgian Bay they are better; in South-western Ontario the winter-crop prospect is decidedly low; north of Lake Ontario the showing is above a medium crop. In the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys, and in the Province of Quebec, prospects are exceptionally good this year; a large crop of the Fameuse type is indicated. In North-eastern Quebec only an average crop is indicated, while in New Brunswick the crop is below the normal. In the Annapolis and adjacent valleys the crop will be light, being less than half a crop. In other districts of Nova Scotia and in Prince Edward Island the prospects are somewhat better, approaching an average crop. The fall varieties give greater promise than the winter kinds. In British Columbia a heavy crop of all kinds of apples is set.

#### PEARS.

The pear crop gives only fair promise, though the bloom was heavy, a large crop did not set. North of Lake Erie, standard varieties promise well. In the Lake Huron district there will be only a light crop of early pears, and a light to medium crop of late varieties. In the Georgian Bay district, a medium crop of early and late pears is reported. Throughout Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island a medium to good average crop is looked for of both early and late pears. British Columbia will have a good crop.

#### PLUMS.

Plums are indicating a less than average crop in Ontario; a heavy crop set, but much fruit has fallen, especially of Japan varieties. Indications are for a light crop of Japan plums, a light to medium crop of European, and a medium crop of American. Late frosts and wet weather did much damage generally. British Columbia will have a heavy crop of plums, particularly Italian plums.

#### PEACHES.

Except where curl-leaf has severely injured the orchards, there is in the Niagara district every prospect for a large crop of peaches. Those who sprayed thoroughly and sufficiently have prospects of a full crop of both early and late varieties, excepting Elbertas, which are reported medium. This is true, also, of the Lake Erie district. Where peaches grow in British Columbia, there will be a full crop.

#### CHERRIES.

The cherry crop has developed disappointingly. In the Niagara and Lake Erie districts the crop will be light, as is generally true throughout Ontario and Quebec. In Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia the crop will be slightly above medium.

#### SMALL FRUITS.

Except in Northern and Eastern Ontario, the strawberry crop has been good. The hot, dry weather of the last of June has cut the crop shorter than expected. Raspberries, currants, gooseberries and blackberries will all yield heavily unless it remains too dry. Grapes give prospects for a medium to full crop. A medium crop of tomatoes is reported.

#### INSECTS.

The cod moth has become a serious pest to the apple orchards of Eastern Canada. Every orchardist should plan to spray his trees just as the first green of the bud is showing. This spraying will also help to control the blister mite. The tent caterpillar has been more numerous than usual in Eastern Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Apple seeds are developing rapidly, and will likely be very prevalent in unsprayed orchards.

#### FOREIGN FRUIT PROSPECTS.

In Great Britain fruit crop prospects have developed disappointingly. The plum crop is seriously shortened, the pear crop will be light, and only a medium crop of apples is expected. Small fruits are below an average crop. The fruit crop of France and Italy appears to be a good crop. The apple crop in the United States promises better than for several years. The Pacific Coast is much above the average. The crop of the New England and Middle Western States is scarcely up to the average.

### Progress in Nova Scotia.

On June 24th, about 1,000 farmers and their families from the Western counties visited the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro. On the following day, nearly 3,000 excursionists from the Eastern counties came to this Mecca for Agriculturists. The College Farm never looked better, and in every detail the excursions appeared to be pronounced successes. With the exception of those farmers who are depending solely upon fruit, everyone reports a banner year. Fruit alone will be a short crop. Farmers generally throughout the Province, met at these excursions, were all feeling in an optimistic frame of mind.

While, in every department of the College and Farm, marked progress was evident, yet the outstanding feature which appealed to the visitors was the herd of dairy cows that last year produced almost 10,000 pounds of milk each, and individuals of which produced all the way from 10,000 to 18,000 pounds. Stock from these high-producing cows is being eagerly sought, and cannot help but effect a most marked improvement in the dairy herds of the Province.

Great interest, too, attached to the new traction ditcher, which was brought in some 20 miles from the Stewiacke Valley, where it has been operating for the past few weeks. This ditcher is already a proven success, and is stimulating a marked interest in draining. The management are not endeavoring to make the machine a financial success; 20 cents per rod for digging and grading drains from 3 to 4 feet deep, is the charge made. Moreover, an effort is being made to place the machine in several parts of the Province during the year. Nowhere in Canada is drainage more needed than on the farms of Nova Scotia, and if this machine arouses as much interest in the next few years in operation as it has lately, it will repay its cost many times over.

The East is awakening. More industry and enthusiasm is evident, and a more hopeful tone prevails. New settlers are coming in. During the spring months, about 1,200 new immigrants have come into the farming sections alone, and a greater influx is expected. Big corporations are beginning to recognize the importance of the East. The C. P. R. has at last gained access to the Province, having purchased controlling interest in the Dominion Atlantic Railway, which passes through the famed fruit-producing section of the Province. An English syndicate has just signed a contract to construct a new railway through the south-eastern counties of the Province, from Halifax to Guysboro, which will open up a hitherto isolated section of country. The era of progress has certainly arrived.

### Advice Wanted.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The time for soiling has arrived. We have already been feeding cows peas and oats, mixed, for a week, on account of dry weather. We have eight or nine acres of peas and oats, plenty for our stock, but the difficulty confronting us is that they are going to be too ripe before our corn is ready, all being sowed at the same time. I would like to know, Mr. Editor, whether you or any of your numerous readers have had any experience in putting a crop of that kind into the silos, to preserve the freshness and succulence. I have two silos, but never put anything in them but corn. Soiling is doubtless the most profitable way of keeping stock. Of course, there is the extra labor, but if one acre of green feed is equal to 2½ of pasture (and with a good crop of corn in the silo the difference may be even greater), then the man who at least supplements his pasture with a soiling crop receives good pay for his labor. JAMES FLEMING, Oxford Co., Ont.

### New Poultry Building at Toronto.

At last the poultry exhibitors at Toronto Exhibition are to have their wish gratified. A new poultry building is being erected on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition, and the authorities inform us it will be finished in sufficient time for this year's show. It is of brick and steel, 210 x 120 feet, and costs \$41,000. It will accommodate 4,000 birds on the single-cooping plan. This building is something poultrymen have been agitating for a long time, and its provision has been repeatedly urged in our annual reports of the fair. It is a pleasure to congratulate the Exhibition management upon its enterprise in meeting the poultrymen's request.

The statement has been made that in the City of Indianapolis alone more than 1,900 homes have been mortgaged during the past year, in order that householders may buy automobiles. A somewhat similar state of affairs exists in many other places. What is that but a craze? And it is for this that our highways are rendered dangerous, roadways injured, clouds of dust raised and scattered across fields, while the nauseating stench of gasoline pollutes the fresh country air.

### Sheep and Swine at the Royal.

Twenty-four distinct breeds of sheep competed for the prizes offered at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Liverpool, including one which appears on the list for the first time, namely the Derbyshire Gritstone. The entries for all totaled 772. The attendance around the show-rings included a larger number than usual from the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. We report only the principal winnings in the classes in which Canadian and other American readers are most interested.

Oxford Downs.—Yearling ram—1, Geo. Adams, 2 and 3, Jas. T. Hobbs. Ram lamb—1, J. T. Hobbs; 2, Robt. W. Hobbs; 3, W. P. Reading & Sons. Pen of 3 ram lambs—1, W. J. P. Reading & Sons; 2, J. T. Hobbs; 3, R. W. Hobbs. Three shearing ewes—1 and 3, J. T. Hobbs; 2, Albert Brassey; 4, Jas. Harlick. Three ewe lambs—1, G. Adams & Sons; 2, Reading & Sons; 3, J. T. Hobbs.

Shropshires.—Two-shear ram—1, T. S. Minton; 2, Sir Richard Cooper; 3, Richard E. Birch; 4, Frank Bibby; 5, T. A. Buttar. Shearling ram—1 and 3, Sir R. Cooper; 2, Bibby; 4, Ed. Nock; 5, Buttar; 6, Alf. Tanner. Pen of five shearing rams—1, Sir R. Cooper; 2, Bibby; 3, Buttar. Three ram lambs—1, Sir R. Cooper; 2, Sir W. Corbet; 3, F. G. Clarke. Three shearing ewes—1 and 3, Cooper; 2, Bibby; 4, Clarke. Three ewe lambs—1, Cooper; 2, Nock; 3, Clarke.

Southdowns.—Two-shear ram—1 and 3, C. R. W. Adeane; 2, F. H. Jennings. Shearling ram—1, Jennings; 2, 3 and 4, Adeane. Three shearing rams—1, Adeane; 2, Jennings; 3, Colman. Three ram lambs—1, Jennings; 2, Colman; 3, Adeane. Three shearing ewes—1, Sir J. Colman; 2, Sir J. Wernher; 3, W. M. Gazelet. Three ewe lambs—1, Sir J. Colman; 2, D. H. B. McCalmont; 3, Gazelet.

Hampshire Downs.—Two-shear ram—1, Jas. Flower; 2, Exors. Sir Geo. Judd; 3, Hon. Mrs. Pleydell-Bouverie. Shearling ram—1, H. C. Stephens; 2, Jas. Flower; 3, Carey Coles; 4, Donald Nicoll. Ram lamb—1, Flower; 2, Stephen; 3, Mrs. Pleydell-Bouverie. Three ram lambs—1, Stephen; 2, Flower. Three shearing ewes—1, Flower; 2, Nicoll; 3, Judd. Three ewe lambs—1, Flower; 2, Stephen; 3, Mrs. Pleydell-Bouverie.

Suffolks.—Two-shear ram—1 and 2, Herbert E. Smith; 3, Thos. Goodchild. Shearling ram—1, S. R. Sherwood; 2, Smith; 3, R. L. Barclay. Ram lamb—1 and 3, Smith; 2, Sherwood. Three ram lambs—1, Smith; 2, Sherwood; 3, Goodchild. Three shearing ewes—1 and 2, Barclay. Three ewe lambs—1, Sherwood; 2, Smith; 3, Goodchild.

Dorsets.—Shearling ram—1 and 3, W. R. Flower; 2, F. J. Merson & Son. Three ram lambs—1, Hambo; 2, Flower. Three shearing ewes—1, Sir E. A. Hambro; 2, Flower; 3, Merson. Three ewe lambs—1, Flower; 2 and 3, Hambro. Lincolns.—Two-shear ram—1, Tom Caswell; 2, Henry Dudding; 3, John Pears. Shearling ram—1 and 3, Dudding; 2, Chas. E. Howard. Five shearing rams—1, Dudding; 2, Howard; 3, Caswell. Three ram lambs—1, S. E. Dean & Sons; 2, C. E. Howard; 3, Caswell. Three shearing ewes—1, Dudding; 2, Howard; 3, Dean & Sons. Three ewe lambs—1, Dudding; 2 and 3, Dean & Sons.

Bolder Leicesters.—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Hon. A. J. Balfour; 2, J. & J. R. C. Smith; 3, Scremerston Coal Co. Shearling ram—1, Smith; 2, Wm. Robison; 3, J. Findlay. Shearling ewe—1, Smith; 2, Findlay; 3, Balfour.

Cotswolds.—Shearling ram—1, Wm. Houlton; 2 and 3, W. T. Garne & Son; 4, Russell Swanwick. Three ram lambs—1 and 2, Garne & Son; 3, Swanwick. Three shearing ewes—1 and 2, Houlton; 3, Swanwick. Three ewe lambs—1 and 2, Garne & Son; 3, Swanwick.

#### SWINE.

Large Whites (Yorkshires)—Aged boar—1, W. E. Measures; 2, R. M. Knowles; 3, J. & R. Purvie. Boar farrowed in 1909—1, Sir Gilbert Greenall; 2, W. H. & E. Wherry; 3, Purvie. Boar of 1910—1, D. R. Daybell; 2 and 3, Earl of Ellesmere. Aged sow—1, Ellesmere; 2, Wherry; 3, Measures. Sow of 1909—1, 2 and 3, Ellesmere. Three sows of 1910—1, Ellesmere; 2, J. Neaverson; 3, Wherry.

Berkshires.—Aged boar—1, H. Peacock; 2, Lord Calthorpe; 3, L. Currie. Boar of 1909—1, Currie; 2, Calthorpe; 3, G. J. B. Chetwynd. Boar of 1910—1, S. Sanday; 2, H. R. Beeton; 3, Calthorpe. Aged sow, 1 and 3, Currie; 2, Peacock. Sow of 1909—1, Currie; 2, Peacock; 3, J. Jefferson. Three sows of 1910—1, J. A. Fricker; 2, W. V. Judd; 3, R. E. Harwood.

Tamworths.—Aged boar—1, W. J. Pitt; 2, O. C. H. Riley; 3, C. I. Coxon. Boar of 1909—1, R. Ibbotson; 2, Coxon; 3, J. H. Ramsbotham. Boar of 1910—1 and 2, Ibbotson; 3, Coxon. Aged sow—1, Ibbotson; 2, Sir P. C. Walker; 3, Riley. Sow of 1909—1, E. de Hamel; 2, Walker; 3, Ibbotson. Three sows of 1910—1 and 3, Ibbotson; 2, Sir Oswald Masley.



Technical Education Commission at Work.

The Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education held its first meeting in Ottawa, July 6th. At a preliminary meeting of the Commission, held in the Department of Labor, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King suggested that, before travelling abroad, it would be desirable for the Commission to make an industrial survey of the Dominion by visiting the several Provinces, and ascertaining the nature and extent of the several industries and trades, and their relative importance. Coincident with this, it was desirable to ascertain all that is being done at present to promote efficiency by industrial training and technical education. The itinerary of the Commission, as announced, starts with four days at Halifax, N. S., commencing July 17th, going thence to Sydney, August 1st; Charlottetown, P. E. I., August 8th and 9th; Amherst, N. S., August 13th; Moncton, N. B., August 16th; St. John, August 18th and 19th; Fredericton, August 23rd; Woodstock, N. B., August 24th; Quebec, P. Q., Sept. 15th; Three Rivers, Sept. 16th; Sherbrooke, Sept. 20th; Montreal and Valleyfield, Sept. 21st to 25th; Ottawa and Hull, October 3rd; La Chute, October 4th; Cornwall, Ont., October 6th; Brockville, Oct. 7th; Kingston, Oct. 11th; Peterborough, Oct. 14th; Toronto, Oct. 17th to 20th; Hamilton, Oct. 26th; St. Catharines, Oct. 27th; Niagara Falls, Oct. 28th; Brantford and Paris, November 1st; Galt, Nov. 2nd; Berlin and Waterloo, Nov. 3rd and 4th; Guelph, Nov. 5th and 7th; Stratford, Nov. 8th; Woodstock, Nov. 9th; London and Ingersoll, Nov. 10th and 11th; St. Thomas and Aymer, Nov. 14th; Chatham, Nov. 15th; Windsor and Walkerville, Nov. 18th. The Commission will then go West, where it hopes to complete its Canadian tour early in January. The next few weeks will, it is understood, be spent visiting leading cities in the United States, after which it will sail for Great Britain and the Continent.

Eggs in Cold Storage.

Hens of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio have, since April, laid 45,000,000 eggs for the cold-storage man, according to farmers who have sold their product to representatives of Chicago cold-storage houses, says a newspaper despatch from the Windy City. It is said that the purchases were made at an average price of 23 1/2 to 24 cents a dozen. Two cents a dozen is added to cover insurance, storage costs, etc., which brings the total cost up to about 26 cents a dozen. If eggs can be retailed in Chicago next winter at 45 cents a dozen, at which they were sold last winter, there will be a profit of 19 cents a dozen, or a total of more than \$700,000.

The Cattle Embargo Stays.

A ministerial statement made in the course of a debate in the British House of Commons, recently, makes it clear that there is no prospect of an early removal of the embargo on live cattle. "In all the circumstances," said Sir Edward Strachey, "there could be no possibility of the Government withdrawing the embargo."

A four-year-old boy runs up beside a hay-loader while it is standing a moment; the father, not noticing the boy, starts the horses. A line of the loader catches the boy and carries him half way up the loader before the team can be stopped. Result: probable death. This occurred in Wentworth Co., Ont. Let not the warning of this example be wasted.

The special civic committee, which has in hand the preparation of a report for the Toronto City Council on the question of establishing a central wholesale fruit market, decided last week in favor of the establishment of such a market. The committee, says the Globe, decided to ask Property Commissioner Harris to report on a suitable location for the market, also on the probable cost. This report is to be presented after the holidays.

Crop reports from the Canadian Prairies are still somewhat conflicting, as one might expect. Saskatchewan seems altogether likely to have much the best crop of the Prairie Provinces. The talk now is a hundred-million-bushel crop of wheat. This is much below early expectations, but better than was at one time feared.

American farmers are again crying for help, says a leading magazine from across the line. Wages are high, but they are said to be freely offered and promptly paid. Employment agencies are swamped with orders for good men, ranging from two and a half to three dollars a day.

"Strawberries," wrote E. F. Augustine, of Hamilton County, last week, "were a short crop, raspberries will be good if we get rain; apples are very light and dropping badly; peaches good, plums light, no cherries."

Letters from Two Country Boys in the City.

REPLY TO MRS. HOPKINS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": It was with a great deal of interest that I read the article from the pen of Mrs. Hopkins, of Carleton Co., Ont., on "Why Boys and Girls Leave the Farm."

The writer spent about twenty years of his life on the farm, and thinks he is capable of giving some views on the matter. Each and every one is entitled to his own views on the matter, on any subject, for that part. This is a free country, and freedom of speech is in order, so long as we do not commit any offence by our speaking.

Mrs. Hopkins goes on to say that the farmer, the owner of the farm, does not accept any advice from, or allow his son to have any interest in the place at all; that he holds on to his farm until the time comes when he is no longer needed on earth; that boys will not wait for dead men's shoes; that the farmers, as a rule, are unclean, untidy and unkempt. Now, that sort of thing may exist in Carleton County. It may be the rule, and not the exception, but in the counties where I was reared, and in adjoining counties, it is the exception, and not the rule. Quite true, there are farmers who go to town as if they were hoboes; some who do look as if they never cleaned their teeth and finger-nails, or even took a bath once a year. To say that this class of farmers is the general rule, and that clean, tidy, bright ones are the exception, is absurd, because a few do that sort of thing, is not proof-positive that all are alike.

The up-to-date farmer puts on a good clean, serviceable suit when he goes to town. Of course, if he is in the middle of a harvest field, and breaks the drive-wheel on his binder, he doesn't go to the house, wash his face and hands, sit down and remove his overalls and boots, to be replaced with his good suit and shoes, go out and hitch up the tractor in the rubber-tired rig, and go off to town for repairs. He would be foolish if he did. Quite likely he would tie the team up to the fence, jump on a wheel, get the repairs, replace them, and be working away inside of a couple of hours. He is more respected if he hustles like that. We have all got to hustle these days, in the city and out of it, and the farmer is wise if he gets the hustle fever, too. But when he goes to town with marketable goods, he has not to hurry so much. He does put on a better suit than his ordinary farm suit, and when he goes to town he transacts his business in a businesslike way; and when he is through he goes home to his family.

Farmers' sons and daughters in mostly all localities are treated well by the majority of fathers and mothers. They have an organ or piano, and quite a number of them play well, indeed. It is not an uncommon thing to see one farmer's son and the next farmer's daughter enjoying one another's company in the twilight of a summer's evening, in a nice rig, with a spirited horse. Boys don't have to wait for dead men's shoes, and the fathers don't have to die before they leave something to their sons and daughters.

The farmers are not immune from mistakes, but we progress by our limitations and errors. They form guiding marks against the same sort of thing another time.

The progressive and aggressive farmer today takes a bath when he needs one, generally once a week. He cleans his teeth and finger-nails, and the barber of the village is generally kept very busy Saturday evening trimming the heads and faces of the farmers. On Sunday morning he goes to church with his wife and family in a nice rig, and after dinner he sits in an easy chair, bedecked in house jacket and slippers, listening to music and singing.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

R. W.

WHY THE FARMER'S SON LEAVES THE FARM.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Countless reasons as to "Why the Farmer's Son Leaves the Farm" may be cited, but the following statement covers a multitude of them, viz.: The farmer's son is discouraged at home—not every farmer's son, but many of them—and it is upon a few of the ways in which he is discouraged that I wish to write. I was born and raised on a farm in Oxford County, Ontario. I had no settled plan, at the age of fourteen, as to what trade, business or profession I might follow. I had plenty of ambition, and might easily have been encouraged. Not being able to see a bright future for me on the farm, I left it a few years later. I have no sorrowful tale to tell of my life in the city, but it is in the interests of farmers I am writing. I was never allowed to know what was considered to be the exact value of my father's farm, stock or implements, nor how much money could be made on the farm in any one year, or in any department of it. I was fond of company. I liked to take an active part in athletic games. If I wanted to go to an entertainment or dance, this was looked upon with disfavor either

that night or the following morning, especially if it happened to be the last out of bed. If I wanted a lacrosse stick or a uniform and shoes, such as were worn by other club members, or a pair of shoes suitable for football—in fact, a suitable outfit in which I might take part in any recreation—it was simply out of the question to get more than a part of the same at any one time. If I wanted any money to spend—not necessarily on riotous living, but in quite a reasonable and legitimate way—this was little short of crime. All these things considered together made me long for the time to come when I could get out and earn something for myself, on which I could be independent.

Some time after leaving the farm, I came to the city. It took but a short time to notice that the business man took his son into the business when the son was ready to leave school. He took the utmost pains to instruct the young man in every department of the business, and in the ways wherein most business could be done, especially how to secure a good profit, and how to curtail expenses; and in every way he entrusted the young man, until he became a very active and reliable partner, whether financially interested or not. The business man's son is paid a regular salary for his services; the farmer's son, on the other hand, is seldom encouraged to do much but work. There are many ways in which he might be encouraged, but I know of none better than stimulating his interests in every department of the farm, by giving all the instruction and information that the father has at hand, and by giving, in return for the son's labors, either a reasonable wage, or its equivalent in a share of the business of the farm.

The farmer is apt to think he is away out in the country, and not a business man. This is a mistake. He is a business man—an active one—with a substantial investment, as a rule. It will pay him well to take his son with him on a visit to the city, and together interview the produce dealers, wholesalers and retailers; the fruit dealers, wholesalers and retailers; the horse-dealers; in fact, any and all who deal in anything that is produced for sale on the farm. He may find a much better market for his produce than the one at his own door. What will be learned about the city and its methods, the railroad and its methods in the passenger, freight and express departments, will give the farmer and his son sufficient to talk about and keep them from being lonesome for a time. "SANDY SANDERSON."

York Co., Ont.

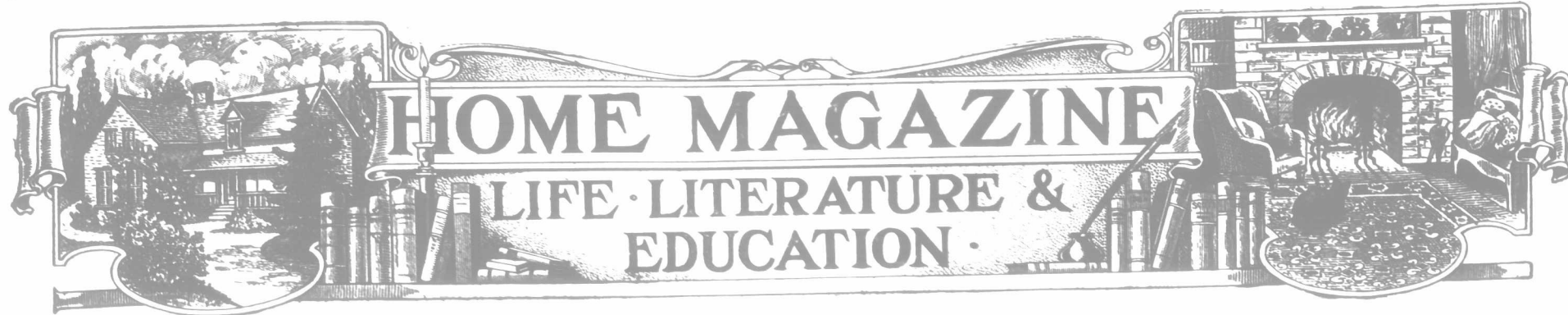
[We think the different points of view taken by the two foregoing writers makes conclusion easy in this much-vexed discussion, both letters having been written, it will be noted, by country boys who have gone to the city for their life-work. The conclusion is this: That there are sheep and goats among the farmers, as in all other walks of life; that some farmers do not use their children right with regard to profits and prospects, while others do; that some farmers expect their children to be mere drudges, living without pay or the natural pleasures that youth craves, while others do not. From other letters, it appears that some farmers are careless in dress, manners and language—even careless to the extent of neglecting the teeth and the bath—while others are tidy, cleanly, refined, gentlemen in the little things of life, as well as in the great ones. So be it. Let those whom the adverse critics have assailed wear the cap—rather, get rid of it. Let those whom it does not fit, go on with clear conscience.—Ed.]

A Lesson from the United States.

Those wool-growers who are asking for increased production for the woollen industry in Canada should not be unmindful of what Gifford Pinchot recently said in regard to the effect of the woollen section of the United States tariff. "The woollen schedule," said Mr. Pinchot, "professing to protect the wool-grower, is found to result in sacrificing grower and consumer alike to one of the most rapacious of trusts."

And Mr. Pinchot is in a position to know concerning the matter of which he speaks. He is the bosom friend of Roosevelt; he was appointed by Roosevelt as Chief Forester of the United States, and he has been intimately connected with public affairs in the United States in a large way for many years. Moreover, what Pinchot says is sustained, and more than sustained, by the record. The woollen trust of the United States has used the power given it by legislation to depress the wages of its employees to the lowest possible level; the average of the wages paid by it is only \$393 a year, and all the operatives employed in one of the largest establishments are foreigners. It has, under the cover of protection given it, compelled the American consumer to pay double the British price for woollen clothing, and just now it is engaged in an effort, so far successful, to force the price of raw wool to a level about one-fourth below that paid last year, when the finished product made by the trust from wool was cheaper than it is now.—Weekly Sun





**HOME MAGAZINE**  
LIFE · LITERATURE & EDUCATION

By an Order-in-Council issued by the Ontario Cabinet, film reproductions of prize-fights are absolutely prohibited from being exhibited in the Province. Result: Disappointment of the lower, coarser, more brutal element of the population; entire satisfaction of the higher, finer, more manly element which is making Canada what it is and will be. Such stands against things that coarsen and lower are among the causes which make Canadians proud of being Canadian. Johnson and Jeffries, a white man and a negro buffeting disgustingly, may arouse enthusiasm and race riots in some places. It is to be hoped that in every part of Canada their performance will be, as in Ontario, passed over with silent contempt.

**A Curious Coincidence.**

Some weeks ago, the announcement that an oil-painting entitled "February," by Edward W. Redfield, had been purchased by the French Government for the Luxembourg, created a mild sensation among the art circles across the border. Never before had an American landscape, by an American artist, found place on the walls of the famous salon. Was France, most critical of critics, at last awakening to an appreciation of American ideals and renderings? Or was Mr. Redfield himself a genius, who had forced upon the consciousness of surfeited Europe that some good thing might come out of a new land?

Be that as it may, the announcement reminded us: Some time ago, in "Country Life in America," appeared a series of illustrations depicting the home and some of the works of this artist. Two of the illustrations, representing the front view of the artist's house, and a view of the rear, struck us as a coincidence. We had seen almost identical views in our own little village of Meadowvale, twenty miles from Toronto. Strangely enough, the house we had in mind was also the home of an artist, Mr. Fred Haines, our Ontario animal painter. As the home of Mr. Redfield happened to be in Pennsylvania, there could be no possibility of identity. Clearly, here was a coincidence of the first water, so we despatched a staff photographer to Meadowvale, and the accompanying pairs of illustrations show the result.

And now, just a few words in regard to this American who has succeeded in getting one of his wonderful snow pictures into the exclusive European salons where only such Americans as Sargent—and these few painters of portraits—have been admitted before.

Mr. Redfield began life as a florist, working in his father's greenhouses near Philadelphia. But he had always within him the soul of the artist and a longing for the clear, open country, far from the smoke and noise and brick walls of cities. Finally the call waxed strong, and about thirteen years ago the opportunity came in the form of a farm of 112 acres, beautifully situated from the artist's point of view, at least—partly on an island, partly on the banks of the Delaware, between the "City of the South" and the tow-path of the canal. There, with his little French wife, he has lived since.

His wife, an abandoned actress, had been a model for rowing clubs. It was a fine and quiet abode, but the wife, who had no means, wanted to be a painter, and living in a "rent

for a while was neither unpleasant nor impracticable.

In the meantime, the artist set to work at the house, and succeeded in making it not only clean, and whole, and snug, but even picturesque and artistic. In time a spacious studio was added, and the whole furnished, to a great extent, by mission furniture which Mr. Redfield himself constructed from pieces of driftwood which the river had lodged at his door.

In summer he farmed and fished; in winter he painted, for the soft grays

coal. But such dementia at such a time was pardonable, and, no doubt, added to the joy of the occasion. The papers have not told us under what circumstances the good word of his last achievement was received.

Like the artists at Meadowvale, Mr. Redfield paints the familiar subjects and scenes about his home, and one of these—one of his wintry landscapes, with their wonderful nuances of shade and coloring, their glint of snow and blue depth of ice—it was which found the entree into the great Paris salon.



Road and River-bank to rear of Mr. Haines' House, Meadowvale, Ontario.

of wintry skies, and the blue shadows of ice and slush and snowdrift, touched deep chords within his soul. True, there were some hard times. Often there was not much money, and when sudden floods came it was occasionally necessary to vacate the house on the river-bank. But little by little the hard times edged off into the past.

It was a great day when a telegram arrived apprising the family that Mr. Redfield had won the Medal of Honor of the Academy of Fine Arts. The artist was mixing a bucket of hen food when the precious slip was put into his hand. When he reached the henhouse, he found that he had carried, instead, a bucket of



Canal and Tow-path to rear of Mr. Redfield's Home, Centre Bridge, Pa.

**Some Literary Gossip.**

In the days of the rapidly-written novel in one volume, and the short story in a nutshell, I hardly think the long and severe studies of Charles Reade, among the masterpieces of fiction, find a ready sale, but he is one of the celebrities of whom literary men and actors love to talk. I met him originally when I first came to London, and he had written "Christie Johnstone," "It Is Never Too Late to Mend," "The Cloister on the Hearth," and "Griffith Gaunt"; he was at the height of his fame. Miss Braddon introduced me to him on the occasion of a great feast she and her husband, John

Maxwell, gave at the Langham Hotel to celebrate the first number of "The Belgravia Magazine." A new magazine was an event in those days. Now they come and go like the swallows, and often don't remain as long as our aerial visitors. I sat next to Watts Phillips, and had for my vis-a-vis Tom Taylor. Everybody of note in the literary world was there. I was nobody of note. I came up from Worcestershire, my "raison d'etre" being that I was one of the contributors to the first number. My little essay was a country gossip entitled, "The Feast of St. Partridge." After dinner Charles Reade invited me into a quiet corner, and compared notes with me on our work, as if he were the novice and I the author whose novels were being read all over the world. And he remarked with a smile, that an author in those days was not only treated with respect, but actually paid handsomely; he no longer danced attendance upon patrons, they danced attendance upon him; he said a man with a successful novel could buy a house and sit under his own vine and fig tree.

**FIRST NOVELS OF TWO FAMOUS AUTHORS.**

With humility I told him that I had no reason to be particularly impressed with the reward of novel-writing. "Indeed," he said, "what have you received for your first book?" "Thirty pounds, on account." "More to come?" "Yes." "I congratulate you," was his reply. "Do you remember my first work?" "Indeed I do," I said; "who could forget 'Peg Woffington'?" "You think it a good story?" "It is delightful," I replied. "I got five pounds for it," he said, "and was glad to have it printed on any terms." The publisher who gave him five pounds for "Peg Woffington" would have readily paid him almost as many thousands for one of his later novels. The world nearly lost "Under the Greenwood Tree," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," and "Far from the Madding Crowd," because Thomas Hardy's first novel, "Desperate Remedies," was a financial failure.

**"MANNERISM" IN LITERATURE AND ART.**

Critics who dislike the minuteness of Balzac's detail, say he was an observer, and not a creator. This is often said of Reade. They were both in their work more or less self-conscious. So also was Thackeray. The author of "Vanity Fair" lectured both his readers and his characters. In a less forcible master this would be regarded as a fault, but in Thackeray it was part of the man and his method, his mannerism, his individuality by which we know and recognize him as we know and recognize the work of famous painters. The individuality of an actor in our day is often called "mannerism," and condemned. Yet all the great actors must have had it, and it was their mannerism that was part of the perfection of their art. Just as a painter or an author puts something of himself into his work, so does the actor, and it is part of the charm of his impersonations that we recognize that it is he, in particular, who is giving us his view of the character he is representing. He may get as close to it as his genius may enable him, fairly under the skin of it, but without some suggestion of his own idiosyncrasies, there would be a want in his acting which would be disappointing to his audience. Edmund Kean had a mannerism that was part of the force of his characterizations. You would not have liked Macready without his "mannerism," nor Phelps, nor would you have Irving without his mannerisms in "Louis XI" or "The Bells." In his "Hamlet" though it was shuddered, it was there, and it seemed to belong to the overwrought and overdone prince.

## FASCINATION OF A MASTERFUL PERSONALITY.

Alexander Smith liked Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales" better than his finished novels, for the reason that while the novels were written for the world, "The Tales" seemed to be written for the author himself. And that is how passages of Thackeray strike one here and there. The author in this way becomes an actor in his story, actor and audience, too, sometimes, and so one gets nearer to him, and there is something very fascinating in a peculiar or masterful personality. The fact that Dickens put a good deal of his young life into "David Copperfield" gives it a special charm, and the same may be said of Thackeray's "Philip." Many students of literature and politics read "Vivian Grey" that they may get at the personality of Disraeli, his political views and ambitions, which critics profess to discover between the lines, as if the author had made a cryptogram for their special information. The sympathetic reader likes to think of Vivian Grey as Disraeli, of Pelham as Lord Lytton, of Childe Harold as Byron. Disraeli must, of course, be ranked among the great masters, but with all his wit and audacity, his vivid studies of character, his knowledge of men, and his sparkling phrases, he is very theatrical. His love of dukes, his admiration for titled ladies, his glorification of everything that is aristocratic and select, suggest what is known as The London Journal style of novel—though I do not desire to detract from that once popular form of fiction. We have long ago chatted of that dead and gone author named Smith, who wrote some remarkable stories in The London Journal, notably "Woman and Master," and "The Will and the Way." Disraeli's heroines are gorgeously dressed; they have either rich or glowing complexions; his heroes rejoice in luxurious curls; his meads are dew-spangled, his dinners are banquets served on gold plate; his wine ambrosia. Unless, say, you happen to be a duke or a duchess, you are apt to feel a little out of it, to use a common phrase, when you sit down with Disraeli; you want a velvet coat, a satin cravat, a diamond pin, and fourteen rings on your fingers, and occasionally even a court suit. But that is better than feeling it necessary to sprinkle your intellect, as it were, with Condy's fluid, or otherwise deodorize your mental atmosphere when you take up certain works of Zola, or certain dramatic narratives of Ibsen, the more recent prophet of what is called realism.

## BEACONSFIELD'S BIOGRAPHER.

If ever England comes to grief, it will be through our system of party Government. This may seem an irrelevant observation at the moment, but I have only just come across the announcement that at last a biographer has been found for the great work which Disraeli's devoted and accomplished companion and friend, Montagu Corrie, was not great enough to tackle, and he knew it. The task has been assigned to W. F. Monypenny, only known to a few of the best-informed in the literary world. Mr. Monypenny is an Irishman, and only 39. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford. He wrote for The Spectator in 1891-3, and from 1894 to 1899 was assistant editor of The Times. At the end of 1899 he went to South Africa to edit The Johannesburg Star, and in the siege of Ladysmith, served in the Imperial Light Horse. On its revival he resumed the editorship of The Star, and has only recently returned to London—a varied and, in many ways, a remarkable career, betokening not only learning, experience of the world and journalistic acumen, but a capacity for work and discrimination such as cannot fail to be of value in the preparation of Lord Beaconsfield's "Life and Letters."

## A GREAT STROKE OF POLICY.

What one will look for in the great statesman's biography and I hope we shall get it will be a clear exposition of the leading principles of his international and Imperial policy. To bring an Indian army to Malta at a critical moment of our relationship with a certain great power, now in serious trouble, was an object lesson which we should never forget. If ever the time came for a supreme effort of this country against a European combination, we have an Oriental army, devoted to us and of

tremendous military possibilities, which, with supremacy of the sea, would, in combination with our white troops, be equal to any emergency. When I say if ever we come to grief it will be through the abuse of our system of party Government, I am impelled thereto by the strangely unpatriotic sentiment and action which have characterized the opinions, and, indeed, the threats of leading partisans of the Government Opposition. I care not what party is in power, so that it assures us, not only of our civil and religious freedom, but the overpowering strength of our fleet, the honor of our flag, the maintenance of the Empire intact, and the knitting closes and closer,

colonial Empire, and of responding to those distant sympathies which may become the source of incalculable strength and happiness to this land."—Joseph Hatton—(Selected.)

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

Editor "Hope's Quiet Hour":

I see so many inspiring thoughts in your columns on different subjects, I thought I would like to hear an essay on "Why I Believe the Bible."—John 2: 22, 5: 36-47. A SUBSCRIBER.



Mr. Haines' House, Meadowvale, Ont. Approach to Front Door.

by trade and commerce, national sentiment and unity of Imperial purpose, of every offspring of the Mother Country.

## DISRAELI AND CHAMBERLAIN.

And talking of Lord Beaconsfield, I find in a "Blackwood" article of 1903, a note of the policy of Disraeli which may have inspired Mr. Chamberlain. Anyhow, it is the cue to his sense of duty implied in his very first speeches on colonial policy. "The self-government of the colonies," said Mr. Disraeli, as far back as 1872, "when it was conceded, ought to have been conceded as part of the great policy of consolidation. It ought to have been accomplished by an Imperial tariff, by securities for the people of England, for

## Why I Believe the Bible.

Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of Me. . . . Had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed Me; for he wrote of Me. But if ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe My words.—S. John v.: 39, 46, 47.

My only excuse for my long delay in adopting Subscriber's suggestion is that the subject was too big for me. To crowd into two columns of space enough materials to fill a thousand volumes, is beyond my power, and to explain satisfactorily all the innumerable reasons "why I believe the Bible," is as impos-



Mr. Redfield's House, Centre Bridge, Pa. Approach to Front Door.

the enjoyment of the unappropriated lands, which belonged to the sovereign as our trustee and by a military code, which should have been precisely defined the means and responsibilities by which the colonies should have been defended, and by which, if necessary, the country should call for aid from the colonies themselves." Mr. Disraeli in that 1872 speech, not only sketched the policy which should guide us in our relations with our colonies, but he did more, he defined his policy, and imposed it as a sacred obligation upon his successors. "In my opinion," he said, "no Minister in this country will do his duty who neglects any opportunity of reconstructing, as much as possible, our

sible as it would be to pack the accumulations of a lifetime in one small trunk.

But I feel the importance of expressing some of my views on this subject, even though I can only touch the fringe of it. So, if I get lost in a multitude of reasons, you will know there are thousands more which might be laid before you.

This is an age of criticism, and everything that cannot prove its value is likely to be crowded out. Let us begin by the question: "Is the Bible valuable?"

To that question, the answer must be "YES." Man does not live by bread alone, he is hungry for spiritual truth. The Bible is a treasury of inspiring, cheering, strengthening utterances. It

has provided an inexhaustible supply for millions of preachers, and its stores are as rich as ever. Philip the Evangelist once found another man reading Isaiah 53, so he "began at the same scripture, and preached unto him Jesus." Christ Himself, after His Resurrection, began at Moses and all the prophets, expounding to two disciples as they walked along the road "in all the scriptures the things concerning Himself." St. Paul took the Old Testament writings as his text when he preached to the Jews, and it mattered little where he began, he could find Christ anywhere. In one of his letters—Epistle to Romans—he alluded to passages in the Psalms, Deut., Gen., Hab., Isa., Ezek., Mal., Exod., Jer., Hos., Lev., Joel, Kings, and Prov.; referring to many of these Books many times. There are more than 50 references to the Old Testament in that one letter. Our Lord was constantly referring to the writings of Moses and the prophets, and He says in our text that they wrote about Him and testified of Him, though they had not seen Him.

What would the world be like if there had been no Bible in it? I once read a little story called "The Blank Bible." It was a dream of a world in which all the Bible words had been magically obliterated. Every Bible was a blank book, every sentence quoted from it in other books was wiped out. People were filled with consternation, until one after another wrote down sentences which were familiar, and in time nearly all the most priceless passages were restored. But that was only a dream of a world which had lost the written Word. What would be our terrible loss if we had never known the glorious truths of Revelation?

The Bible is the Word of God, spoken through human instruments. Many are trembling, in these days of criticism, because they are afraid they can no longer trust their Bible as an infallible authority. "All scripture is given by inspiration of God," says S. Paul. Can anyone define exactly what that word "inspiration" really means? It meant, in the case of Jonah, that he was sent with a message from God to Ninevah. He was inspired to warn the people, and was given such power that they "believed God, and proclaimed a fast, and put on sackcloth, from the greatest of them even to the least of them." And yet this inspired prophet was very far from entering into the true spirit of the God of Love. When "God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way; and God repented of the evil that He had said that He would do unto them; and He did it not," Jonah was exceedingly displeased and very angry. His dignity as a prophet meant more to him than the destruction of a great city in which were more than 120,000 little children. The Bible itself tells us that, and need we be surprised if other men who were inspired by God to carry His messages, sometimes failed to understand the Love which sent them?

S. Paul, in 2 Tim., iii.: 15-17, says that the holy scriptures "are able to make thee wise unto salvation," and are profitable "for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." Any honest person, reading the Bible in a teachable spirit, must own that it is profitable for these things. In the beginning of the Epistle to the Hebrews, we read that God in past times spake unto the fathers by the prophets, but in these last days He has spoken unto us by His Son. If the Bible is the Word spoken by God through human lips, much more is Christ the Word of God in human form. The Bible's greatest value is that it testifies of Christ, from Genesis to Revelation. If we want to hear what Christ, the Word of God, is saying to us to-day, we must read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the words He uttered when He walked visibly among men, and must also find out what God wishes to teach us about Christ, through the words of prophets and apostles.

When a missionary goes out to savages, he does not usually—I should think—begin with such searching, spiritual truths as are set before Christians in the Sermon on the Mount. They have to be taught first that it is wrong to kill and eat people, and such elementary truths which we hardly expect to hear impressed on ordinary congregations in this country. The missionary does not at once

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insist that polygamy and slavery shall be instantly stopped. He instills principles of higher living, which grow, and in time kill out the evil. So we find that polygamy is not so sternly forbidden in the Old Testament as in the New. People had to be educated slowly. And as for slavery, it is not actually forbidden in words, even by Christ; and yet His teaching has slowly, but surely, crowded it out of Christian countries.

The Bible is a revelation of God, growing more and more clear through the ages, until it shines out in perfect beauty in the Face of Christ.

Our best answer to those who doubt its value is "Read it, and see." But it must be read with an earnest desire to find truth, and with the spiritual eyes open. Go through a beautiful garden, looking for withered leaves and thorns, and you will probably find what you look for, and entirely miss the beauty of flowers and fruit. So, if you go through the Bible searching for flaws, you need not be surprised if you don't find its pages profitable for instruction. In fact, you may be harmed by using strong medicine foolishly. St. Peter says that in his beloved brother Paul's epistles "are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction." It is not safe to treat lightly and recklessly sharpened tools, and the Bible itself warns us that "the Word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword." Our Lord said to the Sadducees: "Ye do err, not knowing the Scripture," because they denied the reality of a resurrection, not understanding that the familiar words: "I AM the God of Abraham," proved that Abraham still lived. God is the God of the living. It is possible to be very familiar with the words of the Bible and yet fail utterly to hear God speaking in it. It is possible to argue very hotly over the question of the authorship of the first five Books, or be very indignant with those scholars who consider that the story of Adam and Eve talking to the serpent is intended to be an allegory, and yet fail in brotherly love most terribly. Love is the keynote of the Bible. It reveals the love of God to His children—a love that is tender and forgiving, yet stern in condemning evil. And it calls the world to catch the inspiration of the infinite love of God and reflect the light.

Let us have faith in our Bible. Why should we be afraid to let the critics examine it? We may have to change some of our mistaken notions about it, but the more we can learn about it the better. God's word need not shrink from the light. If you ever get nervous and imagine that the Bible is not inspired by God, don't sit down and fret. Open the Bible and read it, with prayer for the illuminating power of the Holy Spirit. If you pray earnestly and read thoroughly you will certainly find that it is God's word to you. If you doubt the value of the medicine, take it. Really speak to God, and listen for His answer or you may miss the "still small voice."

This is a very imperfect answer to an important question, but the truth is that everyone must dig for treasure himself, if he wants to find it. I can't tell you to you the glory of the Bible, any more than I could tell a blind man about the glory of the sun. Seeing is believing. Browning says: "The more of doubt, the stronger faith"—but it is only when faith has proved its strength by victory—"If faith o'ercomes doubt."

DORA FARNCOMB.

**Zones and Genders.**

While inspecting examination-papers recently, a teacher found various humorous answers to questions. A class of boys, averaging about twelve years of age, had been examined in geography, the previous day having been devoted to grammar. Among the geographical questions was the following: "Name the zones." One promising youth of eleven years, who had mixed the two subjects, wrote: "There are two zones, masculine and feminine. The masculine is either temperate or intemperate; the feminine is either torrid or frigid."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**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, who have 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.]

The prizes in the drawing competition have been won by Joseph Hodgson, Mindemoya, Manitoulin Island; Luella Kilgough, Auburn, Ont.; and Gertrude Morrison, Alvinston, Ont. The drawings were too faint to reproduce, but we are sending the prizes.

On the Honor Roll are Reeta McClelland, Lottie Thomson, Ephraim Snell, Edith Ward, Bertha Scott, and Kathleen Morrison.

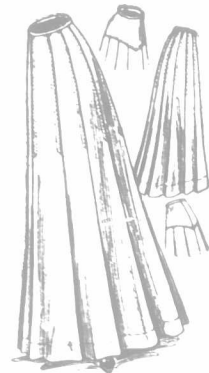
**Our Next Competition.**

This competition was announced before—the subject, you will remember, being a composition on "Flowers in Bloom in My Vicinity," all compositions to be illustrated by three drawings of flowers described. Do not forget that all must be received at this office not later than July 20th.

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



6684 One-Piece Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.



6633 Thirteen Gored Skirt, 22 to 34 waist.



6695 Straight Pleated Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

Kindly order by number, giving measurement. Price ten cents per pattern. Address: Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

**Eaton's Summer Bargains.**

Eaton's summer catalogue is just out. It gives a list of bargains in men's clothing, floor furnishings, furniture, hammocks, china, etc., as well as the usual list of skirts, wash dresses, waists, etc., that go to make up women's apparel. Send for the catalogue, and read all particulars for yourselves.

**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.]

I have remembered that bouquet, even though other things infinitely more important have gone off into the limbo of things forgotten. It was carried by a fat, good-natured, red-faced woman, dressed in stuffy black cashmere, although the day was a hot one in mid-August. She wore a black hat, too, a sailor, much more suitable for a girl of sixteen, than for this rotund, middle-aged "body," and trimmed with cornflowers and poppies, whose blue and red not only shrieked at each other—they swore. She carried, too, a box about which flies hovered; it seemed, indeed, that every fly in the car was buzzing about the seat in which we sat; and presently the reason appeared when my fat woman informed me that the box contained a "plummy cake," which she was taking to a friend in a hospital in Chicago. . . . From the viewpoint of some people, perhaps, my seatmate was quite impossible, yet, if unprejudiced by awful hats and a wholesale murder of the King's English, one might not find it hard to like her.

But the bouquet?—for I have wandered. It matched the hat,—nay, outdid it by several leads. It contained some zinnias, some larkspur, some asters, some phlox, some nasturtiums, some half dozen other things,—some red, some blue, some yellow, some pink, some purple—all huddled together in a tight mass of ugliness,—yes, of ugliness; for under such circumstances even flowers can be ugly. Evidently, the bouquet was also on its way to the sick friend, and it was to be hoped that the loving care with which it was put together, even though in so awful a fashion, would be understood, as no doubt it was, by the invalid. It was to be hoped, too, that some wise nurse would separate the poor crowded things, and give the flowers a chance to be their own sweet selves, the blues, here, the pinks there, with maybe a touch of white.

And, now, so much for the story. It is really important to know how to arrange flowers when summer comes, and there are so many of them to be made use of. The Japanese are artists in this respect, and so may we not let them be our teachers?

They never use more than one kind of flower at a time, and invariably choose a glass, or jar, or bowl, suited to the kind of flower which is to be placed in it.

Occasionally, people of very good taste place two kinds of flowers together, and, if carefully chosen, the effect is very good. Mignonette, for instance, may be used with almost any other flower; so can the feathery white "Baby's Breath," or gypsophila. One of the most beautiful bouquets I have ever seen was made up of apple-blossoms and pink japonica, but as a rule one kind of flower, with its own foliage, even one kind of flower in a room, is safer.

Imagine a room with two or three brown pottery jars filled with apple-blossoms; or two or three dull-green jardinières, or broad, low jars of the same color, filled with snowballs or pink peonies!

Don't you like, too, to see the stems of some flowers, such, at least, as have fresh, green, beautiful flower-stalks? For these, glass flower receptacles seem suitable, plain, clear glass, which do not obtrude design of their own upon the beauty of the flowers. It always seems a pity to conceal beautiful stems, by placing them in opaque vases, no matter how beautiful the vases may be.

Then, ostensibly, the receptacle must suit the character of the flower. Cut the stems off daffodils and place them in a low rose-bowl,—how foolish they look! Quite as foolish as a bouquet of pansies at the top of a slender vase a foot high. Put the daffodils in the long, slender vase, the pansies in a low glass dish, and the roses in the rose-bowl, then you have visions for the gods.

For the tall vase, you will have flowers a-plenty all summer, narcissus, and black-

eyed susans, and golden glow, and lilies, and tall asters, and iris—not too many at a time, just a few flowers, loosely arranged, with some of their own blessed green. And the rose-bowl will "come in" for hyacinths, and bleeding hearts, and nasturtiums, and low-growing asters, and alyssum, and sweet peas, and all such; and the low glass dish for daisies, and violets, and pigeon berry, and all sorts of starry blooms, with their stems stuck in moss or a mass of tangled greenery.

Try a change of flowers on the dining-table, one kind for breakfast, another for dinner, another for tea. No matter how simple the meal, let it have its centerpiece of flowers. It is worth while, for more reasons than one, as you will quickly find out.

**Furnishing a Drawing-room.**

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been a constant reader of the "Nook" for a long time, and enjoy it very much. I am now coming for help and advice, which I hope you or some of the chatters will be able to give. I am intending to renovate our parlor. It is twenty feet long by fourteen feet wide, with ceiling nine feet high. There are two large windows in the west, and one in the north. There is an 18-inch base around the room. The woodwork has been grained in light oak, but it is rough and worn.

Please suggest a color scheme. What would be best to do with the woodwork? Would you have it regrained or painted? What color and material for rug or carpet? (The floor is pine, painted yellow, and worn off in patches.) What kind of curtains? Would you advise upholstered furniture or wooden rockers? What kind of wall paper would be best?

We live on a farm, and I want the room to be pretty and "comfy" without being too nice to use, and would like it as inexpensive as possible. Could you give me an idea of what things would be likely to cost?

I saw hard oil-finish recommended in the "Nook" for maple floors. Would it do for a kitchen floor, which has been in use for some time? PANSY.

I believe I should like a plain, cool, gray-green paper for your room, as the west windows will supply all the necessary warmth of color. If you have nice pictures to put up, the plain paper shows them so nicely, and it is always restful. I should choose a good ingrain, I think,—not the cheap trash. Some of the cartridge and tapestry papers are also very nice. The latter invariably comes with a pattern, but you could choose a quiet, dull-finished, two-toned paper. Let the paper run quite to the ceiling, and finish with an ivory-white moulding. Have the ceiling ivory-white.

Grained woodwork—being an "imitation"—is considered in very bad taste nowadays. You might paint the woodwork also ivory-white, if there is not too much of it, as white woodwork in a drawing-room is always pleasing.

Your rug might be a darker shade of green in the same tone, or green and brown mixed, with the bordering floor done with brown floor finish.

Upholstered furniture in satin-damask is often seen in drawing-rooms, but such a room as I have been describing would look very well with wicker furniture, painted gray-green, and a wooden rocker or two. Pretty cushions in gray-green would supply the necessary comfort. The curtains might be madras to match, with net ones next the glass.

To add the necessary touch of color, you might have a jardiniere of dull yellow, or terra cotta, with a fern in it, a dull bronze clock, and a choice jar or two on the mantel. Do not have too much. Better just one or two pieces of really choice ware, than a multitude of cheap, gaudy stuff.

You call the room a "parlor," hence, I have given a scheme for a rather formal drawing-room, although it would do in a living-room not subjected to too much hard usage. Had you said "living-room," I might have suggested a somewhat different treatment. However, I shall give a number of schemes especially suited to living-rooms in an early number.

As to price, you really can economize by getting rather good things, one at a time, according as they can be afforded.



jects in the care of milk will have been kept in mind. B. F. M. Oxford Co., Ont.

**Health in the Home.**

**On Keeping Fruit.**

(Continued from last week.)

**Marmalades.**—Marmalades require great care in cooking, because no moisture is added to the fruit and sugar. If marmalade is made from berries, rub them through a sieve to remove seeds; if from large fruit, have it washed, pared, cored, and quartered. Allow 1 pint sugar to each quart fruit; rinse the kettle with cold water, put in alternate layers of fruit and sugar, cook slowly for about two hours, stirring frequently.

**Cider Sauce.**—Stew quartered apples or pears very slowly in diluted cider, adding sugar to taste.

**Jelly-making.**—Select sound fruit, somewhat underripe. The best fruits for jelly-making are currants, crab apple, quince, grape, blackberry, raspberry, peach. Apples may be flavored as desired for jelly, or mixed with other fruits. Raspberries may be very nicely combined with currants. Juicy fruits for jelly should not be gathered while wet, after a rain, while large fruits must be boiled in a little water until soft. Apples will require 4 quarts water to 3 quarts fruit; peaches and plums about 3 or 3½ quarts water to the same amount. The jelly will be clearer and finer if the fruit is simmered gently, and not stirred.

When very soft, put the fruit in a double cheesecloth or flannel bag, and let drip without pressing strongly; all that is left may be made into marmalade. Measure the juice and allow a pint or ½ pint sugar, according to the fruit, to the pint of juice. Put the juice and sugar on the stove, stirring until dissolved, and when it boils up, draw it back and skim. Repeat this three times, then pour into hot, sterilized glasses, cover with panes of glass, and place in a sunny window. When set, cover with melted paraffine or

**Bottle Feeding.**

(By "Juanita," Que.)

Regularity, cleanliness and judgment are required in bottle feeding even more than in nursing a baby.

Allow 10 nursings in 24 hours, and continue until the baby is six weeks old. Nursing should be begun at 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., with one nursing at 2 a.m. In following the time-table of feedings, remember that all increases must be made gradually, allowing no more than a quarter of an ounce increase at each feeding, and in increasing the intervals between feedings as the child grows older, only a few minutes at a time.

Some people think it foolish to wake a baby every two hours to be fed. They say "nature knows best." The result is that baby sleeps for hours in the day and then is awake at night.

Feed the baby regularly in the day and at six o'clock undress it and feed it, put it comfortably in its crib, and do not take it up until 10 o'clock, change it, feed it, put it down again until two o'clock, repeat the performance, then let it sleep until six. Two or three weeks of this training will get it into the habit of waking at its regular time, then going to sleep again. But if this rule is broken through and the baby fed often at night, it will wake often and cry to be fed, the extra feedings will cause indigestion, and the result is a nervous, restless, wailing baby.

The following table of time and quantity varies according to the child's ability to digest. A small, delicate child does not require as much as a strong, large-framed child. In each case the mother must use her own judgment, as the exact amount to suit each individual child cannot be given.

TABLE OF TIME AND QUANTITIES.

Age of Child.	Interval Between Meals.	No. of Night Feedings.	No. Feedings in 24 hrs.	Quantity for 1 meal.	Quantity in 24 hours.
2 to 7 days	2 hours	2	10	1 to 1½ ozs.	10 to 15 ozs.
2 to 3 weeks	2 "	2	10	1½ to 3 ozs.	15 to 30 ozs.
4 to 5 weeks	2 "	2	10	2 to 3½ ozs.	20 to 35 ozs.
6 weeks to 3 mos.	2½ "	2	8	3 to 3½ ozs.	24 to 40 ozs.
3 to 6 months	3 "	1	6	4 to 6 ozs.	24 to 42 ozs.
6 to 9 months	3 "	1	6	5 to 7½ ozs.	30 to 45 ozs.
9 mos. and up	4 "	0	5	7 to 9 ozs.	35 to 45 ozs.

circles of paper dipped in brandy, put on the tops and set away.

Half currants and half raspberries may be made into a jelly in this way, also raspberries and blackberries.

Another method is to boil the juice down almost the required length of time, then add the sugar, heated in an oven previously.

**FRUIT JUICES.**

To make strawberry, raspberry and blackberry juice, put the fruit in the kettle, crush slightly, and heat slowly for half an hour, crushing from time to time with a wooden spoon. Strain through cheesecloth and put over the fire again. When it boils up, draw back and skim, then add the sugar and stir till dissolved. Boil five minutes, skimming carefully. Put, while hot, into hot, sterilized bottles, place in pans of boiling water in a moderate oven for ten minutes longer, then fill up, if required, and seal. The proportion of sugar is 1 gill sugar to 1 quart juice. For fruit syrup, use about three times as much sugar.

**Raspberry Vinegar.**—Put 4 quarts raspberries in a bowl and pour over them 2 quarts vinegar. Cover, and set in a cool place for two days, then strain through cheesecloth. Put 4 quarts fresh raspberries in the strained juice, and let stand for two days again. Strain, add 3 quarts sugar, heat slowly, boil 20 minutes, and strain.

"So," said Tommy's father, "you took dinner at Willie Stout's house today. I hope when it came to extra helpings you had manners enough to say 'No.'"

"Yes, sir," replied Tommy. "I said 'No' several times."

"Ah! you did?"

"Yes, sir," Mrs. Stout kept asking me "I had enough."

**PREPARATION OF FOOD.**

The needed articles are a small white-lined saucepan, a tablespoon, a mixing cup, or white enamel, and a covered pitcher or jar to keep food in.

For warming food at night, a steamer, where a gas stove is not at hand, get a small oval tin stove.

The food used for a portion of the Montreal Children's Hospital is Robinson's Patent Baby Food, using the following recipe, enough is made for a day. Keep in a very cool place, and make fresh at night.

A Nurse's Recipe for an infant handled from birth.—Mix one heaped tablespoonful of barley to a smooth paste in the saucepan, add half a teaspoonful of brown sugar and a pinch of salt, add slowly and carefully one pint of boiling water, stirring quick and fast. After it is thoroughly mixed, boil for 10 minutes, pour boiling water over one-third of a pint of new milk, this scalding the milk without being away with any of the nutritious qualities, which is the case when milk is heated the milk as you find the baby cry, digest it until five tablespoonfuls of milk to three of barley water can be used. A babe of four months can have half barley water and half milk. A heaped spoonful of lime water added to each bottleful of food aids digestion and helps to prevent indigestion. Lime water can be homemade by boiling one quart of boiled water over one heaped spoonful of slaked lime. This must be shaken thoroughly in a corked bottle at intervals of twenty minutes during the next hour. It should then be allowed to settle and stand for a day and night, after which the water should be carefully poured off. It should be used in the water given to the baby, mix one part of lime water to five of milk. A baby should be given one ounce of

SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS WHICH HAVE WON POPULARITY FOR THE

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ITS BEAUTIFUL SINGING TONE  
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ITS BEAUTY OF DESIGN, and  
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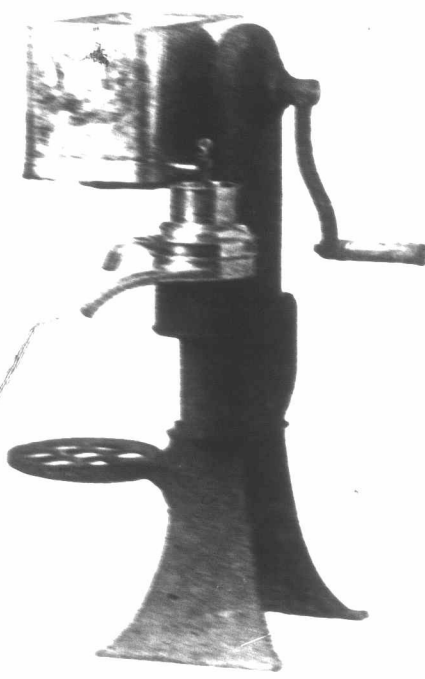
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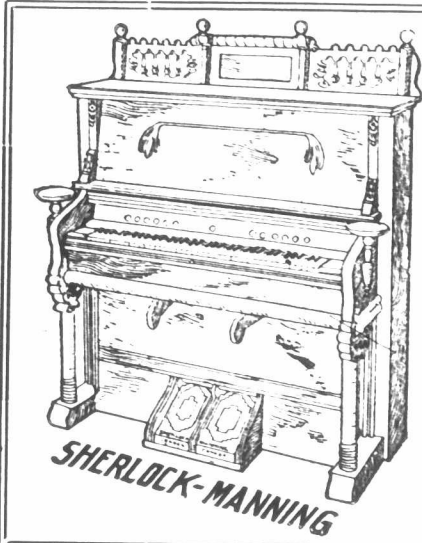
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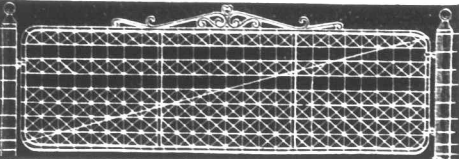
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The electrically-welded, solid-piece frame gives strength and stiffness to

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### ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Young bulls and one- and two-year-old heifers, of showing quality and most fashionable breeding; thick-fleshed, smooth and even.

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

water two or three times daily, two or three ounces from bottle or spoon, they suffer from thirst the same as an older person, and often cry for a drink when the mother thinks they are hungry.

In all cases of illness accompanied by fever, make the food thinner, just making it half the strength; feed the baby as if it were half the age, gradually increasing when the child has recovered until it is restored to health. Watch the stools, and when you see them of uniform thickness and a pale yellow you can be satisfied that digestion is all right, but when stools are hard and white food is not digesting. When they are green the babe has colic.

When baby is four months old it needs but six meals during the day, and should be able to sleep from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. without nursing. At nine months it needs five meals a day, and should sleep from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. without waking.

Never give the baby the bottle in the cradle, as it is apt to take it slowly and dreamily, sometimes stretching out almost an hour, and thus the parent's hours are interfered with, and the digestive organs upset. Lift it up, and hold in the curve of the arm, as when nursing from the breast. Four to 15 minutes is the usual time a child should take to draw its food.

Never give baby an Indian-rubber "comfort"; it teaches them a nasty habit, besides often causing deformity of the roof of the mouth with the constant sucking.

#### CLEANLINESS.

Cleanliness is a very important part in the feeding process. Use only a bottle with the ounce marks, and nipple fitting right onto it; never use the tube bottles. The best bottles are the graduated boat-shaped feeding bottles, with opening at both ends, as the bottle can be placed under the tap and flushed right out without the use of an unsanitary brush. Where bottles are used that are not open at both ends, use peas, beans, small particles of paper rolled up, or even shot, to remove what adheres to the inside of the bottle.

Food should never be allowed to stand in the bottle to be warmed up for next time. Pour into a covered pitcher and clean the bottle at once by dropping a particle of borax or crystal or washing soda into the bottle of warm water, shake it well, then use in fresh water. If warm cold water, and let stand until water is clear, then dip the nipples into a solution of 1/2 tea-spoon and water one tablespoon to a quart of water, or dry them carefully and keep in a neat cardboard box. Dip them every night

ing in a small saucepan of water for ten or fifteen minutes. A good plan is to keep the necessary outfit on a small table covered with white oilcloth, or on a white enamel tray.

The moment a nipple becomes slimy and worn, throw it away. If a baby gets sprue or has a sore mouth, the nipple being neglected is, as a rule, the cause of it.

#### DIET FOR BABY.

From the time a baby is six months old it should have 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls of orange juice, one hour before the morning meal. This should be increased a teaspoonful at a time, until at one year it can take two or three ounces. It is good for the blood and bones.

Baby may also safely take prune juice if constipated, barley water, egg water or albumen water in times of sickness, and cracker, also a few spoons beef juice.

The second year baby can have strained oatmeal gruel cooked over night, fresh milk, beef juice, white of coddled egg, mutton and chicken broth, and cracker crumbled in broth, potatoes mashed very fine and thinned with cream or butter and milk, peach, raspberry or strawberry juice, dry toast, junket, boiled custard, or flaked rice boiled.

Between two and three years a child may begin to eat a chop, a small piece of steak or chicken cut very fine, baked potatoes, green peas and beans mashed very fine, stewed fruits.

#### RECIPES FOR CHILDREN'S DISHES.

Beef Juice (Pressed).—1 lb. rare round steak, cut in thick strips. Broil slightly over coals, press the juice out in a lemon squeezer or meat press into a warm cup standing in hot water. This gives 2 to 4 ozs. Add a little salt, and serve by spoon from the warm cup.

Beef Juice (by the cold process).—A more economical way.—1 lb. finely-chopped round steak, 6 ozs. water and a pinch of salt, put in a covered jar, let stand in a cold place 5 or 6 hours, strain through cheesecloth, twisting to press all out; warm it slightly. The clear red juice of beefsteak or roast, if clear of fat, is just as good for a child. Never give bottle extract.

Mutton, Chicken, Veal or Beef Broth.—1 pound finely-chopped lean fresh meat and some bone, 1 pint of water and a pinch of salt; put in a saucepan and cook slowly for 3 hours, until reduced to one pint; strain through muslin, cool to jelly and remove fat. For use warm add salt, and serve with squares of thin dry toast.

Cream Broth.—May be made by adding a little cornstarch and 3 ounces of milk to 1/2 pint of meat broth.

Barley Water.—Take 1 rounded tablespoon of prepared barley flour; mix it perfectly smooth with a little cold water; into this stir slowly a quart of boiling water. Cook for 20 minutes in a double boiler; salt to taste.

Barley Water, Rice Water, Oatmeal Water from the Grain.—3 tablespoons of pearl barley; soak over night; place in 2 quarts of water and let boil steadily for 3 hours in a double boiler; add water from time to time. When boiled down to one quart it should be strained and salted. It is then ready for use in diarrhea or severe stomach troubles. If the barley gets too thick, dilute to the thickness of thin murelidge by adding water and heating.

Rice and oatmeal water may be made in the same way, without previously soaking the grains.

Junket. Warm 1 pint of fresh milk until it is at blood heat; if the milk gets too hot junket will not set; add a pinch of salt, a teaspoon of sugar, a few drops vanilla or nutmeg, then set in 1 junket tablet or 2 tea-spoons rapid powder dissolved in warm water, stir gently, let stand in a warm place for 15 minutes, until the junket has set, when it may be placed in the ice box. This is one of the easiest desserts for the child to take, and very good in diarrhea.

What?—Make an infusion of 1/2 ounce whey through a cloth. When ready to use, when a child is sick, mix with a little cold water, and give it as a drink. When a child is sick, mix with a little cold water, and give it as a drink. When a child is sick, mix with a little cold water, and give it as a drink.

a child can retain nothing on its stomach, also in cases of diarrhea.

Dried Bread.—Thin slices of bread should be placed in the oven with the door open, and let stand until crisp. This and crisp toast is better than most crackers. It should be used instead of fresh bread for months after a severe attack of gastritis or cholera infantum.

Milk Toast.—Toast two small slices of bread till crisp. Cut the crusts off. Butter the slices and cut in small squares. Pour 1/2 pint of scalded milk with a pinch of salt over the squares. Feed when the toast is soft. A little cornstarch to slightly thicken it is a pleasant addition.

Never give a baby potato that is undercooked or soggy; it is sure to cause indigestion.

Coddled Egg.—Instead of allowing an egg to boil 3 minutes, put it, with the shell on, in boiling water, and take the saucepan from the fire. Let it stand seven or eight minutes, or until the water is nearly cool. The white is by this process coagulated to a jelly-like substance. The white of coddled egg may be given to a baby or sick child before the yolk can be digested.

Cereals for Children.—Cook oatmeal, hominy, rice and wheat preparation for three hours in a double boiler. Cream of wheat, flaked rice and farina do not need such long cooking. Don't give cereals that require no cooking until the fourth year at the earliest.

Articles of diet to be avoided for young children are ice water, tea, coffee, cider, wine, beer, soda water, lemonade, piecrust, candy, nuts, grapes, cherries, pineapple, cake, celery, cabbage, plum-pudding, raw vegetables, uncooked cereals, overripe fruit, fried food, such as eggs, meat and potatoes.

To be continued.

### Ballad of Talk.

Oh, if you sleep, or if you wake,  
And if you snore, or if you sigh,  
And if you mar, or if you make,  
And if you sell, or if you buy,  
And if you praise, or vilify,  
And if you spurn, or if you woo,  
If you pollute, or purify,—  
Why, folks will talk, what'er you do!

Oh, if you give, or if you take,  
If truth you tell, or if you lie,  
If you be saint, or if you rake,  
If you disgrace, or dignify,  
If you enrage or pacify,  
If creeds you preach, or creeds pooch-pooch,  
If you amuse, or terrify,—  
Why, folks will talk, what'er you do!

Oh, if you build, or if you break,  
If you be bold, or if you shy,  
If you be brave, or if you quake,  
If you be slow, or if you spry,  
If you admit, or if you deny,  
If you retreat, or if you pursue,  
If you corrupt, or edify,—  
Why, folks will talk, what'er you do!

#### ENVOY:

Oh, be you low, or be you high,  
If you be false, or if you true,  
And if you live, and if you die,—  
Why, folks will talk, what'er you do!  
—Harold Susman, in Life.

### What He Doesn't Know.

"My little boy is eight years old.  
He goes to school each day,  
He doesn't mind the tasks they set,  
They seem to him but play.  
He reads his class at rathia work,  
And also takes the lead  
At making drinky paper boats—  
But I wish that he could read

They teach him physiology,  
And end it shells our hearts  
To hear our prattling innocent  
Mix up his inward parts.  
He also learns astronomy,  
And tells the stars by night,  
He reads the news, up-to-date—  
But I wish that he could write

They teach him things botanical,  
And how to draw,  
They teach him zoology,  
And how to draw,  
They teach him things  
And how to draw,  
They teach him things  
And how to draw



Why Have Grey Hair?

Princess Hair Rejuvenator... Princess Hair Rejuvenator... Princess Hair Rejuvenator...

Superfluous Hair... Princess Hair Rejuvenator... Princess Hair Rejuvenator...

RAILWAY TRUNK SYSTEM

Only Line Reaching the Summer Resorts... TRAVELING MUSKOKA... TRAVELING MUSKOKA...

COMMERCIAL EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS

Foreign Drafts... COMMERCIAL EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS... COMMERCIAL EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS...

Current Events.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier started on Thursday on his Western tour.

The Canadian rifle team carried off the Mackinnon Cup at Bisley last week.

Thousands of people in Shantung, China, are starving because of a rice famine.

At least 10,000 suffragettes took part in street processions in London recently.

Lady Abdy has offered \$250,000 towards establishing an airship line between London and Paris.

The first caisson to be used in the reconstruction of the Quebec bridge was launched at Silley on July 7th.

Recent reports state that 96 per cent. of the "boys" on Ontario's prison farm owe their incarceration to strong drink.

Frederick Villiers, the famous British war correspondent, is coming to Canada to live, and will locate on the Pacific coast, probably at Victoria.

R. W. Leonard, of St. Catharines, has been appointed as successor to Prof. Goldwin Smith on the Board of Governors of the University at Toronto.

India and many cities in Great Britain and the United States are demanding that biograph pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson prize-fight at Reno be suppressed.

At an aviation meet at Paris, France, last week, Hubert Latham ascended over 5,000 feet in an Antoinette monoplane; and Mr. Olie-singers, a Belgian, flew a distance of 158 miles in 3 hours 20 minutes.

A committee, headed by Andrew Carnegie, as chairman, has been selected to organize the work of preparation for a world-wide celebration in 1914 of the 100th anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples.

How Queens and Princesses Propose.

When a reigning queen contemplates matrimony, the future consort is relieved of the burden of taking the initiative through the fact that in this case the lady must broach the subject first.

Queen Victoria has told how she managed to "put the question" to Prince Albert—how she first showed him Windsor and its beauties and the distant landscape, and then said: "All this may be yours."

The Old Lover.

Been her husband forty years, Didn't think I'd mind at all, When she went away to Mary, Just to see the baby small.

'Tain't because I'm old an' foolish That I'm achin' in this way, Just can't get along without her, Yearnin' for her every day.

Gone to see our daughter Mary An' her baby, When she went Said she'd come back just the minute

The Kneeling Deer.

A traveller through Canadian woods Was hurrying benighted; 'Twas nearly midnight, and the moon His lonely pathway lighted.

When suddenly a shadow passed, While through the umbrage stealing, 'Tis Christmas eve! Me watch to-night To see the wild deer kneeling.

The air was still; yet overhead The pines were softly singing; While glowed the moon, upon the snow Their silent shadows flinging.

Ah! we may say the legend old Was but an idle notion; A Cornish peasant's fancy wild, Transplanted o'er the ocean;

Yet on the first bright Christmas-eve, Around the lowly manger, The soft-eyed brutes with angels gazed Upon the heavenly stranger.

We cannot know how far and deep Their mystic instinct reacheth; Nor what mute sense of Right and Love These poor dumb children teacheth.

But Love that can redeem and save, For evil, good returning, Can hold all creatures to its heart, The humblest never spurning.

Honor the voice that dares to speak, The cruel jest unheeding, For those who cannot speak themselves, A word of friendly pleading.

When You Are Old.

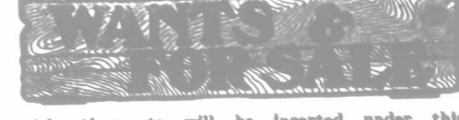
When you are old and gray and full of sleep, And nodding by the fire, take down this book, And slowly read, and dream of the soft look

How many loved your moments of glad grace, And loved your beauty, with love false or true!

And bending down beside the glowing bars, Murmur, a little sadly, how love fled

And hid his face among a crowd of stars... —W. B. Yeats.

EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST AND STORM PROOF... Write for Booklet. The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, Manufacturers TORONTO & WINNIPEG



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

AGENTS WANTED—Smart, active ladies to take orders in country districts for our famous Made-to-order Corsets and Skirts.

FOR SALE—Iron, Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chains, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc.

MARRIED man wishes situation as working manager on a farm. Good experience and references. Scotch. Robert Williamson, care Geo. Laird, Guelph, Ont.

READ "The British Columbian," the oldest, biggest and newest weekly in B. C. Send dollar for yearly subscription.

SALESMAN, 24, public-school education, now representing cattle and poultry food firm, desires engagement in Canada.

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunbath, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing.

WANTED—Experienced herdsman. Must be good milker. State wages. Apply: Box 246, Cumming's Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.

WE HAVE FARMS

of all sizes and suitable for all kinds of farming in every county, Western Ontario. Send for our catalogue. The Western Real-estate Exchange, Ltd. 78 Dundas St., London, Ont.

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.

S. C. W. LEIGHORNS—Prize-winning and great laying stock. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. A hatch guaranteed. Geo. D. Fletcher, Blenheim P.O., Ontario.

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

They Fear Your Common Sense

You are right to use common sense in buying a cream separator. Common sense says "The greater the skimming force, the faster and cleaner the skimming—The fewer the parts, the more durable and easy to clean."

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

are the best. Tubulars contain neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster, wash longer and wear several times longer than common separators.



Light, simple Dairy Tubulars have been compared to common models. THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Smile!

I have been spending a month in the City of Brotherly Love—Philadelphia. Among other curiosities there, I noticed a lady had advertised a school where she teaches "the art of smiling."

Look Out for These.

The list of words, phrases and expressions to be avoided by students of a well-known college for women includes the following: "I guess so," for I suppose so, or I think so.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., sailed on Thursday, July 7th, for the land of the Clydehale, for their 1910 importation.

One hundred and fifty-four head of Jerseys, sold at auction, on June 30th, by Still & Laughlin, at Kirksville, Missouri, brought an average of \$284.

In the first week in July, three were shipped from Glasgow to Montreal, between fifty and sixty head of Clydehales, including 7 for J. Leiper, Londonboro, Ont., 16 for Graham Bros., Chatham, and 37 for W. J. McCallum & Bro., Brampton.

At the Calgary, Alberta, exhibition last week, the Brampton Jersey herd of B. H. Bull & Son, made practically a clean sweep of the prize list in the Jersey class.

OBITUARY.

Another of the old landmarks among the early importers of Clydehale horses has joined the great majority, in the person of the late Wm. Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., father of Fred Richardson, of the firm of Smith & Richardson.

Henry G. Stodd, who has a fine herd of richly bred Shorthorns, has two good young bulls for sale, a two-year-old bull, Queen's Counsel, No. 94218, a bull that has proved a very good sire.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

Miscellaneous.

TURNIP APHIS.

Put in a few rows of turnips quite early. I notice the inner leaves are curling up, and the plants covered with small green lice.

Ans.—It is the turnip aphis. As a rule, it is not noticed until the end of the season, but in dry autumn, or on high land, they increase with amazing rapidity, and become one of the most destructive pests of the turnip-grower.

Cow gave bloody milk from one teat for a day or two; now lump has formed half way up inside of teat and is very sore. Milk flows all right. What can I do for it?

ALFALFA SEEDING IN SUMMER.

I have a few acres which I am summer-fallowing now, but wish to seed to alfalfa. When should I sow to get the best results?

Ans.—Would suggest sowing your alfalfa seed in July sometime, when the ground is moist, and conditions favorable for growth.

WILD MADDER, OR GREAT HEDGE BEDSTRAW.

This weed is the Wild Madder, otherwise known as the Great Hedge Bedstraw; its botanical name is Galium mollugo. It is characterized by its tall, tangled stems, short, narrow leaves in whorls of six or eight, elongated spray of minute white flowers, followed by small, smooth seeds, on the fine branches of the inflorescence.

BLOODY MILK.

Cow gave bloody milk from one teat for a day or two; now lump has formed half way up inside of teat and is very sore. Milk flows all right. What can I do for it?

Ans.—The bloody milk is probably caused by a rupture of a small blood vessel. The only thing that can be done is to scum this quarter separately and gently.

DESTROYING ANTS.

An ant-hill greatly for about a month the early part of every summer with the common black ants.

Ans.—If the nest can be found and is out of doors, the ants may be destroyed by pouring some bisulphide of carbon into the hill, and covering it over immediately so that the fumes will be forced into all the openings.

FATALITY IN SHEEP.

What would cause a sheep to foam at the mouth, white froth, just after dying? She was apparently as well as ever, and just finished feed while going out of the yard, opened her, but found nothing alarming.

Is there any weed growing in the West that if their seeds came in grain, would poison sheep?

What effect would wheat, mixed with pure hay of sheep, about one-tenth wheat, and run twice a day?

Ans.—We could only give a guess in this case. Death may have been due to absorption of a rush of blood to the brain, resulting at the mouth is not uncommon in the death struggle of sheep.

Are you not all to mind any weeds growing in the West, seeds of which when coming in grain, prove fatally poisonous to sheep? Purple cockle, of course, is good for anything, and wild radish is exceedingly distasteful, we should not expect either would be fatal in such quantities as would be likely to be consumed in grain.

FEEDING PIGS.

I am feeding to my pigs the separated milk from some cows, sweet and warm, but would like to make a change if you think the following would be advisable.

The farmer's Advocate, that he had found slaked lime, sifted through a perforated pan, would kill the lice. We have used personally as to the efficacy of this method, but it is easy to try.

Ans.—If you will grow your sheep as young, we do not think the milk will lose much of its feeding value by being fed out, especially in the summer time. It may be better to keep the milk warm, if you are doing that, and when you

## 3600 FINE OSTRICH FEATHERS

20 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> IN.  
**\$4.95**

21 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> IN.  
**\$6.00**

### ON SALE, JULY 14<sup>th</sup> FOR ONE MONTH

ALL THE PLUMES FOR THIS SALE have been carefully selected. We stand behind the quality in every instance and if you do not think you have secured a grand bargain, return the plumes and get your money back, also the postage.

NOTICE THE LENGTH AND PRICE			
H1-1000.	Length 17 ins.	Price, each	<b>2.50</b>
H1-2000.	" 19 "	" "	<b>3.65</b>
H1-3000.	" 20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	" "	<b>4.95</b>
H1-4000.	" 21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	" "	<b>6.00</b>

### Remember These 6 Things When Ordering

- 1st. The Sale starts July 14th and lasts one month.
- 2nd. We have only 3600 Plumes.
- 3rd. The Plumes are Black only.
- 4th. Your money gladly refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied.
- 5th. Each Feather is of excellent quality — being perfectly formed, with long full fibres nicely curled, in a rich glossy black.
- 6th. Avoid disappointment by ordering early. They won't last long.

17 IN.  
**\$2.50**

19 IN.  
**\$3.65**

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED  
TORONTO CANADA

**GOSSIP.**

The imported roan five-year-old Short-horn bull, Scottish Prince—60869—, bred by John Young, Tilbouries, Scotland, got by Sittlyton Choice, dam a Roan Lady, is advertised for sale in this paper by F. A. Garnham, Straffordville, Ont., or will be exchanged for an imported bull to avoid inbreeding.

Volume 21, of the English Hampshire Bred Book, which has been received at this office, is a substantial and well-printed book of 439 pages, containing rules and regulations, a list of members, judges recommended, shepherd's competitions, Hampshire flocks and sheep trials. The steadily-growing success of the flockbook are ample evidence of the rapidly-increasing popularity of the breed. The address of the Secretary of the Society and editor of the book is J. E. Rawlence, The Canal, Straffordville.

G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., ordering a change in his advertisement of Holstein-Friesian cattle, writes: I have been advertising in "The Farmer's Advocate" the Hackney stallion, Cock Robin. Dr. J. Fergus Donnelly, of St. John's, Newfoundland, saw the advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate," wrote for particulars, and came to see him after receiving description. Three days later the horse was on his way to Newfoundland. Dr. Donnelly has in him secured a valuable sire, as the few colts which have arrived from his cover are splendid individuals.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.**

**A BAD WELL.**

I dug a well last fall and the water has not been good at all. It has a very bad odor. Can you tell me what is

wrong with it, and whether anything can be done for it? The well is 25 feet deep, and the last ten feet are dug through blue clay. It is stoned all the way up.  
A SUBSCRIBER.

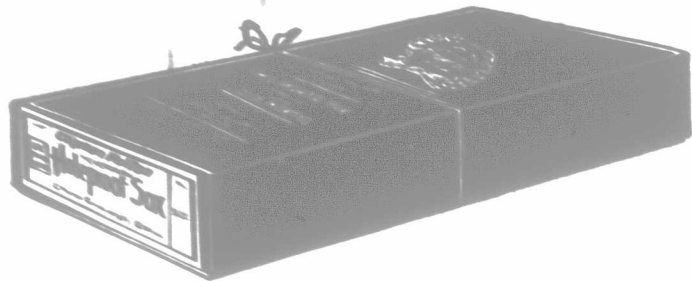
Ans.—Send to Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for instructions how to procure and send a sample of water for analysis. Then forward such a sample to him with particulars. The result should inform you what is wrong, and this information may point to a remedy, though it looks as though a new well would be needed.

**FOUR-CROSS REGISTRATION.**

Have a Clydesdale mare whose great-grandam was a registered Clydesdale mare by the name of Black Bess (imported and owned at one time by the Hurdmans, of Ottawa). The sire of her (my mare's) grandmother, I do not know, but am told her grandmother was the first fully out of Black Bess. The last two

crosses are by registered horses. Could I get my mare recorded? Would the registered cross on her great-grandmother's side be the same as a cross on the sire's side?  
C. O. R.

Ans.—If the great-grandam of the mare is registered, and her dam and grandam are eligible for registration, she is eligible. If the great-grandam is not recorded in the Canadian book (she may be in the Scotch book only), she will have to be, as well as the dam and grandam. If you do not know the sire of the grandam, that ends the matter, but a granddaughter of your mare, if she has one, may still be registered, providing she and her dam are both registered horses. The granddaughter would be recorded as a four-cross mare. A Canadian-bred Clydesdale mare is eligible for registration as a four-cross mare, providing her sire and the sires of her dam and grandam and great-grandam are registered Clydesdale horses.



## No holes in your stockings

That's what Neverdarn Holeproof Hosiery means. It is not merely an advertising claim but an absolute guarantee. We guarantee six pairs to wear you without holes for six months. This guarantee is in every box, signed and dated. Could we make a fairer offer? We want you to know Neverdarn Holeproof Hosiery. We simply ask you to try them and guarantee to give you free of charge a new pair for any pair that comes to holes in that time. We could not do this with ordinary hosiery, but

# NEVERDARN Holeproof Hosiery

For men, women and children

are made differently. Only the finest prepared maco and long fibre Egyptian Lisle yarns are used, and interwoven by special machinery. The heels and toes are doubly reinforced, as are the knees of the children's sizes. This weave makes them extra durable, yet soft and easy on the feet. Then the Holeproof dye is absolutely fast—never rubs off. Neverdarn Holeproof Hosiery is stylish in appearance and perfect fitting—hosiery comfort heretofore unknown. Buy six pairs to-day, do away with darning or mended hosiery.

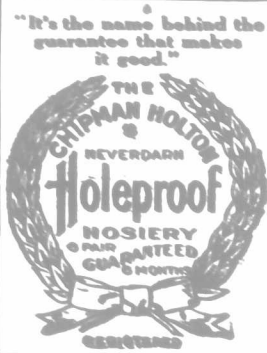
6 Pairs Guaranteed 6 Months, \$2.00

### Our Guarantee

If any or all of these six pairs of hosiery require darning or fail to give satisfaction within six months from date of purchase, we will replace with new ones free of charge.

Neverdarn Holeproof Hosiery for men and women, six pairs to the box, \$2.00. Children's sizes, three pairs in box for \$1.00. Only one size and color in each box. Made in black and tan.

Order from your dealer. If he hasn't them write us enclosing money order or bills, and we will send them express prepaid. State size and color. Write to-day.



The Chipman-Holton Knitting Co., Ltd.  
144 Mary Street - Hamilton, Ont.

## The Help the Farmer Longs for is Supplied by The Genuine Tolton Pea Harvester



### WITH NEW PATENT BUNCHER AT WORK

1. Harvesting in the most complete manner from ten to twelve acres per day.  
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Every Machine Warranted. Our Motto: "Not how Cheap, but how Good."  
No drilling holes in Mower Bar or Inside Shoe. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any mower. Give your orders to any of our local agents, or send direct to  
**TOLTON BROS., LIMITED, GUELPH, ONTARIO**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### SPINAL TROUBLE.

Two months ago my sixteen-year-old horse went lame. He does not seem to have control of his hind quarters. When he walks, he goes sideways, inclining to the left, and the toe of the left foot trails on the ground. If turned quickly, he falls down.

W. J. C.

Ans.—This is a disease of the spine, by some called locomotor ataxia. In a horse of this age, recovery is doubtful, and always is slow. Give him a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Keep as quiet as possible, feed on laxative food, and give 2 drams nuxvomica, three times, daily.

V.

#### OESTRUM—LAME MARE.

1. Has it ever been known for a pregnant cow to show oestrus?  
2. Mare sprained hock tendons eight months ago. There is now a large swelling, partly hard and partly soft, on the inside of her hock. I have blistered it four times, but she is still lame.

E. D.

Ans.—1. This, while not common, is not by any means unknown.

2. The enlargement on the hock is a spavin, and is not the result of a sprain. As blistering has failed to cure the lameness, you should get your veterinarian to fire and blister the hock. This will probably cure the lameness, but will not remove the hard part of the enlargement.

V.

#### COW WITH COUGH.

Cow has had a cough for three years. She suffered from indigestion some time ago. I gave her salts and Kow Kure, and she got better. She eats and milks well, but continues to cough. Sometimes she coughs up yellowish matter.

W. H. D.

Ans.—There is little doubt that your cow is tubercular. The only means of making a reasonably definite diagnosis is to have her tested with tuberculin by a veterinarian. The milk of a tubercular cow is not considered safe for consumption. There is also danger of other cows kept in the same stable contracting the disease. You had better have her tested, and, if she reacts, isolate her, or destroy her, as your veterinarian advises.

V.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### SOWING ALFALFA AT LAST CULTIVATION OF CORN.

I always get a good catch of red clover in the last cultivating in a corn field. Would it be wise to sow alfalfa the same way to get a good catch? I was thinking of trying it.

J. A. H.

Ans.—It should be worth trying; but we cannot recommend it positively, except in an experimental way. Communications from readers who have tried it would be welcome.

#### LAMBKILL.

G. McD.—The specimen sent for identification is Lambkill, also called sheep-poison and wic'ey.—*Kalmia angustifolia*. This is a handsome flowering shrub of rocky hillsides. Each of the ten lobes of its pink corolla has a pouch in which a stamen lies awaiting the visiting insect. At the proper time the filament straightens elastically and the anther sheds its pollen.

What gives the plant special interest to the agriculturist is that its leaves contain an alkaloid—*andromedotoxin*, as poisonous as strychnine, which can be dissolved out of its leaves with alcohol, or even with water. Sheep, cattle, horses, and even goats, have been fatally poisoned by browsing on it, or on one of the other closely-allied healthy shrubs in the poison-laurel group.

The symptoms of laurel poisoning are nausea, vomiting, frothing at the mouth, regular breathing throughout, and coma preceding death. Oil of melted lard may be administered till the doctor comes.

V.

**Sent on Approval**

We know that you will be charmed with the New Scale Williams Piano.

We know that you will be delighted with its elegance and refinement.

We know that you will revel in its glorious tone—its tender touch—its magnificent action.

This is why we will select a **New Scale Williams**

—and ship it to you direct from the factory—subject to your approval.

If, for any reason, the piano which we select does not give satisfaction, return it and we will pay the freight charges both ways.

Write us for full particulars about our Plan of Shipping New Scale Williams Pianos on approval, and buying them on Easy Payments.

The Williams Piano Co. Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

BRANCH OFFICES: 115A  
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**CHAMPION**

Momentum Balance, Wheel working on ball bearing, keeps the "Champion" Washing going with very little effort.

A new idea in washing machines. "Favorite" Churn means easy churning. 5 sizes.

If your dealer does not handle them, write us for booklets and name of dealer near you who does.

77

**DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONT.**

An Aberdonian went to spend a few days in London with his son, who had done exceptionally well in the great metropolis. After their first greetings at King's Cross Station, the young fellow remarked:

"Feyther, you are not lookin' weel. Is there anything the matter?"

The old man replied: "Aye, lad, I have had quite an accident."

"What was that, feyther?"

"Mon," he said, "on this journey frae bonnie Scotland I lost my luggage."

"Dear, dear, that's too bad; 'oo did it happen?"

"Aweel," replied the Aberdonian, "the cork cam' out."

## Cowan's

### Cake Icings

If you had trouble with prepared Cake Icing, it was not Cowan's.

Even a child can ice a cake perfectly, in three minutes, with Cowan's Icing. Eight delicious flavors. Sold everywhere.

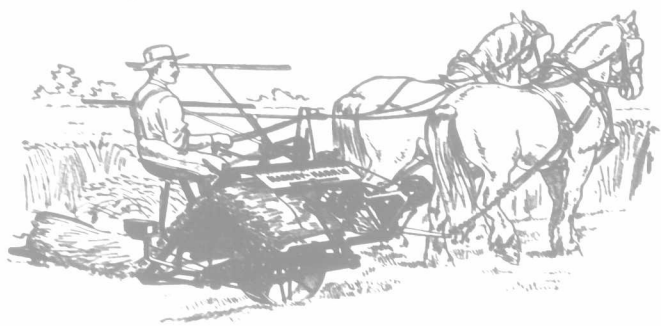
**The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.**

## A Chain is no Stronger than the Weakest Link

And a Binder, even though it may have many good features, may have some vital defect in its design or construction which more than offsets its seeming good points. In the MASSEY-HARRIS every detail is carefully looked after, as a result of which there are no "weak links." This is no idle claim—it has been amply proven by the hundreds of thousands of users of Massey-Harris Binders and other Massey-Harris Implements all over the world.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited,

Toronto, Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg,  
Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary.



Self-Aligning Bearings.  
Strong Steel Frame.  
Heavy Broad-Faced Drive Wheel.  
Easily Adjusted Reel.  
Floating Elevator.  
Perfect Krotter.  
Double Truss Keep Drive Wheel True.  
Roller Spring Saves Machine From Strain.  
Automatic Chain Tensioner.  
Folding Dividers.  
Easily Taken Apart and Put Together.  
Adjustable Wearing Plates on Cutter Bar.  
Seventh Roller Prevents Loss of Grain.  
Better Bearings Make Light Draft.  
Easily Raised and Lowered.  
Always Ties Tight.  
Makes Square-Butted Sheaves.  
Puts the Band Where You Want It.

## "BAKER" WIND ENGINES

"BAKER" Back Geared Wind Engines are so constructed that the gears cannot wear out of mesh, must necessarily work in mesh, as the small gear or pinion on the hub is below the large gear carrying the pitman.

"BAKER" wheels are carried close to the tower, being built on a hub revolved on a long steel spindle, and as a result there is less friction, and the wheel will never sag toward the tower, while on other mills with wheel "keyed to shaft and revolved in rabbit boxes" will cause excessive friction, and the outer rabbit boxing will become worn, causing wheel to sag toward the tower and become wrecked.

"BAKER" wheels have large number of sails, without rivets, as compared with other makes having a few sails riveted. The small sails develop the full power of the wind, and enable "BAKER" mills to pump in the lightest breezes.

They are provided with a ball-bearing turntable. All parts are thoroughly chilled. The balls are of hardened tool steel, forming one of the most perfect and sensitive turntables it is possible to construct.

The above is only a few of the many features that have placed "BAKER" mills in the lead wherever sold. Write us for a copy of catalogue No. 58.

THE HELLER-ALLER CO., WINDSOR, ONT.

### IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

I have still on hand six Clydesdale fillies. They are big, smooth fillies, exceptionally well bred, and their underpinning is the kind Canadians like. I have only one stallion left, a right good one. My prices are as low as any man's in the business. Phone connection. GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormstown, P. Quebec.

Importation and breeding of high-class Clydesdales a specialty. Special importations will be made for breeders at minimum cost. My next importation will arrive about June 1st. Duncan McEachran.

### 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. C. W. BARBER, GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

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 Monticello Marquis [6733]. Our cattle number fifty-five head of both sexes. Our 5000 sheep are doing well, and flock numbers sixty-seven. James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

### TRADE TOPIC.

#### GROWTH OF RURAL TELEPHONES.

To anyone who travels the country roads, one of the most striking features is the continuous evidence of the growth of the rural telephone. Even the most remote and sparsely settled parts of the country have their strings of wired poles, spreading like a network along highway after highway, and branching off here and there to take in some farmhouse that, were it not for the connecting link of electricity, would indeed be isolated.

The call of the telephone bell is no uncommon sound in the farmhouse today. Men are called for the threshing, prices are learned, buying and selling is done, orders go to the butcher and the grocer, and friendly gossip and chat are all among the many things that keep the busy rural lines buzzing. The farmer with the telephone is no more isolated than his brother in the city—indeed, often far less so; for the city man, as a rule, does not know his next-door neighbor. The farmer knows everybody, and, thanks to the wonderful invention of Professor Graham Bell, can talk to them all any day or minute of the night.

"My telephone," says one farmer, "has, I calculate, paid for itself fifty times over since it has been installed. The times it has told me to sell, and the times it has told me to hold for higher prices, are numerous.

"More than that, our company is only a little independent concern owned just among ourselves. Yes, I suppose you can credit me with a good part of its organization," he said, in response to an inquiry. "You see, it happened this way: I noticed the advertisements of one of the big electrical supply houses, and got interested. I wrote these people for their book on the organization of rural telephone companies, and they sent me full information on how to proceed. They told me everything I wanted or needed to know—told me a lot of things that I never even knew there was to know. They told me, not only about their telephones themselves, but posted me on the steps that I had to take to organize. All I had to do when I got that information was to go out to my neighbors, and, you bet, I was able to answer anything they asked me. Say, we had a telephone company organized and operating almost before you would know it, and there's not a single one of our men to-day who would go back to the old way of doing without a 'phone for anything.

"No, it didn't cost us much. There's nothing prohibitive about the cost, and, as I told you, we own the company among us. Last year, we paid a good dividend, and it will only be a question of a few years till we have back every cent we invested and a telephone service into the bargain. Our running expenses are almost nothing—just the cost of maintenance and the salary of a girl at Central. It's not worth speaking of. That's one advantage, you see, of a co-operative company such as ours.

"It's a surprising thing to me that more farmers don't organize telephone companies of their own. I believe they're doing it now more generally than they used to, but there are many more that would and could organize if only they knew how simple it was to get started and how great the benefits were.

"If there's one thing that I would advise more than another, it would be for some farmers in every locality to write in to one of the big telephone supply houses and find out what they have to tell him. There's no reason, either, why one man should put it off expecting another to do it; write yourself. Rural telephones are a thing a farmer can't know too much about—especially when there are concerns who are ready to tell him everything, and not charge him a cent for the information.

"All I ever invested for the knowledge was a two-cent stamp, and I read over the books they sent me in the evenings."

At a Wisconsin Holstein-breeders' consignment sale at Watertown, Wis., on May 25th, the highest price, \$690, was paid by W. M. Gileson, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, for the cow, Wild Rose Jones 2nd's Homestead. The average price for the whole number sold was \$207.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

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

### Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

### Genasco Ready Roofing

Made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—the Greatest weather-resister known. Write for the Good Roof Guide Book, and samples. Ask any live dealer for Genasco. Ask also for the Kant-leak Kleet—the securest fastening to apply it with.

### THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world. PHILADELPHIA  
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Cross-section, Genasco Smooth-surfaced Roofing  
Trinidad Lake Asphalt  
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt  
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CREATE RICH RED BLOOD  
ARE A TONIC  
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### ELECTRIC BEANS

Stand supreme as a Blood and Nerve Tonic.

They are unequalled for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Heart Palpitation, Indigestion and Anemia. Those who are in a position to know what is best use "ELECTRIC BEANS."

Write for Free Sample  
50c. a Box at all Dealers or upon receipt of price, from THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO. LTD. OTTAWA.

"Bill Sprague kept a general store at Croydon's Four Corners. One day he set off for New York to buy a lot of goods. The goods were shipped immediately, and, as Bill had lingered in New York sightseeing, they reached Croydon Four Corners before him.


"The goods, in an enormous packing-case, were driven to the general store by the local teamster. Mrs. Sprague came out to see what had arrived, and with a shriek, tottered and nearly fell.

"Oh, what's the matter, ma'am?" cried the hired girl.

"Mrs. Sprague, her eyes blinded with tears, pointed to the packing-case, whereon was stenciled in large, black letters: "Bill inside!"

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS  
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
RHEUMATISM  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
DIABETES  
HEADACHE  
No. 23 THE PHARMACEUTICAL


**Horse Owners! Use**  
**GOMBAULT'S**  
**Caustic**  
**Balsam**  
*A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure*  
**The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.**



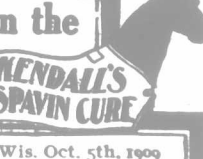
**Dr. Page's English**  
**Spavin Cure**  
 For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.  
 This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. 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.**  
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**"VISIO"**  
**An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness**  
 (Ophthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis  
 Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.  
 A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE. Money refunded if under directions it does not cure. \$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.  
 VISIO Remedy Ass'n, Dept. 8, 1833 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.



**A Treatise on the Horse, FREE**  
**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**  
 Couderay, Wis. Oct. 5th, 1909  
 "Please send me your book 'A Treatise on The Horse'—I saw by your ad that it was free, but if it cost \$5, I would not be without it, as I think I have saved two valuable horses in the last year by following directions in your book."  
 William Napes.  
 It's free. Get a copy when you buy Kendall's Spavin Cure at your dealer's. If he should not have it, write us. 40  
**Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Emsburg Falls, Wt.**



**THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS**  
 That make a horse Whizzer, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with  
**ABSORBINE.**  
 or any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 E free.  
**ABSORBINE, J.R.**, for mankind, \$1 and 5¢. For horses, Gout, Tumors, Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Your druggist can supply and give references. Will tell you more if you write. Send for free book and testimonials. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 200 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**  
**Canadian Agents: Lyman's Ltd., Montreal.**



**HIGHLY-BRED CLYDESDALES**  
**FOR SALE**  
 Always on hand, stallions, colts, mares and fillies. The champion stallion, "Baron Howes" (13847), was purchased from this stud. Apply:  
**JOHN R. BEATTIE,**  
**Baurch Farm, Annan, Scotland.**  
**High-class Driving Ponies**  
 AND OUTFITS.  
 Twelve ponies, ranging in height from 10 hands to 13 hands, and of bay, brown, sorrel, black and pie-bald colors, and from 2 to 5 years of age. For prices and particulars write:  
**E. Dymont, Copetown, Wentworth Co., Ont.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
 Miscellaneous.

**TURNIP FLY.**

What could we do for turnips to keep the flies from eating them down? Please send me "The Farmer's Advocate" for one year.  
 C. C.

Ans.—Paris green and land plaster, one pound of the former to twenty of the latter, dusted along the rows of young turnips, if possible, when they are covered with dew, is said to be an effective remedy against this troublesome insect. Late sowing is the most common reliance in guarding against damage by the turnip fly. For Central Ontario, where our inquirer lives, the third week in June is the most satisfactory time for sowing turnips to avoid injury by the fly.

**SILO BUILDING.**

Please give your opinion on the advisability of erecting an iron silo? Some say the acid from the silage will eat the galvanizing in a short time. Are these silos satisfactory in other ways? Do you consider the cement silo the most satisfactory?  
 J. M. W.

Ans.—The cement silo, solid cement or cement block, is a demonstrated success, durable and satisfactory. The steel silo has not been long in use, and we cannot be so positive concerning its durability, although, with the occasional application of waterproof paint to the outside of the silo, and a coating of an acid-proof preparation to the inside walls, it is reasonable to expect, as the manufacturers claim, that the steel silo will prove durable. Some farmers who have had experience with both cement and steel silos, seem to prefer the latter; others may hold contrary views. We believe either will give satisfaction, and prove a profitable investment. We have never heard of iron silos, and galvanizing, so far as we are aware, has never been used on silo walls.

**RAISING HOLSTEIN CALVES.**

For a four-months-old Holstein heifer calf, fairly well grown, what kind of grain would you feed, and how much, by weight? Would you let them have the run of the pasture with the cows, or stable them? We need butter now, and think some of separating daily and feeding skim milk, night and morning, or if they would do better on diluted whole milk, would give them it, and only separate once a week for family use?  
 G. S. B.

Ans.—Skim milk, with a suitable meal mixture fed dry, choice early-cut clover or alfalfa hay, and a moderate amount of almost any green feed, is what your calves need from now on. Rather than letting them run with the cows, we would suggest a dry, cool, clean, well-bedded box stall or loose pen. A shady paddock might be even better for the health, though not for the appearance of the calves. Protection from flies should be provided. A suitable calf meal is composed of: Two parts by weight of oat meal, two parts corn meal, and one part pure ground flax seed. For calves a month old, the equivalent of one-quarter of a pound of the dry mixture a day may be fed, gradually increasing to half a pound per day, fed dry. As to quantity, a certain amount of judgment must be used. Never tax their appetites for meal, and, while keeping them loose-skinned and growthy, do not let them get too fat.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

Cattlemen will again note with interest the appearance of an announcement by Donald Munro, Live-stock Forwarding Agent and Commission Salesman, 43 St. Sacramento street, Montreal. Mr. Munro's business has been established since 1890, and he represents reliable salesmen at all the British markets. Write or wire him for steamer space, market and shipping information. In shipping, all that is necessary is to load the cattle carefully and bill them to him. He provides the necessary food, insurance, etc., and pays freight and all other expenses from shipping point, giving cash advances on all commitments. Mr. Munro is personally known to both the business and editorial staffs of this paper, and we recommend him to our readers with confidence of square dealing.

**All Horse-Collar Troubles Now Prevented or Quickly Cured**  
 Every horse-owner who will now consider the practical in valuable time and horseflesh by using a set of HUMANE HORSE COLLARS to prevent all collar troubles, will certainly buy a set with his spring harness. Or get a set to cure your sore horses while they work. The success of the HUMANE HORSE COLLARS for the past three years proves this. Investigate.  
**HUMANE HORSE COLLARS**  
 It is a fact that only one set of HUMANE HORSE COLLARS on a farm will cure up and keep cured of collar troubles all your horses. Don't use "sweat pads"—it's cruel—especially in hot weather—injures your horses; and besides, the sweat pads cost you more than most collars before you get through. You don't need them with these collars. Every set comes complete with short tugs and ready to use—less trouble to put on and take off—and fit any horse perfectly all the time by simple adjustment. Built to last for years by expert workmen, and durable materials.  
 Don't think of buying your spring harness until you write or fully investigate THE HUMANE HORSE COLLARS. Get our book first.  
**WHIPPLE HORSE COLLAR COMPANY, LIMITED**  
 Hamilton, Ontario.




**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.)




**T. H. HASSARD'S NEW IMPORTATION!**  
 MY NEW IMPORTATION OF  
**Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies**  
 are now in my stables at Markham, Ont., and, as usual, I have a big range for selection, of a type, breeding and quality seldom equalled, never excelled, by any previous importation. Call and see them. Phone connection. **T. H. HASSARD, Markham, Ont.**




**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.**




**CRUICKSTON STOCK FARM, GALT, ONTARIO**  
 The services of any one of the following high-class stallions can be secured for approved mares by applying to the manager: **Mograzia**, Champion Standard-bred stallion; **Bingen Pilot**, by Bingen, 2094; **Jim Tod**, by Tod, 2144, also sire of Kentucky Tod; **Crayke Mikado**, Hackney stallion, Champion at Chicago International, and the Canadian National, Toronto; **Baron Howes**, Champion Clydesdale stallion, considered by expert judges to be the best Clydesdale stallion in America. For all particulars, apply to  
**JAS. WETHERILL, Manager, Galt, Ont.**



**CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS**  
 We have still for sale several good Clydesdale Stallions; also our prizewinning Hackney stallion, **Blanch Surprise**, and a few good Clydesdale and Hackney mares. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms. Phone connection.  
**JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Bayview Farm, Queensville, Ont.**




**SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDESDALES.**  
 Black Ivory, Commodore, Royal Gretna, Pride of Newmills, Dunure Acknowledgment, Dunure Souther, Captain Vasey, Lask Agam, Baron Arme, and some younger ones, all sold, but a few good ones left yet, and at moderate prices. **SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.** Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R. Phone.




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




**CLYDESDALES, Imported and Canadian-bred.** I have on hand 2 Imported Clydesdale Stallions, one 4, the other 5 yrs. old; 2 Canadian-bred Clydesdale Stallions, one 2, the other 3 yrs. old; one French Coach Stallion, 4 yrs. old; one Shire Stallion, and the noted Hackney Stallion, **Chocolate Jr.** I will sell these horses cheap for quick sale. **T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.**




**WAVERLY CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS**  
 My 1910 importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Hackney stallions and fillies, are now in my barns. One and two-year-old Clyde fillies of a character and quality never before excelled. My Hackney stud was never so strong in high-class animals. All are for sale and prices right. **ROBT. BEITH, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.**



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



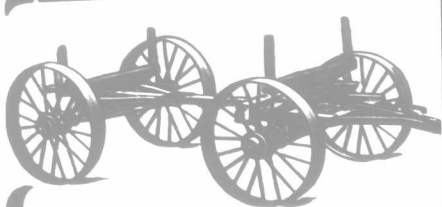
**IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES**  
 My new importation of Clyde fillies are rapidly rounding into shape for sale. They are 2 and 4 years old. Big, classy, typical drafters, with breeding unsurpassed. They will be sold on a close margin of profit. **JOHN VANCE, TAVISTOCK, ONT.**



## Was All Run Down. Weighed 125 Lbs. New Weights 185.

Mrs. M. McGann, Debec Junction, N.B., writes:—"I wish to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. Three years ago I was so run down I could not do my own work. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I then started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and had only taken one box before I started to feel better, so I continued their use until I had taken several boxes, and I am now strong and well, and able to do my own work. When I commenced taking your pills I weighed 125 pounds, and now weigh 185 and have given birth to a lovely young daughter, which was a happy thing in the family. When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I could not go upstairs without resting before I got to the top. I can now go up without any trouble."

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



### You Need These

For heavy farm work. Dominion Wagons are light and strong. Save horses, save money. Light draft. Best for rocky or muddy roads. Loaded half time of high wagons. Make one man's work equal two. Change to platform pattern in a jiffy, with ease.

Dominion Wide-tire Low Steel Wheels outwear 3 wooden ones. Cost less. Save 1/2 repair bills. No resetting tires. Fit any axle built strong for roughest work. Won't break from cold or jolts. Write now for free catalogue.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

### MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England.

Exporters of pedigree live stock of every description. Draft horses a specialty. During the summer months we shall export large numbers of cattle and sheep for breeding and show purposes. We attend all the leading fairs and sales, and can buy cheaper and ship cheaper than can anyone not living on this side. Correspondence invited.

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

**FOR SALE: SOME NICE YOUNG Aberdeen-Angus Bulls**  
and some females of all ages. Also a first-class Clydesdale stallion. J. W. Burt, Coningsby, Ont.

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

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

**For Sale or Exchange Shorthorn Bull.**  
Imp. Scottish Prince = 60889 in good breeding condition. I will sell reasonable, or exchange him for an imported bull for breeding purposes, of a good family and a stock producer, to avoid inbreeding.

E. A. GARNHAM, Stratfordville P.O., Pt. Burwell Branch C. P. R.

### SHORTHORN FEMALES

OF ALL AGES FOR SALE.

Prices to suit all kinds of customers. Have one red eleven-month-old bull left; a Clipper; price \$100.  
J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

**Bud's Emblem = 63860 = (284905) A. H. B.**  
First-class aged bull C. N. E., 1909, by that famous champion sire of champions, Old Lancaster imp. sire, heads the Old Meldrum herd of SHORTHORNS near Guelph. A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills P.O. Ont.

**SHORTHORNS** One choice young Lady Fanny bull for sale. Good herd header; also several young heifers. A first-class young Berkshire, both sexes. Write or send for catalogue. Prices moderate. ISRAEL GROFF, ELMIRA, ONTARIO.

### GOSSIP.

#### THE PALLETT HOLSTEIN SALE.

The dispersion sale, on June 22, of the Holstein herd of the late Geo. W. Pallett, at Weston, Ont., drew a good attendance of dairy farmers. The cattle were a useful lot and in fair condition, and the popular auctioneer, J. K. McEwen, of Weston, wielded the hammer to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Following is the list of those sold for \$75 and upwards:

Judy Pietertje, 5 years—Mr. Needham, Islington	\$250
Queenie Pietertje De Kol, 3 years—T. Bagg, Weston	265
Lady Dixie, 6 years—Mr. Needham	200
Starlight Pauline, 3 years—W. Pallett, Summerville	135
Maude Dixie Pauline, 4 years—George McKenzie, Thornhill	135
Canary Posch Calamity, 3 years—Wm. Marshall	157
Orchard Grove Blossom, 2 years—T. Hartley, Downsview	145
Una Pietertje Netherland, 1 year—E. Denison, Newmarket	112
Canary Ormsby Posch, 1 year—T. Hartley	125
Queen Jr.—Geo. Dennis, Newmarket	140
Starlight De Kol Burke, calf—Wm. Marshall, Islington	97
Orchard Grove Triana, calf—Geo. Farr, Thistleton	87
Orchard Grove Canary, calf—Mr. Paterson, Agincourt	136
Mar Queen Netherland, 1 year—Geo. Farr, Thistleton	150
King Norine Wopke Pasma, bull, 1 year—J. Clarkson, Summerville	187
Eva Wayne, 1 year—W. E. Watson, Woodbridge	87
Whirlwind Posch, yearling—Mr. Thomson, Islington	82

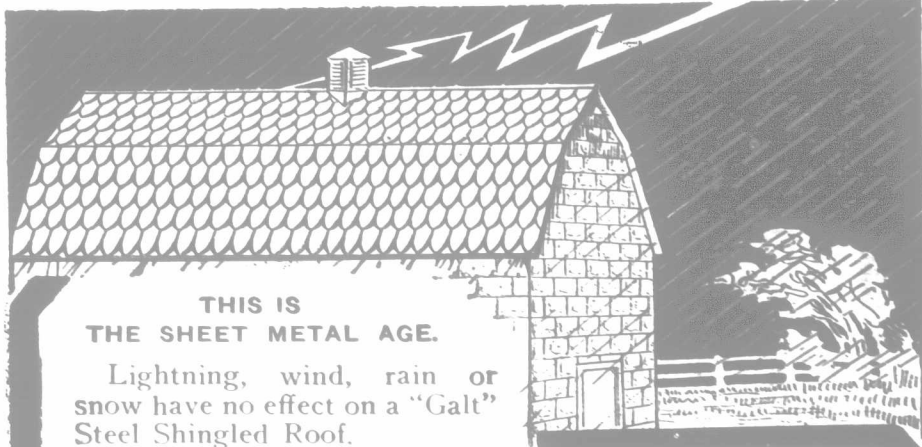
#### OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

An examination of the prize list and programme of the Central Canada Fair, justifies the claim of the management that the coming Ottawa Exhibition, on September 9th to 17th, will surpass all its predecessors. Only now the public realize what ambitious plans were conceived by the Exhibition directors eight or nine months ago, and how energetically these have been carried out.

To start with, enough money was voted to make big increases in the prize lists of the various departments. The premiums in all branches were raised in value and number. It appears the management was especially generous with horse exhibitors. An array of prizes, ranging from \$75 downwards, has been provided for animals that lead in their classes. In the cattle line, a good specimen can win \$30, and so on, down. Classes in horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, dairy produce, grain, etc., are so numerous, that farmers have an opportunity to make a handsome profit after paying the incidental expenses of an exhibition. Realizing the wishes of exhibitors in respect of gold medal premiums, the directorate has arranged with donors of these trophies, to have an equivalent of cash paid, instead of the medal, in all cases where the winner prefers to have his award in money. Some exhibitors have had so many triumphs in the show-rings, that in their eyes the gold medal no longer glitters. They want the cash. So in future they have their choice.

All together, \$16,000 in cash prizes will be paid out, and some 70 gold medals awarded. The advanced season promises to favor exhibits in the horticultural building. Special attention has been paid to the dairy department, and in the commodious building recently erected for dairy purposes, interesting buttermaking contests will be carried on. Mr. Geo. H. Barr, of the Dairy Commissioner's Department, will be in charge. Cold storage has been provided for cheese exhibits.

General attractions of the fair are so meritorious that unusual patronage is looked for. A new grandstand, seating 12,000 people, under cover, has been completed. From there will be seen a splendid mimic war spectacular, vaudeville, horse races, fireworks, prize animal parade, and other specialties. Entries close on Sept. 7th. Ed. McMahon, Secretary, Ottawa, will be pleased to furnish information regarding the Exhibition, or forward prize lists to applicants.



### THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

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

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

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

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

Handsomest and easiest and quickest laid shingle on the market.

Catalog "B-3" tells about them.

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

# "Galt" Shingles

## Let Us Tell You All About RUBEROID

TRADE MARK REG.

### Roofing

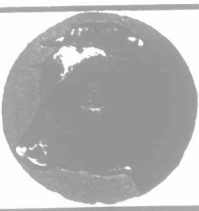
Everybody who lives in a house ought to know how to tell the difference between good and bad roofing. That is why we have printed two instructive books on roofing for distribution among house-owners.

These two books—"All About Roofing," and "The Ruberoid Album"—will be sent free for your name and address.

They tell about the various kinds of roofs; why some roofs last longer than others, and need less repairs, and what good roofing ought to cost.

Write for the books to-day.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED,  
286 St. James Street, MONTREAL.



## Shorthorns (Scotch)

Cows imported and home-bred, either in calf or with calf at foot. Royally bred and right quality. Catalogue.  
John Clancy, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

### Scotch Shorthorns

At Toronto Exhibition this fall yearling bulls bred by us won 1st and 3rd in class and junior champion. We also bred the sire of these bulls. The grand champion steer at Guelph was sired by a bull of our breeding. We have 10 young bulls for sale now, bred the same. Write for breeding and prices.  
John Miller, Brougham P.O., Ontario.  
Claremont Stn., C. P. R., 3 miles.

### A. Edward Meyer

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ont.  
Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (9065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloucester King = 68703 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

### CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS

FOR SALE. HERD-HEADING QUALITY.

H. SMITH R. R. 3, Itay, Huron Co., Ont. Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.

### HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

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

### Spring Valley SHORTHORNS

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

### SALEM SHORTHORNS

I have generally what you want in choice Shorthorns.  
Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. J. A. WATT, SALEM.

### Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.

Choice Shorthorn Bulls for Sale. Show animals, choice breeding. Prices reasonable. Stock bull, Benachie (imp.).  
Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P.O., Erin Sta., C.P.R.

Shorthorns and Leicesters. For sale: Choicely-bred young bulls, and a number of 1- and 2-year-old heifers. All got by Imp. sires, and out of grand milking dams. And Leicester rams and ewes of all ages. W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont., Caledonia Station.

**VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES**  
If you want a first-class Shorthorn bull or heifer, come and see what we have, or if you want a show animal with a choice pedigree, we have them. For description of herd see Xmas Number of The Farmer's Advocate, on last page. S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT., P. O. AND STATION, C. P. R.

## Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

**Fleming's Spavin Care (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Carb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.


**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**  
describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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

### SHORTHORN BULLS

I have some choice young bulls, from imp. sire and dams. Good ones at reasonable rate. Come and see them. Prices right. Also some choice heifers.

**J. Brydone,**  
Milverton, Ontario.  
G. T. R. and C. P. R. Station.




### Willow Bank Stock Farm

**SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.**

Herd established 1855; flock, 1848. The great Dutch-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.**



### HAWTHORN HERD

OF DUAL PURPOSE

## Shorthorns

For sale: Young cows and heifers; bred right; priced right; and the right kind. Come and see them.

**Wm. Grainger & Son, Londesboro, Ont.**



### PLEASANT VALLEY

## SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Scottish Signet, Scotland's Crown and Waverly, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.


**GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ontario.**  
Farm 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R.

### Glenburn Stock Farm

Shorthorns, Shropshires, Berkshires, and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

**JOHN RACEY,**  
Lennoxville, Quebec.

Dish rags may often be found in milk cans, and rats or mice are not uncommon, not to speak of minor things like flies, but it remained for Germany to find a pair of old, dirty, wooden shoes in a milk can. The milk was, according to Berlin Molkerei Zeitung, denatured for human consumption.



## HEADACHE

AND

## Burdock Blood Bitters.

The presence of headache nearly always tells us that there is another disease which, although we may not be aware of it, is still exerting its baneful influence, and perhaps awaiting an opportunity to assert itself plainly.

Burdock Blood Bitters has, for years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and if you will only give it a trial we are sure it will do for you what it has done for thousands of others.

♦♦♦♦♦ Mrs. John Connors, Burlington, N.S., writes—"I have been troubled with headache and constipation for a long time. After trying different doctors' medicine a friend asked me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I find I am completely cured after having taken three bottles. I can safely recommend it to all."

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

GOSSIP.

JUDGES AND PRIZE-LIST CHANGES FOR ONTARIO WINTER FAIR.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, held in Toronto on Tuesday, June 28th, when it was decided to hold the next Fair on December 5th to 9th, 1910, the following principal changes were made in the prize list:

Horses.

1. In the class for Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Shires, two new sections were added; one for stallions foaled in 1910, and one for mares foaled in 1910. Prizes for each section will be: 1st, \$15; 2nd, \$12; 3rd, \$8; 4th, \$5.
2. A section was added for Shire mares foaled on or after January 1st, 1909, with prizes of: 1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5.
3. Two sections were made for Standard-bred mares, instead of one, that was given last year. These sections are: Standard-bred mare foaled previous to January 1st, 1908: 1st, \$25; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; and for Standard-bred mare, foaled on or after January 1st, 1908: 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$5.
4. Sections were added to the Pony Class for: Shetland Pony stallion, any age: 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5; and for Shetland Pony mare, any age: 1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5.
5. Sections were added for champion Hackney mare, any age, and for champion Standard-bred mare, any age.
6. A section for horses was added to the judging competition.

Beef Cattle.

1. Prizes in each of the three sections for Shorthorn heifers were increased to: 1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5.
2. Devons were struck off the list, and separate classes were made for Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways. The classification and prizes for Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways will be:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3	\$20	\$15	\$10
Steer or heifer, 1 year and under 2	15	10	5
Steer, under 1 year	15	10	5
Heifer, under 1 year	10	8	5

The classification and prizes for Herefords will be:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.
Steer, 2 yrs. and under 3	\$25	\$15	\$10	H.C.	C. \$50
Steer, 1 year and under 2	25	15	10	H.C.	C. 50
Steer, under 1 year	25	15	10	H.C.	C. 50
Heifer, 2 yrs. and under 3	25	20	15	H.C.	C. 60
Heifer, 1 yr. and under 2	25	20	15	H.C.	C. 60
Heifer, under 1 year	25	20	15	H.C.	C. 60
Sweepstake heifer	20				20
Total					\$320

\$100 of the prize money for heifers in the class for Herefords is donated by the American Hereford Breeders' Association. \$120 of the prize money for steers in the class for Herefords will be paid by the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association.

The Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association will also add 50 per cent. to the winnings made in the regular class for beef grades and crosses by animals sired by a registered Hereford bull. They will also add \$50 to the grand championship prize, if the winning animal is sired by a pure-bred Hereford bull.

Poultry.

The following additions were made to the prize list of the Poultry Department:

New classes were made for Anconas, Silver Duckwing Fochorns, Gray Japanese Bantams, Silver Duckwing Game Bantams, Golden Duckwing Game Bantams, White Chinese Geese, Dragons (Chequered), Dragons, any other color; Fumblers, Muffed, any solid color; Tam Hens, Muffed, any partridge lored.

Rhode Island Reds were given a section in the Dressed Poultry Class.

The classes that were given last year

## HECLA FURNACE

### —And The Little Things That Mean So Much to You

We are not going to talk about the big features of the "Hecla"—the FUSED JOINTS, that keep the house free of gas and smoke—or the STEEL, RIBBED FIREPOT, that saves one ton of coal in seven.

The talk is of little things that our 30 years experience has perfected.

A LARGE DOOR, big enough to take the biggest shovel of coal or chunk of wood.

A DUST FLUE, that actually carries off all dust so that you don't look as if you had fallen in the flour barrel after you shake the furnace.

A DAMPER REGULATOR, by which you can regulate the drafts and checks without going into the cellar.

A FURNACE DOOR that really locks, and locks airtight. INDIVIDUAL GRATE BARS that enable you to clean your fire without getting down on your knees with a poker.

There are many other big and little things about the "Hecla" that should be familiar to every man who is going to put in a new furnace this year.

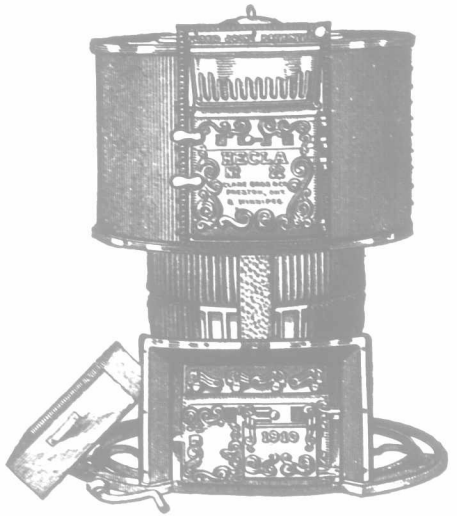
They are all illustrated and described in our new furnace book, "Hecla Heated Homes."

Let us send you a free copy.

106

## CLARE BROS. & CO. LIMITED

PRESTON, Ont.



### 275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275

**3 Choice Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls—yearlings.**  
**1 Imported 2-year-old Bull, red—an extra sire.**  
**10 Bulls, 9 to 16 months old—all by imported sire.**  
**30 Choice Young Cows and Heifers—mostly bred or have Calves at foot.** Long-distance telephone. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R. **J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.**

**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.

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

Farms close to Burlington Jct., G. T. R.

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

**W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.**

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

**PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P. O., BURLINGTON STA., Ont. Phone.**

### Irvine Side Shorthorns

One good red bull, 16 months old, by Imp. Pride of Scotland, and out of a Miss Ramsden dam (from imp. sire and dam). Will be priced away down, as he is the last of last year's calves. Will price a few young heifers sale in calf. **J. WAIT & SON, SALEM P. O., ONT. Flora Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. 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 12 months of age. Also 10 yearlings and 10 two-year-old heifers. Show material on this farm. Telephone connection.

**DAVID BIRRELL & SON, GREENWOOD P. O., ONT. CLAREMONT STATION.**

### CRUICKSHANK NONPAREILS

by private sale, 13 head—3 cows, 4 of them young, 30 imp. sires; 2 yearling and 22 year-old heifers, 13 one-year-old and 2 yearling bulls. All in prime condition, and choice animals. The best and most well-bred lot for sale in this county. **W. D. Robertson, Oakville, Ont.**





for Duckwing Game Bantams, Tumblers Muffed and Dragons, are struck off the list on account of the additions that have been made in subdividing those classes.

The wording of classes 191 and 192 in last year's prize list is changed to read "Bantams, Polish Bearded White, and Bantams, Polish Unbearded White."

All exhibits in the Poultry Department must be in the Fair Building by Saturday night, December 3rd, and the judging of the birds will begin on Monday, December 5th.

- The following judges were appointed: Clydesdales, Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Shires, Shires and Draft Horses.—Hon. Robert Beith, Bowmanville; Peter Christie, Manchester; Edward Charlton, Dunfermline. Hackneys.—Dr. Quinn, Brampton; Dr. Routledge, Lambeth. Standard-breds.—Dr. Routledge, Lambeth. Thoroughbreds.—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa. Beef Cattle.—Robert Miller, Stouffville; James Smith, Rockland; R. J. Mackie, Oshawa. Beef Carcasses.—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Geo. F. Morris, London. Shropshires.—J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y. Southdowns, Dorsets, Suffolks and Hampshires.—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Cotswolds, Lincolns, Leicesters.—John Gardhouse, Highfield; James Douglas, Caldonia. Oxfords.—J. E. Cousins, Harriston. Short-wooled Grades.—J. C. Duncan, W. H. Beattie. Long-wooled Grades.—John Gardhouse, James Douglas. Sheep Carcasses.—Prof. G. E. Day, Geo. F. Morris. Dairy.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Guelph. Seeds.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph. Poultry.—Plymouth Rocks.—H. P. Schwab, Iron-quoit, N. Y. Game and Game Bantams.—W. H. Butler, London. Ornamental Bantams, excepting Brahma and Cochon Bantams.—Wm. McNail, London. Wyandottes.—James Tucker, Concord, Mich. Leghorns.—Geo. H. Burgott, Lawtons, N. Y. Minorcas, Andalusians, Spanish, Anconas.—L. H. Minshall, Brantford. Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons.—R. Oke, London. Asiatics, Dorkings, A. O. V. Fowls, Brahma and Cochon Bantams.—Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor. Water Fowl, Polands, Red Caps, Houdans.—L. G. Jarvis, Grimsby. Turkeys.—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Pigeons.—C. F. Wagner, Toronto, Chas Currie, Toronto. Ornamentals.—W. Barber, Toronto. Utility Pigeons and Dressed Poultry.—W. R. Graham, Guelph.

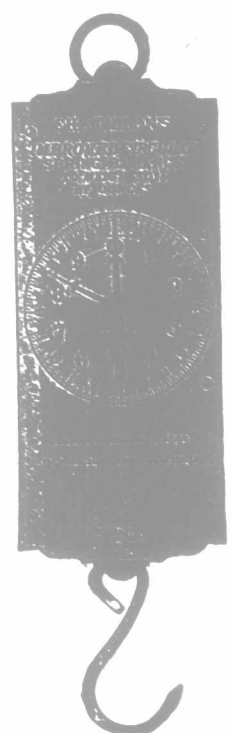
TRADE TOPICS.

EXPORTER OF CATTLE.—Farmers who have beef cattle of the exporting kind for disposal, and are not finding a satisfactory market for them, can make no mistake in writing Donald Munro, 43 St. Sacrament street, Montreal, from whom much valuable information is obtainable. Mr. Munro makes a specialty of handling export cattle. See his advertisement on another page of this issue.

WESTERN FAIR

London, Canada, Sept. 9-17, 1910. The Western Fair, of London, Ontario, is becoming more popular each year as a Live-stock Exhibition. The management is putting forth every effort to meet the wishes of the exhibitors, and when the prize list was under consideration this year \$1,000 in cash was added to the Live-stock Department. Every accommodation possible for the comfort of exhibitors will be made. This Exhibition is acknowledged to be one of the best in the Dominion. In the Agricultural and Horticultural Departments there will be many new and special features. All information may be obtained from the Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ont.

Big Reduction in Dairy Scales Prices Almost Cut in Two



NO ORDERS FILLED AFTER 1ST AUGUST

A sudden break in the market has enabled us to buy 1,000 Chatillon's Improved Spring Balance Milk Scales (which are recommended by the Dominion Government) in addition to Household Scales, which we are willing to sell to every reader of this paper at a saving of 50c. on the dollar.

With these Milk Scales you can tell exactly what profits you are getting from each cow, or if you are keeping any cow at a loss. You can't afford to be without a Chatillon Scale.

Table listing prices for various Chatillon scales: 60-lb. Circular Spring Balance Milk Scale, 30-lb. Circular Spring Balance Milk Scale, 25-lb. Straight Spring Balance Household Scale, 50-lb. Straight Spring Balance Household Scale, 40-lb. Straight Spring Balance Household Scale.

This is a special offer, and will be positively withdrawn after 1st August. Send us your order for whichever scale you need at once. Catalogue of Dairy Supplies free.

W. A. DRUMMOND & CO., 175 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

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. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES. Are producers of milk testing high in butter-fat. In my herd I have a range of selection, either imp. or Canadian-bred, of either young bulls or females, unexcelled in Canada. Price and terms to suit purchaser. D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STA., QUE.

Springhill Ayrshires. Headed by two bulls whose dams have the highest official records in Scotland. Order a bull calf out of our best cows. Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, 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. Record of Performance work a specialty. A few young Yorkshires on hand. Long-distance phone. ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Stonehouse Ayrshires. 36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves. Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

Springbank Ayrshires! Canada's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Big records, big cattle, big udders and big teats. Over 50 head to select from; 13 yearling heifers, 7 yearling calves. All in good condition. A. S. TURNER, RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONTARIO, 3 miles south of Hamilton.

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, Clappison's Corners, 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.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS SPECIAL OFFERING: Four-year-old cow, fresh last October; bred April 23rd to Choicest Canary, whose dam is the highest seven- and thirty-day record cow in Canada. G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont. Bell phone.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS! Bull calves sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne de Kol, whose sire is the sire of the world's champion milk cow, and whose dam is the dam of the world's champion butter cow. These calves are from A. R. O. cows with records up to 24 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also a few females for sale. E. F. OSLER, Bronte, 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.

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 high backing. Tamworth boars from 6 weeks to 1 year old imp. sire and dam. A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT.

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 1/2 fat. Come and see them or write. E. H. DOLLAR, Havelton, N. Y. Near Prescott.

CENTRE AND HILLVIEW HOLSTEINS. Offers a number of young bulls: One born Oct. 5—more black; his dam gave at 5 years old 418 lbs. milk and 17 1/2 lbs. butter; his sister, at 4 years old, gave 416 lbs. milk and 17.13 lbs. butter in 7 days; his sire is Brookbank Butter Baron, who has a number of A. R. O. daughters—one 23.66 lbs. butter in 7 days at 3 years old. Price \$60 if sold at once. A few 2-year-old heifers from B.B.B. for sale. P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Station. Long-distance telephone.

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. W. HALEY, Springfield, Ontario.

The Maples Holstein Herd. Of Record-of-Merit cows, headed by King Posch De Kol. Nothing for sale at present except choice bull calves from Record-of-Merit cows. Also one or two good cows. WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S, ONTARIO

High-class Holsteins.—Head of herd, Pietje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pietje 2nd, has a record of 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: now booking orders for bull calves sired by above sire and out of A. R. O. dams. WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES. R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont. Northumberland Co. Offers a choice lot of boars and sows ready to mate; also orders taken for the coming crop of calves from Prince Posh Calamity Bleske and R.O.P. cows.

Elmwood Holsteins. Chocely-bred calves for April and May delivery. Sired by imported Ykema Sir Posch and Pontiac Sarcastic, a grandson of Sarcastic Lad. Registered. Delivered. Express paid. Safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE & SONS, PUTNAM, ONT.

Spring Bank Holsteins and Yorkshires. For sale: 1 cow, 6 years old, good producer; 3 bull calves; young Yorkshire sows. Wm. Barnet & Sons, Living Springs, Ont. Fergus Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

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.

# Put Your Feet in a Pair at Our Risk!

## STEEL SHOES

Will Surprise and Delight You With Their Lightness, Neatness and Comfort—Their Almost Unbelievable Durability

We want you to slip your feet into a pair of Steel Shoes—to feel and see and know how much lighter, neater, stronger, more comfortable they are than any other work shoes in existence. Hence we are making this special **Free Examination Offer**, merely asking a deposit of the price, while you are "sizing up" the shoes. If they fail to convince you immediately you can notify us to send for them at our expense and we will refund your money.

### Must Sell Themselves

We ask no favors for Steel Shoes. Compare them with the best all-leather work shoes you can find. Give them the most rigid inspection inside and out. Let them tell their own story. It's no sale unless of your own accord, you decide that you must have them.

### Better Than the Best All-Leather Work Shoes

Steel Shoes are the strongest and easiest working shoes made. There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best all-leather work shoes. The leather is waterproof. The Steel Soles are wear-proof and rust-resisting. They are lighter than all-leather work shoes. Need no breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on. Impossible to get out of shape. They keep the feet dry. They retain their flexibility in spite of mud, slush or water. They cure corns and bunions, prevent colds and rheumatism—save doctors' bills and medicines.

### Thousands of Farmers Shout Their Praises

The enthusiasm of users knows no bounds. People can't say enough for their comfort, economy, lightness and astonishing durability. The introduction of Steel Shoes in a neighborhood always arouses such interest that an avalanche of orders follows. Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, as waterproof as leather can be tanned. Wonderfully soft and pliable—never gets stiff! The soles and sides are made out of one piece of special light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel. Soles and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets easily replaced when partly worn. 50 extra rivets cost only 20 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years! No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between.

The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions, which absorb perspiration and odors and add to ease of walking.



**FREE!**

Send for Book "The Sole of Steel," or order Steel Shoes direct from this ad.

Sizes 5 to 12. Black or Tan Color. 6, 9, 12 and 16 Inches High

- Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.
- Steel Shoes, 8 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair.
- Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.
- Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4.00 per pair.
- Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.
- Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5.00 per pair.
- Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair.
- Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, \$6.00 per pair.
- Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.

H. H. Rutheford  
Sec. and Treas.

**STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 439, Toronto, Can.**  
Main Factory, Racine, Wis., U. S. A. Great Britain Factory, Northampton, England

**Our Three Great Factories** in Racine, Toronto and Northampton, England, Almost Overwhelmed by the World-Wide Demand

The success of Steel Shoes is almost startling. Within three years we have established Steel Shoe factories in Racine, Wis.; Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England. These great factories, running at full capacity, can scarcely keep up with the demand from all over the world. The public is rapidly learning that Steel Shoes are

**Good for the Feet! Good for the Health! Good for the Bank Account!**

These shoes are better for the feet, better for the health, better for the pocket-book than heavy work shoes or rubber boots.

**You Actually Save \$5 to \$10 a Year**

by wearing Steel Shoes. Figure it out for yourself! One pair will outlast 3 to 6 pairs of ordinary work shoes. They save all repair bills and keep your feet in perfect condition.

### Free Examination

And Your Money Back Promptly if It Looks Better Than the Shoes!

You owe it to yourself to investigate. Get a pair of Steel Shoes for Free Examination by sending the price, which will be returned if you and your own feet are not convinced of their merits.

### Why Wait? Send Now!

No risk! No bother! No obligation! Don't hesitate! Act while this offer is open! Simply state size of shoe you wear, enclose the price and get the shoes for Free Examination.

For general field work we strongly recommend our 6-inch high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 per pair or the 9-inch at \$5.00 per pair. For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes our 12 or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable. Shoes can be returned at once if not O. K. and the money will be refunded.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### PATRONIZING CHEESE FACTORY.

When a man starts his milk to a cheese factory in the spring, is he bound for the season, or could he take it out and send to another factory without cheese-maker's consent? Could he separate the milk and send cream to creamery?

J. E. P.

Ontario.

Ans.—Unless you have contracted to supply milk throughout the season to the one factory, the fact of your having started to patronize it will not legally bind you to continue. You may find it difficult, however, to get the other factoryman, or the creameryman, to accept your milk or cream, since, in some cases, factorymen have an agreement not to accept milk from patrons who have left a factory in a neighboring district, except for good reason. This is necessary to prevent patrons who have sent milk over-ripe or otherwise unfit, and had it rejected, from causing trouble for their makers or factorymen. Save for the above possible provisos, there is nothing to prevent you patronizing any factory or creamery you will, or not sending it at all.

### TWO MUSTARDS FROM EUROPE

I am sending you, under separate cover, two weeds which came up quite plentifully in a field that I seeded this spring to alfalfa. Kindly name them, and tell whether or not they are hard to get rid of.

W. H. D.

Ans.—No. 1 is a Russian mustard, known to botanists as *Eruca sativa*, first reported in Canada from specimens sent from Union, Elgin County, to this office, in 1908. It, too, was introduced as an impurity in alfalfa seed. It may be recognized by its pinnately divided leaves and dark-veined, pale-yellow flowers; otherwise it looks like a vigorous, branching, wild mustard.

No. 2 is also a mustard, and another less recent introduction from Europe, where it is known as Indian mustard. Its scientific name is *Brassica juncea*. It is a smoothish, tall plant, with bright-yellow flowers. The lower leaves are dentate and long-petioled, the upper ones decrease in size, and are long, narrow, and lacking petioles.

To control these weeds requires the same treatment as the common mustard. It will well repay a farmer, on the first infestation of his fields with any of these mustards, to pull up by the root every plant of them that he can find. J. D.

### ERADICATING BUTTERCUP—STRAWBERRY RUNNERS, ETC.

1. Will cutting buttercup in blossom, two years in succession in pasture land, kill it, and, if not, what is the best method to kill it, as it grows very thick and spoils the pasture?

2. Should the runners between the strawberry plants be cut in the matted-row system?

3. Is there a strain of Holstein cattle without horns?

4. Is there a strain of Holstein cattle called the Belted Holstein?

5. How old must a chicken be before it will lay eggs? G. E. J.

Ans.—1. Not having tried this, we cannot say, but would scarcely expect the plan to prove effectual. Repeated spudding should exhaust it, but the best way to get rid of buttercup is to break up the pasture, cultivate a hoe crop, and reseed with grass. If the land is too rough to plow, or for any other reason cultivation is impracticable, and the buttercups are too thick to spud or dig up, your plan might work.

2. A row about two feet wide should be secured by autumn, but the plants should not be too dense, else the size of the fruit is liable to suffer. After a row of the required width has been formed later plants should, if possible, be cut out by hand and with the cultivator, so that the rows may not become too crowded or too wide.

3. No.

4. No, but there is a separate breed called Dutch Belted.

5. It depends upon the development of the bird and other influences.

## STOCK MEN

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

PRINT CLEAN WEAR LONGER PRICE REASONABLE Write us your wants.

ROBERTS ENGRAVING COMPANY LONDON-CANADA

# WOOL

WE WANT TO BUY YOURS. WRITE NOW FOR OUR PRICES. E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO, CANADA.

A professor from the University of Oxford, at a banquet one night, drank several glasses of port. The professor did not know this wine's extraordinary strength, and in all innocence he took too much. When he rose to leave, the table, his legs, to his dismay, tottered, and the room seemed to sway slightly. The horrified professor got to the parlor in safety. He sat down in the most distant corner. But soon his young hostess, leading a maid who carried her two beautiful babies, came to him for his supper. The professor sat very alert. He gazed at the twins glassily. Then he arraigned carefully, in a hoarse, thick voice. "What a bonny little child!"

### I WILL SHEEP of the different English breeds for those wanting them. Selections will be made with the greatest care, and the charges will be moderate. Will also bring a few CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS on order. Let me know what you want, and ask for particulars. Have two Shorthorn bulls just landed that will be sold worth the money, and they are high-class in every way. Have as usual home-bred Shorthorns. ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

### Oxford Rams WANTED.

Parties having Oxford rams for sale are requested to write the undersigned, stating age of rams, weight, price, and if recorded.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater, Ontario.

Fairview's Shropshire Offerings: Their breeding is of the very best, and for 26 years they have proved their superior quality in the leading show-rings, including three World's Fairs, where the Fairview exhibits won more section, flock, champion and special prizes than all competitors combined. That's the kind we now offer. For a flock header or a few ewes, write for circular and prices to: J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm Woodville, Ont.

### Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

FOR SALE: Young sows due April and May, by imp. boar, dams by Colwill's Choice, Canada's Champion boar in 1901-2-3-5; also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls, Syme and Lavender families, and six choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices right. Bell phone.

A. A. Colwill, Box 9, Newcastle, 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. C. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, P. O. and Station. C. P. R. and G. T. R.



### Monkland Yorkshires

With very nearly 100 sows in breeding, of modern type and high-class quality, our herd will stand comparison with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance phone. JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.

### MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

To make room for the natural increase in our herd, we now offer for immediate disposal: 25 choice young and very typical sows, an exceedingly choice, easy-feeding bunch. Many of them sired by M. G. Champion, 20192, a champion and silver-medal boar at Toronto in 1907, and best as a three-year-old in the aged class in 1908, a grand stock-getter. Many of our sows are prize winners, and are of the best Yorkshire blood in England and Canada. In Feb., Mar., and April pigs, prices not related. We are putting prices low, because we must sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont. Shalden Station. Long-distance phone in house.

### MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES

For sale. Young sows bred and ready to breed, by sires fit for service, also young pigs, farrowed in March and April. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

JOSHUA LAWRENCE, Oxford Centre P. O., Ontario

### SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire Sheep of both sexes. A number of Bronze turkeys and toms, and Red Cap cockerels and pullets.

W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P. O., Ont.

### MORRISTON TAMWORTHS

A grand lot of bears 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.

### DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Embden geese. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.

### Hillcrest Tamworths

are second to none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from sows, bred and by sires fit for service down to suckers. Herbert German, St. George, Ont.

TRADE TOPICS.

**HECLA FURNACES.**—A saving of one ton of coal in seven is the claim made on the strength of a three years' test for the Hecla steel-ribbed fire-pot, one of several features of the Hecla furnace, manufactured by Clare Bros & Co., Limited, of Preston, Ont. Other features are the all-cast-iron combustion chamber, and the famous fused joints, insuring a gas-proof, dust-proof and smoke-proof furnace. For suggestions in planning your heating arrangements, write Clare Bros. & Co., mentioning this paper.

**BAKER BALL-BEARING WIND ENGINES.**—Windmill power for pumping purposes is growing in popularity, as it is economical and requires a minimum of attention. The only debatable question, therefore, is, what are the best makes? While there are several good ones, there are points of preference and superiority in this as in other machinery. Readers in need of windmills will be interested to learn that an old-established firm, the Heller-Aller Co., manufacturers of the Baker Galvanized Steel Ball-bearing Wind Engines, whose factory and general offices at Napoleon, O., cover over 150,000 square feet of floor space, are closing a deal with a view to opening a plant at Windsor, Ont. Simplicity of construction, workmanship and durability, are recognized features of the Baker mill, while the manufacturers claim the following improvements: "The wheel revolves around a stationary steel spindle, instead of being keyed to shaft and revolving in box; the pump rods are operated by means of a chilled steel, ball-bearing eccentric, instead of the old-style pitman attached to wrist pin. The mills are easy-running and noiseless. The mechanical principles of the Baker Wind Engines are original and unlike any others." Some advantages and distinctive features of Baker Back-gear'd Engines are mentioned in the advertisement which appears on another page.

Besides windmills, the Heller-Aller Co. manufacture galvanized steel towers, sub-structures, suburban outfits, flag towers, bell towers, pneumatic pressure tank systems, gasoline engines, cylinders, hydraulic regulators, hydrants, pressure house-tanks, pumps, tank valves and floats, galvanized steel tanks, pine and cypress tanks, cisterns, tank heaters, feed cookers, etc. We welcome this firm to Canada, and advise our readers to get in touch with them. Write for catalogues to the Heller-Aller Co., Windsor, Ont., mentioning this paper.

Uncle Ephraim had two hogs, which he kept in a pen at the rear end of his little lot. They were of the "razor-back" variety, and, although they were fed bountifully with kitchen waste, it seemed impossible to put any fat on their attenuated frames. One morning when he went out to feed them they were not there. They had disappeared, leaving no clue to the manner in which they had made their escape.

"What's the matter, Uncle Eph?" inquired a neighbor, noticing the deep dejection with which the old man was looking down into the empty pen.

"My hawgs is done gone, sah," he answered.

"Stolen?"

"No, sah. I don't see no signs dat anybody tuck 'em."

"Did they climb out over the top?"

"No, dey couldn't a' done dat."

"How do you think they got away?"

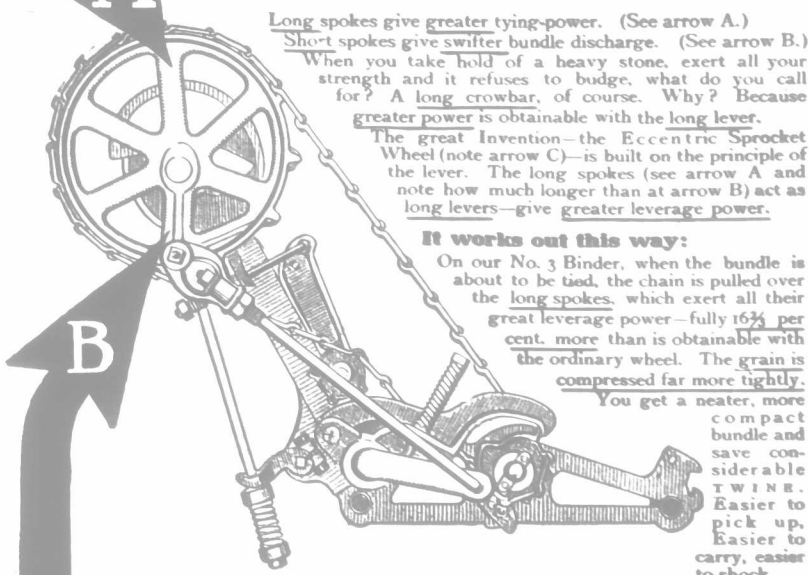
"Well, sah," said Uncle Ephraim, "my 'pinion is dat dem hawgs kind o' raised deirselves up on aidge an' grope through a crack."

A stolid German who was coming over to America, had the misfortune to fall overboard, but the alarm was given instantly, and, after a very exciting experience he was rescued. That evening he appeared on deck, not much the worse for his mishap, and was surrounded by a number of passengers, who evinced a great interest in him.

"Oh, me," gushed a wide-eyed young woman, "how did you feel when you were taken, and the ship had gone on, and you were left alone in the ocean?"

The German looked at her calmly. "Well," he answered.

**READ ABOUT THE GREAT INVENTION THE ECCENTRIC SPROCKET WHEEL**



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

**It works out this way:**

On our No. 3 Binder, when the bundle is about to be tied, the chain is pulled over the long spokes, which exert all their great leverage power—fully 16 2/3 per cent. more than is obtainable with the ordinary wheel. The grain is compressed far more tightly.

You get a neater, more compact bundle and save considerable twine. Easier to pick up. Easier to carry, easier to shock.

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

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

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

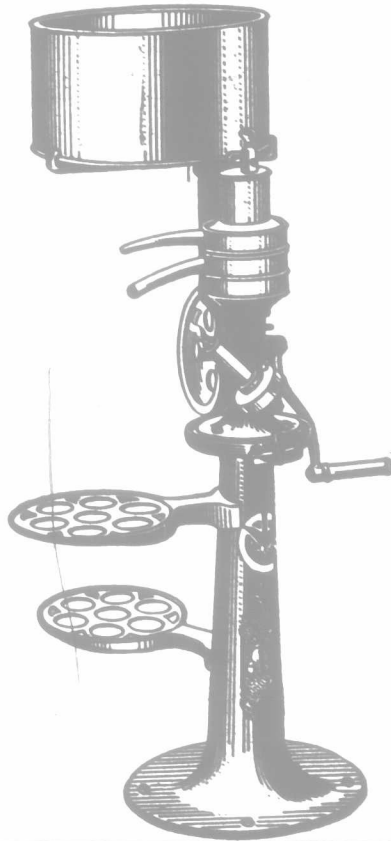
You are on the right track when you start investigating our No. 3—the binder that is built by a purely Canadian Company, who thoroughly understands Canadian conditions. We would like you to read a few of the hundreds of testimonials we have received from Canadian farmers, which back up our claims to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

Just write us for catalogue F 47

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



**Frost & Wood No. 3 Binder**



**The CAPITAL Is the Cream Separator that will "Buy Itself" For You.**

As soon as you have read this advertisement, sit down and write a post card for The Capital book—the book that not only tells the story of the easy-running, cream-saving separator, but that tells how you can put The Capital in your own dairy practically without costing you a cent.

The book also tells all about the wonderful Capital gears, about their perfect meshing and non-wearing qualities—how they run in oil—how an automatic clutch stops them running the minute you let go of the handle—and about how they give the light, three-and-a-half-pound bowl 7,000 revolutions a minute.

It tells how and why The Capital skims closer—why The Capital wastes less than one-fifth the cream that other separators waste—and then explains how the machine can be made sweet and clean in two minutes after you are through using it.

This book is full of hard-and-fast facts—separator facts—which every dairyman owes it to himself to know; facts which will prove a revelation to the dairyman who is not familiar with The Capital.

Write for the book to-day—NOW.

**THE NATIONAL MFG. CO., LIMITED.**  
Head Office: Ottawa. Factories: Ottawa and Brockville.  
Branch Offices:—Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Moncton, N.B.

**Present Your Daughter With a Bank Account**

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

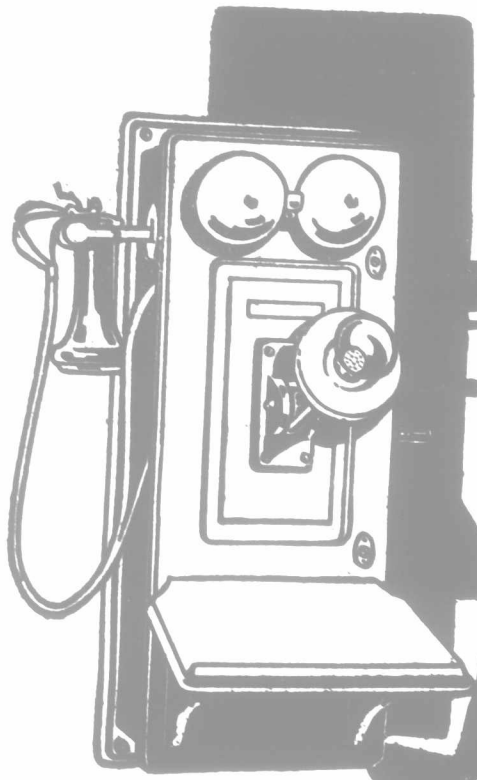
**3 1/2 %**

This will teach her to be thrifty, and give her an education in the value of money—knowledge every girl should have.  
\$1 opens an account; 3 1/2% interest, according to agreement. Obliging clerks.

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

**PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.**

# This Book is YOURS --- but we don't know where you are



**J**UST send us your name and the book will go to you FREE by the next mail. Let it tell you a story you ought to know---let it tell you all about farm telephones---about their efficiency, their simplicity, about their comparatively small cost, and last, but by no means least, about their convenience. Remember, all you have to do is to

## Send Us Your Address

### WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PHONE ?

**Y**ET what use is a phone in a home if it is not absolutely satisfactory --- what an aggravation it is!

We want you to know about our newly designed No. 1317 Type Telephone Set---to have you understand why it represents the achievement of telephone perfection---to tell you the story of \$10,000 spent on a single instrument to make it ideal before even one was placed on the market.

Every part of No. 1317 is as nearly perfect as it is possible for the most expert telephone engineers in America to make it.

The mouthpiece---the transmitter---is the standard, long-distance type; the ear-piece---the receiver---precludes entirely your hearing any local noises while you are listening on the wire; the generator is stronger than that of any other phone made---will easily ring more phones on a longer line than any phone on the market to-day; our new type 38 ringer is not only very sensitive and efficient but operates on from only one-third to one-fourth the current ordinarily required; our extra large brass gongs produce a volume of noise fully half as great again as gongs on other sets; the switch hook makes all contacts on the

**T**HE facts about the farm telephone are facts with which every farmer, isolated in the country, should be familiar.

And this book tells you these facts---tells you not only all about the instrument itself---the money it will cost, the dollars it will save, but tells you everything you want to know---need to know---owe it to yourself to know---about farm telephones.

Then, it goes further than that. It tells in plain, non-legal terms, how you may organize a rural telephone company right in your own community. It tells how

simple the procedure is, how little---how very little---it costs to get started and how ex-

tremely insignificant is the cost of maintenance after once you do get going.

After you have read this book you will know exactly

best grade of platinum points.

Perhaps when you understand what all these points mean, their importance and significance, you will understand why No. 1317 would be worth half as much again as the low price we ask for it. Perhaps you will realize the difference between it and other makes.

But you'll get the whole story in detail in the book---better send for it now.

what you would have to do if your community wanted to organize and operate a little telephone company of its own---the precise steps it would be necessary for you to take if you yourself wanted to promote such a company among your own friends and neighbors. You know now without our telling you how, if you were able, to approach your neighbors with every fact---every detail---at your finger ends, you would be able to command their attention, interest and support on such a proposition.

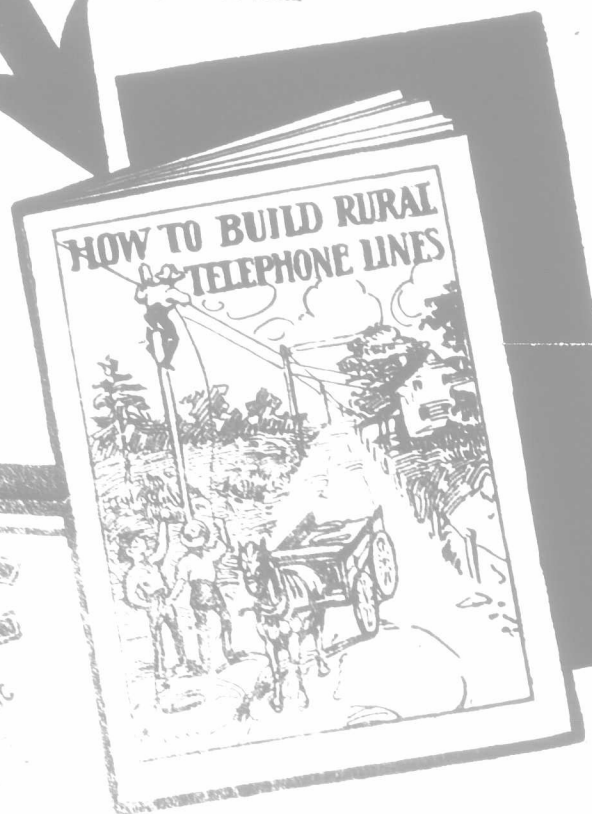
And it won't cost you one single cent to acquire the other information---we stand ready to give it to you for the asking.

Remember, too, the information we will give you is authentic. Back of the little book we will send you stands the reputation of the "Northern Electric"---the concern which has manufactured all but 9,000 of the 250,000 telephones which are in use in Canada to-day. The telephone service about which we want to talk to you embodies not one single detail that is not right up to the minute. The telephone service that we offer to the Canadian farmer is based on our newly designed No. 1317 Type Telephone Set---the most modern instrument on the market to-day for use on rural party lines. With it, you can talk and hear just as well as with the instruments used in the largest and best telephone exchanges in the world. We know---for we manufacture all types, from 10,000 line Central Energy Systems down to bridging party lines for rural use. Our experience must therefore be worth something to you.

This book is indeed well worth reading. Simply send us a post card and say you want our Bulletin No. 1317 and you will get it by return mail.

**WRITE FOR IT NOW**

Watch for the other advertisements of this series. They'll have a story to tell you.



## NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers and suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of tele-phones, tele-graphs, tele-visions, etc.

MONTRÉAL, CANADA  
100, Notre-Dame and 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000